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HISTORY
OF
SUSSEX AND WARREN
COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY,
WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF ITS
PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

COMPILED BY JAMES P. SNELL,

(Author of "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, N. J."),

ASSISTED BY PROF. W. W. CLAYTON AND A NUMEROUS CORPS OF WRITERS.

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P R E F A C E.

A "PREFACE" is not generally, as the word seems to imply, the beginning of a book, except as to its location, inasmuch as it embraces the last words that come from the author's pen and is the last—with the title-page and contents—to be printed. This enables the writer to have a final word with his readers, even after the book proper is completed. In this instance the opportunity will be used in returning our grateful acknowledgments to the many citizens of the two counties who have assisted in the preparation of this volume.

We are particularly indebted to Hon. Thomas Lawrence, D. S. Anderson, Esq., Hon. Samuel H. Hunt, Thomas G. Bunnell, David Thompson, Esq., John T. Stewart, Richard F. Goodman, Thomas Kays, Esq., Jonathan Havens, M.D., George H. Nelden, Theodore Morford, Thomas Ryerson, M.D., William M. Smith, Maj. William R. Mattison, Rev. A. A. Haines, of Sussex County; and to Hon. James M. Robeson, Hon. William H. Morrow, Hon. Samuel Sherrerd, Jehiel S. Shipman, Esq., Judge J. T. Kern, Hon. John I. Blair, Charles E. Vail, Charles Seranton, J. V. Creveling, John Simerson, Josiah Ketcham, Rev. E. C. Cline, B. F. Howey, Oscar Jeffery, Judge P. H. Hann, J. E. Fulper, Joseph A. Shrope, Augustus H. Dellicker, Caleb H. Valentine, Ziba Osmon, Israel Harris, Drs. Brakeley, Johnson, Griffith, Cook, and Clark, of Warren County; and Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Trenton, etc.*

The list of those who have contributed to, and in various ways aided in the preparation of, this work is so large that we may be pardoned for not attempting to enumerate each individually. But to the members of the press generally, and the various representatives of the clerical, legal, and medical professions, in Sussex and Warren Counties, we are particularly indebted. The old residents—descendants of the early pioneers—have also nobly come to our aid, placing at our disposal much that is rare and ancient in documents and verbal lore, and which must prove of inestimable value in the future. The efficient and polite county officials have rendered valuable assistance, especially in the documentary portions of the work and in the compilation of the county and township civil lists. So generally and so generously has encouragement been given to our labors that we can charitably overlook the very few exceptions.

Conscientious labor has been bestowed upon this history, with a view to make it as thorough and accurate as possible. These endeavors have been prosecuted often in the face of obstacles,—

* Many acknowledgments are specially made in the various departments of this volume.

loss of records, imperfect recollections, and conflicting accounts,—and we trust that a charitable public will keep this in view in passing judgment upon this volume, the result of these efforts. Our work has been performed as if it was not for the day only, but for all coming time; and it is safe to assume that these gathered annals will grow in value with each passing year.

To the author's zealous and able staff of writers much credit is also due, particularly to Prof. W. W. Clayton, who with skill and care has told the tale of the birth, infancy, and development of this country, as found in the general history chapters of Sussex and Warren Counties; also to Messrs. W. H. Shaw, E. O. Wagner, D. Schwartz, etc., who have labored in the special department of township and borough histories.

The publishers have embodied in this handsome volume the historical manuscripts which the author and his numerous assistants have gathered and edited, and with our best wishes they now go back, on the printed page, to the citizens of Sussex and Warren.

JAMES P. SNELL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1881.

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OUTLINE MAP
SUSSEX Co.
 NEW JERSEY.



OUTLINE MAP OF
WARREN Co.
 NEW JERSEY

HISTORY

OF

SUSSEX AND WARREN COUNTIES,

NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER I.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

I.—DISCOVERY BY HENRY HUDSON.

THE history of Sussex and Warren Counties is so intimately interwoven with the early history of the State of which they are a part that a brief review of the latter seems to be a necessary preliminary step to the local work which is the design of the present volume.

New York and New Jersey were discovered and occupied by Europeans at nearly the same period,—the early part of the seventeenth century. Henry Hudson, the discoverer of the noble river which bears his name, and which forms a portion of the eastern boundary of New Jersey, set sail from Amsterdam, Holland, under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company, on April 4, 1609, with a commission to discover the Northwest Passage or to verify the dream of geographers of that period of a short cut between Europe and China. Hudson did not find the Northwest Passage, but, what is vastly more important to commerce, he discovered the North River, and sailed up its broad and beautiful channel to about the point which is still the head of navigation by those palatial steamers which have taken the place of his "Vlieboot," the "Half-Moon."

Before this, however, Hudson had anchored in the waters of New Jersey, in that grand old bay, the Delaware, which forms the outlet oceanward of the noble river which courses along the western borders of these counties, and which, cutting through the ancient Pahaqualin Mountain, forms within their limits that marvelous phenomenon of nature the Water Gap. In sailing towards the east coast of America, Hudson encountered the ice-floes on the Banks of Newfoundland and changed his course southward. In consequence of this he entered Chesapeake Bay, and, coasting northward, soon cast anchor in the Delaware. Proceeding along the eastern coast of New

Jersey, he finally anchored inside of Sandy Hook on Sept. 3, 1609. On September 5th he sent his boat ashore southward in the vicinity of the Horseshoe to take the soundings of the depth of the water. "Here the boat's crew landed and penetrated into the woods in the present limits of Monmouth County," N. J. These were probably the first Europeans who set foot upon the soil of the State.

II.—OCCUPATION OF NEW NETHERLANDS.

Passing over the subsequent operations of Hudson and his return to Holland, we bestow a passing notice upon the first settlement of the New Netherlands by the Dutch, which immediately preceded the first colony planted in New Jersey by the Danes or Norwegians. In 1610 it appears that at least one ship was sent hither by the East India Company for the purpose of trading in furs, which it is well known continued for a number of years to be the principal object of commercial attraction to this part of the New World. Five years after Hudson's voyage a company of merchants, who had procured from the States-General of Holland a patent for an exclusive trade on Hudson's River, had built forts and established trading-posts at New Amsterdam (New York), Albany, and the mouth of the Rondout Kill. The latter was a small redoubt on the site of what is now a part of the city of Kingston, N. Y. It was known as the "Konduit," from whence comes the name of Rondout.* The fort near Albany was upon Castle Island, immediately below the present city, and the one at New York was erected on what is now the Battery.

On the 11th of October, 1614, the "United Company" of merchants, above referred to, received their special grant. This conferred upon Gerrit Jacob Witsen, former burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam, and his twelve associates, ship-owners and merchants of Amsterdam, the exclusive right to "visit

* Brounhead's Hist. of New York, vol. 1 p. 7.

and navigate all the lands situate in America between New France and Virginia, the sea-coasts of which lie between the fortieth and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, which are now named New Netherlands, and to navigate, or cause to be navigated, the same for four voyages within the period of three years, to commence from the 1st day of January, 1615, or sooner." Having thus obtained the exclusive right to trade in the new country, they assumed the name and title of "The United New Netherland Company." This company took possession of the Hudson River, then called by them "De Riviere van den Vorst Mauritius," and carried forward their enterprise with commendable zeal. The Hollanders were a trading people, and their bartering- or trading-posts were established at points which were natural outlets for all the trapping regions tributary to the Hudson. This led in a short time to the settlement of those points. Determined upon the settlement of a colony, the States-General in 1621 granted the country to the West India Company; and in the year 1625, Peter Minuet arrived at "Fort Amsterdam" as the first Governor or director.*

The first emigrants under Minuet appear to have been from the river Waal, in Guelderland, and, under the name of "Waaloons," founded the first permanent settlement beyond the immediate protection of the cannon of Fort Amsterdam. They settled at Brooklyn, opposite New York, and were the first who professionally pursued agriculture.†

III.—SETTLEMENTS AT BERGEN AND ON THE DELAWARE.

Meanwhile, a number of Danes or Norwegians, who accompanied the Dutch colonists to the New Netherlands, had effected a settlement at Bergen,—so called from a city of that name in Norway. This was about the year 1618. In 1623 the West India Company dispatched a ship loaded with settlers, subsistence, and articles of trade. The vessel was commanded by Cornelius Jacobs Mey. He entered Delaware Bay and gave his name to the northern cape, which still retains it,—Cape May. He explored the bay and the

* Hist. and Antiq. of the Northern States (Barber), p. 60.

† At this period the English government seems to have been indifferent concerning the continued occupation of the Dutch. The only measure adopted to effect their removal was the issuing of a grant, June 21, 1634, to Sir Edmund Ploeden for the land they occupied. It conferred upon Sir Edmund the country between Cape May and Long Island Sound, for forty leagues inland. This tract was erected into a free county palatine by the name of *New Albion*, and over it, with the title of "Earl Palatine," Ploeden was made governor, he having, as it is stated,—although the fact may well be doubted,—"amply and copiously peopled the same with five hundred persons." He, however, visited the province, and resided therein seven years, exercising his office as governor; but, although he may have assumed, on paper, his rights as lord of the soil by granting to various individuals large tracts of land, it is doubted that his authority was ever established over the few inhabitants that then dwelt within the limits of his domain, excepting those who may have come over with him. There was, however, some emigration to "New Albion" as late as 1650.—Whitehead's *East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments*, pp. 8, 9. [The grant here referred to is given at length in "Hazari's Collection of State Papers," vol. i. p. 160.]

river, and at length landed and built a fort upon a stream called by the natives Sassakon (now Thunder Creek), which empties into the Delaware below Camden. The fortification was called "Fort Nassau," and its erection may be regarded as the first attempt to establish a settlement on the eastern shore of the Delaware.‡

In the winter of 1630–31, David Pietersen De Vries, in command of a vessel, arrived in the Delaware, but found that Fort Nassau had fallen into the hands of the Indians. He erected a fort, colonized his immigrants, and returned to Holland. During his absence a feud arose with one of the native tribes, which terminated in the massacre of all the colonists. De Vries returned soon after with a new company, and, while he mourned the loss of his former companions, he narrowly escaped a similar fate. He was saved by the kindness of an Indian woman, who informed him that treachery was intended. But, "disheartened by repeated disasters, the Dutch soon after abandoned the country, and for some years not a single European was left upon the shores of the Delaware."§

IV.—SWEDISH COLONY—NEW SWEDEN.

In 1637 two Swedish ships arrived in the Delaware, bringing a number of settlers. They were soon followed by other companies, and, in 1642, John Printz, a military officer, was sent over as Governor of the colony. He established himself upon the island now known as Tinicum, which was given him by the Queen of Sweden. Here he built a fort, planted an orchard, and erected a church and several dwellings, including a fine house for himself, which was called "Printz Hall." At the same time with the Governor came also John Campanius Holm, a clergyman and the future historian of the colony; and in the same company was Lindstrom, an engineer, who afterwards published a map of the Delaware and its adjacent parts.||

In the government of New Sweden, as that portion of New Jersey was then called, Printz was succeeded by his son, John Papegoia, who soon returned to Europe and left the control to John Claudius Rising. In 1655 the Dutch sailed from Manhattan with seven ships and six hundred men, under command of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and fell unawares upon the Swedish settlements. Fort after fort fell into their hands; the officers and principal men were made prisoners and carried to New Amsterdam, while the Dutch retained possession of the country. They held the mastery of it and of the New Netherlands, however, but a short time; for, in 1664, Charles II., King of England, sent over Col. Nichols with a fleet and army; he made a complete conquest of New Amster-

‡ Hist. Coll. New Jersey, 1844, p. 11.

§ Barber's Hist. Coll. of N. J.

|| Chy's "Annals of the Swedes." See also Plantagenet's "New Albion" and Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietors."

dam and the surrounding country, and all the Dutch possessions fell into the hands of the English.

V.—GRANT TO THE DUKE OF YORK—PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

Immediately after the surrender of New Amsterdam by Governor Stuyvesant, Charles II. granted the territory including New York and New Jersey to his brother James, the Duke of York and Albany, who in turn conveyed that portion of it now known as New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. This latter conveyance is said to be the first instrument in which the bounds of New Jersey are regularly defined. Berkeley and Carteret formed a constitution for the colony, and appointed Philip Carteret, a son of Sir George, as its Governor. He came in 1665, fixed the seat of government at Elizabethtown, purchased land of the Indians, and offered such favorable terms to the settlers in New England as inducements to emigrate to Jersey that many came hither and located, principally at Elizabethtown and Newark.

In 1673 the Dutch retook New York, but by the treaty of the following year the territory of both that province and New Jersey reverted to the English, who continued in undisturbed possession until the war which secured the independence of the United States of America. Doubts having arisen as to the validity of the title of the Duke of York, a new patent was issued in 1674, and Edmund Andros was sent over as Governor. Philip Carteret, who had returned to England in 1672, returned in 1675, and was welcomed by the people, who had been uneasy and disaffected under the arbitrary rule of Andros.

Lord Berkeley, dissatisfied with the pecuniary outlook of his colonization scheme, disposed of his interest to John Fenwicke, in trust for Edward Byllinge, both members of the Society of Friends. He received the sum of one thousand pounds for the tract of land then called "New West Jersey," embracing about one-half of the State as now constituted. The division between East and West Jersey was made by Carteret and the trustees of Byllinge, July 1, 1676. The line of partition was agreed on "from the east side of Little Egg Harbor, straight north, through the country, to the utmost branch of Delaware River." This line was extended from Little Egg Harbor as far as the South Branch of the Raritan, at a point just east of the Old York Road. It was run by Keith, the surveyor-general of East Jersey, but was deemed by the West Jersey proprietors to be too far west, thereby encroaching on their lands, and they objected to its continuance. On the 5th of September, 1668, Governors Coxe and Barclay, representing the respective interests, entered into an agreement, to terminate the dispute. It was that this line, so far as run, should be the bound, and that in its extension it should take the following course: From the point where it touched the South Branch, "along the back of the adjoining plantations, until it touches the North Branch of the

Raritan, at the falls of the Allamitung,* thence running up that stream northward to its rise near Succasunny." From that point a short straight line was to be run to touch the nearest part of the Passaic River. Such a line would pass about five miles north of Morristown. The line was to be continued by the course of the Passaic as far as the Paquanick, and up that branch to forty-one degrees north latitude, and from that point in "a straight line due east to the partition-point on Hudson River between East Jersey and New York." This line gave to the northern part of West Jersey the present counties of Warren and Sussex, and portions of Morris, Passaic, and Bergen. The Coxe-Barclay agreement was not carried into effect, although the division-line constituted the eastern boundary of Hunterdon County until Morris County was erected, in 1738.

Edward Byllinge became so embarrassed in his financial ventures that in 1676 he was compelled to assign his interests to William Penn, Gawen Lowrie, and Nicholas Lucas, all Quakers, "to be used for the benefit of his creditors." Prior to this, however, he had sold a number of shares, and the trustees sold many of them to different purchasers, who thereby became proprietaries in common with them. Fenwicke soon after made a similar assignment. As these trustees were Quakers, the purchasers were mostly members of that body. Two companies were formed, one in Yorkshire, the other in London, both intent on colonization in America, and in the same year some four hundred persons came over, most of them of considerable means. Daniel Coxe was connected with the London Company, and one of the largest shareholders; subsequently he became the owner of extensive tracts of land in old Hunterdon County.

At that time persecution in England was driving the Quakers to America as to a haven of religious toleration and social equality. Emigration commenced in the spring of 1677, and on the 16th of June in that year the ship "Kent" arrived from London with two hundred and thirty passengers. This was the second ship "to the Western parts." Next arrived the "Willing Mind," John Newcomb commander, with sixty or seventy more. Several settlements were started, and West Jersey became, as early as the year 1680, quite populous. Burlington was founded, and became the principal town. There the land-office for the whole province of West Jersey was located, and there all deeds were recorded.

In 1681, Samuel Jennings, having received a commission from Byllinge as deputy-governor, came to West Jersey, called an assembly, and with them agreed upon a constitution and form of government. From this time on assemblies were held each year, courts were established in several places, and "justice was administered in due course of law." Jennings' successors in the executive department were

* Now the Lamington Falls.

Thomas Olive, John Skeine, William Welsh, Daniel Coxe, and Andrew Hamilton. The last named continued as Governor until the proprietary charter was surrendered to the Crown.

VI.—PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT OF EAST JERSEY.

On the 16th of October, 1680, the Duke of York relinquished all his pretensions to East Jersey in favor of the grandson and heir of Sir George Carteret,* soon after which Andros returned to England. Sir George died in 1680, and by his will, dated Dec. 5, 1678, left his widow, Lady Elizabeth, executrix of his estate and guardian of his grandson and heir, George, a son of Sir Philip, and devised to Edward, Earl of Sandwich, John, Earl of Bath, Hon. Bernard Grenville, brother to the Earl of Bath, Sir Thomas Crewe, Knight, Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath, and Edward Atkyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and their heirs, among other lands, all his property in East Jersey, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. These trustees, failing to find a purchaser by private application, offered it at public sale to the highest bidder, William Penn with eleven associates, most of whom were Quakers, and some already interested in West Jersey, becoming the purchasers for three thousand four hundred pounds.† Their deeds of lease and release were dated the 1st and 2d of February, 1681-82, and subsequently each of them sold one-half of his respective right to a new associate, making in all twenty-four proprietaries.‡ In the following year the Duke of York confirmed this sale by issuing a new grant to the proprietors, their names there appearing in the following order: James, Earl of Perth, John Drummond, Robert Barclay, David Barclay, Robert Gordon, Arent Sommans, *William Penn, Robert West, Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groom, Thomas Hart, Richard Mew, Ambrose Rigg, John Heywood, Hugh Harts-horne, Clement Plumstead, Thomas Cooper, Gawen Lawrie, Edward Byllinge, James Brain, William Gibson, Thomas Barker, Robert Turner, and Thomas Warne*, those in *italics* being eleven of the twelve original purchasers; *Thomas Wilcox*, the twelfth, having parted with his interest, Feb. 27, 1682, to David Barclay.§

There was a strange mingling of professions, religions, and characters in these proprietaries, among them being, as an English writer observes, "high-prerogative men (especially those from Scotland), dissenters, papists, and Quakers."|| The first twelve

purchasers, however, were mostly, if not all, Quakers, and, as some of their associates were of the same religious faith, they had a controlling influence in the body, which fact may explain why Robert Barclay, of Urie, a Quaker and a personal friend of William Penn, was selected to be Governor of the province. It was a worthy choice, as he was a man of learning, of religious zeal, and of exemplary character.¶ Such was the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-proprietaries that they subsequently commissioned him as Governor for life; nor was he required to visit the province in person, but was allowed to exercise his authority by deputy. For this office he selected Thomas Rudyard, an eminent lawyer of London and one of the proprietaries.

Soon after his arrival Rudyard selected as his counselors Col. Lewis Morris, Capt. John Berry, Capt. John Palmer, Capt. William Sandford, Lawrence Andross, and Benjamin Price, before whom he was sworn into office (Dec. 20, 1682) as deputy-governor. The previous "Concessions" were confirmed, and the Assembly called by Rudyard, which held three sessions during the year 1683 at Elizabethtown, "passed several acts of importance tending to the well-being of the province." Among these were acts remodeling the criminal and penal codes, etc., and "An Act dividing the province into four counties, and appointing a high sheriff for each." The county of Bergen included all the settlements between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers, and extended to the northern bounds of the province; Essex, all the country north of the dividing-line between Woodbridge and Elizabethtown and west of the Hackensack; Middlesex, all from the Woodbridge line on the north to Cheese-quake Harbor on the southeast, and back southwest and northwest to the province bounds; and Monmouth comprised the residue. A point of variance between the deputy-governor and Groom, the surveyor-general, led to Barclay's supersedure by Gawen Lawrie, a London merchant and a proprietary, who was already deeply interested in West Jersey.

Although most of the proprietaries resided in Great Britain, still emigration and transfers of proprietary rights soon brought to East Jersey many persons who were directly interested in the soil,—resident property-holders,—who Aug. 1, 1684, established a "Board of Proprietors," composed of "all the proprietaries that might be from time to time in the province," and was designed "to act with the deputy-governor in the temporary approval of laws passed by the Assembly, the settlement of all disputes with the planters," etc. This board continued to have prominent control within the province "of those concerns which were connected with the proprietary titles to the government and soil."** Great pains was taken by the proprietary government to avoid a collision with the

* Bill in Chancery, p. 8.

† Grahame, ii., p. 299; New Jersey Laws, 1834-35, p. 175. Copies of the lease and release to the twelve are in the Secretary of State's office, Trenton, presented by descendants of Clement Plumstead, one of the grantees.

‡ East Jersey under the Proprietors, pp. 100-103.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 118. Gordon gives, as the additional twelve, thirteen names, among them Sir George Mackenzie, Robert Burnet, Peter Sommans, Thomas Cox, and William Dockwra, who were all subsequent purchasers. Robert Turner he calls *Gawen Turner*, and Thomas Warne, *Thomas Narve*,—possibly clerical or typographical errors.

|| Wynne's B. Bish. Empire, i., p. 206.

¶ See Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors" for a full sketch of his life and writings.

** East Jersey under the Proprietors, p. 141.

province of New York, whose Governor, Dongan, refrained from any open act of hostility until 1685, when William Dyre was appointed collector of the customs.

The Duke of York was now (1685), by the death of Charles II., raised to the throne as James II., and, notwithstanding he had thrice conveyed and confirmed to others all the rights, powers, and privileges he had in New Jersey, he resolved to extend his royal prerogative over it in order to increase his revenues. The proprietaries in England were not silent under this arbitrary action of the sovereign. In a petition to the king in council they specified some of the encroachments of Dongan, in relation to the seizure of vessels trading to New Jersey, as calculated to "overthrow one of the most hopeful colonies in America." In a remonstrance subsequently presented to the king they reminded him that they had not received the province as a gratuity, but had expended for it twelve thousand pounds; that under his own confirmation of their title and assurance of protection they had sent thither several hundreds of people from Scotland, but as yet had received no returns; and that, notwithstanding all these guarantees, their rights had been violated by the Governor of New York. They signified their willingness to submit to an imposition of the same customs that were levied in New York, and among other prayers requested that a customs officer might be appointed at Perth Amboy.* The last request was the only one granted, as it promised additional revenue and did not conflict with the designs he then had in view.

On the 6th of April, 1686, the Assembly met for the first time at the new seat of government, Perth Amboy. Lawrie was succeeded by Lord Neill Campbell, in the same year. His council was composed of Gawen Lawrie, Maj. John Barry, of Bergen, Isaac Kingsland, of New Barbadoes, Capt. Andrew Hamilton, of Amboy, Richard Townly, of Elizabethtown, Samuel Winder, of Cheesequake, David Mudie and John Johnson, of Amboy, and Thomas Codrington, of Raritan. In 1687, Lord Campbell returned to Scotland, leaving Andrew Hamilton as his substitute. Under the operations of the writ of *quo warranto*, issued in 1686 against the proprietors by the order of King James, the king's pliant tool, Andros, commissioned as Governor over all New England, proceeded to extend his sway not only over that country, but over New Jersey, and, finding the king immovable in this determination, "the proprietaries of East Jersey considered it advisable to abandon the hopeless contest for their previously-conceded privileges, and by facilitating the king's design obtain his guarantee to respect their right to the soil. They consequently made a formal surrender of their patent on this condition in April, 1688." The *quo warranto* process was stayed so far as affected East Jersey; and, as the pro-

prietaries of West Jersey also entered into the arrangement, a new commission was directed to Andros, annexing both provinces to his government, together with New York,—Governor Dongan being thus superseded,—with Francis Nicholson as his lieutenant. This made but little if any change in the government of East Jersey, as Andros wisely continued all their officers in their places.

In August, 1689, Hamilton left for Europe, and the people of East Jersey were left to the guardianship of their county and town officers from that time until 1692. "These, however, possessed ample powers to meet all common emergencies, and without any pressure from abroad, or attempted exercise of any disputed prerogative within the province by the agents of the proprietaries, the authority of these local magistrates appears to have been respected and the peace of the community preserved."† Bancroft asserts that during this period East Jersey had no government whatever; but this is disputed by Whitehead and others, whose opinions are supported by a reference to the various charters and local regulations.

After the death of Governor Barclay, in 1690, the proprietaries appointed John Latham, and, in 1691, Col. Joseph Dudley, as Governor, but the people "scrupled to obey both," although the reason is not given. Perth Amboy, the new capital, had grown to be an important village, and from thence the new settlers spread westward, entering upon the unbroken interior and establishing themselves on the banks of the Raritan, soon becoming sufficiently numerous to call for the erection of a new county; hence Somerset was set off from Middlesex in 1688, with a somewhat larger territory than it has at present.

In September, 1692, Andrew Hamilton, who had been appointed Governor, arrived in Jersey, "and was received in a manner that removed every impediment to the re-establishment of the proprietary government."‡ He appointed John Barclay receiver and surveyor-general, and Thomas Gordon resident secretary. On the 14th of the month he selected as his council Capt. Isaac Kingsland, Capt. Andrew Bowne, John Injans, of Raritan River, David Mudie, § James Dundas, John Royce, of Roycefield, Samuel Dennis, John Bishop, and Lewis Morris. September 28th a General Assembly convened at Perth Amboy, at which the laws passed subsequent to 1682 were, with a few exceptions, re-enacted and others amended. An act was also passed authorizing a special tax of four hundred pounds to lighten the burden of New York in the war between England and France, the frontier settlements being much exposed to expeditions from Canada. This action must have been prompted by a sense of duty, as East Jersey had no danger to apprehend from the French, and certainly at this time had no unusual regard for the interests

† 1644, p. 184.

‡ 1644, p. 188.

§ Richard Hartshorne succeeded Mudie in 1695.

* East Jersey under the Proprietaries, pp. 141-146.

of New York. In 1696 similar projects for the relief of New York found little favor.*

From 1692 to 1696 a more quiet condition of affairs prevailed than had existed for years, but dissensions were not yet at an end. Considerable agitation prevailed concerning the payment of quit-rents, but no adjustment of the matter was arrived at. The first judicial decision respecting land titles was obtained in 1695, the judgment being in favor of the party claiming under the proprietary grants. This was rendered of non-effect by the reversal of the king in council on account of a technical informality in the proceedings.

In 1697 the proprietaries in England appointed Jeremiah Basse to succeed Governor Hamilton, and much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed in both Jerseys when it was found he had not received the royal approbation, but only the support of the proprietors. For that reason he postponed calling the Assembly together, but rather sought to make friends from among the opponents of that body. It was not until Feb. 21, 1699, that he convened the Assembly. Basse's first court was held in May, 1698, the record of which bears this entry:

"Lewis Morris, Esq., came in open Court and demanded by what authority they kept Court. The Court declared by ye Kings Authority. He denied it & being asked, who was dissatisfied besides himself, he said, One and all. The court commanding ye said Morris to be taken in custody, Col. Richard Townley, Andrew Hampton, both of Elizabethtown, & three or four more, cried one and all, and ye said Lewis Morris said he would fain see who durst lay hold on him—and when a constable by order of ye Court laid hold on him, he, in ye face of ye Court, resisted."†

Soon after (1699) followed the passage of a bill by the Assembly excluding from that body "any proprietor or representative of one." This was the outcome of the opposition of George Willocks‡ to a bill before the Assembly, which was passed, and a writ issued by the Governor for the election of a member of Assembly in his stead. Thus were the proprietary interests endangered. The unjust action and harassing proceedings of New York in relation to the trade of the province formed another source of trouble. Governor Bellamont, of New York, tried to obstruct the foreign trade of East Jersey, and even forbade the printing in New York of proclamations which Governor Basse was anxious to distribute, making known the establishment of the ports of Perth Amboy and Burlington. Bellamont also published a proclamation, based upon an order he had obtained from the Crown, denying the right of the proprietors of East and West Jersey to the privilege of ports. Governor Basse resisted with much spirit. He put a cargo on board the ship "Hester," lying at Perth Amboy, and it was about to sail, when Bellamont sent down an armed force, seized the vessel and brought her to the

city; and, as Basse refused to have her cleared from New York, she was condemned in the Court of Admiralty. These difficulties continued until 1700, when Basse's claim for damages came before the Court of King's Bench, resulting in an award to Basse and the thorough establishment of the right of East Jersey to the privileges of a port.

If Governor Basse met with opposition from the people at first, he found it greatly increased as months passed. Indeed, there were serious apprehensions of an insurrection under the leadership of Willocks and Morris. Nor were matters improved by the action of the citizens of Perth Amboy in returning Lewis Morris to the seat in the Assembly declared vacant by the dismissal of Willocks. Although both were cited to appear before the court at its October term,—which citation they refused to obey,—and although both the Council and Assembly became involved in this vexatious issue, it does not appear that they were tried, for every month brought greater anarchy, until Basse's government was openly defied. Aug. 19, 1699, Governor Hamilton was reinstated, notwithstanding Basse's efforts to prevent it; but he did not arrive in the province until December, prior to which time Basse had sailed for England. Hamilton's course being one of pacification,§ his authority was at first generally submitted to; but this was not to last long, for there was still a numerous party who held a deep-rooted aversion to the proprietary government, no matter by whom represented. The majority of the Assembly were of this class, and when Hamilton dissolved the Assembly, May 31st, the day after it first convened, "the validity of his commission was for the first time openly called in question. Tumultuous and seditious meetings were subsequently held, the justices appointed by him were assaulted while sitting in open court by bodies of armed men, the sheriffs were attacked and wounded when in the discharge of their duties, and every exertion made to seduce those peaceably disposed from their allegiance to the government; so that this period became known in after-years as 'the Revolution.'"|| Of this critical time Whitehead says,—

"A crisis had evidently arrived in the affairs of the province which the proprietors were not prepared to encounter successfully. As a body they had become so numerous, so scattered,—some in England, some in Scotland, and some in America,—and so divided in interests, that unanimity in council could scarcely be expected; and yet the inhabitants were pursuing such a system of measures as required the utmost wisdom to project, with equal firmness and union to administer, such remedies as could alone lead to the re-establishment of peace and regularity; without these necessary qualities to control their opponents, but one result could be anticipated."¶

VII.—SURRENDER OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE CROWN.

In the years 1701 and 1702 there occurred many dissensions and disturbances in both the east and west

* Whitehead: East Jersey under the Proprietaries, p. 191.

† East Jersey Records. For this contempt the court fined him fifty pounds, and ordered him "to be committed to prison till paid."—*New Jersey Colonial Documents*.

‡ He was agent for the proprietors to collect quit-rents and arrearages, and also a member of Assembly.

§ He wisely restored Morris to the Council.

|| Bill in Chancery; East Jersey under the Proprietaries.

¶ East Jersey under the Proprietaries, p. 218.

provinces, but the proprietors, finally wearied of contending with one another, and with the people, drew up an instrument whereby they surrendered their right of government to the Crown,* which was accepted by Queen Anne, April 17, 1702. This was the end of *proprietary* government in New Jersey; thenceforward, until 1776, it was under royal rule.

The queen consolidated both Jerseys into one province, and commissioned Lord Cornbury as Governor of both New York and New Jersey. In this capacity he acted from 1703 until 1708, when, giving heed to the grievous complaints made against him by the people, the queen revoked his commission. He was succeeded by John, Lord Lovelace, but his death (which occurred May 5, 1709) threw the government into the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsbey. Governor Hunter's administration commenced in 1710; in 1720 he resigned in favor of William Burnet. Afterwards officiated John Montgomery, 1727 to 1731; William Cosby, 1731 to 1736; John Anderson, also in 1736; John Hamilton, 1736 to 1738. In the summer of the last-named year a commission arrived to Lewis Morris as Governor of New Jersey, separate from New York; he served until his death, in 1746. He was followed successively by President Hamilton, 1746; John Reading, 1746; Jonathan Belcher, 1747; John Reading, 1757; Francis Bernard, 1758; Thomas Boone, 1760; Josiah Hardy, 1761; and William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, in 1763,—the last royal Governor, he being deposed, arrested, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut in 1776.

* See Smith's "New Jersey," pp. 560-573, and "Grants and Concessions," pp. 508-609, for some of the documents connected with the negotiations, and many others are in the New Jersey Colonial Documents. The proprietaries who signed away the sovereignty of East Jersey were Peter Sonnans, Joseph Ormston, Charles Ormston, Edward Antill, George Willocks, Francis Hancock, Sir Thomas Lane, Paul Dominique, Robert Mitchell, Joseph Brookshank, Edward Richler, Michael Watts, Clement Plumstead, Robert Burnet, Miles Foster, John Johnston, Michael Hawdon, John Barclay, David Lyell, Thomas Warno, Thomas Gordon, Thomas Barker, Thomas Cooper, Gilbert Mollison, Richard Huseel, and William Dockwa. Three of these—those in Italics—were of the twenty-four who nineteen years previous had received the grant from the Duke of York. And it was said in 1759 that sixty-four years after the grant to the twenty-four (1746) there was not a male descendant of the whole number enjoying "a foot of land in East Jersey" excepting the right of the Penns and two or three small plantations occupied by the Hartshornes and Warnes,—a reflection which should "blate our ardor in the pursuit of lands and wealth, and make us think ourselves, at best, but tenants in common to the blessings which the earth produces and co-heirs of the gifts of nature."—*A Pocket Commentary of the first settling of New Jersey by the Europeans: and an account or fair detail of the original Indiana East Jersey grants, and other rights of a like tenor in East New Jersey, digested in order.* New York, printed by Samuel Parker, 1759. This little work, containing many interesting remarks respecting men and things in New Jersey, is in the Philadelphia Library,—the only copy ever seen or heard of by the writer.—*East Jersey under the Proprietors, William J. Whitehead*, p. 220.

CHAPTER II.

ORIGINAL COUNTIES AND THEIR BOUNDARIES.

I.—COUNTIES UNDER THE PROPRIETORS.

PREVIOUS to the act of the General Assembly of 1709 erecting and defining the boundaries of the old counties of New Jersey, eight had been formed. These were Monmouth, Essex, and Salem, in 1675; Gloucester, in 1677; Middlesex, in 1682; Somerset, in 1688; Cape May, in 1692; and Burlington, in 1694. These may be called the original counties under the proprietary government. In 1702 the proprietors surrendered their charter to Queen Anne, and the royal government was extended over East and West Jersey, united in one province. After the brief and inglorious administration of Lord Cornbury, the provincial government was organized under John, Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley, and the Legislature convened first at Bergen and then at Burlington. Nothing, however, was done by the first four Assemblies towards organizing the civil divisions of the province.

II.—COUNTIES DEFINED BY THE ACT OF 1709.

In the eighth year of the reign of Queen Anne, the fifth Assembly, held at Burlington, passed an act dividing and ascertaining the boundaries of all the counties in the province, as follows:

In the eastern division, the county of Bergen should begin at Constable's Hook, and so run up along the bay and Hudson River to the partition-point between New York, and so to run along the partition-line between the provinces and the division-line of the eastern and western divisions of this province to Pequanoek River; and so to run down the said Pequanoek River and Passaic River to the Sound, and so to follow the Sound to Constable's Hook, where it began.

Essex began at the mouth of the Rahway River where it falls into the Sound, and ran up said river to Robinson's Branch; thence west to the division-line between the eastern and western divisions, and so to follow the said division-line to the Pequanoek River, where it meets the Passaic River; thence down the Passaic River to the bay Sound; thence down the Sound to where it began.

The county of Somerset began where Bound Brook empties itself into the Raritan River; thence down the stream of Raritan to the mouth of a brook known by the name of Lawrence's Brook; thence running up the said Lawrence's Brook to Cranberry Brook; from thence south forty-four degrees, westerly to Saunpink Brook, to the said division-line of the easterly and westerly divisions aforesaid, and so to follow the said division-line to the limits of the aforesaid county of Essex; thence east along the line of Essex County to Green Brook and Bound Brook to where it began.

Middlesex County began at the mouth of the creek that parts the lands of George Willocks and what

were formerly Capt. Andrew Brown's; thence along the said Capt. Andrew's line to the rear of said land; thence upon a direct course to Warne's bridge, on the brook "where Thomas Smith did formerly live;" thence upon a direct course to the southeast corner of Barclay tract of land that lies near Matchaponix; thence to the most southernmost part of said tract of land in Middlesex County; thence upon a direct line to Saupinck bridge on the high-road, including William Jones, William Story, Thomas Buchanan, and John Guyberson, in Monmouth County; thence along the said road to Aaron Robin's land; thence westerly along the said Robin's land and James Lawrence's line to the line of the eastern and western divisions aforesaid, including Robin's and Lawrence's, in Monmouth County; thence northerly along the said line to Saupinck Brook, being part of the bounds of said Somerset County; thence following the lines of the said Somerset and Essex Counties, and so to the Sound; and thence down the Sound to Amboy Point; and from thence down the creek to where it first began.

The partition-line between Burlington and Gloucester Counties began at the mouth of Pensauquin, *alias* Cropwell, Creek; thence up the same to the fork; thence along the southernmost branch thereof—sometimes called Cole's Branch—until it comes to the head thereof, which is the bounds between Samuel Lipincote's and Isaac Sharp's lands; thence upon a straight line to the southernmost bank of Little Egg Harbor's most southerly inlet; thence along the line of the sea-coast to the partition-line between East and West Jersey; thence along the said line of partition, by Maidenhead and Hopewell, to the northernmost and uttermost bounds of the township of Amwell; thence by the same to the river Delaware; thence by the river Delaware to the first-mentioned station.

The beginning-point of Gloucester County was at the mouth of Pensauquin Creek; thence up the same to the forks thereof; thence along the said bounds of Burlington County to the sea; thence along the sea-coast to Great Egg Harbor River; thence up said river to the forks thereof; thence up the southernmost and greatest branch of the same to the head thereof; thence upon a direct line to the head of Oldman's Creek; thence down the same to the Delaware River; thence up the Delaware River to the place of beginning.

Salem County began at the mouth of a creek on the west side of Stipson's Island, commonly called Teack's Creek; thence up the same "as far as high tide floweth;" thence upon a direct line to the mouth of a small creek at Tuckahoe, where it comes into the southernmost branch of the fork of Great Egg Harbor River; thence up the said branch to the head thereof; thence along the bounds of Gloucester County to Delaware River; thence down the Delaware River and Bay to the place of beginning.

Cape May County began at the mouth of a small

creek on the west side of Stipson's Island, called Teack's Creek; thence up the said creek "as far as tide floweth;" thence along the bounds of Salem County to the southernmost main branch of Great Egg Harbor River; thence down the said river to the sea; thence along the sea-coast to the Delaware Bay, and so up the said bay to the place of beginning.

This last section subjected Somerset County to the jurisdiction of the courts and officers of Middlesex, for want of a competent number of inhabitants to hold courts and supply jurors, and enacted that jurors might be taken promiscuously from both to either of the said counties, but was altered on March 11, 1713.

In March, 1714, an act was passed by the General Assembly held at Burlington to alter the bounds between the counties of Somerset, Middlesex, and Monmouth, making the lines as follows:

"That the boundary-line between Somerset and Middlesex Counties shall be and begin where the road crosseth the river Raritan at Inian's Ferry, and run from thence along the said old road to Jedediah Higgins' house, leading towards the Falls of the Delaware, so far as the eastern division of the province extends.

"The boundary-line between Middlesex and Monmouth Counties shall be and begin at the mouth of the creek that parts the land of George Willocks and the land that was formerly Capt. Andrew Brown's; thence along the said captain's land to the rear of the said land; thence upon a direct course to Warne's bridge, on the brook, where Thomas Smith did formerly live; then upon a direct course to the southeast corner of Barclay's tract of land that lies near Matchaponix; thence to the most southernmost part of said tract of land, including the whole tract of land in Middlesex County; thence upon the direct line to Assaupinck bridge, on the high-road, including William Jones, William Story, Thomas Buchanan, and John Guyberson, in Monmouth County; thence along the said Aaron Robbins' and James Lawrence's line to the line of the eastern and western divisions, including the said Robbins' and Lawrence's in Monmouth County."

On Nov. 4, 1741, in the fiftieth year of the reign of George II., an act was passed by the General Assembly, convened at Perth Amboy, to annex part of the county of Essex to the county of Somerset, which made the boundaries of Somerset as follows,—viz.:

"Beginning at the South Branch of the Raritan River, where the reputed division-line between East and West Jersey strikes the same; along the rear of Raritan lots until it meets with the North Branch of said river; thence up the same to a fall of water commonly called Allamantuk; from thence along the bounds of Morris County to Puckwa River; thence down the same to the lower corner of William Dackwra's two-tenths, on the same river; thence on a straight line southeasterly to the head of Green Brook, and thence down the said brook to Bound Brook; thence down the said Bound Brook to the place where it empties itself into the Raritan River; thence down the Raritan River to the place where the road crosseth the said river at Inian's Ferry; from thence along the said old road which leads by Jedediah Higgins' house towards the Falls of the Delaware, until it intersects the division-line to the South Branch of the Raritan River, where it first began."

In 1747 an act was passed erecting the southern part of the county of Salem into a separate county, thus altering the bounds of Cumberland County, as follows:

"Beginning in the county of Salem, at the mouth of Stow Creek, and running up the same unto John Bick's mills, within the county hereby erected; then continuing still up Stow Creek Branch to the house where Hugh Dunn now dwells, leaving the said Hugh Dunn's within the new

* Robbins appears to be the correct spelling, as in the former act.

county; and from the said Hugh Dunn's house upon a straight line to Nathan Shaw's house, within the new county; and then on the northeast course until it intersects the Pilesgrove line, in Salem County; thence along the said line till it intersects the line which divides the counties of Gloucester and Salem; then running southeastward down Gloucester line into the boundary of Cape May County; then bounded by Cape May County to Delaware Bay; and up the Delaware Bay to the place of beginning."

At the time of fixing the original boundary-line between Morris and Somerset Counties, upon the erection of the latter, the division-line between the said counties was to be from the Falls of Allamantuck to the Passaic River, but, not mentioning what course or where to fix upon said river, it remained uncertain, very prejudicial to the inhabitants, and a great obstacle to the officers of the counties in the discharge of their duties. Hence, to obviate the difficulty, an act was passed, March 28, 1849, beginning the division-line between the said Somerset and Morris Counties at a fall of water commonly called Allamantuck Falls, as in the previous act, and from thence on a straight line, before recited, in a "*course east and by north, as the compass now points,*" to the *main branch of Passaic River*; and so down the said river as the above-recited act directs.

III.—COUNTIES IN NORTHWESTERN NEW JERSEY.

Previous to March 11, 1713, the people of the western division of New Jersey attended the several courts held in Burlington. But, it being very inconvenient for most of the inhabitants, on account of the distance and difficulties of traveling at that early day and the expense necessarily incurred, therefore, to remove these inconveniences, an act was passed by the General Assembly, March 11, 1714, in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, erecting the county of Hunterdon, to wit:

"That all and singular the lands and upper parts of the said western division of the province of New Jersey, lying northward or situate above the brook or rivulet commonly called Assanpink, be erected into a county named, and from henceforth to be called, the County of Hunterdon; and the said brook or rivulet commonly known and called Assanpink shall be the boundary-line between the county of Burlington and the said county of Hunterdon."

The county was to have and enjoy all the jurisdictions, rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities whatsoever which any other county or province enjoyed, excepting only the choice of a representative in the General Assembly; which liberty was suspended until Her Majesty's pleasure was further known therein. This suspension lasted until Feb. 10, 1728, when King George, by his instruction to William Burnet, the Governor, was pleased to declare his royal pleasure that the county of Hunterdon should for the future have the choice of two representatives to serve in the General Assembly. The right of Salem township was suspended and given to Hunterdon, which elected two representatives in lieu of those from the former municipality.

Morris County was taken from Hunterdon by act of the General Assembly passed March 15, 1738. The boundaries are thus set forth in the act:

"That all and singular the lands and upper parts of the said Hunterdon County, lying to the northward and eastward, situate and lying to the eastward of a well-known place in the county of Hunterdon, being a fall of water in part of the North Branch of the Raritan River, called in the Indian language, or known by the name of, Allamantuck, to the north-eastward of the northeast end or part of the lands known as the New Jersey Society lands, along the line thereof crossing the South Branch of the aforesaid Raritan River, and extending westerly to a certain tree marked with the letters L. M., standing on the north side of a brook emptying itself into the said South Branch, by an old Indian path to the northward of a line to be run northwest from the said tree to a branch of the Delaware River, called Musconetcong, and so down the said branch to the Delaware River; all which said lands, being to the eastward, northward, and northwestward of the above boundaries, be erected into a county, and it is hereby erected into a county, named, and from henceforth to be called, Morris County; and the said bounds shall part and from henceforth separate and divide the same from Hunterdon County."

Up to this time Trenton had been the place for the transaction of all public business by the people living in what are now Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Sussex, and Warren Counties, and the expense and inconvenience of going there to attend courts and for other public purposes led to a petition from the people residing in the upper portion of Hunterdon to have the new county of Morris erected. Upon its organization courts were established at Morristown, which continued to be the seat of justice for the people of Northwestern New Jersey till the county was divided and Sussex County organized.

Sussex County was erected from the upper part of Morris County by an act of the General Assembly passed June 8, 1753, with boundaries as follows:

"That all and singular the lands and upper parts of Morris County, northwest of Musconetcong River, beginning at the mouth of said river where it empties itself into the Delaware River, and running up said Musconetcong River to the head of the Great Pond; from thence northeast to the lines that divide the province of New Jersey; thence along the said line to the Delaware River aforesaid; thence down the same to the mouth of the Musconetcong, the place of beginning, and the said Musconetcong River, so far as the county of Hunterdon bounds it, shall be the boundary-line between that county and the county of Sussex."

Such remained the bounds of Sussex County till it was reduced to its present dimensions by the detachment of Warren County in 1824. After the erection of Sussex County, from June, 1753, to Dec. 9, 1770, Hunterdon, Morris, and Sussex united in sending a representative to the General Assembly. At the last-mentioned date an act (passed by the General Assembly May 10, 1768) received His Majesty's approval, allowing each county to send a representative.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPATION—THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE.

I.—GENERAL TRIBAL DIVISIONS.

WHEN the first white explorers penetrated into the valleys of the Delaware and Hudson Rivers they found these, with all the country lying between them, as well as the entire area now comprised in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, peopled by aborig-

inal tribes of the Algonquin stock, and embraced in two nations, or groups of nations, called by Europeans the Iroquois and the Delawares, the former having been so named by the French and the latter by the English. The language spoken by both these people was the Algonquin, but differed materially in dialect. The nation to which the whites gave the name of Delawares was known in the Indian tongue as the Lenni Lenapè, or simply the Lenapè; the Iroquois were in the same tongue called the Mengwe, which name became corrupted by the more ignorant white men into Mingoes, which last term was adopted to some extent by the Delawares in its contemptuous application to their Mengwe neighbors, between whom and themselves feelings of detestation and hatred existed to no small degree.

The Mengwe or Iroquois inhabited the territory extending from the shores of Lake Erie to those of Champlain and the Hudson River, and from the headwaters of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Allegany Rivers northward to Lake Ontario, and they even occupied a large scope of country north of the St. Lawrence, thus holding not only the whole of the State of New York, but a part of Canada, which vast territory they figuratively styled their "long council-house," within which the place of kindling the grand council-fire was Onondaga, not far from the present city of Syracuse, and at that place, upon occasion, representatives of all the Mengwe tribes met together in solemn deliberative council. These tribes consisted of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas, who collectively formed an offensive and defensive confederation, which has usually been known in English annals as that of the Five Nations.*

The Mohawks occupied the country nearest the Hudson River, and held the post of honor as the guardians of the eastern entrance of the "long house." The Senecas, who were the most numerous, energetic, and warlike of the five tribes, defended the western portal of the "house," while the Cayugas were the guardians of the southern border of the Iroquois domain,—the frontier of the Susquehanna and Delaware valleys. The Oneida tribe was located along the shores of Oneida Lake, and the Onondagas, occupying a large territory in the central portion of the present State of New York, kept watch over the council-place and fire of the banded Mengwe.

II.—THE LEAGUE OF THE IROQUOIS.

The league of the Iroquois nations had been formed—at a date which no Indian chronology could satisfactorily establish—for the purpose of mutual defense against the Lenapè and other tribes contiguous to them; and by means of this confederation, which they kept up in good faith and in perfect mutual ac-

* At a later period—soon after the commencement of the eighteenth century—the Tuscaroras, having been almost entirely subjugated and driven away from their hunting-grounds in the Carolinas, migrated northward and were received into the Iroquois confederacy, which from that time became known as the Six Nations.

cord, they were not only enabled successfully to repel all encroachments upon their own territory, but after a time to invade that of other nations, and to carry the terror of their arms southward to the Cape Fear and Tennessee Rivers, westward beyond Lake Michigan, and eastward to the shores of the Connecticut.

III.—THE DELAWARES OR LENNI LENAPÈ.

The Delawares—the Indian people with which this history has principally to deal—occupied a domain extending along the sea-shore from the Chesapeake to the country bordering Long Island Sound. Back from the coast it reached beyond the Susquehanna valley to the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, and on the north it joined the southern frontier of their domineering neighbors, the hated and dreaded Mengwe or Iroquois. This domain, of course, included not only the counties of Sussex and Warren, but all of the State of New Jersey.

The principal tribes composing the Lenni Lenapè or Delaware nation were those of the Unamis or Turtle, the Unalachtgo or Turkey, and the Minsi or Wolf. The latter, which was by far the most powerful and warlike of all these tribes, occupied the most northerly portion of the country of the Lenapè and kept guard along the Iroquois border, from whence their domain extended southward to the Musconetcong Mountains, about the northern boundary of the present county of Hunterdon. The Unamis and Unalachtgo branches of the Lenapè or Delaware nation (comprising the tribes of Assanpinks, Matas, Shackamaxons, Chiciquaas, Raritans, Nanticokes, Tuteloes, and many others) inhabited the country between that of the Minsi and the sea-coast, embracing the present counties of Hunterdon and Somerset and all that part of the State of New Jersey south of their northern boundaries. The tribes who occupied and roamed over the counties of Sussex and Warren, then, were those of the Turkey and Wolf branches of the Lenni Lenapè nation, but the possessions and boundaries of each cannot be clearly defined.

The Indian name of the Delaware nation, Lenni Lenapè, signifies, in their tongue, "the original people,"—a title which they had adopted under the claim that they were descended from the most ancient

† "The Wolf, commonly called the Minsi, which we have corrupted into Monseys, had chosen to live back of the other two tribes, and formed a kind of bulwark for their protection, watching the motions of the Mengwe and being at hand to afford aid in case of a rupture with them. The Minsi were considered the most warlike and active branch of the Lenapè. They extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place named after them, where they had their council-seat and fire, quite up to the Hudson on the east, and to the west and south far beyond the Susquehanna. Their northern boundaries were supposed originally to be the heads of the great rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, and their southern that ridge of hills known in New Jersey by the name of Musconetcong, and in Pennsylvania by those of Lehigh, Conowago, etc. Within this boundary were their principal settlements; and even as late as the year 1742 they had a town with a peach-orchard on the tract of land where Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, has since been built, another on the Lehigh, and others beyond the Blue Ridge, besides many family settlements here and there scattered."—*History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania*, by Rev. John Heckewelder.

of all Indian ancestry. This claim was admitted by the Wyandots, Miamis, and more than twenty other aboriginal nations, who accorded to the Lenapè the title of *grandfathers*, or a people whose ancestry antedated their own. The Rev. John Heckewelder, in his "History of the Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations," says of the Delaware nation,—

"They will not admit that the whites are superior beings. They say that the hair of their heads, their features, and the various colors of their eyes evince that they are not, like themselves, *Leani Lenapè*,—no original people—a race of men that has existed unchanged from the beginning of time; but that they are a mixed race, and therefore a troublesome one. Wherever they may be, the Great Spirit, knowing the wickedness of their disposition, found it necessary to give them a Great Book, and taught them how to read it that they might know and observe what He wished them to do and what to abstain from. But they—the Indians—have no need of any such book to let them know the will of their Maker: they find it engraved on their own hearts; they have had sufficient discernment given to them to distinguish good from evil, and by following that guide they are sure not to err."

IV.—TRADITIONS AMONG THE DELAWARE TRIBES.

Concerning the origin of the Lenapè, numerous and essentially differing traditions were current among the various tribes. One of these traditions is mentioned by Loskiel in his "History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the North American Indians," as follows:

"Among the Delawares, those of the Minsi or Wolf tribe say that in the beginning they dwelt in the earth under a lake, and were fortunately extricated from this unpleasant abode by the discovery which one of their men made of a hole, through which he ascended to the surface; on which, as he was walking, he found a deer, which he carried back with him into his subterranean habitation; that the deer was eaten, and beyond his companions found the meat so good that they unanimously determined to leave their dark abode and remove to a place where they could enjoy the light of heaven and have such excellent game in abundance.

"The two other tribes, the Unamis or Tortoise, and the Unalachtgos or Turkey, have much similar notions, but reject the story of the lake, which seems peculiar to the Minsi tribe."

There was another leading tradition current among the nations of the Lenapè, which was to the effect that, ages before, their ancestors had lived in a far-off country to the west, beyond great rivers and mountains, and that, in the belief that there existed, away towards the rising sun, a red man's paradise,—a land of deer and beaver and salmon,—they had left their western home and traveled eastward for many moons, until they stood on the western shore of the Namisi Sipu (Mississippi), and there they met a numerous nation, migrating like themselves. They were a stranger tribe, of whose very existence the Lenapè had been ignorant. They were none other than the Mengwe; and this was the first meeting of those two peoples; who afterwards became rivals and enemies, and continued such for centuries. Both were now travelers and bound on the same errand. But they found a lion in their path, for beyond the great river lay the domain of a nation called Allegewi, who were not only strong in numbers and brave, but more skilled than themselves in the art of war, who had reared great defenses of earth inclosing their villages and strongholds. In the true spirit of military strategy,

they permitted a part of the emigrants to cross the river, and then, having divided their antagonists, fell upon them with great fury to annihilate them. But when the Lenapè saw this they at once formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Mengwe. The main body crossed the river and attacked the Allegewi with such desperate energy that they defeated and afterwards drove them into the interior, where they fought from stronghold to stronghold, till finally, after a long and bloody war, the Allegewi were not only humiliated, but exterminated, and their country was occupied by the victors. After this both nations ranged eastward, the Mengwe taking the northern and the Lenapè still keeping the more southern route, until, after long journeyings, the former reached the Mohicanituck (Hudson River) and the latter rested upon the banks of the Lenapè Wihittuck,—the beautiful river now known as the Delaware,—and here they found that Indian elysium of which they had dreamed before they left their old homes in the land of the setting sun.

These and other similar Indian traditions may or may not have some degree of foundation in fact. There are to-day many enthusiastic searchers through the realms of aboriginal lore who accept them as authentic, and who believe that the combined Lenapè and Mengwe *did* destroy a great and comparatively civilized people, and that the unfortunate Allegewi who were thus extinguished were none other than the mysterious Mound-Builders of the Mississippi valley. This, however, is but one of the many profitless conjectures which have been indulged in with reference to that unknown people, and is in no way pertinent to this history. All Indian tribes were fond of narrating the long journeys and great deeds of their forefathers, and of tracing their ancestry back for centuries, some of them claiming descent from the great Manitou himself. Missionaries and travelers among them who were, or professed to be, familiar with their language and customs have spoken with apparent sincerity of Indian chronology running back to a period before the Christian era, and some of the old enthusiasts claimed that these aborigines were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel.* But all the

* In a small, quaint, and now very rare volume entitled—"An Historical Description of the Province and Country of West New Jersey in America Never made Publick till now, by Gabriel Thomas, London, 1698," and dedicated "To the Right Honourable Sir John Maser, Sir Thomas Lane, Knights and Aldermen of the City of London, and to the rest of the Worthy Members of the West Jersey Proprietors," is found the following, in reference to the aborigines of this region: "The first Inhabitants of this Country were the *Indians*, being supposed to be part of the Ten dispersed Tribes of *Israel*, for indeed they are very like the *Jews* in their Persons, and something in their Practices and Worship; for they (as the Pennsylvania Indians) observe the *New Moons* with great devotion and Reverence; And their first Fruits they offer, with their Corn and Hunting-Game they got in the whole year, to a False Deity or Sham God whom they must please, else (as they fancy) many misfortunes will befall them, and great injuries will be done them. When they bury their Dead, they put into the Ground with them some *Horns* & *Tonsils* and some *Money* (as tokens of their Love and Affection), with other Things, expecting they shall have Occasion for them in the other World."

traditions of the Indians were so clouded and involved in improbability and so interwoven with superstition, and the speculations of antiquarian writers have almost uniformly been so baseless and chimerical, that the whole subject of Indian origin may be dismissed as profitless.

V.—TOTEMS OR TRIBAL BADGES OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians, from the earliest times, considered themselves in a manner connected with certain animals, as is evident from various customs preserved among them, and from the fact that, both collectively and individually, they assumed the names of such animals. Loskiel says,—

"It might indeed be supposed that those animals' names which they have given to their several tribes were mere badges of distinction, or 'coats-of-arms,' as Pylæus calls them; but if we pay attention to the reasons which they give for those denominations, the idea of a supposed family connection is easily discernible. The *Tortoise*—or, as they are commonly called, the *Turtle*—tribe, among the Lenapè, claim a superiority and ascendancy over the others, because their relation, the great *Tortoise*, a fabled monster, the Atlas of their mythology, bears, according to their traditions, this great island on his back,* and also because he is amphibious and can live both on land and in the water, which neither of the heads of the other tribes can do. The merits of the *Turkey*, which gives its name to the second tribe, are that he is stationary and always remains with or about them. As to the *Wolf*, after which the third tribe is named, he is a rambler by nature, running from one place to another in quest of his prey; yet they consider him as their benefactor, as it was by his means that the Indians got out of the interior of the earth. It was he, they believe, who by the appointment of the Great Spirit killed the deer which the Monsey found who first discovered the way to the surface of the earth, and which allured them to come out of their damp and dark residence. For that reason the wolf is to be honored and his name to be preserved forever among them.

"These animals' names, it is true, they all use as national badges, in order to distinguish their tribes from each other at home and abroad. In this point of view Mr. Pylæus was right in considering them as 'coats-of-arms.' The *Turtle* warrior draws, either with a coat or with paint, here and there on the trees along the war-path, the whole animal, carrying a gun with the muzzle projecting forward; and if he leaves a mark at the place where he has made a stroke on his enemy, it will be the picture of a *Tortoise*. Those of the *Turkey* tribe paint only one foot of a turkey, and the *Wolf* tribe sometimes a wolf at large with one foot and leg raised up to serve as a hand, in which the animal also carries a gun with the muzzle forward. They, however, do not generally use the word 'wolf' when speaking of their tribe, but call themselves *P'duk-sit*, which means *round foot*, that animal having a round foot, like a dog."

VI.—INDIAN POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY.

It does not appear that the Indians inhabiting New Jersey were very numerous. In an old publication entitled "A Description of New Albion," and dated A.D. 1648, it is found stated that the native people in this section were governed by about twenty kings; but the insignificance of the power of those "kings" may be inferred by the accompanying statement that there were "twelve hundred [Indians] under the two Raritan kings on the north side, next to Hudson's River, and those came down to the ocean about little Egg-bay and Sandy Barne-gatte; and about the South Cape two small kings of forty men apiece, and a third, reduced to fourteen

men, at Roymont." From which it appears evident that the so-called "kings" were no more than ordinary chiefs, and that some of these scarcely had a following. Whitehead, in his "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," concludes, from the above-quoted statement, "that there were probably not more than two thousand [Indians] within the province while it was under the domination of the Dutch." And in a publication† bearing date fifty years later (1698) the statement is made that "the Dutch and Swedes inform us that they [the Indians] are greatly decreased in numbers to what they were when they came first into this country. And the *Indians* themselves say that two of them die to every one Christian that comes in here."

VII.—CONQUEST OF THE LENNÏ LENAPÈ BY THE IROQUOIS.

Before the European explorers had penetrated to the territories of the Lenapè the power and prowess of the Iroquois had reduced the former nation to the condition of vassals. The attitude of the Iroquois, however, was not wholly that of conquerors over the Delawares, for they mingled, to some extent, the character of protectors with that of masters. It has been said of them that "the humiliation of tributary nations was to them [the Iroquois] tempered with a paternal regard for their interests in all negotiations with the whites, and care was taken that no trespasses should be committed on their rights, and that they should be justly dealt with." This means, simply, that the Mengwe would, so far as lay in their power, see that none others than themselves should be permitted to despoil the Lenapè. They exacted from them an annual tribute, an acknowledgment of their state of vassalage, and on this condition they were permitted to occupy their former hunting-grounds. Bands of the Five Nations, however, were interspersed among the Delawares‡ probably more as a sort of police, and for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye upon them, than for any other purpose.

The Delawares regarded their conquerors with feelings of inextinguishable hatred (though these were held in abeyance by fear), and they also pretended to a feeling of superiority on account of their more ancient lineage and their further removal from original barbarism, which latter claim was perhaps well grounded. On the part of the Iroquois, they maintained a feeling of haughty superiority towards their vassals, whom they spoke of as no longer men and warriors, but as *women*. There is no recorded instance in which unmeasured insult and stinging contempt were more wantonly and publicly heaped on a cowed

† Gabriel Thomas' "Historical Description of the Province and Country of West New Jersey in America."

‡ The same policy was pursued by the Five Nations towards the Shawanese, who had been expelled from the far Southwest by stronger tribes, and a portion of whom, travelling eastward as far as the country adjoining the Delawares, had been permitted to erect their lodges there, but were, like the Lenapè, held in a state of subjection by the Iroquois.

* And they believed that sometimes the grandfather *tortoise* became weary and shook himself or changed his position, and that this was the cause of earthquakes.

and humiliated people than on the occasion of a treaty held in Philadelphia in 1742, when Connossatego, an old Iroquois chief, having been requested by the Governor to attend (really for the purpose of forcing the Delawares to yield up the rich lands of the Minisink), arose in the council, where whites and Delawares and Iroquois were convened, and in the name of all the deputies of his confederacy said to the Governor that the Delawares had been an unruly people and were altogether in the wrong, and that they should be removed from their lands; and then, turning superciliously towards the abashed Delawares, said to them, "You deserve to be taken by the hair of your heads and shaken until you recover your senses and become sober. We have seen a deed, signed by nine of your chiefs over fifty years ago, for this very land. But how came you to take it upon yourselves to sell lands at all? We conquered you; we made women of you! You know you are women and can no more sell lands than women. Nor is it fit that you should have power to sell lands, since you would abuse it. You have had clothes, meat, and drink, by the goods paid you for it, and now you want it again, like children, as you are. What makes you sell lands in the dark? Did you ever tell us you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even to the value of a pipe-shank, from you for it? This is acting in the dark,—very differently from the conduct which our Six Nations observe in the sales of land. But we find you are none of our blood; you act a dishonest part in this as in other matters. Your ears are ever open to slanderous reports about your brethren. For all these reasons we charge you to remove instantly! We do not give you liberty to think about it. You are women! Take the advice of a wise man, and remove instantly! You may return to the other side of the river, where you came from, but we do not know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not already swallowed that land down your throats, as well as the land on this side. You may go either to Wyoming or Shamokin, and then we shall have you under our eye and can see how you behave. Don't deliberate, but go, and take this belt of wampum." He then forbade them ever again to interfere in any matters between white man and Indian, or ever, under any pretext, to pretend to sell lands; and as they (the Iroquois), he said, had some business of importance to transact with the Englishmen, he commanded them to immediately leave the council, like children and women, as they were.

Heckewelder, however, attempts to rescue the good name of the humbled Delawares by giving some of their explanations, intended to show that the epithet "women," as applied to them by the Iroquois, was originally a term of distinction rather than reproach, and "that the making women of the Delawares was not an act of compulsion, but the result of their own

free will and consent." He gives the story, as it was narrated by the Delawares, substantially in this way: The Delawares were always too powerful for the Iroquois, so that the latter were at length convinced that if wars between them should continue, their own extirpation would become inevitable. They accordingly sent a message to the Delawares, representing that if continual wars were to be carried on between the nations, this would eventually work the ruin of the whole Indian race; that in order to prevent this it was necessary that one nation should lay down their arms and be called the *woman*, or mediator, with power to command the peace between the other nations who might be disposed to persist in hostilities against each other, and finally recommending that the part of the woman should be assumed by the Delawares, as the most powerful of all the nations.

The Delawares, upon receiving this message, and not perceiving the treacherous intentions of the Iroquois, consented to the proposition. The Iroquois then appointed a council and feast, and invited the Delawares to it, when, in pursuance of the authority given, they made a solemn speech, containing three capital points. The first was that the Delawares be (and they were) declared women, in the following words:

"We dress you in a woman's long habit, reaching down to your feet, and adorn you with ear-rings," meaning that they should no more take up arms. The second point was thus expressed: "We hang a calabash filled with oil and medicine upon your arm. With the oil you shall cleanse the ears of other nations, that they may attend to good and not to bad words; and with the medicine you shall heal those who are walking in foolish ways, that they may return to their senses and incline their hearts to peace." The third point, by which the Delawares were exhorted to make agriculture their future employment and means of subsistence, was thus worded: "We deliver into your hands a plant of Indian corn and a hoe." Each of these points was confirmed by delivering a belt of wampum, and these belts were carefully laid away, and their meaning frequently repeated.

"The Iroquois, on the contrary, assert that they conquered the Delawares, and that the latter were forced to adopt the defenseless state and appellation of a *woman* to avoid total ruin. Whether these different accounts be true or false, certain it is that the Delaware nation has ever since been looked to for the preservation of peace and intrusted with the charge of the great belt of peace and chain of friendship, which they must take care to preserve inviolate. According to the figurative explanation of the Indians, the middle of the chain of friendship is placed upon the shoulder of the Delawares, the rest of the Indian nations holding one end and the Europeans the other."^{*}

* Notes on the Indians, by David Zetsberger.

It is evident that the clumsy and transparent tale of the Delawares in reference to their investiture as women was implicitly believed by Heckewelder and other Indian missionaries, who apparently did not realize that which no reader can fail to perceive,—that if their championship and explanation were to have any influence at all on the world's estimate of their Indian friends, it could hardly be a favorable one, for it would only tend to show that they had suffered themselves to be most ridiculously imposed upon by the Iroquois, and that they were willing to acknowledge themselves a nation of imbeciles rather than admit a defeat which in itself brought no disgrace on them, and was no impeachment of their courage or warlike skill.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, in his "Notes on the Aborigines," said, in reference to the old missionary's account of the Delawares' humiliation,—

"But even if Mr. Heckewelder had succeeded in making his readers believe that the Delawares, when they submitted to the degradation proposed to them by their enemies, were influenced, not by fear, but by the benevolent desire to put a stop to the calamities of war, he has established for them the reputation of being the most egregious dupes and fools that the world has ever seen. This is not often the case with Indian sachems. They are rarely cowards, but still more rarely are they deficient in sagacity or discernment to detect any attempt to impose on them. I sincerely wish that I could unite with the worthy German in removing the stigma upon the Delawares."

It was not a lack of bravery or military enterprise on the part of the Delawares which caused their overthrow; it was a mightier agent than courage or energy: it was the gunpowder and lead of the Iroquois, which they had procured from the trading Dutch on the Hudson almost immediately after the discovery of that river, which had wrought the downfall of the Lenapè. For them the conflict was a hopeless one, waged against immeasurable odds,—resistance the irresistible. Under a reversal of conditions the Delawares must have been the victors and the Iroquois the vanquished, and no loss of honor could attach to a defeat under such circumstances. It is a pity that the tribes of the Lenapè should vainly have expended so much labor and ingenuity upon a tale which, for their own sake, had better never have been told, and in which even the sincere indorsement of Heckewelder and other missionaries has wholly failed to produce a general belief.

When the old Iroquois chief Connosatego, at the treaty council in Philadelphia, before referred to, commanded the Delawares instantly to leave the council-house, where their presence would no longer be tolerated, and to prepare to vacate their hunting-grounds on the Delaware and its tributaries, the outraged and insulted red men were completely crest-fallen and crushed, but they had no alternative and must obey. They at once left the presence of the Iroquois, returned to the homes which were now to be their homes no longer, and soon afterwards mi-

grated to the country bordering the Susquehanna, and beyond that river. This forced exodus of the Delawares was chiefly from the Minisink, the section of the country now embraced in Sussex and Warren Counties.

There were traditions among the descendants of the Minisink people that the tribe from which that place derives its name made frequent expeditions down the river and came back with white men's scalps hanging at their belts. They stole down on the Pennsylvania side, and crossed over to this State a little below the Hopewell hills; then, returning on this side of the river, they would lie in ambush along the yet wild and rugged shores and pick off any unfortunate traveler who might be passing along the river-path. An old Indian sachem used to relate that the steep hills along the Delaware had been the scene of more than one ambush and murder.

It was only the Indians from the upper country, however, who committed these acts of violence and bloodshed. Those whose domain embraced what are now the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset were uniformly peaceable and friendly in their intercourse with the settlers, by whom they were treated with justice and consideration. Their numbers in this region steadily decreased as the years passed, but it was the natural decadence of their race, and not the steel of the white man, that swept them away. But a very small remnant of the tribe was left here at the opening of the Revolution, and of these a few served in the army under Washington. In a very few years after the close of the war they had entirely disappeared.

VIII.—FINAL DISPOSAL OF THE DELAWARES.

At the treaty of 1758 the entire remaining claim of the Delawares to lands in New Jersey was extinguished, except that there was reserved to them the right to fish in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and to hunt on all uninclosed lands. A tract of three thousand acres of land was also purchased at Edge Pillock, in Burlington County, and on this the few remaining Delawares of New Jersey (about sixty in number) were collected and settled. They remained there until the year 1802, when they removed to New Stockbridge, near Oneida Lake, in the State of New York, where they joined their "grandsons," the Stockbridge tribe. Several years afterwards they again removed, and settled on a large tract of land on Fox River, Wis., which tract had been purchased for their use from the Menominee Indians. There, in conjunction with the Stockbridges, they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and formed a settlement which was named Statesburg. There, in the year 1832, there remained about forty of the Delawares, among whom was still kept alive the tradition that they were the owners of fishing and hunting privileges in New Jersey. They resolved to lay their claims before the Legislature of

this State, and request that a moderate sum (two thousand dollars) might be paid them for its relinquishment. The person selected to act for them in presenting the matter before the Legislature was one of their own nation, whom they called Shawuskukhkung (meaning "wilted grass"), but who was known among the white people as Bartholomew S. Calvin. He was born in 1756, and was educated at Princeton College, at the expense of the Scotch missionary society. At the breaking out of the Revolution he left his studies to join the patriot army under Washington, and he served with credit during the Revolutionary struggle. At the time when his red countrymen placed this business in his hands he was seventy-six years of age, yet he proceeded in the matter with all the energy of youth, and laid before the Legislature a petition in his favor signed by a large number of respectable citizens of New Jersey, together with a memorial, written by his own hand, as follows:

"MY BRETHREN: I am old and weak and poor, and therefore a fit representative of my people. You are young and strong and rich, and therefore fit representatives of your people. But let me beg you for a moment to lay aside the recollections of your strength and of our weakness, that your minds may be prepared to examine with candor the subject of our claims.

"Our tradition informs us—and I believe it corresponds with your records—that the right of fishing in all the rivers and lays south of the Baritan, and of hunting in all uninclosed lands, was never relinquished, but, on the contrary, was expressly reserved in our last treaty, held at Crosswicks, in 1758. Having myself been one of the parties to the sale, —I believe, in 1801,—I know that these rights were not sold or parted with.

"We now offer to sell these privileges to the State of New Jersey. They were once of great value to us, and we apprehend that neither time nor distance nor the non-use of our rights has at all affected them, but that the courts here would consider our claims valid were we to exercise them ourselves or delegate them to others. It is not, however, our wish thus to excite litigation. We consider the State Legislature the proper purchaser, and throw ourselves upon its benevolence and magnanimity, trusting that feelings of justice and liberality will induce you to give us what you deem a compensation. And, as we have ever looked up to the leading character of the United States (and to the leading characters of this State in particular) as our fathers, protectors, and friends, we now look up to you as such, and humbly beg that you will look upon us with that eye of pity, as we have reason to think our poor untutored forefathers looked upon yours when they first arrived upon our then extensive but uncultivated dominions, and sold them their lands, in many instances for trifles, in comparison, as 'light as air.'

"From your humble petitioner,

"BARTHOLOMEW S. CALVIN,

"In behalf of himself and his red brethren."

In the Legislature the subject was referred to a committee, which, after patient hearing, reported favorably; whereupon the Legislature granted to the Delawares the sum of two thousand dollars,—the full amount asked for, in consideration of this relinquishment of their last rights and claims in the State of New Jersey. Upon this result Mr. Calvin addressed to the Legislature a letter of thanks, which was read before the two houses in joint session, and was received with repeated rounds of most enthusiastic applause.

IX.—LOCAL INDIAN NAMES.

We add to this chapter a few Delaware Indian names of localities in Sussex and Warren Counties,

with their explanations, which will be of assistance to the reader.

In the Indian deed made by Kowyockhickon and other chiefs to William Penn, dated July 15, 1682, the name given to the Delaware River was Mackerishickon. In another location and survey it was called Zunikoway. The Delaware Indians called it Lenapè-whittuck,—i.e., "the river of the Lenapè." It was also called Kit-hanne (in Minsi Delaware, Gicht-hanne), signifying "the main stream in its region of country." The Dutch, who were the first Europeans to sail up the Delaware, named it, in contradistinction from the North (now Hudson) River, Zuydt or South River, and later the Fishkill. In a single instance (affidavit of Johannes Decker, in 1785) the Indian name of the Delaware is given as Lanasepose, signifying "fishkill." The river takes its present name from Lord de la Ware, Governor of Virginia, who passed the Capes and sailed into Delaware Bay in 1610.

The Paulinskill was called, in the Indian language, Tockhockonetkong. Its present name is said to have been derived from Pauline, the daughter of a Hessian soldier who was taken prisoner by Washington at the battle of Trenton, and who, after the close of the Revolutionary war, continued to reside in the neighborhood of Stillwater. Several surveys were located on this stream as early as 1716, and in one of the ancient returns an Indian town is spoken of called Tokhok-nok, near the head of the stream. From the large quantities of beads, arrow-heads, flints, etc., found where the Newton brickyard now stands it is quite evident that an Indian village was once located there. It is also at the head of the West Branch of the Paulinskill. On Germany Flats, nearer to the East Branch, there still remain the traces of an Indian burying-ground. It may be that the ancient village of Tokhok-nok was located within the present limits of the town of Newton.

The Indian name of the Pequest was Pophannunk, afterwards corrupted to Poquessing, and still later to its present name. William Penn and Col. John Alford located two large surveys of twelve hundred and fifty acres each at the mouth of the Pophannunk River, and below the noted hill Penungachung. These tracts comprised Belvidere and the surrounding country, the surveys being made by John Reading, deputy surveyor, Oct. 8 and 9, 1716. William Penn's heirs, Richard, Thomas, and William, sold the land to Robert Patterson in 1759, and on the Pequest he built the saw-mill then called Patterson's Mills. Penungachung is the Manunka Chunk of the present day. So anxious was the elder Martin Ryerson to preserve the correct orthography and pronunciation of the word that he wrote it out and underscored it in one of his ancient returns to the surveyor-general's office as Pe-Nun-gau-chung.

"Musconetcong" is corrupted from the Indian name Maskhanneung, which signifies "a rapid stream."

According to an old survey, in 1716, there stood on the Musconetcong an Indian village called Woponichosongong.

The name "Blue Mountain" first occurs in the land records in 1773. The original Indian name was Pahaqualong, from which Pahaquarry is a corruption. An Indian village and burying-ground located on the farm owned by the late Judge Andrew Ribble bore the original name. It has since been called the Kitatinny Mountain, Minisink Mountain, Blue Ridge, etc. In the report of the commissioners to divide Sussex County into precincts, dated April 17, 1754, it is called "Packoquarry Mountain," and in a couple of old documents written in 1755 it is called "The Great Mountain."

According to Heckewelder, who is good authority, "Walpack" is a corruption from Wahlpeek, which in the Indian language signified a *turn-hole* or whirlpool in the water. It is compounded of the two Indian words, *waa-lac*, "a hole," and *tup-peek*, "a pool." The name "turn-hole"—a provincialism now obsolete—was used to designate a sudden bend of a stream by which the water when deep was turned upon itself into an eddy or whirlpool. The turn-hole in the Lehigh, above Mauch Chunk, was many years ago an object of interest to travelers in that wild region. Howell's map of 1792 indicates the exact spot. There is a "turn-hole" in the bend of the Delaware at the mouth of the Flat Brook, from which Walpack doubtless took its name. It is visible in low water, and during great floods it becomes a powerful whirlpool, sucking in large pieces of timber and carrying them out of sight.

Heckewelder also says that Wantage is a corruption of the Indian word *Wandachqui*, signifying "that way."

Allamuchy is the site of an Indian village called Mamnachokken. John Lawrence, who surveyed the East and West Jersey line in 1737, makes mention of this place in his field-notes.

Emhowlack was the name of an Indian village on the Pequest, just below the new Pequest furnace.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN SUSSEX AND WARREN.

1.—PIONEERS FROM ULSTER COUNTY.

The first settlement in Sussex County, including the present county of Warren, was made in the upper valley of the Delaware, and was part of a general movement westward from the Dutch settlements at Esopus, New Paltz, and Kingston, on the Hudson River. The settlers were of the same Huguenot and Holland stock,—the former born in France, from which they had been driven by persecution but a few years before, while the latter, if not themselves natives

of Holland, were the immediate descendants of those born in that country, which then offered an asylum for the persecuted and oppressed of all nations, and whose struggles in behalf of civil and religious liberty were so memorable.

The first settlers came here directly from Ulster Co., N. Y., the tide of immigration setting up the Mamacating valley and thence to the Delaware, down which it flowed until it was met by another current ascending from Philadelphia. The two currents of population which thus met and mingled in the ancient valley of the Minisink and spread along the borders of these counties from the Neversink to the Musconetcong were of divers nationalities, yet all uniting in one common characteristic,—a native love of liberty and a desire to find freedom from the civil and ecclesiastical restraints which had hampered and burdened them in the Old World. Those coming in from the north, we have said, were Huguenots and Hollanders,—the most renowned Protestants and dissenters of continental Europe; those reaching our territory from the south were Welsh, Quakers, Germans, and Scotch-Irish, with a considerable intermixture of the Puritans of New England, all noted for their struggles for civil and religious liberty in the several European countries whence they came. These formed the basis of the early population not merely of Sussex and Warren Counties, but of the upper Delaware valley generally, including the river settlements in the three States of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The precise period at which the Dutch and Huguenot settlers entered the Minisink valley is uncertain. We find the following in Mr. Edsall's "Centennial Address." Speaking of the "Old Mine Road," which he thinks was constructed and used by a company of miners from Holland as early as 1650, and abandoned as a mining-road upon the accession of the English rule, in 1664, he says,—

"The main body of these men are believed to have returned to their native land, yet a few undoubtedly remained and settled in the vicinity of their abandoned mines. In this county we class the Dupes, Ryersons, and probably the Westbrooks and Schoonmakers, as among the descendants of those ancient immigrants. . . . Here, then, we have the point at which the first settlement in Sussex County was made clearly established. Here log cabins were built and orchards planted when the site of Philadelphia was a wilderness. The Swedes in West Jersey and the Dutch and Norwegian settlers in Bergen antedate the pioneers of Pahaquarry but a very few years. The light of civilization had shone but for a brief period upon the eastern and southwestern borders of New Jersey ere it penetrated our northern wilds. Feeble at first, it grew brighter as time advanced. News of the fertility of the Delaware flats was doubtless carried to Esopus, whence it was taken to Communipaw, to the island of Manhattan, and even into Bushwick and the vales of Mespat. Esopus was a favorite place of

resort from 1660 to 1685, because of the great strength and richness of its soil; but immigrants who came in there from around the bays and inlets of New York, Bergen, and Long Island, and who found the best locations occupied, turned their thoughts to these bottom-lands on the Delaware, whereof many-tongued rumor had frequently spoken, and, led by necessity and curiosity, they followed the Mamakating until at last the blue outlines of the Pahaqualin Mountains greeted their vision, and the cabins of three or four hermit-like settlers were found reposing beneath their shadow. Here they met a hospitable welcome and here they made their locations, enlarging by their ingress the social circle and affording strength to the infant colony."

This fine and beautifully rhetorical passage, we are constrained to believe, is slightly in error as to its historical accuracy. The date assigned for the "three or four hermit-like settlers" and the "infant colony" is undoubtedly too early by a considerable period. Certainly, none of the Huguenot names could have been among those mentioned as having been in the valley prior to 1664, or for more than twenty years subsequent to that date; for the decree revoking the Edict of Nantes, which sent them to this country, was not passed till 1685.

We notice that some other writers, probably relying for authority on the traditions of Scull and Lukens, who passed through the Minisink on a surveying tour in 1730, have taken a similar view as the writer above quoted, and have even given to the early Minisink settlement a greater antiquity. Thus M. R. Hulce, in a letter to L. W. Brodhead, Esq., says, "This valley was settled by the Dutch about one hundred years before Penn founded Philadelphia." This is quite too great a stretch of the imagination to entitle the author to any credit as a historian; yet it is published in a work claiming to give information to the public.* Brodhead, in his "History of the Minisink," says, "It is difficult to determine the exact date of the first European settlement in the upper valley of the Delaware. That there were white people here at an early period, and even before the arrival of William Penn at Philadelphia, seems now to be generally admitted; but it must be confessed that concerning those who inhabited the Minisink previous to 1725 we have little knowledge. It is quite certain that the first tide of immigration into this valley flowed from the direction of the Hudson, and so down the valleys of the Mamakating and Neversink, and, entering the Minisink at the Delaware, flowed throughout its borders."

The best authorities in Ulster and Orange Counties make the prior settlements in and about Port Jervis to have begun about 1690. Jacob Cnudebee and Peter Guimar† were the first settlers. The location of their

settlement was known as the "Upper Neighborhood," being in the valley of the Neversink, at Peenpack, now known as Port Clinton, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Dr. Mills, in his "Historical Address," says, "A few years after the settlement at Guimar's—probably about 1715—a number of families came into what was subsequently called the 'Lower Neighborhood,' and located on either side of the Neversink, from what is now named Huguenot south to Port Jervis. These families came from Ulster County, and were all Hollanders or of Holland descent, as indicated by their names,—Cortright, Van Auken, Westbrook, Decker, Kuykendal, Westfall, Cole, and Davis."

We find the same names in the records, and many others of Hollandish extraction, extending from the settlements named above all along the New Jersey side of the Delaware to the Water Gap. The settlements from Port Jervis southward were undoubtedly made about the same time as those above, or very soon after, as the rich Minisink flats opened a most inviting prospect to immigrants, especially to Hollanders, which could not, in the nature of things, have remained long unoccupied. In 1730 the surveyor-general, Scull, and his deputy, John Lukens, speak of the valley as being quite thickly settled on both sides of the river from the Water Gap north for a distance of thirty or forty miles, and of their admiration being excited by a "*grove of apple-trees far exceeding in size any near Philadelphia.*" This would indicate that the settlement must have been made at an earlier date than 1725, as given by one author, or than 1715, as given by others. Fifteen years would hardly be sufficient to grow such apple-trees as the witnesses describe, even in the rich soil of the Minisink. Smith, in his "History of New Jersey," tells us that in 1756 the settlements were more numerous on the Jersey than on the Pennsylvania side of the river, and they were probably so from the beginning, and made at an earlier date.

We are of the opinion that both classes of writers have erred,—the one in giving too great an antiquity to the Minisink settlement, and the other in making it of too recent origin. We shall probably find that the truth lies between the two extremes. We have positive documentary evidence that there was a considerable colony of settlers at the Neversink and in the Minisink valley, including both of the Minisink Islands, prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century. A *voting precinct*, with a municipal organization, was laid off there before this date, which implies a considerable number of voters; and by an act of the Provincial Assembly of New York, passed Oct. 18, 1701, "for the more Regular proceedings in the Election of Representatives," the "inhabitants of Wugachemick (Neversink) and Great and Little Minisink (Islands)" were "empowered to give their votes in the County of Ulster." Thus the people of Sussex voted in Ulster Co., N. Y., not only at that

* Delaware Water-Gap, p. 274.

† The names are now spelled Cnudebee and Guimar.

time, but continued to vote there for eight years subsequently, until, by the passage of an act by the same provincial authority, Nov. 12, 1709, their votes were restored to Orange County.*

This evidence clearly substantiates the fact that there were many settlers in the Jersey Minisink previous to 1700. And with this agree the researches of B. A. Westbrook, Esq., of Montague. We quote from an article entitled "Old Minisink," published in the *New Jersey Herald* of June 25, 1879, wherein Mr. Westbrook says,—

"Just prior to the year 1700 many of the Low Dutch farmers from Ulster Co., N. Y., together with fugitives from the states of Europe, principally from France, commenced the establishment of a chain of kindred settlements along the Machockemack (Never-sink) and Delaware Rivers, extending from Ulster County on the north to the Delaware Water Gap at the south, and covering a stretch of territory about fifty miles in length, and of variable width.

"The old 'mine road,' extending from Æsopus (Kingston) on the Hudson to the Water Gap on the Delaware, constructed previously to facilitate mining operations at the latter point, had been abandoned as part of an unprofitable venture. This road, though a failure as to its original purpose, yet proved to be of great advantage to the pioneers in settling our valley, by furnishing them with convenient access to their future homes in the wilderness, and for the first hundred years of the history of the settlements referred to, as a common thoroughfare, it was instrumental in continuing a close relationship with and attachment for the parent settlements upon the Hudson River."

II.—THE OLD DUTCH RECORDS.

The records of the old Reformed Dutch Churches of the Minisink valley furnish us with the names of many of the pioneers who settled this region. They are the oldest and most valuable records of the valley extant; and the descendants of those who first settled that portion of Old Sussex, as well as every earnest searcher after historic data, have cause to be thankful for the learning and piety which made these old records and caused them to be preserved in the heart of a wilderness country. Let it be observed that these records, although beginning with the baptisms of children in 1716, do not reach back to the beginning of the settlements, but only to the period when they had acquired sufficient numbers and strength to begin to look after the religious interests of the community, and to employ ministers to visit them occasionally from the older settlements. Rev. Petrus Vas and Rev. Georg Wilhelm Mancius, of Kingston, first visited and administered the ordinances to them, from 1716 for about twenty-five years. A brief outline of these churches, preparatory to some extracts which we propose to make from the records, will here be given.

* See Prefect of Minisink, in another part of this work.

In 1737 four churches of the Dutch Reformed faith were formed in the Minisink valley, two of which were in what is now Sussex County, in ancient Walpack, the third at Port Jervis, and the fourth at Lower Smithfield, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware. The congregations connected with these churches extended from the Neversink, some eight miles above Port Jervis, to the Delaware Water Gap,—a distance of about fifty miles, including portions of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

From 1741 to 1756 all these churches were under the pastorate of the Rev. Johannes Casparus Fryenmoet, a young man who was sent to Holland at the age of sixteen to finish his education, receive ordination by the Classis of Amsterdam, and return as their pastor. He was a native of Switzerland, and had been partially educated before coming to this country. By an agreement with the people of the several congregations, he was furnished with the means to return to Holland and prepare himself for the ministry, which he did; and, being ordained, he returned and on June 1, 1741, became the first regular pastor of the four churches, each congregation agreeing upon his services for one-fourth of the time. The parsonage, subsequently built, was at Nomanock, near the old fort, in what is now Sandyston, Sussex Co., where the ruins of the old cellar still remain. It appears from the records that this young man was married soon after his return from Holland by Abraham Van Campen, Esq., and that he steadily continued in the relation of pastor till 1756, and irregularly after that till the fall of 1759. During most of this period he kept the records of the churches, the Consistories, the baptisms, and the marriages in a peculiarly neat and finished handwriting. A few years ago they were translated from the original Dutch by the Rev. J. B. Ten Eyck, late pastor of the Reformed Church of Berea, and in 1877 were published in a neat and conveniently-arranged pamphlet by Wm. H. Nearpass, Esq., of Port Jervis. We give from these records the names of many of the primitive settlers of the Minisink valley, a considerable part of whose descendants are among the worthy and influential citizens of Sussex and Warren Counties at the present day. They were mostly justices of the peace, holding the king's commissions, and members of the Consistories of the several churches, and of the Joint Consistory which usually held its meetings in the old parsonage at Nomanock. The names are given as they appear in the original Dutch, but most of them have since undergone changes conforming them to the English method of orthography.

NAMES OF EARLY SETTLERS OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

1741.—Jan Kortrecht, Jan van Vliedt, Abraham van Campen, William Cool, Johannel Westbroeck, Hendrick Kortrecht, Peter Kuikendal, Derrick Westbroeck, Jacobus Swartwood, William Kortrecht, Solomon Davids.

1745.—Jacob Westfael, Jan van Campen, Johannes Brinck, Johannes Decker, Cornelius Westbroeck, Jan van Eiten, Abram Bevier, Dirk Ten Broeck, Samuel Bevier, Cornelius Louw.

1746-48.—Nicholas Dupui, Lambert Brinck, Samuel Schamers, Abram Kermers, Moses Dupui, Andrius Dingenman, Ja. Swartwoudt.

1750.—Benjamin Shoemaker, William Eunes, Gerit Brinck.

1761.—Arie Verdenburg, Hendrick Hoover, Nicholas Brinck.

1764.—Abram Middag, Thomas Schoonhoven, Daniel Rosenkrans.

1765.—Abram Kittle, Isaac van Campen, Adam Dingman, Jacob Dewitt, Philip Wintermoet, Johannes Dewitt, Harmanus Nimwegen, Abram C. Aaken, David Cool.

1785.—Jacob R. Dewitt, Helmas Cole, Jacob Dewitt Gumaer, Elias V. Bauschooten, Thomas Kyte, Geysbert Sutfin, Benjamin Fisher, Abraham Dutcher.

MARRIAGES.

We give below a few of the marriages taken from the record, covering the few years from 1738 to 1797. The dates are given from the first publication of banns:

* 1738, March 6.—Johannes Westbroeck, Jr., young man, born at Nystfield, to Magdalena Westbroeck, young woman, born at Horly, and both dwelling at Menissinck; married by Anthony Westbroeck, justice of the peace, the last day of March.

* 1738, March 26.—Jan van Nitten, young man, born at Nystfield, to Marijke Westfael, young woman, born at Menissinck, and both living there; married by Anthony Westbroeck, justice of the peace, April 13.

* 1742.—Joh. Casparus Fryenmuth, young man, born in Switzerland, to Lena van Eten, young woman, born at Nystfield; married with a license from Governor Morris, in New Jersey, by Justice Abram van Campen, the 23d July, 1742.

* 1742, July 25.—Jacobus Quick, young man, born at Rochester, dwelling in Smithfield, in Bucks County, to Maria Westbroeck, young woman, born at Rochester, dwelling at Menissinck; married the 23d of August by me.

* 1741, July 19.—Abram Miblagh, young man, born at Menissinck, to Lena van Anken, young woman, born at Rochester, both dwelling here; married August 18, by me, J. C. Fryenmuth.

* 1743, March 13.—Simon Westfael, young man, born in Dutchess County, dwelling in Smithfield, Bucks County, to Jannetje Westbroeck, born at Normal, dwelling at Menissinck; married the 15th of April by Peter Kuykendal, justice of the peace.

* 1743, August 21.—Johannes Bogardt, born in Dutchess County, to Sarah Longtelling, young woman, born at Rochester, both dwelling at Menissinck; married the 9th of November, ditto, by Abraham van Anken, justice of the peace.

* 1745, May 12.—S. Iohn Decker, young man, born on the Cuet-baen [Kutsham], to Lena Quick, young woman, born at Metshepekonck, and both dwelling at Metshepekonck; married by J. C. Fryenmuth, June 8th.

* 1745, July 21.—Johannus Kortrecht, young man, to Catharina Kortrecht, young woman, both born at Rochester, and both living in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married August 27, by J. C. Fryenmuth.

* 1746, February 19.—Benjamin Thomson, young man, born in New England, to Elizabeth Westfael, young woman, born at Machackemeck, and both dwelling there; married February 9th by me, J. C. Fryenmuth.

* 1747, September 13.—Jacob van Campen, young man, born at Nepeack, to Rachel Decker, young woman, born at Niskolock, both living in Bucks County; married the 9th of October by me, J. C. Fryenmuth,* Mach.

* At this date the spelling of the name changes, and so remains ever after.

* 1748, March 29.—Daniel Westfael, young man, born at Machackemeck, to Maria Westbroeck, young woman, born at Gil-ford, and both dwelling at Menissinck; married the 8th of April, ditto, by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, Mach.

* 1748, December 11.—Benjamin Westbroeck Vorony, young man, born at Wawarsinck, and dwelling at Nomenack, to Lydia Westfael, young woman, born at Machackemeck, and dwelling there; married the 8th of January, 1749, by me, J. C. Fryenmuth.

* 1749, January 8.—Joseph Westbroeck, young man, born at Wawarsinck, and dwelling at Nomenack, to Elizabeth Kuykendal, young woman, born at Machackemeck, and dwelling there; married the 27th of January by me, J. C. Fryenmuth.

* 1750, January 7.—Isaac Miblagh, young man, born at Menissinck, and dwelling at Teeshacht, to Femtje Decker, young woman, also born at Menissinck, and dwelling at Shippekock; married the 6th of February by me, J. C. Fryenmuth.

* 1750, July 8.—Anthony van Eiten, young man, born at Nepeack, and dwelling at Nomenack, to Annetje Decker, young woman, born at Machackemeck, and dwelling there; married the 3d of August by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 29.

* 1751, April 11.—Jan Kerner, young man, born at Kingston, and dwelling among [near] Walpeck, to Elizabeth van Campen, young woman, born in Upper Smithfield, and dwelling there; married the 15th of May by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 30.

* 1752, February 9.—Abraham Westbroeck, young man, born at Wawarsinck, and dwelling at Nomenack, to Blandina Rosenkrauz, young woman, born at Shippekock, and dwelling Machackemeck; married the 6th of March by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 31.

* 1752, December 17.—Petres Kuykendal, young man, born at Machackemeck, and dwelling there, to Catharina Kittle, young woman, born at Wawarsinck, and dwelling at Menissinck; married the 12th of January, 1753, by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 32.

* 1752, December 31.—Jacobus Gussales, young man, born at Mammekutting, and dwelling there, to Sarah Westbroeck, young woman, born at Nomenack, and dwelling there; married the 28th of January, 1753, by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 32.

* 1753, July 22.—James Rish, young man, born in N. Jersey, to Catharina Hoochteling, born at Rochester, and both dwelling at Menissinck; married the 20th of August by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 32.

* 1753, November 11.—Daniel van Aken, young man, born at Machackemeck, and dwelling there, to Lea Kittle, young woman, born at Wawarsinck, and dwelling at Menissinck; married the 13th of December by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 33.

* 1753, December 2.—Jeremias Kittle, young man, born at Horly, to Lea Davis, young woman, born at Menissinck, and both dwelling there; married the 4th of January, 1754, by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 33.

* 1754, February 17.—Thomas Wells, young man, born in Philadelphia, and dwelling at Menissinck, to Elizabeth Dewitt, young woman, born at Rochester, and dwelling in Upper Smithfield; married the 14th of March by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 33.

* 1754, August 4.—Abram Kittle, young man, born Wawarsinck, to Christina Westfael, young woman, born at Menissinck, and both dwelling there; married the 30th of ditto by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 34.

* 1755, January 26.—Alexander Ivory, widower of Myrta Cole, to Jenneke Decker, born at Menissinck, and both dwelling at Walpeck; married the 21st of February, by me, J. C. Fryenmuth, at 34.*

† To aid the reader in understanding some of the places referred to in the above records, the following is appended:

Menissinck (now spelled *Menisk*), the town or village of that name where Montagu is now situated; the church was also called Menissinck church. A number of the parties married were born here, and a larger number were residents of the place.

Nomenack (now spelled *Nomonack*), an island in the Delaware; also the old fort built on the main land, opposite the Island, during the French war, where stood the old parsonage of Dominic Fryenmuth and some of his successors. Some of the parties married lived here or on the Island.

Machackemeck, the Indian name of the Neversink branch of the Delaware, where one of the old churches was situated; now Port Jervis.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS (Continued).

I.—THE MINISINK COUNTRY.

THE Minisink country, originally so called, comprised a portion of what are now the three States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and included the soil on both sides of the Delaware River from the Water Gap to the Lackawaxen. According to Heckewelder, who is regarded as excellent authority on Delaware Indian names, the term "Minisink" signifies "the place or home of the Minsies." It is probable, however, that the name was *first* given to the valley or locality where these Indians settled, and that they were subsequently called Minsies because they lived there. We find the following in Eager's "History of Orange County," pages 407 and 408:

"The tradition of the Indians in this vicinity at the early settlement of the country was that their nation lived at Kittatinny (now Blue Mountains), in Warren Co., N. J., which means 'chief town;' that at an early period there was a difficulty or disagreement of some kind in the nation, and the discontented portion removed to the other or north side of the mountain, upon the lowlands along the Delaware. The tradition also was that long ago, and before the Delaware River broke through the mountain at the Water Gap, these lands, for thirty or forty miles along it, were covered by a lake, but became drained by the breaking down of that part of the dam which confined it. When the discontented retired from the nation they settled upon the lands from which the water had retired, and by the others were called 'Minsies' because they lived upon the land from which the water had gone. The name in the first instance was descriptive of the land from which '*the water is gone,*' and afterwards was applied to the Indians who lived upon it."

If this be true,—and there can be little doubt of its correctness,—Heckewelder gave only the secondary meaning of the word,—that is, the meaning given to it by the Indians of his time,—without going back to search for its derivative signification in the events and circumstances which first led to its use. Scull and Lukens, the early surveyors, were both conversant with the language of the Lenni Lenapè, and they give the meaning of "Minisink" as "the water is gone." The editor of Heckewelder's manuscripts says, "The upper valley of the Delaware was pre-eminently the home of the Minsies (the historic Minisink), where they built their towns, planted their corn, and kindled their council-fires, and whence they set out on the hunt or the war-path. The Minsies, Miniseys, or Muncys were the most warlike of their people, and proverbially impatient of the white man's presence in the Indian country," yet the early settlers of the valley managed to live on peaceable terms

with them till the war broke out, in 1755. The only exception we know of was the murder of Wright, at Snaketown, Pa., in September, 1727. This was done, we are told, by the Minsies, who were the subjects of Kindassowa, the chief who "resided at the Forks of the Susquehanna."

The settlers appear to have purchased their lands of the Indians and to have insured the safety and quiet of the settlements by fair and equitable dealing and by according to their red neighbors the privileges of hunting and fishing, which were so essential to their existence. The titles, however, obtained of the Indians were never recognized as valid by any of the colonial governments unless afterwards confirmed by grants from the proprietors or from the provinces or States in which they were located, the principle everywhere involved being the right of the State or province, not of individuals or private corporations, to the treaty-making or land-purchasing power as respects the aborigines, who were held by all the European nations having claims in America as having only a *possessory* right, and no real title in fee simple, to the soil. Hence they could make no valid conveyance of the soil, no matter if their ancestors had fished and hunted and buried the generations of the past upon it from time immemorial. Neither their long possession, their dearest associations, nor the sacred ashes of their fathers were any guarantee against the arbitrary and assumed right of civilized nations to deal with them as troublesome *occupants* only, to be got rid of on the easiest terms practicable. Hence the whole matter of the extinguishment of Indian claims, so called, has proceeded upon the assumption that discovery or conquest gave right to the soil, and that the native inhabitants were to be treated as wards or subjects, having no rights which the white man was bound to respect further than his interest or his cupidity might dictate. The instances in which justice and humanity have ruled in these negotiations have been the exceptions, not the rule. It has never been sufficiently considered, in dealing with the aborigines of this country, how strongly they were attached to their old hunting-grounds, burial-places, and the scenes of their altars and council-fires. Reverence for the graves of their fathers and worship of ancestry were parts of their religion. Hence it was peculiarly hard for them to be driven away from their possessions, and it is not to be wondered at that they frequently shed the blood of those whom they regarded as intruders upon their soil.

"Minisink was the favorite home and the delight of the native red man, the river 'Fish Kill' abounding in its wealth of fish; within its shallow water they became an easy prey to his rude traps and methods of capture, and upon the Minisink flats, lying between Minisink and Namenock Island on the south, he was wont to cultivate his patches, and thus produce the material for his 'succotash' and other favorite dishes. Just opposite, upon the Pennsylvania side

of the river, on a flat elevated table-land called by the first Dutch settlers 'Pow-wow Hill,' almost within the shadow of the falls of the Raymond's Kill and overlooking his cherished possessions, he buried his dead and met kindred braves in council from time immemorial.

"From the easy fords of the Minisink, Indian trails diverged,—west, beyond 'Pocono,' to the Wyoming Valley, along the Susquehanna River; north, by a cut across the peninsula of Pike County to the mouth of the Lackawaxon, on the Delaware; south, through Culver's Gap to the ponds and hunting-grounds of Great Kittatinny Valley, beyond the Shawangunk; and northeast, by way of the Delaware River, to Machackemack and corresponding valleys. Thus surrounded with all the facilities essential to savage comfort, with game and fish near at hand and in overflowing abundance, and intercourse with neighboring and friendly tribes, it is no wonder that the first settlers who located in the valley esteemed it almost a perfect paradise for the savage Indian. Thus did the first white settlers find the natives of this valley, and of them they obtained the peaceable possession of its lands by satisfactory purchase; otherwise, their titles were a subject of dispute through the claim of the proprietors of East Jersey upon the one side, and through the imposition of the holders of the alleged 'Minisink patent' upon the other. The uncertainty as to the title only terminated with the action of the boundary commission, which established the present State line in 1772.*

II.—MINISINK SETTLEMENT.

The settlement in Montague township first known by this name was located opposite the lower end of Great Minisink Island, "upon the higher portion of the Minisink flats, and just at the foot of the limestone ridge on the south running parallel with the river and overlooking the surrounding country. This settlement took the name of 'Minisink.' A small grist-mill was erected upon the stream, which here discharges its waters into the Bena Kill, between the residences of Daniel D. Everitt and Jacob Westbrook, Esq., the former residence being within the township of Montague and the latter in that of Sandyston, as this stream here forms the boundary-line between the townships for a short distance from the river. Johannes Westbrook settled upon one side of this stream of water, and (Simon?) Westfall (said to have been his son-in-law†) upon the opposite bank, where Mr. Everitt now resides. Others settled above, and still others below, the first settlers all placing their dwellings near the old Esopus or mine-road. The place until a generation or two back had its country store,

tavern, and blacksmith-shop, and when the old Machackemack church was erected to take the place of the one destroyed by Brant, at the present village of Port Jervis, near Mr. Eli Van Inwegen's residence, the contractor was obliged to come here to have manufactured the nails and fastenings necessary in its construction, the present site of that town at the time being owned and occupied by two or three small farmers.

"In 1731, Johannes Westbrook, of Minisink, deeded to Anthony Westbrook, Col. Abraham Van Campen, Gerrit Van Campen, John Cortright, Jacob Koykendal, and Jacob Van Etten a tract of land lying below and near his residence for a burying-ground and for a school-house, for the use of all the inhabitants of Minisink."‡ "In 1737 the principal men along the Machackemack (Neversink), from Walpack and from the lower end of the valley to the Water Gap, met Dominic Mancius, of Kingston, accompanied by his protégé, young Fryenmoet, with the principal men of Minisink, and together at the latter place they planned and laid the foundations of the four Low Dutch churches of the Delaware and Neversink valleys. . . . The parsonage first used by the Rev. Johannes Casparus Fryenmoet, and last by the Rev. Cornelius C. Elting before his purchase of a farm at Carpenter's Point, occupied a fine elevated plat of ground within a stone's throw of Nomaock fort, and directly above the old road, overlooking the beautiful island of that name; which circumstance accounts for several of his church papers being dated 'Nomaock.' The parsonage was taken from the farm of Cornelius Westbrook, who was sexton and supervisor, by appointment of the churches, over the parsonage and church of Minisink, near by."§

III.—MINISINK PRECINCT.

The first municipal organization within the territory of Sussex and Warren Counties was the "Precinct of Minisink," claimed as a part of Orange Co., N. Y., and erected by the General Assembly of that province. It extended along the Delaware River from Carpenter's Point to the lower end of Great Minisink Island, and into the country eastward till it joined the precinct of Goshen, having its assessor, clerk, justice of the peace, and other local officers. The original tax-warrant, levying the proportion of tax assessed upon the inhabitants of this ancient precinct under the provincial authority of New York, to be used in building the first jail at Goshen, is still extant and in the possession of Benjamin Van Fleet, of Deerpark, N. Y. The warrant is issued under the seals of the justices of the peace of the several precincts of Orange County, including among the number Anthony Westbrook, of Minisink.

We give below the tax-roll, furnished by Mr. Benjamin Van Fleet, and published in the Port Jervis

* See "Boundary-Line Controversy," in another chapter.

† Probably Simon Westfall, as he was the first of that name married who lived at Minisink; he was united to "Jannetje Westbrook" by "Pitser Kuykendal, Justice of the peace," April 17, 1743.—Records of Minisink Church.

‡ Deed in possession of Mr. John S. Jagger, of Sandyston.

§ Article by B. A. Westbrook, Esq., of Montague.

Gazette. This tax-roll evidently accompanies the warrant referred to above, and is especially valuable as showing the names of all the inhabitants of the territory embraced in the precinct of Minisink in 1739, as well as the valuation of property. Among these names will be recognized the ancestors of many of the families in the valleys of the Neversink and Delaware. The document is well worthy of publication and preservation. Below are the names and also the valuation and tax in pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings:

Taxpayers.	Valuation.	Assessment.
	£. s.	£. s. d. f.
Samel Swartwout.....	3 5	4 2
Willem Codebek.....	5 5	7 7
Gerardis Van Nimwege.....	2 5	2 10
Pieter Gemaer.....	5 0	7 3 3
Jacobs Swartwout.....	28 5	1 15 6
Klaes Westfael.....	9 10	12 0
Cornelis de Duytser.....	10 15	13 3
Evert Hurinbeek.....	11 0	14 8
Johannis Westbroek, Junior.....	13 15	17 6
Antye Decker.....	30 15	26 8
Barnt Molin.....	5	5 4
Petris Decker.....	1 10	1 11
Jacob Decker.....	1 5	1 7
Abraham Van Aken.....	22 10	1 8 10
Willem Cool.....	17 10	1 2 8
Pieter Cuykindal.....	13 5	17 0
Henrick Cuykindal.....	5	5 4
De Staet van Hillitye Conner.....	10 5	12 9
Johannis Jacobs Decker.....	5	5 4
Jan Van Vliet.....	11 5	14 7
Jacob Westfael.....	14 15	18 11
David Coel.....	5	5 4
Solomon Davis.....	4 0	5 2
Cornelis Cron.....	1 10	1 11
Thomas Decker.....	16 5	1 0 8
Henrick Hendrikse Cortregt.....	11 10	14 8
Abraham Cortregt.....	6 10	8 3
Cornelis Cuykindal.....	9 10	11 11
Terins Davin.....	1 15	2 3
Johs Bogert.....	1 10	1 11
Willem Tietsoort.....	5 10	7 0
Jacob Decker.....	6 0	7 8
Hermanus Van Garden.....	11 10	14 8
Henrick Decker.....	6 5	8 0
Willem Provoost.....	15 0	19 1
Samel Provoost.....	10	11 8
Jacobus Codebek.....	1 10	1 11
Johannis Hoogtyling.....	2 10	3 3
Stifanus Tietsoort.....	12 15	16 6
Lambart Brink.....	5 15	7 5
Adries Decker.....	3 0	3 10
Hage Puge.....	1 10	1 11
Alberst Van Garden.....	1 0	1 3 1
Jacob Decker, Junior.....	5	5 4
Hirik Quik.....	1 5	1 8
Thomas Schoonhoven.....	5	5 4
Isaak Van Aken.....	22 10	1 0 0
Pieter Lanerse Bijuk.....	10 5	15 6
Cornelis Brink.....	9 0	11 6
Gysbert Van Garden.....	10	8
Ary Cortregt.....	8 15	11 2
Antony Westbroek.....	26 5	1 15 2
Johannis Westfael.....	1 10	1 11
Martyte Westfael.....	12 5	15 8
Johannis Westbroek.....	18 0	1 3 9
Willem Cortregt.....	12 5	15 8
Cornelis Gubler.....	1 5	1 8
Henrick Cortregt.....	2 5	2 10
Abraham Louw.....	1 0	1 3 1

De nuwe lyst by ons na gehen en in een Regte form gestelt.

syt
JOHANIS WB WESTBROEK,
 merck
 JAN VAN TT ER.

On a paper corresponding to the above appears the following:

Henrick Janse Cortregt.....	20 15	£1 0 10
Aert Molag.....	2 0	2 8
		1 8 4

On obverse side:

"8 Septbr 1739 Dan onfange van Johannis Decker £1 4 7 overshot van de takts by myn.

"SOLOMON DAVIS."

Which, rendered in English, reads:

"September 8, 1739, then received of Johannis Decker £1 4 7 residuo of the tax, by me.

"SOLOMON DAVIS."

"Anthony Westbrook, of Minisink Precinct, County of Orange and Province of New York," lived in what is now Montague, Sussex Co., N. J., just opposite Milford, in Pennsylvania, and, together with Peter Lambertus Brinck, owned the Jersey flats adjoining, and a large tract of land extending from the flats towards the mountains. Here he lived and died, and was buried in the Minisink burying-ground. According to the returns indorsed upon the said warrant, the inhabitants of New Jersey residing upon the Delaware in the present county of Sussex contributed towards the erection of the original jail at Goshen the sum of twenty-nine pounds New York currency. The return is dated June 30, 1739."

IV.—SETTLEMENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF SUSSEX AND WARREN.

Our purpose is to give under this head a brief summary of the first settlements in Sussex and Warren Counties outside of the Minisink valley.

While the latter portion of our territory was being peopled, as we have described, immigrants were coming in to the southward from quite a different direction. Lands were patented and settled near Phillipsburg by Messrs. Lane and Morrill, from Ireland, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1735 three brothers named Green settled in that part of old Greenwich now known as Oxford township. They were soon followed by the McKees, McMurtrys, McCrackens, Axforde, Robersons, Shippins, Andersons, Kennedys, Stewarts, Loders, Hulls, Brands, Bowlbys, Swayzcs, Scotts, Shackletons, and Armstrongs, all of whom were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, with the exception of Robeson, the Greens, and possibly one or two others. Here, as a consequence of this unanimity of religious faith and nationality, the first Presbyterian church in the two counties was erected, in 1744, following the old Dutch Reformed churches of the Minisink within a very few years of their date. It may be mentioned in this general chapter that the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich was Rev. James Campbell, and that he was followed by David Brainerd, the celebrated missionary to the Indians, whose labors called him frequently into the vicinity. He lived for some time at the "Irish settlement" in Pennsylvania, now known as Lower Mount Bethel, about five miles from Belvidere, where the site of his ancient cabin is still pointed out to the curious traveler. In speaking of Brainerd it may be well to notice a singular mistake made by Rev. Peter Kanouse in his "Historical Sermon." He speaks of the Neversink "emptying into the Delaware and constituting what in D. Brainerd

ard's time was called 'The Forks of the Delaware,' and where was the field of his labors in an Indian settlement named Shakhawotung, now known as Carpenter's Point." It is well known that "the Forks of the Delaware," where Brainerd had his chief mission, was at Easton, the forks being formed by the Delaware and the Lehigh, which form a confluence at that point. "Shakhawotung," the name of the Indian town, signifies "where a smaller stream empties into a larger one, or the outlet," *shakunk* being the general Delaware word for "the mouth of a river."⁸

"The first furnace for the manufacture of iron in Sussex County was erected by Jonathan Robeson, in the then township of Greenwich. It was commenced in 1741, but iron was not run till March 9, 1743. He called this 'Oxford Furnace,' in compliment to Andrew Robeson, his father, who had been sent to England and educated in Oxford University. From this furnace the town of Oxford—which was formed twenty years afterwards—took its name. Jonathan Robeson was one of the first judges of Sussex County. His father and grandfather both wore the ermine before him in Pennsylvania, while his son, grandson, and great-grandson, each in his turn, occupied seats on the judicial bench. William P. Robeson, of Warren County, was the sixth judge in regular descent from his ancestor, Andrew Robeson, who came to America with William Penn and was a member of Governor Markham's Privy Council. In this country, where the accident of birth confers no special right to stations of honor, and where ability and honesty are—ought to be—the only passports to public distinction, this remarkable succession of offices in one family affords a rare example of hereditary merit, and is, so far as we know, without a parallel in our judicial annals."

Another of the first settlements in Sussex and Warren was made by members of the Society of Friends in that part of ancient Hardwick called "the Quaker settlement." The pioneers in this locality came from Maiden Creek (now Attleborough), Pa., and from Crosswicks, N. J., from 1735 to 1740. They were the Wilsons, Lundys, and others, and must be set down as among the very first settlers of ancient Hardwick. The settlers here were so few in number that when the first frame house in the settlement was erected they were obliged to secure help from Hunterdon County. The heavy timbers then put into frames required a greater force to lift them to their place than is needed in raising modern frame structures, and this may account for the fact that this first frame building erected in the settlement stood the blasts of more than a century and a half without having been seriously impaired.

The deed for the ground on which the Friends' meeting-house in this place was built was given by Richard Penn, a grandson of William Penn, in 1752.

Previous to the erection of a mill in this neighborhood the people took their grain to Kingwood, in Hunterdon County, to be ground.

Mr. Edsall, from reliable data furnished him, has summed up the settlements in other portions of Sussex and Warren as follows:

"In that part of ancient Newton known as Vernon township there were some early settlements, principally consisting of those who had first tried their fortunes in Orange County. One Joseph Perry, who had prepared for the erection of a house there about the year 1740, could not raise the timbers without procuring help from New Windsor. Col. De Kay settled in New York, upon the edge of this township, in 1711; some of his lands, which he then held under a New York patent, now lie this side the boundary-line. The McComlys, Campbells, Edsalls, Winans, Hynards, Simonsons, etc., did not come in until just before the Revolution, at which period a considerable amount of population had spread not only over Vernon, but throughout Hardyston. Joseph Sharp,—the father, I believe, of the late venerable Joseph Sharp, of Vernon,—who had obtained a proprietary right to a large body of land stretching from Deckertown to the sources of the Walkkill, came from Salem County a few years before the Revolution and erected a furnace and forge about one mile south of Hamburgh, which were known for some years as the 'Sharpsborough Iron-Works.' This was the second furnace erected in Sussex County. Sharp lost a great deal from this enterprise; and, particularly from the annoyance which he met with from the sheriff of the county,—who, under certain circumstances, is well known to be a most unwelcome visitor,—he abandoned the works."† Robert Ogden removed from Elizabethtown and settled in Vernon in 1765 or 1766. He was long one of the judges of the courts of the county, and one of its most prominent and patriotic citizens. Three of his sons fought in the war for independence, and one of them—Col. Aaron Ogden—commanded the honored regiment known as Gen. Washington's Life-Guard.

"Peter Decker built the first house in Deckertown, in 1734. He was the son of John Decker, of Minisink, and was among the earliest of the pioneers who crossed the mountains and founded the township of Wantage. He was a man of enterprise and energy, and served his country for many years as a magistrate. The early settlers upon the lands southeast of the Minisink Mountain and west of the Walkkill, in the section now known as Wantage, were regarded as of close kin to the inhabitants of Minisink. Their names are identical with those of the Delaware and Neversink borders, and they unquestionably, by kindred and association, constituted one community. One of the earliest settlements east of the Blue Mountains

* See Heckewelder, p. 265.

† The operations in mining at this place since that period will be found described under the head of the township histories.

was in the Popokating valley, and was made by Messrs. Colt, Price, and Gustin, who were originally from New England. Many of this class of emigrants, in their progress westward from the land of the Puritans, had first settled upon Long Island, but, hoping to better their condition, they removed to Orange Co., N. Y., and Bergen, Somerset, Hunterdon, and other counties in New Jersey. About the year 1700 a great many of the settlers on Long Island removed to the places indicated, because the land was cheaper and better than that which they tilled upon the island. Hunterdon and Orange were the favorite counties of this class of immigrants; in these they established homes, but their own cosmopolitan disposition was transmitted to their children, who in their turn plunged also into the wilderness, and, entering Sussex at her northern and southern extremities, explored the various rivulets to their sources, and upon the lands drained alike by the tributaries of the Hudson and the Delaware kin met with kin in the heart of the county, and their blood, separated for from fifty to seventy years, again commingled. Of this class were the Greens, Hunts, Blackwells, Blancs, Browns, Brokaws, Howells, Hopkins, Begles, Townsends, Stileses, Ketchams, Collards, Millses, Havens, Trusedells, Moores, Hills, Dentons, Cascs, Knapps, Coes, Smiths, Johnsons, Pettits, Wallings, and others. Many of these settlers were not far behind those of Minisink in the date of their advent into the county.

“From the year 1740 to the close of the Revolution there was a considerable immigration of Germans. Among the first of this class were John Bernhardt and Casper Shafer, his son-in-law. They had purchased lands where Stillwater village now is, of persons in Philadelphia, and in the year 1742, by the Delaware and the valley of the Paulinskill, they journeyed to their destination and took possession of the tracts indicated by their title-deeds. They were followed in a few years by the Wintermutes, the Snovers, Swartswelders, Staleys, Merkels, Schmucks, Snooks, Mains, Cousses, and a large number of other Germans, who settled principally in the valley of the Paulinskill, although a portion branched off in other directions. Mr. Bernhardt lived only a few years after his arrival. He died in 1748, and was the first person buried in the cemetery of the old German church, the cemetery having been used before the church was built, which was not erected till 1771. In the beginning of his life in the backwoods, Mr. Shafer found it necessary to cross the Pahaqualin Mountain to get his grist ground; the mode adopted was that of leading a horse along an Indian trail, upon whose back the bag of grain was borne. This inconvenience suggested to him the expedient of constructing a mill upon his own property, which he did in the following primitive manner: First, he built a low dam of cobblestones, filled in with gravel, across the kill, to create a water-power; he then drove piles into the ground, forming a foundation for his building to rest upon;

then upon these he built a small frame or log mill-house, furnishing it with one small run of stones and other equally simple and primitive machinery. His mill, being thus furnished and put in operation, was capable of grinding about five bushels a day; yet it was a great convenience and was resorted to from far and near. ‘In a few years he built a better mill and commenced shipping flour to Philadelphia,’ loading it on a flat-boat and running it down the Paulinskill and the Delaware to its place of destination. ‘Mr. Shafer was the first man in this region to open a business intercourse with Elizabethtown; he heard from the Indians in his vicinity that there was a large place far away to the southeast which they called “Tespatoone,” and he determined to ascertain the truth of this assertion. He traveled over mountains and through bogs and forests, and after a rough journey of some fifty miles he arrived at the veritable “Old Borough.” He opened a traffic in a moderate way at this time, and thus laid the foundation of that profitable intercourse between the southeastern towns and cities and Northern New Jersey which has augmented from that time to the present, and almost entirely excluded Philadelphia from participation in the trade of this section of the State.’

“Robert Paterson was the first settler at Belvidere, according to the ‘Historical Collections,’ about the year 1755. ‘Shortly after, a block-house was erected on the north side of the Pequest, some thirty or forty yards east of the toll-house of the Belvidere Delaware bridge. Some time previous to the Revolutionary war a battle was fought on the Pennsylvania side of the river between a band of Indians who came from the north and the Delawares residing on the Jersey side.’ The name ‘Belvidere’ was given to the village by Maj. Robert Hoops because of the beauty of its situation. It was made the county-seat of Warren County when the latter was set off from Sussex, in 1824.*

“Henry Hairlocker, a Hollander, about the year 1750, settled near the present site of Newton. It was then a wilderness, there being not another cabin for miles around.

“The Greens, Armstrongs, Pettits, Van Horns, Simes, Hazens, Dyers, Cooks, Shaws, and others, settled in and around the present village of Johnsonsburg, formerly called the ‘Log Jail,’ where the county-seat of Sussex County was first located and the first jail built.

“In 1769 the Moravian Brethren, from Bethlehem, Pa., purchased fifteen hundred acres of land of Samuel Green for the sum of five hundred and sixty-three pounds, or about two thousand five hundred dollars, and founded the village of Hope. This Samuel Green was a deputy surveyor for the West Jersey proprietors, and owned several tracts of land in ancient Hardwick and Greenwich. The Moravians remained at Hope some thirty-five years, when

* See history of Belvidere, in this work.

they commenced selling their property and returned to Bethlehem. Sampson Howell, who settled at the foot of the Jenny Jump Mountain, near Hope, a year or two before the Moravians arrived, erected a saw-mill and supplied the lumber for the construction of the very substantial buildings erected by the United Brethren."

We have thus glanced in a brief and general manner at the first settlements in the principal parts of Sussex and Warren Counties. They were made for the most part within a period of about fifty years, embracing the first half of the eighteenth century,—that is, by the year 1750 permanent settlements had been made in most of the important parts of the two counties. When Morris County was set off, in 1738, Northern New Jersey began to attract attention. It was then ascertained that, although this section had at a remote period evidently been a favorite residence of the Indians, most of them had departed and occupied hunting-grounds farther to the north and west. Little danger was therefore to be apprehended from the red men by those who settled in the central portions of the territory; for, even if they should become hostile, the line of settlements on the Delaware from the Musconetcong to the Neversink would be most apt to bear the brunt. Hence immigrants flowed in, and by 1750 they had become so numerous, and had experienced so much inconvenience from being compelled to go to Morristown to attend to public business, that they very generally petitioned the Provincial Assembly to "divide the county" and allow them "the liberty of building a court-house and gaol." This request was granted, resulting in the erection and organization of Sussex County in 1753.* As to the nationalities constituting the base of population, Mr. Edsall made as complete a list as practicable from the public records for the first six years of the existence of the county. "This list contains four hundred and two names, of which those indicating an English and Scotch origin are the most numerous; those pertaining to Holland and Germany follow next, and the residue are derived from France, Ireland, Wales, and Norway."

One thing which stood very much in the way of the prosperity of the early settlers was the appropriation by the proprietors of many portions of the best land in the county. As early as 1715, when as yet but two or three points in the whole territory had been settled, the sagacious proprietors of West Jersey, foreseeing that these lands would ultimately become very valuable, sent their surveyors, who penetrated the heart of the country, establishing "butts and bounds" of many of the most desirable tracts. Among others, William Penn located three tracts of land, containing ten thousand or twelve thousand acres, in and around the vicinity of Newton. "In this way the best locations were generally entered before any

immigrants had arrived in the central portions of the county, and they had to cultivate the soil, when they did come, as tenants or trespassers."

CHAPTER VI.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1755.

I.—CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCE.

THE border troubles begun by the Indians in 1755 were not induced in retaliation for any injustice done them by the people of New Jersey. The citizens of this province had never shed the blood of any of their race, nor had they cheated them out of any of their lands. Why, then, were they obliged to defend themselves by a line of forts along the whole frontier of Sussex and Warren Counties, and to call out their militia to protect the settlements from the merciless tomahawk and scalping-knife? Why was the border a scene of savage attack and massacre from 1755 to 1758, inclusive? The causes which led to this lay entirely beyond the bounds of Sussex and Warren Counties, and even of New Jersey, and were induced by agencies over which the people of the province had no control. In the first place, it was a period when England and France were at war, and when their respective colonies in North America had secured the alliance of the various Indian tribes of the country, on one side or the other, in the great contest then pending, and which was decided a few years after by the downfall of Canada and the surrender of all the French possessions in North America to the English. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, of New York,—the hereditary enemies of the Delaware and Susquehanna Indians,—were the firm allies of the English and the most powerful agents in turning the scale against their French adversaries. At this time the French were largely in possession of the great water-basins of the interior of the country accessible by the St. Lawrence and the great chain of Western lakes and rivers, and had forts extending from Quebec to Mobile Bay, and their agents, traders, and missionaries were widely disseminated among the Indians of all that region of country. Lake Champlain, Niagara, and Pittsburg were at that time the nearest points to New Jersey fortified by the French, but her frontier was accessible by a few days' march along the great trails leading to the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. These avenues were then peculiarly exposed, as the Iroquois were fighting for the English in other parts of the country. There can be no doubt that the Indians who raided upon these borders during the French war were French allies, and that they were incited, and even sometimes led, to their work of pillage and slaughter by French agents and military officers.

Moreover, there was a local cause which embittered

* See chapter on organization, courts, etc.

the strife. The agents of William Penn had procured the lands of the Minisies in the Pennsylvania portion of the Minisink valley by what has been known as the famous "walking purchase" of 1737.* From the time of this transaction the discontent of the Indians seemed manifest, and distrust and jealousy took the place of the confidence and friendship which had hitherto characterized their intercourse with the whites. For eighteen years, until 1755, they smothered their resentment at the wrong and perfidy which had deprived them of their fairest possessions; and at last, driven to desperation, they resolved, under Teedyuscung, the king of the tribe, to reclaim by force what had been taken from them by fraud and treachery. Had none but the guilty suffered in the storm of blood and carnage which swept over the valley during those terrible years of war, we might now derive a melancholy satisfaction from the belief that the tomahawk of avenging justice had done its work well. But scores of innocent settlers who had acquired their lands by honest purchase, and who had never wronged the Indians, were also compelled to suffer, as the indiscriminate vengeance of the savage in the height of his fury seldom pauses to judge between friend and enemy so long as the scalp to be taken belongs to the pale-face and brings him prestige and profit in war. The troubles at first were confined to the Pennsylvania side of the valley, but New Jersey was also destined to feel somewhat the shock of the conflict.

II.—THE VAN CAMPEN AND BELCHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Jonathan Belcher was then His Majesty's Governor of the province, and he was duly advised of the threatening aspect of affairs by Col. Abraham Van Campen, of Walpack. On Nov. 11, 1755, the Governor sent Col. Van Campen the following instructions:

"SIR,—I just now received your good letter of the 7th inst., as I hope you have before now my order of the 6th of the same month. I will approve of what you propose, of marching with your regiment into the next Province, in order to meet and repel the enemy before they enter into the Jerseys. In this matter I desire you to be very vigilant and diligent in giving me notice of all your proceedings, and per express if necessary.

"I am, Sir, Your Assured Friend,

"J. BELCHER.

"ELIZABETH TOWN, NOV. 11, 1755.

"COL. VAN CAMPEN."

One day later the Governor wrote to Col. Van Campen:

"SIR,—Since I sent you my order for a speedy muster of your Regiment I have received repeated accounts of the approach of the savage French and Indians to the borders of Pennsylvania and to those of this province, committing the most barbarous outrages on His Majesty's good subjects, in slaughter, blood, and fire, wherever they come.

* See the relations of Thomas Furniss and Joseph Knowles "Concerning the walk made between the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and the Delaware Indians by James Yates and Edward Marshall," in "An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians from the British Interest." Written by Charles Thomson, the American patriot, who in 1774 was elected secretary to Congress, and whose last literary work was a translation of the Septuagint, which was published in four volumes in 1804.

"There are therefore to command you, in His Majesty's name, to have your regiment in best readiness to march to the borders of this Province, or that of Pennsylvania, upon the most sudden notice of distress by the enemy, for the aid and relief of His Majesty's subjects. I shall not doubt the good courage and spirit of yourself, the officers and men of your Regiment, to proceed where it shall be necessary, and would have you publish this order at the head of your regiment upon their muster.

"Given under my hand and Seal of Arms at the Borough of Elizabeth, this 12th day of November, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, Anno Domini, 1755.

"J. BELCHER.

"TO COL. VAN CAMPEN."

In reply to Col. Van Campen's report of the 17th of the same month, the Governor wrote as follows:

"SIR,—I have duly received yours of the 17th of this month, and am well pleased with your diligence in giving me information how things are circumstanced in the county of Sussex with respect to the enemy, etc. I have given notice to the several colonels to muster their regiments and repel the enemy over in Pennsylvania Province, and so to prevent their passing the river Delaware, and which I think would be better than to let them enter on the frontiers of this Province. I pray Almighty God to have you and your people in his good protection, and am,

"Sir, Your Assured Friend,

"J. BELCHER.

"ELIZABETH TOWN, NOV. 24, 1755.

"COL. VAN CAMPEN."

III.—DEFENSIVE MEASURES ADOPTED.

On the 27th of December the Legislature passed an act authorizing the erection of four block-houses at suitable distances from one another on the Delaware River, in the county of Sussex. The persons appointed to superintend their erection were John Stevens and John Johnson, Esqs., who had "voluntarily offered themselves for that service gratis." The act ordered the enlistment of two hundred and fifty men to garrison said block-houses, and provided for the issuing of bills of credit to the amount of ten thousand pounds to pay the expenses of protecting the frontiers. Jonathan Hampton was appointed commissioner of supplies for the troops, and John Wetherill commissary and paymaster. These troops were to serve one month and until their places could be supplied by others. To encourage enlistments, exemptions from arrest upon civil processes for debts of less than fifteen pounds, as well as the protection of property from execution, was guaranteed. The pay of the soldiers, too, was increased beyond the ordinary average, being for the commander-in-chief of a block-house six shillings per day; captain, four shillings; lieutenant, three shillings; sergeant, corporal, and drummer, two shillings sixpence each; private, two shillings per man.

These block-houses were erected and numbered from 1 to 4, and are sometimes referred to by their numbers in the early documents. They were also garrisoned as speedily as practicable; yet the Indians continued to make incursions into the settlements, often forming ambuscades so near the forts that parties going out hunting were surprised and killed. In view of several occurrences of this kind, it became necessary to issue an order that the officers and soldiers should keep within their garrisons. In times of

general alarm whole neighborhoods would retreat within the inclosures for safety.

IV.—INDIAN INCURSIONS AND MURDERS.

The Indians would sometimes elude the vigilance of these garrisons, get into the interior, and there perpetrate their bloody work. Such was the case when they penetrated into Hardwick, the very heart of the county, and captured the Hunts and Swartwout. From the different accounts given of this tragical affair we condense the following statement: A party of five Indians who had formerly resided in the neighborhood, but had removed to Pennsylvania, determined to capture three men,—Richard Hunt, Harker, and Swartwout,—having become disaffected towards them because of the part they had taken in the colonial service. They accordingly crossed the Delaware near where Dingman's bridge now is, and in the evening reached the log house of Richard Hunt, having traveled about fifteen miles on the Jersey side of the river. Richard Hunt was absent from home, and the only occupants of the house at the time were Thomas Hunt, a younger brother, and a negro servant. The latter was engaged in amusing himself and his companion by playing on a violin, when their entertainment was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of the Indians. Quick as thought the boys sprang to the door and closed and bolted it. Their fun was at an end, and the negro, in his terror, "threw his fiddle into the fire and awaited in trembling suspense the result of the unwelcome visit." The Indians disappeared and were gone about an hour, when they returned. It was discovered, by their footprints in a newly-plowed piece of ground, that during their absence they had reconnoitred the house of Mr. Dildine, where Richard Hunt happened to be at the time, but they evidently dared not make an attack at that place. Returning to Hunt's house, they made a movement to set it on fire, threatening to burn the inmates alive if they did not surrender. The boys yielded, and were forced to accompany the savages, who proceeded towards the Delaware by the way of the southerly end of Great Pond, and soon came to the house of Swartwout, who lived on the tract now occupied by the village of New Paterson. Mrs. Swartwout, soon after their approach to the house, without a thought of danger, went out to the milk-house, and was instantly shot down. They then attempted to enter the house, but Swartwout seized his rifle and held them in check. Finally he agreed to surrender if they would spare his life and the lives of his son and daughter. They consented to this proposition, but they either themselves violated their pledge or, what was worse, procured a white man to do it, for Swartwout was murdered, and a man named Springer was arrested, convicted, and hung for the murder. We shall give the details of the trial and execution farther on; meantime, we proceed with our narrative.

Swartwout's two children were taken to an Indian town on the Susquehanna, while Hunt and the negro were conveyed to Canada. "Hunt was sold by his captors to a French military officer, and accompanied him as his servant. His mother, anxious for his deliverance if alive, attended the general conference at Easton, in October, 1758, where a treaty was made with the Six Nations, and, finding a savage there who knew her son, she gave him sixty pounds to procure his freedom and return him to his friends. This proved money wasted. Hunt was soon after liberated under that provision of the treaty of Easton which made a restoration of prisoners obligatory upon the Indians, and reached home in 1759, after a servitude of three years and nine months. Swartwout's children must have been freed about a year after their capture, for we find his son in New Jersey in 1757, active in causing the arrest of a white man named Benjamin Springer, whom he charged with being the murderer of his father.

Springer was arrested and confined in the jail of Essex County. An act was passed by the Assembly of New Jersey on Oct. 22, 1757, authorizing his trial to take place in the county of Morris, "because the Indian disturbances in Sussex rendered it difficult, if not dangerous, to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer there." The act also ordered that the expenses of the prosecution should be borne by the province. "Pursuant to this act," says Allison, "Springer, on the positive testimony of Swartwout's son and the contradictions in the prisoner's own story, after a full and fair hearing, at which an eminent councilor attended in his behalf, was convicted, to the satisfaction of most all present, and was executed in Morris. He declared himself innocent of the crime, and on the return of Thomas Hunt and a negro who had been taken a few miles distant by the same party that captivated Swartwout's family (with which party it was proved at the trial Springer was, and that he killed Swartwout), it appearing by their declarations that they did not see Springer until they got to the Indian town, some inclined to believe that he might not have been guilty. Thus the question seemed obscured. It is, however, agreed that his trial was deliberate and impartial, and many still think that his life was forfeited to the laws of his country."^{*}

Springer declared on the scaffold that Thomas Hunt knew him to be innocent, and his parents, after Hunt's return, came on from Virginia to learn if their son was really guilty. "Hunt assured them, as he did every one else to the end of his days, that he considered him innocent. He did not see Springer until he arrived at the Susquehanna flats, where he found him, like himself, as he believed, a prisoner. Neither did he see Swartwout murdered, but he was confident that the deed was done about one mile northwest from his own house; he and the negro at the time

^{*} Allison, "Laws," p. 215.

were guarded by two Indians, the others being busy not a great way off dispatching Swartwout. He heard his cries,—heard him beg for his life and promise to go with them peaceably if they would spare him. He was an athletic, resolute man and the Indians were afraid of him, and therefore, as Hunt always declared, murdered him. They tied him to a tree, tomahawked him, and left his body to the wolves and birds of prey." The Indians doubtless murdered him to gratify an old grudge: putting him out of the way was the surest revenge, as well as an indemnity against any personal violence which they might have apprehended from him, and the danger of the arrest of the party by the scouts from some one of the block-houses.

During these troubles with the Indians the courts of Sussex County were held at Wolverton's, in Hardwick. In February, 1756, the grand jury appeared, but were not sworn, "by reason," as the record says, "of troublesome times with the Indians." The term of May, 1756, found the condition of affairs in the county equally alarming, and the "Grand Inquest" was again dispensed with.

V.—PRECAUTIONS AND ADVENTURES OF FRONTIER SETTLERS.

Upon the first breaking out of hostilities, in 1755, most of the settlers upon the southeastern and northwestern slopes of the Blue Mountains fortified their houses by building stockades around them; Casper Shafer, in Stillwater valley, was one who took this precaution. There were at that time a few Indians living in the neighborhood, and, though not previously hostile, it was not known that their conduct would continue to be pacific. At Mr. Shafer's house it was common for the neighbors to assemble upon each recurring alarm. One night, however, when Mr. Shafer was alone, the Indians showed signs of hostility by yelling around his house and threatening violence. He thereupon fastened up the house and started across the fields to procure assistance from his neighbors. "Soon he found himself hotly pursued by one of the enemy, and likely to be overtaken; whereupon he turned upon his pursuer, and, being an athletic man, he seized, threw, and with his garters bound him hand and foot, leaving him prostrate, while he went on his way and procured the desired assistance. Mr. Depue, in Walpack, had also a narrow escape from the tomahawk and scalping-knife. A party of Indians broke into his house at midnight with murderous intent, and he, being aroused from slumber, seized his loaded gun and leveled it at the foremost aggressor, who, realizing his danger, uttered the peculiar Indian 'Ugh' dodged away, and fled. So acted the next, and another, and another; and thus, without firing his gun, he succeeded in driving the whole gang from his dwelling."

VI.—MILITARY ORGANIZATION—FIGHTING THE INDIANS.

On June 3, 1757, the General Assembly of New Jersey, after reciting that "the savage Indian enemy have lately perpetrated cruel murders on the frontiers of this colony, and the inhabitants there have, by their petitions, set forth their distresses and supplicated a number of troops for their assistance and protection," enacted that one hundred and twenty men be immediately raised, with the proper number of officers; that Jonathan Hampton be appointed paymaster and victualer for the company, and that he provide and allow each officer and soldier the following provisions every week,—viz., "seven pounds of Bread, seven pounds of Beef, or, in lieu thereof, four pounds of Pork, six ounces of Butter, three pints of Peas, and half a pound of Rice." As tea, coffee, and sugar were luxuries in those days, they were not provided in the rations. All prisoners for debt were to be released, because they might "in this time of common danger suffer for want of persons to look after them." The act, however, allowed the sheriff to reincarcerate them after six months of liberty.

In 1758, when the frontier was supposed to be well protected, the family of Nicholas Cole, of Walpack, was attacked by Indians, most of them murdered, and the rest carried into captivity. Several other murders were committed, and the people again petitioned the Legislature for further protection and defense against the hostile attacks of the Indians. On the 12th of August of that year the Legislature ordered an additional levy of one hundred and fifty men, none of whom, with the exception of the officers, should be recruited from the militia of the county of Sussex, as "the whole of that militia might be wanted in case of any formidable attack." A new block-house was ordered to be erected "below Pehoquain Mountain, near the mouth of the Paulinskill, or between that and the said Mountain." Twenty guides well acquainted with the country were to be hired by the commanding officer to conduct the troops through the wilds and fastnesses of Sussex; and it was further provided "that inasmuch as the Indians are a very private and secret enemy, and as it has been thought Dogs would be of very great service not only in discovering them in their secret retreats among the swamps, rocks, and mountains, frequent in those parts; therefore be it enacted, etc., that it shall and may be lawful for the Paymaster aforesaid to procure upon the best terms they can Fifty good, large, strong, and fierce Dogs; and the same so procured to supply with food necessary to their subsistence, equal to ten men's allowance in quantity; which said Dogs shall be disciplined for and employed in the service in such manner as the said Major, in conjunction with the Commission officers, or the major part of them, shall think proper."

We quote the following from Neville's "Laws," vol. ii. page 202, which is said to have been the first re-

cognition of personal bravery by the Provincial Legislature of New Jersey, and is peculiarly appropriate inasmuch as it refers to residents of Sussex County. It is part of the act of Aug. 12, 1758:

"Whereas, it is not only strictly just, but highly prudent, to reward and encourage such acts of martial Bravery as have a tendency to distress the Enemy and defend Ourselves: And whereas It's credibly reported that *John Vantile*, a Sergeant in the pay of this Colony, with a party of nine more under his Command, have lately exerted themselves against the Common Enemy upon the frontiers of this Colony in a signal Manner; and that a Lad, aged about seventeen years, surnamed *Tisort*, when pursued by the Enemy, shut one of them and secured his retreat from the imminent danger with which he was threatened, losing his gun; Therefore, as a just Reward to those Persons, and to excite others to imitate their heroic Example, *Be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Paymaster aforesaid, and he is hereby directed to pay unto the said *John Vantile* the sum of twenty Spanish Dollars, and to each of the party under his command the sum of Ten Dollars a piece; and to the said Lad, surnamed *Tisort*, as aforesaid, the sum of Thirty Dollars; And shall also procure for, and present to the said *John Vantile*, and the said Lad, surnamed *Tisort*, with a Silver Medal each, of the size of a Dollar, whereon shall be inscribed the Bust or Figure of an Indian, prostrate at the feet of the said *Vantile* and Lad aforesaid, importing their victory over them, and to commemorate their Bravery and the Country's Gratitude upon the occasion. Which Medals the said Vantile and Lad aforesaid, shall or may wear in view at all such public occasions as they may happen to attend, to excite an Emulation and kindle a martial fire in the Breasts of the Spectators, so truly essential in this Time of General War."

VII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE "NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE."*

Respecting affairs at this period in Sussex County, the "New American Magazine," published at Woodbridge, N. J., under date of May 31, 1758, gives the following:

"PERTH AMBOY, May 31.—On Monday, the fifteenth instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, thirteen Indians rushed into the house of Nicholas Cole, in the county of Sussex, near Nominack fort, in the township of Walpack, in this province, adjacent to the river Delaware, and, Cole being from home, they immediately killed his son, about eighteen years old, who was asleep upon the bed; they then finished Cole's wife, and, dragging her out of doors, she there saw her eldest daughter, aged thirteen, her son, aged eight, and her youngest daughter, about four years old, all murdered and scalped. The savage villains then plundered the house, after which they carried off the mother and her son Jacob, about ten years of age. They were soon after joined by two other Indians, who had with them two Germans, whom they had taken that day, and had killed and scalped a third in Anthony Westbrook's field, near Minisink, in said county of Sussex. The soldiers who were guarding the frontiers proposed to join some of the neighbors and to cross the Delaware the next morning by daybreak to watch the road to Wyoming. And as four of them were going to the place of rendezvous, about two o'clock in the night, they heard the Indians coming down the hill in the main road

to cross the Delaware; when one of the four fired among them the savages immediately fled, setting up a most dismal yell, and leaving Cole's wife and son at liberty, who made the best of their way along the road to one McCarty's, to which place the soldiers soon after came. The woman said the Indians talked English and Dutch, and she was sure one was a white man. Capt. Gardner is gone with two parties to waylay the road to Wyoming and Cochecton. The Indians, thinking they were discovered, killed the two German prisoners, and after scalping them cut off one of their heads and fixed it on his breast, the two bodies being since found.

"On the Thursday following, the daughter of the Widow Walling, near Fort Gardner, between Goshen and Minisink, was killed by three Indians as she was picking up chips for the fire. Her shrieks alarming the house, her brother ran up-stairs, and, seeing the Indians scalping his sister, he fired at them from the garret-window, and is sure he wounded one of them. The mother and other daughter in the mean time made their escape, and the son likewise got off clear."

The same magazine for June 30, 1758, has the following:

"PERTH AMBOY, June 30.—On the 12th instant one Walter Vantile, a sergeant of the forces stationed upon the frontier of this province in the county of Sussex, having received information that a party of Indians had crossed the river Delaware into Pennsylvania, took nine soldiers with him and went over the river in pursuit of them. They made diligent search after the Indians in different ways, but could make no discovery of them. However, for that night they encamped upon the river, about six miles above Cole's Fort, and in the morning they scouted back from the river about four miles; at last they discovered an Indian walking towards the place where they had lain the night before, whom they pursued, but he got into a swamp and made his escape. The sergeant and his party then took the same course towards the river which the Indian was steering, and when they came to the bank of the Delaware they heard some Indians chopping on a small island in the river, and saw ten of them making a raft in order to cross the river. Vantile and his men watched them very strictly the whole night. In the morning, early, the Indians packed up their clothes and other things and waded the river, drawing their raft after them. Vantile, perceiving by their course that they would land higher up than where he and his men were posted, crept privately up the river until they came within one hundred yards of them, when they saw a smoke upon the shore and an Indian rise up, who came towards the soldiers, but he soon returned to the fire and took up his gun; upon which about fifteen Indians rose up and hid hold of their guns. The sergeant then ordered his men to fire upon them, and the Indians returned the fire and advanced; the aforesaid ten Indians who were coming from the island also fired very

* This magazine was edited by Samuel Newell, who presided as principal judge during the first courts held in Sussex County. It was the first publication of the kind in New Jersey.

briskly. The sergeant and his men sustained the attack with great courage, and after fighting six rounds and boldly advancing towards the enemy the Indians fled in great confusion, leaving behind them four guns, four tomahawks, three pikes, fifteen pairs of moccasins, fifteen pairs of stockings, and other sundry things. These are supposed to be the same Indians who had attacked Uriah Westfall's and Abraham Cortwright's houses.

"His Excellency Governor Bernard hath sent up orders to the officers upon the frontiers to restrain the soldiers from leaving their quarters and straggling into the woods to hunt and shoot, as the same is certainly a dangerous and pernicious practice; for on Friday last William Ward was shot and scalped as he was hunting within a half mile of No. 3, in the county of Sussex; and the same day about noon a house was burnt on the opposite side of the river. The Indians shouted and fired several guns while it was burning.

"Some days since a man and a boy, traveling along the public highway in the said county of Sussex, were attacked by the Indians. The man was shot dead; the boy was surprised, but, finding one of the Indians in pursuit of him, he had presence of mind, as the last refuge, to turn and fire upon him, and saw him drop. The other Indian still pursued, and the boy, perceiving that his gun so retarded his flight that he must be taken, broke it to pieces against a rock, that it might not fall into the enemy's hands, and made his escape from them. He then alarmed the people, who immediately went out upon the scout with guns and dogs, and, coming to the place where the boy shot the Indian, they found a great deal of blood, but not the body. They searched very diligently about the woods, when at last one of the dogs began barking; and, going to see what was the matter, they found him barking at a bunch of brush, and, turning it aside, they found the Indian buried with his clothes and tomahawk, upon which they scalped him and brought away the things they found buried with him. On Tuesday, the 16th of June, Justice Decker, of the county of Sussex, brought the said Indian scalp and tomahawk to the city of Perth Amboy. This savage proves to be the notorious bloody villain well known by the name of Capt. Armstrong, a noted ring-leader of the Delawares, who, with other Indians, was concerned with Benjamin Springer (lately executed in Morris County) in the murder of Anthony Swartwout, his wife and children."

VIII.—CONFERENCES—NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The Legislature appointed a committee, who met the Indians of this State at Crosswicks in the winter of 1756. Their grievances were heard patiently, and then reported to the Legislature, which passed acts to relieve them.

In June, 1758, Governor Bernard, of New Jersey, consulted Gen. Forbes and Governor Denny, of Pennsylvania, as to the measures best calculated to put

a stop to the unpleasant warfare, and through Teedy-escung, king of the Delawares, he obtained a conference with the Minisink and Pompton Indians, protection being assured them.* The conference took place at Burlington, Aug. 7, 1758. On the part of the province, there were present the Governor, three commissioners of Indian affairs of the House of Assembly, and six members of the council. Two Minisink or Munsey Indians, one Cayuga, one Delaware messenger from the Mingorans, and one Delaware who came with the Minisies were the delegates on the part of the natives. The conference opened with a speech from the Governor. He sat holding four strings of wampum, and thus addressed them: "Brethren, as you are come from a long journey through a wood full of briars, with this string I anoint your feet and take away their soreness; with this string I wipe the sweat from your bodies; with this string I cleanse your eyes, ears, and mouth, that you may see, hear, and speak clearly, and I particularly anoint your throat that every word you say may have a free passage from your heart; and with this string I bid you welcome." The four strings were then delivered to them. The result of the conference was that a time was fixed for holding another at Easton, at the request of the Indians, that being, as they termed it, the place of the "old council."

The act passed in 1757 appropriated sixteen hundred pounds for the purchase of Indian claims; but, as the Indians living south of the Raritan preferred receiving their portion in lands especially devoted to their occupancy, three thousand and forty-four acres in the township of Evesham, Burlington Co., were purchased for them. A house of worship and several dwellings were subsequently erected, forming the town of Brotherton; and, as the selling or leasing of any portion of the tract was prohibited, as was also the settlement of any persons upon it other than Indians, the greatest harmony appears to have prevailed between its inhabitants and their white neighbors.†

On Oct. 8, 1758, the conference commenced at Easton. It was attended by the lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, six of his council, and an equal number of members of the House of Representatives, Governor Bernard, of New Jersey, five Indian commissioners, George Croghan, Esq., deputy Indian agent under Sir William Johnson, a number of magistrates and freeholders of the two provinces, and five hundred and seven Indians, comprising delegates from fourteen different tribes. The business of the conference was conducted mainly by Governor Bernard, who in its management evinced no small degree of talent and tact. It was closed on the 26th of October, and the result was a release by the Minisink and Wapping Indians of all lands claimed by them within the limits of New Jersey for the sum of one thousand

* Smith's "New Jersey," pp. 447, 448.

† Allison's "Laws," p. 224.

pounds. Deeds were also obtained from the Delawares and other Indians, and it was declared "that by these two agreements the province of New Jersey is entirely freed and discharged from all Indian claims." At least, such was the opinion of Governor Bernard and the Indians; but the Assembly the ensuing March, in answer to the Governor's speech, mention a small claim of the Totamies and some private claims still outstanding. The minutes of this interesting conference are printed at length in Smith's "History of New Jersey." The amicable relations thus happily begun remained undisturbed for several years.

In 1764 a frontier guard of two hundred men was again kept up some time in consequence of disturbances in Pennsylvania, but the alarm soon subsided. In 1769, Governor Franklin attended a convention held with the Six Nations by several of the colonial Governors, and informed the Assembly on his return that they had publicly acknowledged repeated instances of the justice of the New Jersey authorities in bringing murderers of Indians to condign punishment, declared that they had no claim whatever upon the province, and in the most solemn manner conferred on its government the title of *Sagoyighiviyogstha*, or the "Great Arbitrator," or "Doer of Justice," a name which the Governor truly remarked reflected high honor upon the province.*

IX.—TEEDYUSCUNG.

Teedyuscung, the last king of the Delawares, was in many respects a very remarkable and noble character. Although he took up the tomahawk against the whites in 1755, and was the chief leader in that struggle, it was because he believed he had a just cause. He was made king of the Delawares west of the mountains in 1756. In May of that year he and his Indians left their headquarters at Wyoming and repaired to Diahoga, a strong Indian town at the Forks of the Susquehanna, now Athens, Pa. In July, 1756, he visited Bethlehem, at the invitation of the Governor, preparatory to the first conference held at Easton, and is spoken of by Reichel as follows in his "Memorials of the Moravian Church:—"

"Capt. Newcastle returned to Bethlehem on the evening of the 17th. With him came Teedyuscung and upwards of thirty other Indians, men, women, and children, pursuant to the Governor's invitation; this was the first appearance of the chief within the settlement since he had taken up the hatchet. On the 18th he met Maj. Parsons in conference in Justice Horsfield's office. It was a memorable interview, in as far as on that occasion Teedyuscung for the first time proclaimed his kingship. His private counselor, Tapescawen, or Tapescohung, Newcastle, Capt. Insley, from Fort Allen, and a few others, were present; John Pompsire interpreted. Producing a string of wampum whereby to confirm what he de-

sired to say, he dictated this message to the Governor in reply to the invitation he had received to meet him at Tulpehocken: 'Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, I have received the word by your messenger kindly. Upon it I have come, as you have given me good words, which are called council-fire. At the Forks of Delaware we will sit down, and wait there, and shall be ready. I am exceeding glad that there are such thoughts and methods taken in respect to our women and children. I shall, I hope, be ready to let you know a little further when we shall meet. This what I have now in short spoken is not only from me, but also from my uncle the Mohawk [the Six Nations], and from four other nations [the Delawares, Shawanese, Monseys, and Mohicans], which in all make ten; and these ten have but *two heads of kings* between them.'"

Teedyuscung and his companions were escorted to Easton on the 19th, pursuant to the Governor's order issued to Maj. Parsons. On July 24, 1756, three members of the council were sent to notify Teedyuscung that the Governor was come. On attempting to use John Pompsire, "one of the best and discreetest of the Jersey Indians," as interpreter, the king objected, and signified as his choice Indian Benjamin, "an impudent, forward youth who had enlisted in the Jersey companies and afterwards deserted, going over to the enemy at Diahoga." Upon this Pompsire declared he would not be concerned in interpreting if Benjamin were allowed to speak. He carried his point, and subsequently became the king's favorite interpreter.

After the treaty Teedyuscung loitered for a while at Fort Allen. Aug. 17, 1756, he returned to Bethlehem with a few of his associates, for the twofold purpose of enticing his niece Theodora away and of prevailing with the Christian Indians to accompany him to Diahoga; he set out the next day for the fort without having accomplished his object. On the 21st his wife and children arrived. The king, they stated, had gone to the Minisink to arrest his Indians in their depredations in that quarter.†

Monday, Nov. 8, 1756, the second treaty with Teedyuscung was opened at Easton. Besides the Governor, William Logan, and Richard Peters, of his council, there were present, of the commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Fox, William Masters, and John Hughes; of the officers of the Pennsylvania provincial forces, Lieut.-Col. Weisser, Maj. Parsons, Capt. Withershold, Capt. John Van Etten, and Capt. Reynolds; several other officers and a large number of gentlemen and citizens from New Jersey and Philadelphia. Teedyuscung was attended by sixteen of his nation, four Indians of the Six Nations, two Shawanese, and six Mohicans. John Pompsire was interpreter. The king opened the conference by stating that he had kept the promise

* New York Journal, Oct. 26, 1769.

† Bethlehem Diarist.

made by him at the last treaty, having since then informed all the Indian nations of the disposition of the English for peace. On being asked by the Governor of Pennsylvania whether he, the Governor, or the province had ever wronged him, and why he and his Indians had struck the English, the chief proceeded to state that the false-hearted French king had tampered with the foolish-hearted young men of his people, but chiefly they had taken up the hatchet because the English had defrauded them of their land. "I have not far to go for an instance," continued the speaker: "this very ground that is under me" (striking it with his foot) "was my land and my inheritance, and is taken from me by fraud. I mean all the land lying between Tobiccon Creek" (a stream heading near Quakertown and emptying into the Delaware fifteen miles east of that place) "and Wyoming." The Governor hereupon offering him redress, Teedyuscung closed the conference by stating that he was not empowered to accept it; that he would meet the Governor at some future time; and then he would lay before him the extent of his grievances, and they could treat for a settlement of all disagreements and for a lasting peace.

This opportunity came at the third treaty of Easton, July 27 to Aug. 7, 1757. Teedyuscung having demanded a secretary to take down the minutes for his revision, the demand was reluctantly granted him, and he chose Charles Thomson, "master of the public Quaker school in the city of Philadelphia,"—the same Thomson who was afterward secretary of Congress and author of the "Enquiry," in which he calmly and truthfully sets forth the injustice of the treatment of the Delawares in the land transaction of 1737. After an exchange of the compliments usually preliminary to business on such occasions, and the utterances of mutual assurances of regret for the past and good hopes for the future, the king stated that the purchase of lands by the proprietaries from Indians who had no right to sell, and their fraudulent measurement subsequently, whether by miles or by hour's walk, had provoked the war. This charge he demanded should be closely investigated, and, on evidence appearing that injury had been done to the Indians, they should have redress. "In that case," he said, "I will speak with a loud voice, and the nations shall hear me." Hereupon he stated his purpose to settle with his countrymen in Wyoming, adding that he would build a town there such as the white men build, and provide for the introduction of the Christian religion among his countrymen and for the education of their children. In conclusion, he demanded that the deeds by which the lands in dispute were held should be produced, that they be publicly read, and that copies be laid before King George and published to all the provinces under his government. "What is fairly bought and paid for," he went on to say, "I make no further demand about; but if any lands have been bought of Indians to whom these

lands did not belong, and who had no right to sell them, I expect satisfaction for these lands. And if the proprietaries have taken in more lands than they bought of true owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But, as the persons to whom the proprietaries may have sold these lands, which of right belonged to me, have made some settlements, I do not want to disturb them or to force them to leave them, but expect full satisfaction will be made to the true owners for these lands, though the proprietaries, as I said before, might have bought them from persons who had no right to sell them."

After some hesitation on the part of the province,—in consequence of difference of opinion as to the propriety of complying with the Delaware's request, in as far as Sir William Johnson had been commissioned by royal appointment to hear the particulars of the charge brought against the proprietaries and the proprietaries' defense, and in consequence of Teedyuscung's reluctance to treat with the baronet and his Indians, some of whom, he said, were parties to the unauthorized sale of lands,—the deeds relating to the purchase north of the Tobiccon were produced and read. Agreeably to his request, furthermore, copies of them were promised him to dispatch to Sir William Johnson, to be transmitted by the latter to King George for his determination. Upon this the Delaware rose to his feet, and, taking up two belts tied together, spoke as follows: "I desire you would with attention hear me. By these two belts I will let you know what was the ancient method of confirming a lasting peace. This you ought to have considered, and to have done; but I will put you in mind. You may remember when you took hold of my hand and led me down, and invited my uncles (several of whom are present), with some from each of the Ten Nations, when we had agreed, we came down to take hold of one of your hands, and my uncles came to take hold of your other hand. Now, as this day and this time are appointed to meet and confirm a lasting peace, we,—that is, I and my uncles, as we stand, and you, as you stand, in the name of the great king, three of us standing,—we will all look up, and by continuing to observe the agreements by which we shall oblige ourselves one to another we shall see the clear light, and friendship shall last to us, and to our posterity after us forever. Now, as I have two belts, and witnesses are present who will speak the same by these belts, brothers, in the presence of the Ten Nations, who are witnesses, I lay hold of your hand" (taking the Governor by the hand), "and brighten the chain of friendship that shall be lasting, and whatever conditions may be proper for us to agree to may be mentioned afterwards. This is the time to declare our mutual friendship. Now, brother the Governor, to confirm what I have said, I have given you my hand, which you were pleased to rise and take hold of. I leave it with you. When you please I am ready, brother, if you have anything to say as a token of confirming the

peace, I shall be ready to hear, and, as you rose, I will rise up and lay hold of your hand. To confirm what I have said I give you these belts."

"We now rise and take you into our arms," replied the Governor, "and embrace you with the greatest pleasure as our friends and brethren, and heartily desire that we may ever hereafter look on one another as brethren and children of the same parents. As a confirmation of this we give you the belts." Gave a very large white belt, with the figures of three men upon it, representing His Majesty King George taking hold of the king of the Five Nations with one hand, and Teedyuscung, the Delaware king, with the other, and marked with the following letters: "G. R., 5 N., D. K.," for "King George, Five Nations, Delaware King."^{*}

By the request of Teedyuscung, he was permitted to spend the winter of 1757-58 at Bethlehem. Reichel gives the following account of his sojourn in that place: "He accordingly had a lodge built him near 'The Crown.' Here he held court, and here he gave audience to all the wild embassies that would come from the Indian country, from the land of the implacable Monsey, from the gates of Diahoga, and from the ultimate dim Thule of the Alleghany or Ohio country. Occasionally he would repair to Philadelphia or to the fort to confer with the Governor or with the commandant on the progress of the work of peace he was apparently solicitous of consummating without delay. Thus the dark winter months passed; and when the swelling maple-buds and the whitening of the shad-bush on the river's bank foretold the advent of spring, there was busy preparation going on in Teedyuscung's company over the water for their long-expected removal to the Indian El Dorado on the flats of the Winding River."

In the spring of 1758, "Teedyuscung's town" was finished; it stood a little below the site of Wilkesbarre. Scull's map of 1759 notes it as "Wioming." Early in 1758 he removed to this town, which, agreeably to his request and the conditions of treaty, had been built for him and his followers by the English in the historic valley of Wyoming, on the east side of the Susquehanna. Here he lived not unmindful of his long-cherished object, and here he was burned to death on the night of April 19, 1763, while asleep in his lodge.

The Iroquois, it is said, were the instigators of this cowardly act, for they hated the man who testified against their arrogant assumption and opposed their lust of power. "As long as he lived he was a standing rebuke to their designing oppression, and, although they no longer dreaded his arms, they feared his words, which left their guilty consciences no peace." Hence it was resolved in council that he ought not to live; and when news was brought back to Onondaga that the lodge of the Delaware king and the

lodges of his men of war had disappeared in flames, the perfidious Six Nations triumphed in having destroyed an enemy whose spirit they had failed to subdue."

Teedyuscung had three sons, Amos, the eldest, Kesmitas, and John Jacob. The first, Tachogankhelle, was baptized at Gnadenhütten by Bishop Cammerhoff, Dec. 14, 1750. He was then twenty-two years of age. His wife, Pingtis, a sister of Agnes Post, was baptized the same day, and received the name of Justina. She was a Jersey Delaware.

CHAPTER VII.

PARTITION-LINE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST JERSEY.

I.—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTH STATION-POINT.

THE settlement known as the Quintipartite Agreement, whereby the province of New Jersey was separated into its eastern and western divisions by its proprietors, on the first day of July, 1676, was ratified and confirmed by an act of the Legislature passed on March 27, 1719. This agreement and act established the division-line between the two sections of the province upon what was subsequently known as Lawrence's line, although this line was not actually run out till 1743, when John Lawrence was employed to survey it under the direction of the proprietors of East Jersey.

Soon after the passage of the act of 1719 commissioners appointed by royal patent proceeded to ascertain and determine the northern station-point described in the grant of the Duke of York, at which, according to the Quintipartite Agreement, the divisional line from the east side of Little Egg Harbor was to terminate on the Delaware in latitude forty-one degrees and forty minutes. The manner in which this duty was performed by the commissioners and surveyors-general is shown by the following document, called

"THE TRIPARTITE DEED.

"THIS INDENTURE Tripartite, made the twenty-fifth day of July, in the fifth year of the reign of George, over Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, etc., Anno Domini, 1719, between Robert Walter, of the City and province of New York; Isaac Hicks, of Queen's County, in the said province, Esq.; Alain Jarret, of the City and province aforesaid, Esq., surveyor for, and in behalf of, the said province of New York, of the first part; John Johnson, and George Willocks, of the Eastern division of the province of New Jersey, Esq., and James Alexander, surveyor-general of the said Eastern division, of the second part; and Joseph Kirkbide and John Beading, of the Western division of the said province, and James Alexander, surveyor-general of the said Western division, of the third part: Whereas His said Majesty, the King, by Letters Patent under the great seal of the Province of New York, did Commissionate, authorize and appoint the said Robert Walter and Isaac Hicks Commissioners, and Alain Jarret surveyor of the province of New York; that the said Commissioners and surveyor, or surveyors, appointed, or to be appointed, upon the part or behalf of the province of New Jersey, carefully and diligently inspect and survey all such of the streams of waters that form the river Delaware, which they, the said Commissioners, or

^{*} Reichel, in "Memorials of the Moravian Church."

the surveyor, or surveyors, may esteem necessary to be inspected or surveyed; in order to find out and determine which of the streams is the Northernmost branch of Delaware river, and that then, when such branch is so discovered, the surveyor, or surveyors, according to the best of their knowledge and understanding, discover and find out that place of the said Northernmost branch of Delaware River that lies in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes, which is the North partition point of New York and New Jersey; and for the better preserving and perpetuating the knowledge of the said partition point, the said Commissioners and surveyors, by the said Letters Patent are required to take notice of the most remarkable and conspicuous places near to the said North partition point, whether they be rocks, hills, gullies, ponds, runs, or streams of water; and observe upon what course and distance such remarkable places bear from the said North partition point; all which the said commissioners are required by the said Letters Patent distinctly to certify under their hands and seals, unto the governor, or commander in chief of the province of New York, to be filed and recorded in the secretary's office of the said province of New York: All which by the Letters Patent, bearing date the first day of May, in the fifth year of his said Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, and remaining upon the records of the said province of New York, may more fully and at large appear: And whereas his said Majesty by other Letters Patent under the great seal of the province of New Jersey, did commissionate and appoint the said John Johnson and George Willcocks Commissioners for the Eastern division of the said province of New Jersey, Joseph Kirkbride and John Reading commissioners for the Western division of New Jersey, and James Alexander, surveyor-general of both divisions of the province of New Jersey aforesaid; in conjunction with the Commissioners and surveyor or surveyors appointed, or to be appointed, upon the part and behalf of the said province of New York; that they the said commissioners and surveyors carefully and diligently inspect and survey all or such of the streams of water that form the said river Delaware, which they the said Commissioners, or surveyor, or surveyors, may esteem necessary to be inspected or surveyed, in order to find out and determine which of the streams of water is the Northernmost branch of the said river, and that then when such branch is so discovered, the said surveyor or surveyors carefully, according to their best knowledge and understanding, discover and find out that place of the said Northernmost branch of Delaware river that lies in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes; which is the North partition of New Jersey aforesaid, and the point, as well, of the line of partition or division between the Eastern and Western division, as that place where the line of partition or division between New York and New Jersey terminates; and for the better perpetuating and preserving the knowledge of the said North partition point, the said Commissioners and surveyors for the province of New Jersey are required by the said Letters Patent to take notice of the most remarkable and conspicuous places near to the said North partition point, whether they be rocks, hills, gullies, ponds, runs, or streams of water; and observe on what course and distances such remarkable places bear from the North partition point; all which the said Commissioners and surveyors are further required as aforesaid, distinctly to certify under their hands and seals unto the governor or Commander in Chief of the province of New Jersey aforesaid, to be filed and recorded in the secretary's office thereof; all which by the said last recited Letters Patent, bearing date the last day of March, in the fifth year of his Majesty's reign, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, and remaining upon the public records of the said province of New Jersey, may fully and at large appear.

"Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said Commissioners and surveyors, as well upon the part and behalf of the province of New York as upon the part and behalf of the province of New Jersey, in pursuance of the trust reposed in them by the several and above recited Letters Patent, under the great seals of the respective provinces of New York and New Jersey; having carefully and diligently inspected and informed themselves which of the several and respective branches of the said river of Delaware is the Northernmost branch thereof, do find, and therefore by these presents do certify, and declare, that that stream or river which is commonly called or known by the name of the Fishkill is the Northernmost branch of the said river Delaware: And further, that they the said Commissioners and Surveyors, according to the best of their knowledge and information, do esteem and believe the said Fishkill to be the biggest and deepest stream that forms the said river Delaware: And whereas the said Allain Jarret and James Alexander having taken repeated observations, as well along adjoining to the said Fishkill, or the Northernmost branch of the Delaware river, as in sundry other places, in order to discover that place in said Northernmost branch that lies in the latitude of 41 degrees and forty minutes; and that they the said surveyors, accord-

ing to the best of their skill and understanding, having discovered the same to be upon that place of the said Fishkill, or Northernmost branch of the Delaware aforesaid; therefore they the said commissioners and surveyors do certify by these presents, to all whom it may concern, that the said North partition, or division point, upon the Northernmost branch of the river Delaware, between the provinces of New York and New Jersey (which likewise is the North partition point between the Eastern and Western divisions of New Jersey) the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes, upon the East side of the said Fishkill branch, is upon the low land in the Indian town called Casheigtouch; which Indian town is distant from Thomas Swartwout's house, at a place known by the name of Pinpeck, near to Mahackamack river; 29 miles and a quarter, upon a straight course, North 44 degrees 20 minutes West, by the magnetic position; or a course North 52 degrees 20 minutes West, by the true position, from John Dicker's house, at the place called Tetendal, by said Mahackamack river, about 29 miles and three-quarters, upon a course North 35 degrees West, by the magnetic position; or upon a course North 43 degrees West, by the true position, and upon the several courses by the Indian paths, from said Dicker's about 35 miles and a half; which point of intersection of the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes upon the said Fishkill, or Northernmost branch of the river Delaware, is distant 38 chains (reckoning four perches to a chain) from the mouth of a brook known by the Indian name of Lamackamuck, and at all times coming to be called or known by the name of Station Brook; which falls from the hills at the entering in of the Indian paths to the said town, Casheigtouch, upon a course nearly North 5 degrees 45 minutes West, by the magnetic position; and upon a course North 13 degrees 45 minutes West, by the true position; which point of intersection is 89 chains and a half, reckoning four perches to a chain, from a large stone or rock, the greatest length of its superficies being about eleven feet and three inches, and its broadest part about seven feet three inches; lying partly in and partly out of the water upon the bank of the said branch called Fishkill; upon a course South 10 degrees 45 minutes East, by the true position; which stone is marked with the letter M, and is 137 chains distant from the mouth of the said brook, upon a course North 78 degrees 40 minutes East, by the true position; at which stone or rock the lowland ends, and the hills come close to the said branch or river Fishkill; the courses and situation of the said brook, and of the said river and hill, from the said brook to the stone aforesaid, will better appear by the draught to these presents annexed: In testimony whereof the said parties to these indentures have put their hands and seals, the day and year first above mentioned

" R. WALTER [L.S.].

" ISAAC ITTERS [L.S.].

" JOHN JOHNSON [L.S.].

" GEO. WILCOCKS [L.S.].

" JNO. READING [L.S.].

" ALLAIN JARRET [L.S.].

" JAS. ALEXANDER [L.S.].

" Sealed and delivered in the presence of James Steel, John Harrison.
" I certify the foregoing to be a true copy taken from Lib. D 2 of deeds, page 276, in the secretary's office at Burlington.

" HERBERT M'ELROY for BOWES REFD, Sec."

II.—ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS FULLY APPROVED.

The year following the establishment of the north station-point by the commissioners and surveyors,—viz., April 9, 1720,—their action was fully concurred in and ratified by the proprietors of West Jersey, as the following extract from the minutes of their proceedings of that date will attest:

"The managers appointed by law for the running and ascertaining the division-line between the Eastern and Western divisions of this province—viz., Isaac Sharp, James Logan, Thomas Lambert, and John Reading—met this day with the Council, and agreed with them that the whole sum of five hundred pounds (mentioned in a former minute, made the sixth of May last) be forthwith raised, in order for the prosecuting of the said affair according as the law directs, with all expedition, for which an advertisement is prepared, signed by the said managers or Commissioners, and James Logan is desired to procure the same to be printed and pub-

* Probably John Decker, as the Deckers were among the first settlers in that neighborhood, and the name of John Decker appears in the Dutch Church records as a donor of Muelhakenack Church in 1741.

lished without delay. And whereas the Northern or Station-point upon Delaware was last year fixed by the Surveyor-general, Joseph Kirkbride, and John Rendling, appointed Commissioners by the governor under the great seal, which said point being fixed, there remains now on the part of this division only to run the partition-line between the Eastern and Western divisions of this province: In order thereto, it is agreed by the Commissioners that notice be given to the managers or Commissioners of the Eastern division of the resolutions of the managers of this division; and that they may be desired to agree on a certain day to meet the Western managers at Nathan Allen's, or Researcher's, to concert measures for the running of the said line, according to the tenor of the act; accordingly, a letter is wrote, subscribed by the managers, directed to the managers of the Eastern division, desiring them, with the surveyor-general, to meet them at Nathan Allen's on the 28th instant, which letter is delivered to David Lyel, one of the said Eastern managers, who happened to be here present; and all the managers and receivers are desired to use their utmost diligence in receiving or collecting all the moneys they can, according to the tenor of the said advertisement, and that each produce their accounts against the next meeting, in order to have a general account framed for the last year according to the direction of the said act."

III.—SURVEY OF THE PARTITION-LINE.

Although the West Jersey proprietors were anxious at this time to participate in running the partition-line, it appears that they were not able to raise the necessary funds, and so let the matter drop, paying only their proportion of the expense of establishing the north station-point. After many years of delay the East Jersey proprietors assumed the responsibility, and in 1743, through their commissioners, Andrew Johnson and John Hamilton, employed John Lawrence to run the division-line. The following is a copy of Mr. Lawrence's commission:

"WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the province of New York, passed in the fifth year of the reign of King George the First, John Hamilton and David Lyel, George Willcocks and John Harrison, and the survivor of them, were appointed Commissioners or managers for the Eastern division of New Jersey, with power to appoint the surveyor-general, and such other surveyors and fit able persons as should be judged necessary for running the partition-line between the Eastern and Western divisions of New Jersey: And whereas the said John Hamilton is the only surviving Commissioner appointed by the said act; and whereas the said act gives power to the governor for the time being to appoint other persons in the place of such of the Commissioners aforesaid as should refuse to serve or should die; and by virtue of that power Andrew Johnson, Esq., has been appointed a Commissioner; we therefore the said John Hamilton and Andrew Johnson (by virtue of the power vested in us) as aforesaid, and by and with the advice of the council of proprietors of the Eastern division, have appointed John Lawrence, deputy-surveyor, upon oath, to run, mark, fix and ascertain the said partition-line, pursuant to the said act of Assembly, and to make return thereof to us with all convenient expedition; with power to him to employ and chuse fit and able persons, upon oath, to assist him in running the said partition-line, and marking and raising monuments on the same; and in performing the said work he is to observe the instructions herewith delivered to him.

"Given under our hands and seals at Perth Amboy, the 26th of August, 1743.

"ANDREW JOHNSON [L.S.].

"JOHN HAMILTON [L.S.]"

The following is a copy of the oath taken by Mr. Lawrence before a magistrate:

"I will well and truly execute the within Commission to the best of my skill, judgment, and knowledge.

"So help me God.

"JOHN LAWRENCE."

From the instructions accompanying the commission we make the following extracts, certified as a correct copy:

"1st. With this you will receive a Commission to you for running the partition-line between East and West Jersey, to the execution of which you will be sworn, as in the draft of the oath on the back thereof.

"2d. You are to employ Martin Ryerson, or Gershom Mott, or some other, as an assistant surveyor, if you think proper; and also proper chain-bearers and markers; all which are to be sworn, or affirmed, truly to perform the office you employ them in, and to have a certificate of those oaths or affirmations indorsed on the back of your signed by the magistrate who administers the oath or affirmatⁿ to them, before you proceed to the work. Only in case when you are on the work, by reason of sickness or otherwise you find occasion to employ more or other persons than at first you intended, you may proceed with them (till you come near the habitation of a magistrate, and then cause them to be sworn or affirmed before him, that they have hitherto well and truly executed, and that they will well and truly execute, the office you have employed them in to the best of their knowledge: And you are to direct the chain-bearers in chusing to hold the stake they are next to put in the ground in the same hand with the chain, and within three or four inches of the end that they are to push in the ground, and stretch the chain at setting it in the ground, and to direct the marker to mark the trees, as shall hereafter be mentioned.

"The foregoing are true copies and extracts:

"JAMES PARKER."

In running the partition-line, Mr. Lawrence started at the designated point on the east side of Little Egg Harbor, and ran a random line to the north station-point, at Cocheaton. He then found the station-point established and marked by the commissioners in 1719, and, taking his bearing, returned, making his corrections and marking the true line southward to the place of beginning. We take a few extracts from his field-book while running the line through Sussex County.

["Extracts from the original field-book of John Lawrence taken 22d August, 1841, during the progress of a trial between Ira Fuller and Jonathan Oliver. The extracts commence near the Musconetcong, on the random line, and continue to the Delaware. Also the return line from the Delaware River to the Musconetcong."]—By Mr. D. Ryerson.]

OCTOBER THE 9TH, 1743.

FIELD BOOK }
RANDOM LINE, }

- 94 M^s.—A Red Oak abt 2 feet diameter on the N. side of the mountain near the foot on the S. side of Musconetcong river, at 59 ch. The river about 75 L. wide, bears abt N. 50 E. At 70 the top of a high hill.
- 95 A White Oak abt 9 inches diameter; the ground descends Westward; at 48 ch. a small brook, running Eastward; at 52 an Indian Wigwam 1 ch. East.
- 96 A Red Oak abt 18 inches Diameter, 11 L. Westward on a hill; the ground descends N. ward.
- 97 A Red Oak abt 1½ foot diameter. The ground descends part Northernly and part N. Easterly. At 37 a Grass Pond 6 ch. wide and abt 40 long; bears abt N. E.; an old beaver dam abt 10 ch. below; S. W. a branch of Pequest called Alamoche.
- 98 A Red Oak in a small plain abt 16 inches diameter, 60 L. East of the line, At 67 a branch of Pequest, runs abt W. and abt 30 L. wide.
- 99 A White Oak stake in a plain on the N. side of a large branch of Pequest. At 16 ch the N. edge of a plain, the Mountain begins.
- 100 An Ash Saplin abt 4 L. diameter, on the N. side of some low swampy ground. Left off and went to a house belonging to Richard Green.

OCT. 10th, 1743.

At 60 ch. a bog meadow abt 10 ch. wide and 80 ch. long; bore about W. A neck of land about 10 ch. wide; the point seemed to be about 10 ch. West.

* The numbers in the margin represent miles from the southern point at Little Egg Harbor. The chains mentioned in the lines are so many chains, or eightieth parts of a mile, over the last mile figure represented in the margin, or so many chains of the next mile run.

- 101 A Maple standing in a large swamp on the South side about 10 inches diameter. At 10 a brook about 25 L. wide; at 23, the N. side of the meadow, a White Oak under the edge of the hill.
- 102 A White Oak ab't 12 inches diameter. The ground descends N. Easterly.
- 103 A Black Oak ab't 14 inches diameter, and 20 ch. S. Easterly on the edge of a hill, on the N. side of a swamp. At 65 ch. a round about 5 ch. East. At 74 ch. a notch in the mountain. Bore N. 88° W. the last half mile. Good Land.
- 104 A Spanish Oak ab't 18 inches diameter near the foot of a very steep hill; the ground descends Northerly. At 58 ch. a branch of Tockhockanetconk (Paulinskil) about 6 foot wide; bears ab't West; crossed it about $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. E. of a large spruce pine. At 67 Tockhockanetconk about 70 L. wide. Bore S. W.
- 105 A White Oak ab't $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot diameter. The ground descend East-erly—steep.
- 106 A White Oak Saplin about 5 In. diameter, 4 ch. S. of a large pond of water, by estimation 100 Acres.*

Traverse Course Round the Pond.

- 1 N. 59 E. 33.
2 N. 5, 45 E. 14.
3 N. 55, E. 18.
4 N. 23 E. 8, 25.
5 N. $6\frac{1}{2}$ E. 9.
6 N. 16, W. 24.
7 S. 78 W. 4.
8 N. 66 W. 36.
9 S. 86, W. 53 to the line
continued. At $39\frac{1}{2}$ a small brook.

- 107 In the aforesaid Pond.
- 108 A Black Oak ab't $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot diameter, 1 ch. S., the ground southerly; at 45 a Red Oak saplin marked E. & W. with a blaze and 3 notches, done this summer. At 61 a small brook, runs S. Easterly. Pretty good swamp.
- 109 A White Oak ab't 10 Inches diameter; the ground descends S. Easterly. At 15 a brook about 6 feet wide. Bore about S.S.E.
- 110 A Red Oak ab't 2 feet diameter. At 41 a small log on the N. side 9 ch. above. Now we begin to ascend the Pahaqualin Mountain; it bore S. 28 W. At 70 a very steep ascent—a mere body of rocks.
- 111 A crooked Spani-h Oak among the steep rocks the southerly side of the mountain.
- 112 A Spanish Oak on the Northerly side of the mountain, about 3 inches diameter, 18 foot westward of the mile end.
- 113 A pine tree 1 foot diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ ch. southward. At 20 links Eastward the ground descends N. Easterly. At $12\frac{1}{2}$ a brook 40 links wide, ab't S. 80 W. Good low Lands, 10 or 12 ch. wide on the N. side of brook.
- 114 An Ash ab't 6 In. diameter standing in a small gully. At 58 ch. Delaware River. Bore about S. 85 W., 5 ch. wide. At the bank on Delaware a Black Oak ab't 15 Inches diameter, leaning over the river, marked 114 and 58 ch.; stands 10 L. W. of the river. In Pa Hendrick Van Gorder's house about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and Abram Cavanaugh's the place where the line comes to the river on the south side; at 114, 75 ch. Bower Decker's house. Bore E. 30 L. Continued 150½ miles to Station Point, near Cochecon on Delaware."

FRIDAY, Oct. 21st, 1743.

FIELD BOOK }
TRUE LINE }

- Began where the random line crossed Delaware River at the end of 114 m. 58 ch., thence run a perpendicular N. $89\frac{1}{4}$ E. 69, 10 L. to the true line. Course N. 9, 19 W. 22 ch. The 115th mile an Elm about 1 foot diameter in a small lousy gully. Running S. 9, 19 E. 66 ch. from the 115th mile. Flatbrook about 50 Ls. wide, a pleasant stream; course S. 9, 19 E.
- 114 A forked White Oak about 3 feet diameter, 14 ch. southerly of Flatbrook in the low lands on the Northerly side of the Pahaqualin Mountain.
- 113 A pine ab't 1 foot diameter, 45 Ls. west of the line on Northerly side of the mountain.
- 112 A Spani-h Oak ab't 1 foot diameter, on the Northerly side of the mountain.

* Swartwood Pond.

† This refers to the distance from Little Egg Harbor. Hence Cochecon, or the north station-point, is 36 miles above where the Lawrence line strikes the Delaware River.

- 111 In the edge of a pond on the S. side of the mountain.
- 110 A hickory about 9 In. diameter, 20 Ls. W. of the line. At 67 a large Spanish Oak marked with a blaze and 3 notches; supposed to be a corner tree of a survey made ab't 2 years ago—ab't 3 feet diameter.
- 109 A hickory about 9 Inches diameter; about 15 Ls. West a heap of stones at the mile end. At $74\frac{1}{2}$ two Beach trees marked in line, the E. side of a run of water.
- 108 A White Oak ab't 1 foot diameter. Ground descends N.W.
- 107 In a large Pond. (Saturday laid by—very rainy, some snow.)

OCTOBER 23d, 1743.

- 106 Offset from White Oak saplin in the random line aforesaid 63.34 to a Black Oak ab't $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot diameter, 25 lin. Southwardly of the end, with a store at the foot of it. At 63 good land about 8 ch. wide upon Tockhockanetconk (Paulinskil). At $65\frac{1}{2}$ the brook—two dogwoods 5 In. diameter, growing from one rock marked for side lines; on the N. side brook crooks.
- 105 A White Oak about 2 feet diameter, on the hill on S. side of Tockhockanetconk ab't 14 ch. Valley about 4 chains wide. Good land on a branch. At 40 another valley—tolerable good land Eastward of the line.
- 104 A Spanish Oak ab't $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter. Ground descends steep Northerly 75 Ls. S. E. of mile end. At 14 ch. a small run of water; at 50 a red oak marked, on top of the hill in the line. Last half mile good land.
- 103 A hickory ab't 8 In. diameter. Ground descends Southerly.
- 102 A heap of stones on a cluster of rocks on the Westerly side of a hill. A White Oak ab't 8 In. diameter about 18 Ls. Westerly of the stones. At 60 a brook about $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. wide issuing from Pquest spring through the meadow—said spring about 20 ch. W. and said brook about 5 ch. above the meeting of another brook near as big—very difficult to get over.
- 101 A White Oak ab't 12 In. diameter on the edge of a hill of limestone.
- 100 A White Oak ab't 1 foot diameter, 6 feet S. W. of a heap of stones at the mile end. At 58 Pequest, 50 Ls. wide. N. B.—the last half run through Robert Chapman's land.
- 99 A hickory ab't 16 In. diameter on the S. by E. side of a large rock 2 ch. Westward of the mile end.
98. A hickory ab't 16 In. diameter, 2 ch. Northerly of a heap of stones. At 20 ch. the brook Alamuche.

It will not be necessary to follow these field-notes farther, as nothing of greater interest than the mile-marks occur in the remaining few miles of the line through Sussex County. The surveyor records the fact that "every mile the true line inclines towards the random line $60\frac{23}{100}$ links." The line-trees in the random line were marked with three notches on two sides. The side-trees were marked with one blaze looking towards the lines. The mile-trees were marked respectively with the number of each mile and with three notches on four sides. The course of the line is $9^{\circ} 45'$ west, according to the magnetic position.

IV.—TRANSFER OF ESTATES FROM EAST TO WEST JERSEY.

The effect of the establishment of the partition-line between the eastern and western divisions of New Jersey was to unsettle many titles to lands which had previously been given by the respective proprietors. Many grants made by the West Jersey proprietors were found to be in East Jersey, and *vice versa*. It was, however, mutually agreed that in such instances equivalents should be given to the owners out of any of the unsurveyed lands on the other side of the partition-line, and this became to be carried into effect soon after the Lawrence line was surveyed. The minutes of the proceedings of the proprietors

about with instances of such transfers, a few examples of which we give from the West Jersey records, relating chiefly to Sussex County :

" FEBRUARY 17, 1745.

" Whereas, information was given to this board by John Reading, deputy surveyor, that two surveys formerly made by him, the one for Samuel Nevill, of 1700 acres; the other for Joseph Sacket, of 500 acres, happen to fall on the East side of the line run by John Lawrence for the division-line of this province; therefore craves leave to relocate the like quantity of land in some other place of the said Western division.

" Granted accordingly."

" AUGUST 3, 1749.

" Information being given to this board by John Reading, Esq., that the line run by John Lawrence cuts off a tract of land formerly surveyed to Thomas Lambert, deceased, from the Western division; for which reason the devisees crave leave to relocate in some other part of the said division the quantity of — acres in lieu thereof.

" Leave granted accordingly."

" AUGUST 7, 1752.

" Thomas Wetherill applied to this board for a warrant to take up 25 acres of land, in lieu of 25 acres, being the one-fourth of 100 acres surveyed to Thomas Wetherill, Isaac De Cow, John Lyon, and Gershom Mott, which by the running of the line between East and West Jersey by John Lawrence, lies on the East side. John Reading, Esq., assured this board that the above 25 acres did fall to the East side of said line; therefore a warrant was ordered, which was granted accordingly."

" FEBRUARY 1, 1757.

" Joshua Opilko laid before this board one survey of 140 acres, made by Samuel Green for said Joshua Opilko, situate in the County of Sussex, and is recorded in B. B. 212, 213, which appears on the East side of the true Quintipartite line run by John Lawrence; 73 acres of which he has since purchased an East Jersey proprietary right (to) and laid; therefore craves a warrant to locate the same 140 acres elsewhere; and a warrant was granted accordingly."

" FEBRUARY 4, 1762.

" The agent of the London Company, by John Beaumont, applied to this board for a warrant to relocate the quantity of 150 acres, in part of 168 acres that were formerly surveyed to the said Company in the Counties of Sussex and Morris; which said land was laid out to said Company some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, and recorded in the Surveyor-general's office, in Lib. M. fol. 284, and upon the report of John Rockhill, deputy-surveyor, it appears that 150 acres, part thereof lieth to the Eastward of the Quintipartite line; therefore it is ordered that a warrant issue from this board to the said Company, by the directions of their agents, for to relocate the said quantity of 150 acres. A warrant was ordered, which was granted accordingly."

We also take the following extracts from the warrants and surveys of the West Jersey proprietors :

" Extract from 158 acres surveyed for John Hackett, the return whereof is dated 10th of March, 1759, beginning at a stone corner, it being the South East Corner of a tract of land containing 400 acres, and is surveyed for the said John Hackett and stands near or in the division-line late run by John Lawrence from thence, &c. Witness my hand the 12th day of September, 1759. 59

" DANIEL SMITH, JUN., Surveyor-General.

" May the 9th, 1760, inspected and approved by the Council, &c.

" JOSEPH HOLLINGSHEAD, Clerk."

" Extract from Joshua Oplyke's 53 acres and one-tenth, being at a heap of stones in the division-line between East and West Jersey, being a corner of land formerly surveyed to Richard Green, and runs, &c., to a heap of stones in the said division-line, thence along the same South 10 degrees East 12 ch. Witness my hand the 7th day of November, 1759.

" DANIEL SMITH, JUN., Surveyor-General.

" Feb. the 7th, 1760. Inspected and approved by the Council.

" WILLIAM HEWELING, Clerk."

" Extract from 167 acres and sixty-two-hundredths, surveyed for John Spratt, lying upon the East side of Delaware river, beginning where a tract of low land ends upon the river, and where the upland comes to the river; being about 285 chains on a straight line from the North partition of New Jersey, and from thence, &c. Witness my hand the 31st day of August, 1747.

" JAMES ALEXANDER, Surveyor-General.

" February the 5th, 1747. Inspected and approved of, and ordered to be recorded.

" JOSEPH DE COW, Clerk.

" West Jersey, ss.

" (Seal.) To the surveyor-general of lands for the divisions aforesaid, or his lawful deputy, greeting: You, or either of you, are required to survey to and for John Jols the quantity of 313 acres of land, anywhere in the Western division of New Jersey, being lawfully purchased of the Indians, and not before lawfully surveyed; which is in lieu of a former survey made and recorded, and now appears to be in the Eastern division. Dated the 6th of February, 1747.

" Surveyed to John Spratt 259 acres and twenty-hundredths, beginning at the upper end of a piece of low land upon the river Delaware where a high hill comes to the river, at about 430 chains distance on a straight line from the North partition point of New Jersey; and from which beginning the river bears upwards upon a North course for 50 chains, with high cliffs on the West side of the river, and from the said place of beginning running &c.; the corners of this tract are those which the Magnetical Compass pointed in the year 1719, the variation being then observed at the North partition point to be eight degrees Westerly. Witness my hand the 3d day of August, 1747.

" JAMES ALEXANDER, Surveyor-General.

" Inspected and approved of, and ordered to be recorded.

" JOSEPH DE COW, Clerk.

" West Jersey, ss.

" (Seal.) To the surveyor-general of lands for the proprietors of the division aforesaid, or his lawful deputy, greeting: You, or either of you, are hereby required to survey for William Coxo 1100 acres of land in any part of the Western division of New Jersey, where lawfully purchased of the Indians and not before legally surveyed, it being in lieu and instead of 1100 acres of land which he claims in virtue of the will of his father, Col. Daniel Coxo, and his brother John Coxo; the said 1100 acres being part of 1600 acres formerly surveyed to the said Col. Daniel Coxo, and which is found to be in east Jersey, within a former survey called the Peajack patent. Dated the 17th of August, 1754.

" A warrant to John Scott, and his wife Sarah (who was legatee of John Budd) the quantity of 860 acres, in lieu of the like quantity laid out for John Simpkins in five surveys to the Eastward of the division-line. Dated the 6th day of August, 1756.

" A warrant to John Oplyke, the quantity of 140 acres of land, anywhere in West Jersey, in lieu of the like quantity surveyed in East Jersey. Dated the 3d day of February, 1757.

" West Jersey, ss.

" (Seal.) To the surveyor-general of lands for the division aforesaid, or his lawful deputy, greeting: You, or either of you, are hereby required to lay forth and survey to and for William Coxo, Daniel Coxo, Rebecca Coxo, and Grace Coxo the quantity of 670 acres of land, anywhere in the Western division aforesaid, in lieu of so much cut off by the East and West Jersey line, on a tract formerly surveyed to Col. Coxo for 1000 acres on the Pauline Kill, in Sussex County. Dated the 6th of November, 1762.

" Extract from 254 acres surveyed for John Emans, beginning at a black oak standing by Delaware river; being a corner of a tract of land formerly surveyed to Joseph Kirkbride, thence down the said river, &c. Witness my hand this 26th day of April, 1731.

" JAMES ALEXANDER, Surveyor-General.

" Burlington May 5th, 1731. Inspected and approved the above survey by the Council of proprietors, and ordered to be entered on record.

" Testis JOHN BURR, Clerk.

" Extracted from the record in Lib. M, folio 107.

" West Jersey, ss.

" (Seal.) To the Surveyor-general of lands for the division aforesaid, or his lawful deputy, greeting: You, or either of you, are hereby required to lay forth and survey for John Emans 254 acres anywhere unappropriated in said province, in lieu of the like quantity surveyed to the said Emans, and recorded in Lib. M, folio 107, and is in East Jersey; wherein you are to observe the rules and orders prescribed by the Council of proprietors for the surveying of lands, and make return for such parts thereof, that shall be surveyed to the next Council after the survey of the same; and for you, or either of you, so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Council of proprietors to be hereunto affixed. Witness John Lovel, Esq., president of the Council, this 3d day of November, Anno Dom. 1764. By order of the Council.

" WILLIAM HEWELING, Clerk.

" A warrant to Grace Coxo, devisee of Col. Coxo, the quantity of 360 acres, anywhere in the Western division of the province aforesaid, in lieu of the like quantity that has been located in East Jersey. Dated the 25th of October, 1765.

"The foregoing are true Copies and extracts from the warrants and books lodge at Burlington, in the surveyor-general's office for West Jersey.

"ROBERT SMITH, Surveyor-General for West Jersey."

V.—MOVEMENT FOR A NEW PARTITION-LINE.

Up to the time of the settlement of the boundary-line between New Jersey and New York, in 1772, the quintipartite division of New Jersey was accepted and acquiesced in by the proprietors of both the eastern and the western sections. In a petition presented to Governor Burnett, in August, 1725, the proprietors of West Jersey say, "That it is only by force of this agreement and partition, executed as aforesaid, that the proprietors of the Western division are limited to the Western part of the said province, on the side of the Delaware; and that the proprietors of the Eastern division are limited to the eastern part of the said province towards Hudson's river and the sea; for had no such division been agreed on, as is recited in all the respective deeds of conveyance to the proprietors, those of the Western division might with an equal right have claimed the lands towards Amboy, etc., and those of the Eastern might have claimed the lands towards Burlington. But the said Quintipartite indenture being executed as aforesaid, before the sales to the proprietors were made and recited in all the deeds of conveyance, became an absolute limitation, so that neither on the one part nor the other any purchaser could claim otherwise than according to that limitation, by which their lands were actually conveyed.

"That notwithstanding this legal, clear, and absolute partition, which is binding on every proprietor of the Eastern division, and at least on all the ninth parts of the Western division, sold by Edward Byllynge, or his trustees, and from which those who are skilled in law well know it is impossible legally to recede without the joint concurrence of every individual interested in the purchases made under Edward Byllynge and trustees, and under Sir George Carteret; for it is well known that no majority without the whole will in those cases determine the point; yet there have been some persons found from time to time who, on partial views to themselves, have labored to introduce some other sort of division, and considerable numbers have been so far unhappily imposed upon as to imagine a change thereof might be practicable; from which unfortunate deception attempts have been made to alter it, and some lines for that purpose have been run and settlements thereupon made without due regard to the bounds of the respective divisions, which introduced such confusion that the value of lands near the boundaries have been much lessened and the people discouraged from making improvements, where the right to the soil itself was liable to be questioned as not lying within the division under which it was purchased."

The petition from which the above extracts are taken is signed by "John Ladd, for himself and Col.

John Allford; John Budd, for himself and Boulton; John Kay, William Cooper, Francis Rawle, Jr., Charles Brogden, Samuel Lippincott, John Snowden, Jr., Isaac De Cow, for himself and Samuel Barker; Matthew Gardiner, Isaac Pearson, William Panceoast, William Biles, Isaac Watson, William Rawle, Thomas Sharp, for himself and John Dennis; John Estaugh, for the London Company; John and William Dimsdale, Peter Rich, Benjamin Hopkins and self; William Bidle, Hugh Sharp, Henry Hodge, Robert Rawle, George Budd; James Logan, for proprietors,—William Penn's family, 12; John Bellers, 1; Amos Stuttle, 1; myself, one-third; Richard, for Nath. Stanbury; Mary Willson."

No formidable effort was made to change the Lawrence line for fifty years, or until after the boundary-line between New Jersey and New York had been settled. This line, as will appear in another chapter,* was established, not at the north station-point, as ascertained and defined in the tripartite indenture agreed upon by the commissioners both of New York and New Jersey, and in accordance with the express stipulation of the original grant of the Duke of York, but was brought down to the present termination of the State line on the Delaware at Carpenter's Point, taking off from New Jersey over two hundred thousand acres of land. When this line became fixed, the proprietors of the western division of New Jersey began to agitate the question of changing the quintipartite or partition-line to correspond therewith, alleging that, at whatever point the boundary-line terminated on the Delaware, the partition-line should terminate there also. Hence originated the proposed line of 1775. In January of that year the proprietors of West Jersey presented a petition to His Excellency Governor Franklin and to the council and Assembly of New Jersey, praying that the partition-line so long established between the respective sections of the province might be changed. The petition set forth,—

"That in and by a certain deed of indenture Quintipartite, made the first day of July, Anno Dom. 1676, between Sir George Carteret, of the first part; William Penn, Esq., of the second part; Gawen Lawrie, of the third part; Nicholas Lucas, of the fourth part; and Edward Byllynge, of the fifth part, then sole owners and proprietors of the whole province of New Jersey; they the said Sir George Carteret, William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllynge did agree to make a partition between them of the said province.

"That in pursuance of the said agreement, an actual partition of the said Province was made between the said proprietors, and mutually released to each other, viz.: One share or portion thereof to Sir George Carteret, called East New Jersey; and the other part thereof to the said William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllynge, called West New Jersey; the line which said partition was by the said proprietors, parties to the said indenture Quintipartite, mutually understood, intended, agreed upon and fixed, to be a straight line, to run from the most Northernly point or boundary of the province of New Jersey, on the Northernmost branch of the river Delaware, unto the most Southernly point of the East side of a certain inlet, harbor, or bay, on the sea coast of the province of New Jersey, commonly called and known by the name of Little Egg Harbour."

After reciting briefly the history we have gone over in a former part of this chapter, the petitioners say,—

* Chapter XVII., on the "Boundary-Line Controversy."

"That your petitioners being the present owners and proprietors of the said Western division of New Jersey, under the aforesaid Byllynge and trustees; having long anxiously waited for an event whereby the true point of partition between the said divisions might be permanently fixed and determined, and which by the said last mentioned act, confirmed by his Majesty and Council, is now happily established, have frequently and pressingly made overtures and proposals to the proprietors of the Eastern division to have the said Quintipartite Line exactly and truly run. . . . Your petitioners therefore . . . do earnestly entreat the kind Interposition of the legislature of this province, and submit to their wisdom to frame and pass such a law for the final settlement of the said line. . . ."

This, on account of the Revolutionary war, was laid over, and was never acted upon by the Legislature. A petition of similar import and intent was presented to the Legislature in October, 1782, signed by Joseph Reed, for the West Jersey Society and himself; Jonathan D. Sergeant, Clement Biddle, Daniel Ellis, and Ebenezer Cowell, "a committee specially appointed to this service by the Western proprietors." The proprietors of East Jersey sent in a counter-memorial in June, 1783, setting forth the history of the Quintipartite Agreement and defending it as a final settlement of the partition-line in the words following:

"That Charles the Second, as King of England, was entitled to the continent of North America, from the north latitude of twenty-five degrees to sixty-seven and a half degrees, by virtue of the first discovery and subsequent possession thereof by subjects of the Crown of England, properly authorized; which right then was and always since has been universally acknowledged, and is the foundation of every title to land within this State.

"That Charles the Second, being so entitled, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, all that tract of country which now comprehends the States of New York and New Jersey.

"That the Duke of York, being so seized, did on the 24th of June, 1664, by proper deeds and assurances in law, grant and convey to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, their heirs and assigns forever, part of the said tract, lying and being to the Westward of New York Island, and bounded on the East by the main sea and Hudson's river, on the South by the ocean, on the West by Delaware bay and river, and extending Northward as far as the Northernmost branch of the said bay or river of Delaware, which is in 41 degrees and 40 minutes of latitude; and from thence in a straight line to Hudson's river, in 41 degrees of latitude; which said tract was afterwards known by the name of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey.

"That Lord Berkley being so seized of an undivided moiety, or half part of New Jersey, did on the 18th of March, 1673, convey the same to John Fenwick in fee, in trust for Edward Byllynge; and that the said John Fenwick, on the 10th of March, 1674, did by the consent and direction of and in conjunction with the said Edward Byllynge, convey the said undivided moiety, or half part of New Jersey, unto William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas, in trust for the said Edward Byllynge, excepting and reserving a tenth part of the said undivided moiety to the said John Fenwick, his heirs and assigns, and that the said John Fenwick did convey the aforesaid tenth part of said undivided moiety unto John Eldridge and Edmund Warner, who afterwards conveyed the same unto the said William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas, the better to enable them, in conjunction with the said Edward Byllynge, to make partition of the entire province of New Jersey with Sir George Carteret.

"That William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllynge, being thus seized of Lord Berkley's undivided moiety, or half part, entered into an agreement with Sir George Carteret for the partition of the whole tract, and accordingly a division was made and a line of partition settled by an indenture Quintipartite, dated the 1st of July, 1676, by which deed the parties thereto art expressly declaring that the said tract granted as aforesaid by the Duke of York, extends to the Northward as far as the Northernmost branch of the bay or river Delaware, which is in 41 degrees and 40 minutes of latitude, do determine that the line of partition shall be a straight line down from the most Northernly point, or boundary, on Delaware, of the said tract granted as

aforesaid, to the most Southwardly point of the East side of Little Egg Harbour, and all the parts, shares, or portions of the said tract to the Eastward of the said line of partition, are by the said deed released, confirmed and conveyed unto the said Sir George Carteret; and in the same manner all the parts of the said tract to the Westward of the said line are released and confirmed unto the said William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllynge.

"That the Quintipartite deed having fully established the division of the province, both Sir George Carteret and the Western proprietors contented themselves with knowing the position of the extreme points without removing the intermediate line, as there was little necessity for it at that time; few, if any, of the settlements or surveys extending so far back in the country as to render the exact track of the line necessary to be known.

"That on the 6th of August, 1680, the Duke of York did by grant confirm the province of West Jersey unto the said Edward Byllynge, William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge, and Edmund Warner, according to their several parts or portions, and by the said grant fixed the North bounds on the Northernmost branch of Delaware in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes, and reciting and referring to the Quintipartite deed gives the limits accordingly.

"That Sir George Carteret by his last will and testament divided his estate in New Jersey to certain trustees therein named, with directions to sell the same; that accordingly it was sold by them on the 2d of February, 1682, to William Penn and eleven others, each of whom shortly after sold a moiety of the same unto Robert Barclay and eleven others; which twenty-four persons constituted the general proprietors of East Jersey, and under whom by assent conveyances your memorialists and others the proprietors of East Jersey now hold.

"That on the 14th of March in the same year, 1682, the Duke of York, by grant, did also confirm the right of the said twenty-four persons, proprietors to East New Jersey, and in the same manner reciting the North bounds, fixes them as before on the Northernmost branch of Delaware, in latitude 41 degrees and 40 minutes, and referring to the Quintipartite deed, gives the same limits and bounds as are therein mentioned.

"That in process of time, the country being more populous and the settlements more numerous, much uneasiness was occasioned by reason of sundry vague and fruitless attempts for dividing the provinces of East and West Jersey, and running the line of partition; and also by reason of the precise spot not being ascertained where the North Station point in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes would; that to remedy these evils the legislature on the 27th of March, 1719, passed a law for the running and ascertaining of the said line, and for the preventing of any further disputes concerning the same; whereby after reciting and confirming the Quintipartite deed, commissioners or managers were appointed both from the Eastern and Western divisions for raising and collecting from the different proprietors, according to their shares of the property, such sums of money as should be deemed necessary for defraying the expense of finding the North station point upon Delaware and of running the necessary lines of partition."

The memorial then goes on to recite in brief the history which we have already given relating to the finding, marking, establishing, and recording the north station-point, the running of the Lawrence line therefrom to the designated point at Little Egg Harbor, in September and October, 1743, and its acceptance as an absolute settlement by the proprietors both of East and West Jersey. The memorialists then give the following interesting bit of history respecting the settlement of the boundary-line with New York:

"That the division-line between the provinces of New York and New Jersey remained a long time unsettled, by reason of the latitude of 41 degrees on Hudson's River not being properly ascertained; and also by reason of the zealous and violent pretensions of each party to the property and possessions of the other, whereby such disturbances arose and disorders were committed on the borders of both provinces as to demand the interposition of their respective legislatures whereupon in the year 1761 acts were passed in both provinces for settling the property of lands affected by the partition line to such a mode of decision as his Britannic Majesty should think proper.

"That in consequence of the said acts, his Britannic Majesty thought proper to appoint seven Commissioners for the determining of the said matters in dispute, who meeting at New York on the 16th of July, 1760,

did determine that the boundary-line between the two provinces should be a straight and direct line from the mouth of Mahackamack, on its junction with the Fishkill, or Delaware, to the latitude of 41 degrees on Hindon's river.

"That the said controversy with New York then was deemed, as it always had been since the year 1719, *only to affect the property of the proprietors of East Jersey and those holding under them*: inasmuch that the then legislature, upon application made by the Eastern proprietors, refused to defray from the public treasury any part or portion of the expence of settling the said boundary-line; and the West Jersey proprietors thought themselves so little interested in the settling thereof that they even refused to join in the said application to the legislature, declaring that their stations were already fixed and that so they must remain; by which means the proprietors of East Jersey were solely burthened with the great charge and expence of settling the said boundary, and which amounted to more than *the sum of six thousand pounds*, although the expences of their opponents in the province of New York were defrayed by the public at large.

"That by the said determination and decree of the Commissioners at New York, the said boundary-line terminated on Delaware at a different place from the station agreed on in 1719, to the surprise and astonishment of many; though others endeavored to account for it by the Commissioners all being crown officers and some of them notoriously under its influence, and that this new station gave large tracts of land to the government of New York, to grant as it thought proper, and which it has since done.

"That the proprietors of East Jersey very much disapproved of the said alteration on Delaware River, but as they imagined, as they still do and always shall, that it only affected them with respect to the boundary with New York, they, after much dispute thereon, did on certain conditions acquiesce, knowing the little probability of better success in a future contest between private individuals on the one part and a royal government on the other.

"That the said alteration of the boundary on Delaware cut off from East Jersey near two hundred thousand acres of land,* which had always been esteemed part of New Jersey, in every transaction respecting the same, from the first grant thereof by the Duke of York to the late determination and decree; and that the East Jersey proprietors submitted to these losses and hardships, although very grievous and vexatious; hoping that thereby there would be a termination of a tedious, disagreeable, and expensive dispute, and that from thence forward they would enjoy peace and tranquility."

With regard to the new line of partition proposed by the western proprietors, the memorialists say,—

"That supposing the quantity of lands surveyed by the Western proprietors to the Eastward of the Quintipartite line, run by Lawrence, to be equal to the quantity surveyed by the Eastern proprietors to the Westward thereof, then, if a settlement was to take place in which the pretended line was to be deemed the true one, the Eastern proprietors would have to render an equivalent for all lands surveyed in the said angle before the year 1719, which lands so surveyed would amount to many thousand acres, and which quantity as an equivalent by the said act might be located by the Western proprietors on any lands whatsoever surveyed since the year 1719, and also on many tracts surveyed before that time, and sold as aforesaid, many years ago to *bona fide* purchasers.

"Your memorialists therefore first beg leave to observe that, as the assigus of Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley were each entitled to *notities, or equal* half parts of New Jersey, so it was therefore intended that the line of partition should make the two divisions equal; and this was the idea and intention of the contracting parties to the Quintipartite deed; but from the ignorance and infant knowledge of those times with respect to the geography of this country, they imagined that the division in the said deed made, from the North station point, in the latitude of 41 degrees and 40 minutes, to Little Egg Harbour, would nearly effect that object, as in those days every one expected that the same North point would bound the claims of New York; that this idea and opinion that the divisions were and ought to be equal to each other was maintained and preserved for many years after the execution of the Quintipartite deed, and was never once doubted or opposed until Dr. Cox, who had purchased some shares of West Jersey propriety, about the year 1687, maintained to the contrary."

The memorialists conclude their petition by hoping "that it will be evident to all that there cannot be any just ground or pretense for the late claim of the West Jersey proprietors, and that it would be much more consonant to reason and equity if, since the late determination and decree at New York, the proprietors of East Jersey were to demand a part of what has hitherto been deemed West Jersey. . . . For since two hundred thousand acres of land, which by the said division were intended to be part of East Jersey, have been taken from the same, whereby the equality of the two divisions has been destroyed, . . . your memorialists, the proprietors of East Jersey, are advised that they have a just and equitable claim to demand and receive from the West Jersey proprietors the quantity of one hundred thousand acres, being the one-half of the said quantity cut off as aforesaid by the New York boundary-line."

VI.—THE KEITH LINE.

The straight line on the map of New Jersey extending from the eastern side of Little Egg Harbor to the South Branch of the Raritan, forming in part the bounds of the counties of Burlington, Monmouth, Middlesex, and Somerset, is known as the Keith line. In 1683 an agreement was entered into between Robert Barclay, Governor, and the proprietors of East Jersey, on the one part, and Edward Byllinge, Governor, and proprietary of West Jersey, on the other part, for running the partition-line between their respective divisions, by which agreement the deputy Governors were authorized to make as "equal a division of the said province as they can." Accordingly, in pursuance of the said agreement, Lord Niell Campbell, Governor, and Capt. Andrew Hamilton and John Campbell, of East Jersey, and John Shene, deputy Governor, and Samuel Jennings, Thomas Olive, George Hutchinson, Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Lambert, and Joseph Pope, of West Jersey, all of whom were proprietors of their respective divisions, and by their conduct acquiescing in the said equal division, did enter into bonds to stand to the award of John Reid and William Emley, who were appointed to determine the said line of partition, and "who accordingly did award that the said line should run from Little Egg Harbor North Northwest and 50 minutes more Westerly," which was more than twelve degrees to the westward of the quintipartite or Lawrence line, and was so run because "John Reid and William Emley, as well as the parties to the said bonds, were, by living in New Jersey, better acquainted with the quantity of land in each division than the parties to the quintipartite deed." The line so awarded was afterwards run, in 1687, by George Keith, surveyor-general of New Jersey.

VII.—A FEW ATTESTED FACTS AND FIGURES.

We append herewith a statement of the quantity of land in the respective divisions of New Jersey, and

* Two hundred and ten thousand acres, sworn to by Edward Bancker, Jr., before James Duane, Esq., mayor of New York, July 28, 1784.

the difference in each according to the different lines of partition, fixed and proposed, made from actual survey and attested upon oath:

- "The angle or gore of land which East lost in the controversy with New York amounts to about 210,000 acres.
- "The remaining quantity of land in New Jersey, being the whole amount of the State, is about 4,375,970 acres.
- "Therefore, supposing a line was drawn dividing the State into two equal half parts, and which would be the line of partition between East and West Jersey, each division would then contain about 2,187,985 acres.
- "Supposing Keith's line, extended to the Delaware River, to be the line of partition between East and West Jersey. The quantity of land in East Jersey would then be about 2,211,930 acres.
- "The quantity in West Jersey 2,161,940 acres.
- "And East Jersey would then contain 53,890 acres more than West Jersey.*
- "Supposing the Lawrence line to be the line of partition. The quantity of land in West Jersey would then be about 2,689,680 acres.
- "The quantity in East Jersey 1,686,290 acres.
- "And West Jersey would then contain 1,003,390 acres more than East Jersey.†
- "Supposing a line to be drawn from the Mahackanack (proposed line of 1775) to be the line of partition. The quantity of land in West Jersey would then be about 3,119,560 acres.
- "The quantity in East Jersey 1,356,710 acres.
- "And West Jersey would then contain 1,862,850 acres more than East Jersey.‡
- "The angle or gore of land between Keith's and Lawrence's line contain about 528,640 acres.
- "The angle or gore between Lawrence's line and a line to be drawn from the Mahackanack would contain about 429,580 acres.
- "Personally appeared before me James Duane, Esq., Mayor of the City of New York, Evert Bancker, Jun., one of the surveyors of this city, appointed by authority, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith, that he, this deponent, has with great care and attention made the calculations and comparisons hereto annexed, respecting the quantity of land contained in New Jersey, and in the angles or gorges made by the different lines in the said computation mentioned; that the above computation was made from Mr. Ratzer's general Map, compiled the most part from actual survey; and that he doth verily believe the number of acres above specified to be as true and just as computations made from Maps of that scale will admit; and that he has not knowingly added to or diminished from any of the above numbers.

"Sworn this 28th day of July, 1781.

"EVERT BANCKER, Jun.

"JAMES DUANE, Mayor."

CHAPTER VIII.

SUSSEX AND WARREN COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION.

I.—THE SITUATION IN 1774 AND 1775.

SUSSEX COUNTY being undivided at the time of the Revolution, our history of this period will of course cover the territory now included in Warren County. This large and respectable portion of New Jersey was perhaps more exposed than any other to the savage allies of Great Britain during the struggle for independence, owing to its frontier situation along the Delaware River, which had been the theatre of attacks upon the infant settlements during the latter part of the colonial period. Here, however, had been

nurtured a brave and hardy people, whose experience in savage warfare had rendered them familiar with military discipline and the use of arms. They were a people, moreover, who had inherited from their Huguenot, Dutch, Scotch-Irish, and Puritan ancestors a native love of liberty, and who were not without some training in the ideas and principles of self-government.

Such were the people of these counties when the premonitory notes of the Revolution began to be sounded in 1774. They were about thirteen thousand in number, and had among them men capable of taking the lead in any emergency, as well as a large majority who were ready to follow wherever patriotism and duty might call them in support of a cause which was then uniting the people of every colony in resistance to the oppressive measures of the British government. It may be said, in general terms, that the people of this portion of New Jersey were as patriotic, forward, and active, both in the incipient stages of the struggle and in the actual conflict of arms, as any portion of the province, or, indeed, as any portion of the colonies at large. Leading men of these counties were represented in the first movements looking to the establishment of a general body which should exercise advisory jurisdiction over public affairs during the crisis that all felt was impending.

The resolutions adopted in 1774 by the several counties of New Jersey were very similar in tone and form, and very much like those adopted generally by towns and counties throughout the colonies. Those passed by a meeting of citizens of Sussex County were drawn up by Hon. John Cleves Symmes, of Walpack, afterwards a colonel in the army, a member of the Continental Congress, and a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. We find these resolutions recorded as follows:

SUSSEX COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

"At a meeting of a number of Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Sussex, in the Province of New Jersey, at the Court House in Newton, in the said County, on Saturday, the 16th of July, A.D. 1774.

"Hugh Hughes, Esquire, Chairman.

"1st. Resolved, That it is our duty to render true and faithful allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, and to support and maintain the just dependence of his Colonies upon the Crown of Great Britain, under the enjoyment of our Constitutional rights and privileges.

"2d. Resolved, That it is undoubtedly our right to be taxed only by our own consent, given by ourselves or our Representatives; and that the late Acts of Parliament for imposing taxes for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, and the Act of Parliament for shutting up the port of Boston, are oppressive, unconstitutional, and injurious in their principles to American freedom, and that the Bostonians are considered by us as suffering in the general cause of America.

"3d. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that firmness and unanimity in the Colonies, and an agreement not to use any articles imported from Great Britain or the East Indies (under such restrictions as may be agreed upon by the General Congress hereafter to be appointed by the Colonies), may be the most effectual means of averting the dangers that are justly apprehended, and securing the invaded rights and privileges of America.

"4th. Resolved, That we will join, with the greatest cheerfulness, the other counties of this Province in sending a Committee to meet with those from other counties, at such time and place as they shall appoint, in order

* And 20,945 acres more than one-half of the State.

† And 501,605 acres more than one-half of the State.

‡ And 931,275 acres more than one-half of the State.

to choose proper persons to represent this Province in a General Congress of Deputies sent from each of the Colonies.

"5th. *Resolved*, That we will faithfully and strictly adhere to such regulations and restrictions as shall be agreed upon by the members of said Congress, and that shall by them be judged expedient and beneficial to the good of the Colonies.

"6th. *Resolved*, That the Committee hereafter named do correspond and consult with the Committees of the other counties in this Province, and meet with them in order to appoint Deputies to represent this Province in General Congress.

"7th. *Resolved*, That we do appoint the following gentlemen our Committee for the purpose above mentioned: Hugh Hughes, Nathaniel Pettit, Thomas Van Horne, Thomas Anderson, Archibald Stewart, Abia Brown, John B. Scott, Esquires, Messrs. E. Dunlap, Mark Thompson, William Maxwell."

The provincial convention to which the above-named delegates were appointed convened at New Brunswick on July 23, 1774, when the persons named in the following commission were duly chosen to represent the province of New Jersey in the General Congress which convened in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774:

"To James Kinsey, William Livingston, John De Hart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, Esqs., and each and every of you :

"The Committees appointed by the several counties of the Colony of New Jersey to nominate Deputies to represent the same in the General Congress of Deputies from the other Colonies in America, convened at the City of New Brunswick, have nominated and appointed, and hereby do nominate and appoint, you and such of you Deputies to represent the Colony of New Jersey in the said General Congress.

"In testimony whereof the Chairman of the said several Committees have herewith set their hands, this twenty-third day of July, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Third, and in the year of our Lord, 1774.

"Signed:

"WILLIAM P. SMITH.	JACOB FORD.
"JOHN MOORES.	ROBERT JOHNSON.
"ROBERT FIELD.	ROBERT FRENDE PRICE.
"PETER ZWIBISKIE.	SAMUEL TUCKER.
"EDWARD TAYLOR.	HENDRICK FISHER.
"ARCHIBALD STEWART.*	THOMAS ANDERSON.*
"ABIA BROWN.*	MARK THOMPSON."*

At this date, although the people of the colonies were ardently fired with the spirit which subsequently brought forth the Declaration of Independence, and were determined to maintain their rights as British subjects, a separation from the mother-country was not contemplated. The first Continental Congress, which convened in September, 1774, and that which followed it, in May, 1775, breathed an earnest desire to settle the controversy amicably, and the cry for reconciliation and redress was continued with more or less frequency until it was lost in the "clash of resounding arms." The blood spilt at Concord and Lexington convinced the people that all attempts at reconciliation were futile, and cemented the colonies in one grand and united purpose to declare and maintain their independence.

The last visible link connecting the people of Sussex and Warren with royalty was broken by the action of the board of freeholders in the following order, adopted May 10, 1775:

"*Ordered*, That the Sheriff be paid the sum of four pounds, it being money advanced by him to discharge the Judges' expenses of two Su-

* Members of the convention from Sussex County, including that portion now embraced in Warren.

preme Courts; and this Board orders that, from henceforth no Judges' expenses shall be paid by this County."

This was simply giving the Crown-appointed judges of the county notice to quit,—that from henceforth their services were not desirable and would not be paid. This has been called Sussex County's declaration of independence. Certainly it has the merit of being brief and thoroughly practical.

II.—"THE SPIRIT OF '76."

The spirit of New Jersey at this time, no less than that of the whole country, is well set forth in the following extract:

"They had tried petitions in vain; now they would try powder. The Provincial Congress in that year ceased petitioning the king of Great Britain, but continued to press their petitions on the 'King of kings' in behalf of 'the lives and properties, the religion and liberties, of their constituents, and of their remotest posterity.' Accordingly, the ministers of Trenton were invited to officiate, 'in order that the business of the day might be opened with prayer for the above purposes.' In that Congress you will notice the names of Chetwood, Boudinot, Ogden, and Van Cortlandt, of Essex; Nathaniel Heard and Schurman, of Middlesex; William Hard, William De Hart, Jonathan Stiles, Peter Dickinson, Jacob Drake, Elias Cook, and Silas Condit, of Morris; Frederick Frelinghuysen and Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset; Archibald Stewart, Edward Dumont, William Maxwell, and Ephraim Martin, of Sussex; with good men too numerous to mention from these and other counties. Whether they adopted the rule which was in force in the Assembly in 1672, I do not learn,—'that every member of the House shall during the debate behave himself with gravity and decency; and any member who during any debate shall deviate from the subject-matter thereof, or attempt to ridicule any other member on the contrary side of the matter, shall pay half a crown.' But, with or without rules, these men did behave with gravity and decency, and went to work as men who had not merely the 'religion and liberties of their constituents in their keeping,' but the 'remotest posterity' also. Every resolution was like the full pulsation of liberty, which was then beating in the heart of America. 'The high and mighty exalted William Franklin,'† as Philip Livingston, Jr., called the Governor of New Jersey, tried to rein them up, but found that the people had fed so lustily on what they called 'popular rights' as in mettlesome mood to take the bit in their teeth and run where and as fast as they listed, the driver to the contrary notwithstanding. Without consulting the Governor, they organized regiments and commissioned officers, and, among others, 'the field-officers of the first regiment of Sussex County.'‡

† Governor Franklin soon became an open loyalist, and was deposed from his office.

‡ Oct. 20, 1775.—*Prov. Cong. N. J.*, p. 66.

Saltpetre was at a premium, and they wanted it to be 'good merchantable saltpetre,' so that the powder made from it would not 'hang fire.' Moreover, their proceedings were enlivened by sundry evidences that New Jersey abhorred Tories and was successful in bringing some of them to repentance. These sturdy men were not careful to inquire whether the Tory was a minister, an esquire, or anybody else. Two esquires in Sussex were thus dealt with. If a Tory, he must repent or perish. Meanwhile, the people of Sussex astounded this Congress by two petitions, signed by a great number of persons, praying that 'all who pay taxes may be admitted to vote.' The farmers of Essex also showed some signs to be considered in petitioning that 'money at interest, lawyers, etc., be taxed.' It also appears that the farmers of Morris County had been so greatly agitated by the 'alarming account of the battle of Lexington' as to incur a debt of one hundred and eighty pounds 'in raising of minute-men, in May last.' The fathers of Sussex County showed 'an eye to the main chance' in petitions to restrain shopmen from raising the price of their goods. In fact, the whole province was in a ferment: Tories were called to repentance; strollers, vagabonds, horse-thieves, and other nuisances were summarily abated; the freemen of the State gathered around the altar of Liberty, and 'pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor' to the defense and triumph of popular rights. They hardly knew what was to come of it; but, having put their hand to the plow, they did not look back."

III.—SUSSEX COUNTY COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Sussex County was not slow in organizing. Committees of Safety were established in all her townships. Delegates from these formed a County Committee of Safety, which met in the court-house at Newton once a month. The proceedings of this committee, with the exception of the minutes of a single meeting, found and preserved by the late Benjamin B. Edsall, Esq., have unfortunately been lost. We quote Mr. Edsall's remarks respecting this document, and the leading facts derived from it, found in his "Centennial Address," as follows:

"This committee exercised a general supervision over the township organizations, provided means for promoting the popular cause, and procured the oath of abjuration to be administered to every citizen of the county, carefully noting down the names of those who refused, with the grounds upon which they based such refusal, and causing the recusants to be presented by the grand inquest of the county, to the end that they might appear in court and openly recant or give bonds for their peaceable behavior. The minutes of the sittings of this important committee were carefully written out for the information of subordinate committees, and, with a little care, might have been preserved; but, like the great mass of local memoranda

which now would be esteemed invaluable, they appear to have been regarded as possessing merely an ephemeral interest, and were thrown aside as so much rubbish so soon as they had answered the immediate purpose in hand. I esteem it peculiarly fortunate that, amid the general destruction of these important papers, the minutes of one of the early meetings of the county committee have been preserved and are now in my possession. I found the manuscript among some loose papers in the clerk's office, cast aside as of no account, and left to moulder undisturbed amid dust and cobwebs. The proceedings which this ancient document discloses took place at the session of the County Committee of Safety held at the court-house on the 19th and 11th days of August, 1775,—about eleven months before the declaration of independence was made by the representatives of the United Colonies. At this meeting delegates appeared from all the townships except Hardyston,—viz., William Maxwell, Benjamin McCullough, and James Stewart, of Greenwich; Edward Demont, Samuel Hazlet, and William Dehman, of Mansfield; John Lowry, John McMurtry, and William White, of Oxford; Abraham Besherrer, Nathaniel Drake, and Andrew Waggoner, of Knowlton; Casper Shafer, of Hardwick; Archibald Stewart, Robert Price, John Stoll, Thomas Anderson, Jacob McCollum, Philip Dodderer, and Jacob Stoll, of Newton; Jacob Dewitt and Joseph Harker, of Wantage; Abraham Van Campen, Daniel Depue, Jr., Moses Van Campen, Joseph Montague, Emanuel Hoyer, John C. Symmes, and John Rosenkrans, of Walpack; Samuel Westbrook, Abraham Brokaw, and Henry Hoyer, of Sandyston; Henry W. Cortright and John Cortright, of Montague. William Maxwell, of Greenwich, was chosen chairman, and Thomas Anderson, of Newton, clerk. Returns were called for from the several townships of the names of those who refused to sign the Articles of Association for the respective townships. In Greenwich seven persons were returned as having refused to sign, four of whom were Quakers, who declared it to be against their conscience to take up arms; one gave no reason, and the remaining two would 'take time to consider.' From Mansfield two names were returned, but no reason for refusal assigned. In Sandyston all signed except two, 'who are willing to do so when opportunity offers.' In Montague every citizen signed, and in Wantage all agreed except Joseph Havens and one or two more Quakers, 'who are Whigs and are willing to contribute.' The other towns, says the record, 'not having had the Association particularly carried to the inhabitants, ordered that the committee of said towns wait upon the people and make return at the next meeting of the committee.'

"What report was made from 'the other towns' is not now known, but may be inferred from the returns just given. These items afford us an insight into the state of feeling which pervaded the county at that

early stage of the conflict, and conclusively refute the gross imputations which have been recklessly and maliciously cast upon the patriotism of our Revolutionary citizens.

"At this meeting means were taken to raise by tax the county's quota of ten thousand pounds,* ordered by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey for the purpose of raising money to 'purchase arms and ammunition, and for other exigencies of the province.' Casper Shafer was appointed collector of the county, to take charge of the funds to be raised under the authority of the Committee of Safety. It was also ordered 'that the captains of the respective companies of militia send an account to the next meeting of the committee of all persons upwards of sixteen and under fifty years old in their several districts who refuse to sign the muster-rolls, that their names may be forwarded to Provincial Congress.'

"Capt. John McMurtry and Lieut. William White, of Oxford township, being desirous to go to Boston, where the Americans were rallying under the standard of Washington, then just appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, requested the committee to certify as to their 'place of abode, character, and reputation,' which was at once complied with.

"On motion, it was *Resolved, nem. con.*, That any person thinking himself aggrieved by any merchant or trader in this county taking an exorbitant price for any article of goods make application to the chairman of the town committee where such merchant or trader resides, who is to call a meeting of said committee as soon as convenient thereafter, which said meeting is to consist of five members at least. And the said committee, when convened, shall notify the said merchant or trader to appear and show why he has taken so great a price; and if it shall appear that he has taken an unreasonable profit, or shall refuse to attend or give any satisfaction in the premises, that he be cited by the said committee to appear at the next meeting of the county committee, there to be dealt with according to the rules of the Continental Congress."

"A memorial on this subject was also drawn up and ordered to be presented to the Continental Congress, praying that the latter body would make inquiry and ascertain if the Philadelphia and New York merchants of whom the traders in this county purchased their goods were not at the bottom of the system of extortion, speculating upon the public necessity by affixing exorbitant prices upon their merchandise."

It appears that about this time there were good reasons for such a precaution, prices having so gone up that fifty bushels of wheat were exchanged for one bushel of salt; calico was sold at fifteen shillings a yard, while rye would only bring one shilling eight

pence a bushel. "Only one pair of shoes a year could be afforded, which were generally purchased about Christmas, and which the fair owners carefully preserved from dilapidation through the summer by going barefoot, like the enchanting goddesses that figure in ancient mythology."

The committee further ordered that the "colonels of each regiment and battalion in the county issue orders to the several captains to make strict inquiry into the state of their several companies, with regard to firearms, and make a return of all deficiencies." It was also ordered that a sum not exceeding forty pounds be applied to the purchase of ammunition for the battalion under the command of Col. John C. Symmes, and that said amount be immediately raised in "the three townships on the northwest side of the Pahaquala Mountain" and credited to them "in the quota of said towns of the money to be raised in the county agreeably to the directions of the Provincial Congress." On motion of Thomas Anderson, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the committee of Knowlton to get the Association in their town signed as speedily as possible, and to suppress any riot there in its infancy, as threats of a riot from that town have been reported."

It is said that in this township resided some troublesome Tories, who at this early stage of affairs sought to organize their confederates in resistance to the Articles of Association. But these loyalists soon fled to the British lines, and their property was confiscated to the State.

On motion of John Cleves Symmes, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Sussex County committee:

"WHEREAS, There are some men who, after having signed the Association, have basely turned their backs upon the sacred cause of liberty and vitely aspersed her true sons, and wickedly endeavored, and do endeavor, to sow seelition, create confusion, and fill the minds of the good people of the county with groundless fear and jealousy, to the great detriment of the public cause, therefore this Board take the same into consideration.

Resolved, nem. con., That if any person or persons in any of the towns in this county shall hereafter asperse any of the friends of liberty in this county on account of their political sentiments, or shall speak contemptuously or disrespectfully of the Continental or Provincial Congresses, or of any of the committees of and in this county, or of any measures adopted or appointed to be pursued by the Congresses or committees for the public good and safety, on complaint being made thereof to one of the committee of the town where such person shall reside, the chairman shall, with the consent of the majority of said committee, at the next meeting, issue an order to the captain of the next company of militia to send a party of five or six men of his company to take such offender or offenders on proof being made of the fact laid to his or their charge; and forthwith bring him or them before the said committee; and if such offender or offenders, on proof being made of the fact laid to his or their charge, shall refuse to retract or express sorrow and contrition for his or their offenses, and will not promise amendment in future, the said chairman shall, a day or two previous to the next meeting of the county committee, direct said captain to send a party of his men, as aforesaid, to take said offender or offenders and bring him or them forthwith before the county committee, to be dealt with according to his or their deserts."

This county committee was one of the most forward and active bodies of patriots in New Jersey.

On June 3, 1775, the Provincial Congress passed the following:

* The county's proportion was five hundred and ninety-three pounds five shillings four pence.

"The Congress, taking into consideration the spirited exertions of the counties of Morris, Sussex, and Somerset in raising of minute-men, do approve of and thank them for their zeal in the common cause, and will take the same into further consideration at the next meeting."

IV.—THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

The following are the names of members of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey from Sussex County:

May and June, 1775.—Archibald Stewart, Edward Dumont, William Maxwell, Ephraim Martin.

August, 1775.—Edward Dumont, William Maxwell, John B. Scott, Hugh Hughes, Mark Thompson, William Sorocross.

October, 1775.—William Maxwell, Ephraim Martin, Thomas Potts, Abba Brown, Mark Thompson.

May, 1776.—Ephraim Martin, Casper Shafer, Thomas Potts, Isaac Van Campen, John Cleves Symmes.

These men and their associates from the other counties, acting in the Provincial Congress, changed the government of New Jersey from the colonial form to a constitutional government, or State. From August, 1775, the Provincial Congress became a legislative body, and soon superseded the regularly-appointed Legislature under the king. Probably the fact that Governor William Franklin was a royalist and sided against the cause of the patriots hastened these measures sooner in New Jersey than elsewhere. The colonial Governor had not only the power of proroguing the Legislature, but the members of Assembly were elected upon writs issued by him and his council to the sheriff of each county; and, as these officers were appointed by the Governor and held during his pleasure, it became necessary to provide a different mode of elections. Hence, on Aug. 12, 1775, the Provincial Congress passed an ordinance that the *inhabitants of each county* qualified to vote for representatives to the General Assembly (who were persons worth fifty pounds in personal and real estate) should meet at their respective court-houses, on the 21st day of September then next, and by a plurality of votes elect any number, not exceeding five, with full power to represent each county in a Provincial Congress to be held at Trenton on the 3d day of October then next. The chairman of the meeting chosen by the voters present and any five or more freeholders were required to sign certificates of election. The persons elected in pursuance of this ordinance, for Sussex County, at the court-house in Newton, were those whose names are given above under the date of October, 1775.

The Provincial Congress met at the time and place appointed, and so continued to meet, according to the exigencies of public business, till August, 1776. Many ordinances were enacted by this body,—ordinances for organizing the militia, for raising money by taxation, for issuing New Jersey scrip, for arresting and punishing Tories, for dealing with contraband vessels upon the coast; in short, for everything necessary to carry on the machinery of the provincial government during those trying and perilous times. Too much credit cannot be given to the intelligence, patriotism, firmness, and wisdom of the men who guided the bark

of State through those boisterous waves and anchored her safely in the harbor of assured and triumphant republicanism. They were men of great capacity as well as of great courage and determination.

The regular Legislature met for the last time in Burlington, Nov. 15, 1775, the members from Sussex being Nathaniel Pettit and Joseph Barton. They enacted two or three laws, but made no attempt to interfere with the Provincial Congress. The regular Legislature was prorogued by Governor Franklin until the 3d of January, but it failed to meet on that day, and Franklin then summoned it, by a proclamation in the name of the king, to meet on the ensuing 20th of June. But the Provincial Congress, on the 4th of June, by a vote of thirty-eight to eleven, resolved that the proclamation ought not to be obeyed. On the 16th of June the Provincial Congress ordered the arrest of the Governor by a still more decisive vote, there being forty-two ayes to ten nays. He was taken into custody, and afterwards, by order of the Continental Congress, sent as a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained till regularly exchanged. We give from the minutes of the Provincial Congress the resolution and the votes in this famous case of gubernatorial impeachment:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Congress, the said William Franklin, Esquire, has discovered himself to be an enemy to the liberties of this country; and that measures ought to be immediately taken for securing the person of the said William Franklin, Esquire.

"The said resolution passed as follows:

"Yea: Mr. A. Clark, Camp, Condit, Drake, Cook, Woodhull, Green, Frelinghuysen, Paterson, Witherspoon, Hardenbergh, Linn, Hat, Melchior, Covenhoven, Mott, Josiah Holmes, Sparks, Cooper, E. Clark, Hugh Ellis, Elmer, Harris, Bowen, Hand, Lemling, Savage, Hathorn, Bloomfield, Wetherill, Dunan, Sergeant, Conits, Demorest, Quackenbush, Martin, Shafer, Van Campen, Symmes, Dickinson, John Holme.

"Nays: Mr. Drummond, Dickinson, Allen, Taylor, Joseph Holmes, Hughes, Post, Van Buskirk, Brown, Potts."

V.—ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1776.

Hitherto the Provincial Congress had taken no measures to form a State constitution, but, on June 21, 1776, agreeably to the recommendation of Continental Congress that each colony should adopt a provisional form of government, it was resolved, by a vote of fifty-four affirmatives to one negative, "that a government be formed for regulating the internal police of this colony, pursuant to the recommendations of the Continental Congress of the fifteenth of May last." The members from Sussex County in the Congress at this time were John Cleves Symmes, Isaac Van Campen, Thomas Potts, Ephraim Martin, and Casper Shafer. A committee of ten members, of which Rev. Jacob Green, of Morris County, was chairman, was appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution. John Cleves Symmes was a member of this committee, with another eminent lawyer,—Jonathan Dickinson; so, also, was Dr. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton College; and probably these men had the most to do in preparing the draft which was submitted and adopted as the first constitution of New Jersey.

VI.—THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

The Committee of Safety of the Province of New Jersey was organized in October, 1775, and convened at Princeton. Samuel Tucker, Hendrick Fisher, Lewis Ogden, Joseph Holmes, Isaac Pearson, John Pope, Abraham Clark, Azariah Dunham, John Dennis, Augustine Stevenson, Ruloff Van Dyke, John Cleves Symmes, John Hart, John Mehelm, Samuel Dick, John Combs, Caleb Camp, Edmund Wetherby, and Benjamin Manning were members, Samuel Tricker president, and Abraham Clark secretary. Little of local interest appears in the minutes of this body, excepting a few commitments for Toryism, treason, etc., until July 5, 1777, when, upon the recommendation of a letter from John Cleves Symmes, the committee began its sittings in Newton, Sussex Co. The board met in the court-house on Saturday evening at nine o'clock, and adjourned till Monday morning, July 7th. It was "agreed that letters be written to Maj. Samuel Meeker and Samuel Kuykendal, Isaac Martin, Jacob McCollom, and George Allen, Esqs., to appear before the board and give a list of persons in this county who are disaffected or dangerous to the present government." The committee made their report on the 9th of July, presenting a list of twenty-eight names, sixteen of whom were in the township of Hardwick, eight in Knowlton, one in Wantage, three in Newton, and one in Oxford. This number was considerably reduced when it appeared, upon examination, that six or seven of the accused parties were Quakers, who had refused to take the oath on religious ground, but were "willing to be bound by surety;" and they were so bound, in the sum of three hundred pounds.

On July 12, 1777, Thomas Anderson, Esq., of Newton, was made a member of the board. At this time John Troop, Peter Saunders, and James Moody (the latter the notorious Lient. James Moody, of whom we shall give an account hereafter) were recruiting for the British in the State. The board ordered Col. John Munson (and some other officer, whose name is left blank in the minutes) forthwith to apprehend them. It appears from the minutes of August 11th that John Troop and Peter Saunders were apprehended and brought before the board:

"Lient. John Troop, of the 3d Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, in the enemy's service, having been apprehended by order of the Governor and Council of Safety as a spy or recruiting for the enemy, was brought before the Council and examined.

"Ordered, That the said Lient. John Troop, with his examination, be sent to Gen. Washington.

"Ordered, That Henry Shooppe and Peter Saunders, suspected as spies from the enemy, taken with Lient. Troop, be remanded to prison in order to determine whether they will take their trial or go on board the Navy of the United States."

"August 16, 1777.—Ordered, That Mr. Camp pay Col. Morgan the sum of £26 lrs. 3d. for apprehending and securing John Troop and others."

The Council of Safety held regular sessions at Newton till Aug. 21, 1777, when they adjourned to meet in Princeton.

During the early part of the Revolution many prisoners were confined in the Sussex County jail. On Oct. 12, 1777, the council agreed "That His Excellency the Governor be advised to write Maj. Samuel Meeker, of Sussex, directing him to raise a party of twenty men, two sergeants, and two corporals, to do guard-duty over the prisoners, disaffected persons, etc., at New Town, in Sussex County."

Pursuant to a resolution of Congress recommending to the executive authorities of each State the appointment of proper persons in each district to recruit men, apprehend deserters, etc., Isaac Martin, Benjamin Kuykendal, Capt. Emanuel Hover, and William Carr were appointed for said purpose for Sussex County. Nov. 17, 1777, "His Excellency was pleased to lay before the board a letter from Maj. Meeker respecting the prisoners in Sussex gaol, and the provisions necessary for their support. The board, being of the opinion that there is no necessity of keeping a guard for securing the prisoners above mentioned, agreed that Col. Symmes be desired to direct Maj. Meeker to discharge the guard now kept for that purpose, and to settle with Maj. Meeker as to the cattle and flour he has purchased for their support. That as to the British prisoners confined in said gaol, Col. Symmes will acquaint the commissary of provisions with their confinement, and procure his directions concerning them. As to the deserters from the Continental army, he will inform the magistrates and endeavor to have them carried to their respective corps."

The following order shows that Sussex County was a good place for taking care of Tories, even *within one mile* of the jail at Newton:

"The board being informed that His Excellency Gen. Washington, by a letter of the 20th instant, that he considers Capt. Archibald Kennedy as a state prisoner, and that therefore he does not think that he has any right to interfere in the matter; and the board conceiving the said Capt. Kennedy disaffected to the present government, and his residence at his present place of abode dangerous to the State:

"Ordered, That he remove within eight days of the date hereof into the County of Sussex, and there remain within one mile of the court house at Newtown till the further order of the board respecting him."

VII.—INDIAN RAIDS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The Minisink county, which had suffered severely from Indian hostilities during the French war, was not less exposed during the war of the Revolution to the merciless sway of the tomahawk and scalping-knife. The same savage foes lurked upon the frontiers, familiar with all the old war-paths from the Niagara to the Delaware, and ever ready to renew their bloody work at the instigation of their British allies.

In 1777 a party of savages slaughtered two or three families north of the Neversink and then crossed into Montague, where they tomahawked a family named Jobs, and next attacked the dwelling of Capt. Abraham Shimer, who, with the assistance of three or four negro servants and by his own indomitable resistance,

compelled them to retire. In a few days they returned and captured a Mr. Patterson and his two small boys; the narrative of the father's sufferings and of the fate of his sons is thus given in the "New Jersey Historical Collections:"

"Mr. Patterson, being carelessly guarded while a prisoner, had several opportunities of escaping; but, as he hoped to save his sons, he continued with the Indians until within one day's journey of the Niagara frontier, where he was confident a cruel death awaited him. In the night, while the Indians were asleep, he took two horses which they had stolen from him, and escaped. The second day, being without food, he killed one of them. The other, alarmed at the scent of blood, broke loose, and Mr. Patterson, going in pursuit, not only lost him, but was unable to find the spot where his slaughtered companion lay. In the course of this day he heard the Indians yelling in pursuit. He, however, eluded them, and traveled on by the sun five days without any food except buds and roots and a snake and a toad which he killed, when he arrived at the head-waters of the Susquehanna. There he crooked a pin for a hook, and, attaching it, with a worm, to the end of a line made of the bark of slippery-elm, caught five fish and ate them raw. This appeased his hunger and gave him strength to construct a rude raft, on which he floated down to the Wyoming settlements, and from thence returned home. The sons were adopted by the Indians, became domesticated among them and thoroughly savage in their habits. Elias, the younger, when a man, returned to Montague and married, still retaining many of his Indian customs. Here he resided until 1838, when he and his wife left for the Tuscarora reservation."

These acts made it necessary to call out the Sussex militia and to man again the block-houses in the "three river townships," stretching from the Water Gap to Carpenter's Point. This region was for two years the scene of active military operations, and was so well defended by the Sussex militia as to confine the atrocities of the savages almost exclusively to the adjacent territory of New York and Pennsylvania. Among the officers who commanded in this region were Cols. Hankinson and Seward, Majs. Meeker and Westbrook, and Capts. Cortright, Harker, Shafer, Beckwith, Rosenkrans, Bockover, Hover, and Winter. These men not only had charge of the garrisons, but commanded scouting-parties, which were kept constantly active along the frontier, sometimes penetrating into New York and Pennsylvania.

In the autumn of 1778, Brant, the famous Mohawk chief, made a descent from the borders of Canada into the Minisink valley, at the head of about a hundred Indians and Tories. "They confined their atrocities chiefly to the settlements north of the Jersey boundary." They first fell upon the family of Mr. Westfall, and killed one man. Then they attacked the house of Mr. Swartwout, who was at home with his sons,

the women having been removed to the fort. They all endeavored to escape, but one of the sons was shot down between the house and barn. Another ran to the river, half a mile off, swam it, and was shot on the opposite shore. The father, an old man, and two of his sons, assisting him, ran on together; but, finding they would soon be overtaken, the father told his son James, a very active, strong man, to run and save himself, which he did. The Indians pursued him half a mile over fenees and across lots, when he gained the fort and they gave up the chase. The father and the other son were soon overtaken and dispatched. No attempt was made by Brant to take the fort. After murdering a few families he left the valley and returned northward. In July, 1779, he reappeared with a larger force, and effected the destruction of the Neversink settlement, at what is now Port Jervis, in Orange Co., N. Y. The scene of massacre enacted here beggars description. One writer says, "While the inhabitants were attending the funeral of a deceased neighbor at the church, and when the procession was leaving for the burying-ground, the Indians came down upon their settlement, and before they had time to reach their homes the flames of the church gave signs of their narrow escape, and the smoke of their mills, barns, and houses foreshadowed the doom of Neversink. Some of the whites—the number is unknown—were massacred in the most merciless manner; others—and among them mothers with their children in their arms or by their sides—fled to thickets, swamps, and standing grass for concealment and safety. Mrs. Van Auken lay concealed all night in a ditch overgrown with grass and flags, while the mountains and valleys echoed to each other the savage war-whoop, and tortured her with fear that her family was cut off by the barbarous foe. On their approach to the heart of the village the Indians found the rising hope of the colony in the school-house, under the tuition of Jeremiah Van Auken. The teacher soon fell a victim to their fury, and was dragged, a corpse, from the school-house, and also some of his little pupils. Meanwhile, the rest of the boys fled to the woods for safety, while their sisters stood trembling and weeping by the lifeless remains of their teacher. At this instant a savage whoop was heard that reverberated through the forest and seemed like the signal to renewed deeds of cruelty. But even in the bosom of an Indian there still glowed one spark of sympathy that kindled at the scene. A brawny form sprang from the woods, where he had witnessed the tragical event, and with utmost speed approached the little group, with his horn by his side and his brush in his hand, and, dashing his paint-brush across their aprons, cried, 'Little girls, hold up that mark when you see an Indian, and you are safe,' and, uttering a terrible yell, he plunged into the forest and disappeared. It was Brant. The life-mark was upon the little girls. The ruthless savage, when he saw it, smiled and passed by. The will of the chief was law: the innocent ones

were safe. But their brothers,—must they be cleft by the tomahawk? The thought was more than their tender hearts could endure; yet what could they do to save them? Benevolence is ever prompt to devise and ready to execute. The dispersed flock was soon collected, and each one took her brother under her garments; and all were safely protected by the apron with the mark of the paint-brush held up whenever an Indian was seen." The writer who penned the above account in 1844 says, "One eye-witness still survives to tell the story,—Mr. Van Inwegen."

Rev. Mr. Kanouse mentions a Sacks family who were killed, with the exception of an elderly maiden lady, a sister of Gen. Bevier. This lady saved herself from the stroke of the tomahawk by holding up a large Bible like a shield over her head, and into this the blow was struck that must have cleft her skull. The Bible with the gash of the tomahawk has been preserved in the Bevier family of Ulster County.

The incident of the humanity of Brant reminds us of his education at Dartmouth College, and of the fact that he was a Mason and always respected his obligation with friend or foe. It is said that in the engagement at Minisink, which followed soon after the events above described, Brant saved a soldier by the name of Wood, whom he had engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter. Just as Brant was about to strike him down Wood gave the fiery warrior the Masonic grand hailing-cry of distress, whereupon Brant, true to his obligation, seized Wood by the hand, led him beyond the line of fire, and bade him put his trust in God and seek safety by flight. These incidents are worth remembering in the lives of savage men, showing that they are not wholly bad.

At the time of this fearful massacre Brant bore the commission of a British colonel. His headquarters were in Canada, whither he had gone with Sir John Johnson and the Mohawk tribe at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was not in the massacre of Wyoming, as some suppose; that revolting slaughter was led on by Col. Butler, a noted British Tory, who also lived in Canada and was sent upon that expedition by the military authorities at Fort Niagara. The following affidavit, made before a justice of the peace of this county, will throw some light upon the operations of Col. Butler:

"July 8th, 1778, Wallpack, Sussex County.—Personally appeared before me Timothy Symmes, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for this County, one James Green, one of the inhabitants of Wyoming, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and said, that he was one of the men destined to defend a fort in Kingston, and that the enemy commanded by Col. Butler and one of the English Lieut.-Colonels and the King Owago, an Indian Commander, with part of the six tribes of Indians, 800, who fought well without taking to trees, but lay flat on their bellies to fire and to load. Said Green says that these men, to the amount of twelve hundred, as he heard, came within three or four miles of the fort, with offer of good quarters upon their surrender, and threatening men, women and children with immediate death if one gun was fired against them: he says he thinks no answer was returned by this flag; about two or three hours after the same flag came in again. He says he knew the man well. He was Daniel Engerson, whom they took prisoner at the first fort. He

brought much the same proposals he brought before, which were still rejected: to a challenge they sent in to our people to fight Col. Butler, returned for answer that he would meet their officer at a particular place at a set time to hold a conference. He further saith that Col. Butler, Dennis and Durrene, with all the men they had, which were three or four hundred, marched to the place appointed at the appointed time, and not finding the enemy there, they waited about an hour, and then they marched up the river until they met the enemy, when a battle began on the right wing, which extended to the left in about one minute, and continued very smart on both sides; but our people were partly surrounded on the left wing in the space of ten minutes, when the left wing of our people fled to the amount of about twenty men; the others of our people fought about an hour, when they were surrounded by superior numbers, and some killed and some drove into the river, where many perished; some got to an Island in the river, where they found Indians plenty to murder them. He says he has since seen one Bill Hammon, who was taken on the island with six or seven more, who were made to sit down when the Indians tomahawked them, one after the other; but before it came to his turn, he said he jumped up and ran and made his escape by swimming off the lower end of the island. Said Green says that the night after the battle he saw the fires and heard the noise of a Grand Canotaco amongst the Indians, who, the said Green judges, were burning their prisoners alive; he says it was the judgment of others besides himself; for the flag, who were the next day in the fort, told them that he did not know that there was a prisoner alive among them, and that he had seen an hundred and ninety-four scalps in one heap. He further saith that the fort was surrendered or evacuated the next day after the battle, when the people fled towards the Delaware River, and in the night sent back George Cooper and James Stiles, who went to the top of the mountain and saw the houses from the lower part of Wyoming, about half way to the upper end, in flames, and it was supposed they went to burn the whole settlement.

"Signed by JAMES GREEN.

"Sworn before me,

"TIMOTHY SYMMES."

The following is an affidavit of Capt. Joseph Harker of Sussex County:

"July 22, 1779, at the mouth of the Lackawack, a battle was fought by a party of militia from the County of Sussex, aforesaid, and the County of Orange, commanded by Col. John Hathorn, of the State of New York, and a party of Indians and Tories under the command of one Joseph Brant."

The *New Jersey Gazette* of May 3, 1780, speaks of a party of Indians which were discovered at Minisink commanded by "one Daily, a white man, formerly of Somerset County." "Some of the Jersey militia passed the Delaware and engaged them; a very severe conflict ensued, which ended in the defeat of the Indians." Daily was left dead on the field, and Capt. Westbrook, a lieutenant, and one private were killed. The same paper of June 7, 1780, publishes a letter from a gentleman in Sussex County which describes another skirmish west of the Delaware.

VIII.—SUSSEX STEEL AND CANNON-BALLS.

Sussex County should be proud of the fact that she furnished Congress with cannon-balls and steel during the latter part of the struggle for independence,—at least, with the means for manufacturing them. Her mines of ore and furnaces had been famous for a long period before the war, particularly the old iron-works at Andover. These works had been erected by an English company, who continued to operate them not only till the breaking out of the war, but down to the beginning of 1778, being protected by the British army which occupied Philadelphia. Congress had its eye upon these works, and instructed the Board of

War to make an examination of them with reference to their availability for making steel and cannon-balls for the use of the army. This they did, and also found, by consultation with Col. Fowler, that they might be procured of the proprietors and turned over to the use of the government. The Board of War made their report Jan. 15, 1778, whereupon Congress passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Board of War be authorized to direct Col. Flower to make a contract with Mr. Whitehead Humphreys, on the terms of the former agreement, or such others as Col. Flower shall deem equitable, for making of steel, for the supply of the Continental artificers, and works with that necessary article; and as the Iron made at Andover Works only will with certainty answer the purpose of making steel, that Col. Flower be directed to apply to the government of New Jersey to put a proper person in possession of these works (the same belonging to those who adhere to the enemies of the States), upon such terms as the government of the State of New Jersey may think proper; and that Col. Flower contract with said person for such quantity of iron as he shall think the service requires.

"Resolved, That a letter be written by the Board of War to the Governor and council of the State of New Jersey, setting forth the peculiarity of the demand for these works, being the only proper means of procuring iron for steel, an article without which the service must irreparably suffer; and that the said Governor and council be desired to take such means as they shall think most proper for putting the said works in blast, and obtaining a supply of iron without delay."

New Jersey promptly answered this call, March 18, 1778, by the following resolution adopted by the Legislature:

"The council have taken into consideration the resolution of Congress of the 16th of January last, and the letter from the Board of War accompanying the said resolution, recommending it to the Government of the State to cause the Andover Iron-Works, in the county of Sussex, to be put in blast for the purpose of procuring iron to be made into steel; it being represented that the iron made at the said works is the most proper of any in America for that purpose; and having also taken into consideration the application of Col. Benjamin Flower, commanding general of military stores, agreeing to the said resolve, who, at the same time, recommended Col. John Patton as a proper person to carry on the said works; and considering that it is not yet ascertained that the estate in said Andover Iron-Works is confiscable to the use of the public, or whether the owners thereof have committed any act of forfeiture; and at the same time being desirous that the public service may be promoted by the use of said works;

"Resolved, That it be recommended to Col. Patton to agree with the present owners of the said works to take the same, to wit: the furnace and forges on lease, hereby assuring him that, in case the said estate shall be legally adjudged to be forfeited, or otherwise come under the particular direction of this government, such agreement shall be confirmed to the said Col. Patton, or to such person or persons as the Legislature shall approve, for any period not exceeding three years from the date hereof. But if the said owners shall refuse to let the said works for the use of the public, the Legislature will then take the necessary steps for putting them in the possession of a proper person in order to have them carried on for the purpose above mentioned.

"Ordered, That Mr. Hoops wait on the House of Assembly with the foregoing resolution and desire their concurrence therein.

"Which message being read and considered:

"Resolved, That the House do concur in the resolution contained in the said message."

Under these authorizations the old Andover Iron-Works changed owners. Passing from the control of those who had no interest in the American cause, and who had probably used them in aid of the enemies of the country, they came into the hands of men whose fervid patriotism was fitly symbolized in the glow of their rekindled fires. "At once mine, furnace, and forge seemed to catch the patriotic spirit of their new

occupiers; the fires glowed with an intense heat, and the anvils rang louder and clearer, as if conscious that they were forging arms with which brave men were to defend their homes and their country. Miners and forge-men, wood-choppers and colliers, urged on by citizen soldiers and patriotic officers, were all engaged in procuring iron and steel for the use of the Continental army; while through the valleys and the gorges came the echo of the sound of the hammers, as, swung by stalwart arms, they rang upon the anvils and kept time to the song of the forge. This music fell like a death-dirge upon the ears of British loyalists and their Tory allies."^{*}

War had made terrible ravages in New Jersey; her brave sons had been slain in battle, her towns had been sacked, and her churches and farmhouses given to the flames; her State treasury was bankrupt and her people impoverished; yet her means for the defense of liberty and country were not wholly exhausted. Her mineral wealth was beyond the reach of invading armies, and her iron-mines, entrenched in her rock-bound hills, defied the power of England. "And now, at the call of liberty, out of the deep caverns of the mountains, as from a mighty arsenal, poured forth the true metal of war, and old Sussex in the hour of need furnished both the soldier and his sword."

The Andover works were held by the government till the close of the war, and for five years furnished iron and steel for the Continental army.

CHAPTER IX.

SUSSEX AND WARREN COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION (Continued).

I.—TORYISM—LIEUT. JAMES MOODY.

OCCASIONAL references are made to Tories in these counties during and previous to the commencement of the war. For instance, Oct. 25, 1775, one was commissioned as a captain of militia of Sussex County, but on July 18, 1777, the same man appears to have been fined and imprisoned for speaking seditious words,[†] and in the *New Jersey Gazette* of March 14, 1780, we find an advertisement which indicates that this man had proved a Tory and that his estate was confiscated and sold for the aid of the cause which he had betrayed. In that paper, and in the one of March 29, 1780, are to be found advertisements of confiscated estates in Sussex which indicate that Toryism was a sin which Sussex patriotism did not "look upon with allowance." The published minutes of the Council of Safety contain the names of penitent Tories from Sussex County, some of whom

* Article in *New Jersey Herald*, Sept. 7, 1871.

† Minutes of the Council of Safety.

were pardoned unconditionally, and others on condition of enlisting in the Continental army. At a council held at Morristown, Aug. 14, 1777, a proclamation had been issued permitting such a pardon on condition of enlistment in the army or navy. Thus Toryism was converted into an efficient auxiliary of patriotism.

Mr. Edsall has called attention to the fact that in Sussex County the men who were found wanting in the hour of need had nearly all been eager for a remission of the burdens imposed upon the country by the British Parliament and had petitioned for relief, but when they found that redress was to be attained only by an appeal to the sword a portion of them lacked the nerve to take up arms. Others, such as the Friends, had religious scruples, and a third class, looking upon the colonies as too weak to contend successfully against the mother-country, were eager to place themselves upon the stronger side, and to win that royal regard which turning their arms against their own neighbors and brethren they believed would ultimately secure them. Mistaken men! Charity may cover the faults of those whom timidity caused to shrink from danger; we may also forbear to judge harshly the conduct of men who could not conscientiously fight; but traitors and fratricides, who acted as spies and robbed and plundered their neighbors, who plotted with the Indians, piloting them to the abodes of the white settlers, and who aided and abetted the massacre and slaughter of their brethren, are deserving the severest condemnation and execration of their fellow-men.

There was probably not a Tory leader of any note belonging to Sussex County during the Revolution. True, there were some bands of outlaws and robbers who infested the mountains and availed themselves of the rocky fastnesses for concealment and security, and some holding British commissions who sought to recruit the royal army from the disaffected portion of the population, but as a general rule they were led by foreigners. The following statement, taken from Mr. Edsall's "Centennial Address," will show that a comparatively small proportion of the population of the county adhered to the British cause: "The county of Sussex in 1776 contained not far from thirteen thousand inhabitants, of which, according to the usual ratio, two thousand six hundred were males over the age of twenty-one years. Of all this number, ninety-six only were attained for joining the army of the king and their property confiscated to the State; while, of those who were not freeholders, there certainly was not more than an equal number who refused to take the oath abjuring their allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain. Adding both these classes together, we have about two hundred disaffected persons in two thousand six hundred,—a proportion of only one in fourteen. Probably no county in the State can show a greater preponderance of patriotism."

LIUT. JAMES MOODY.

The most noted Tory in Sussex County during the Revolutionary period was Lieut. James Moody, erroneously called "Bonnell" Moody. We have before us his narrative, published in London in 1783, wherein most of the achievements attributed by tradition to "Bonnell" Moody are related and well authenticated. The title of the work is, "Lieut. James Moody's Narrative of his Exertions and Sufferings in the Cause of Government since 1776: Authenticated by Proper Certificates." Among the certificates appended is one signed by "William Franklin, late Governor of New Jersey," and one by Cortland Skinner, the British brigadier-general in whose brigade Moody served, both as an ensign and as a lieutenant. We give the latter entire, as follows:

"I do hereby certify that Mr. James Moody came within the British lines in April, 1777, and brought in with him upwards of seventy men, all of whom, except four, entered into my brigade; that in June following he was sent into the rebel country for the purpose of enlisting men for His Majesty's service, with orders to continue there until a favorable opportunity offered for him to disarm the rebels and arm the loyalists, and, with what men he could collect, to join the royal army, but he was prevented from putting that plan into execution by our army's taking a different route from what was expected; that Mr. Moody, being thus disappointed, assisted by two of his neighbors, soon after embodied about an hundred men, with whom he attempted to join the British army, but was unsuccessful; that afterwards he made two successful excursions into the rebel country, and brought with him from Sussex County about sixty able-bodied recruits, nearly all of whom entered into my brigade; that after this time he made many trips into New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and brought with him many good men, and gained many articles of important intelligence concerning the movements of Col. Butler, the real state of the rebel country, the situation and condition of the rebel armies under command of their generals, Washington, Sullivan, etc.; and that while Mr. Moody was under my immediate direction he also destroyed a considerable magazine of stores near Black Point, taking prisoners two colonels, one major, and several other officers, and broke open the Sussex County jail, rescuing a number of loyalists that were imprisoned in it, one of whom was under sentence of death; besides performing many other services.

"I also certify that in the month of October, 1777, the said Moody was mustered as an ensign, but received no pay as such till April, 1778; that he continued his exertions under my directions till 1780, about which time he was taken from the regiment, which prevented his being appointed to a company in it, as it was in general believed the commander-in-chief intended doing something better for him; that I have every reason to believe Mr. Moody received nothing from government to reward him for his extraordinary services, or to indemnify him for his extraordinary expenses, till 1780; that from the time of his joining the army, in April, 1777, till his departure for Europe, in May, 1782, he did upon every occasion exert himself with the utmost zeal in support of His Majesty's cause in America; and, on the whole, that I believe all that is related in his printed narrative to be true, without exaggeration.

"LONDON, January 30, 1783.

"CORTLAND SKINNER,*
"Brig-Generel, &c."

Moody was neither a native nor a resident of Sussex County, nor is it anywhere stated to what part of New Jersey he belonged, although tradition has assigned him to Hunterdon County. He tells us that

* Cortland Skinner was attorney-general and Speaker of the House of Assembly under the provincial government; he resided at Perth Amboy. At the commencement of the Revolution he accepted a commission from the British as brigadier-general of a partisan or Tory brigade, and was engaged in raising recruits in New Jersey. He went to England at the close of the war.

previous to going into the army he was "a plain contented farmer, settled on a large, fertile, pleasant, and well-improved farm of his own, in the best-cultivated and happiest country in the world." He came to New Jersey to arrest Governor Livingston, but, finding that Mr. Livingston had gone to Trenton to meet the Assembly, he left his men in Sussex County, where one of them was captured by Maj. Robert Hoops, to whom he revealed the plot, and the scheme for capturing the Governor was thwarted. This was in May, 1780, and seems to have been the first incident that gave Moody notoriety in Sussex. His next project was an attempt to blow up the magazine at Suckasuny, about fifteen miles back of Morristown. "But this," he says, "also proved abortive; for, notwithstanding his having prevailed on some British prisoners, taken with Gen. Burgoyne, to join him in the enterprise, the alarm was now become so general, and the terror so great, that they had increased their guard around this magazine to the number of one hundred and upwards." He had not more than seven men at any time during his operations in Sussex County.

It is possible that Moody may have occupied certain caves and hiding-places, and possibly "Moody's Rock" may have been one of them. He speaks of having been pursued and sought, according to the strong language of Scripture, as "a partridge in the mountains." "But," he says, "wandering in deserts and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth, by the blessing of God, he still eluded all these researches." His exploit of opening the jail at Newton is thus related:*

"Returning again to Sussex County, he now heard that several prisoners were confined on various suspicions and charges of loyalty in the jail of that county, and that one of them was actually under sentence of death. This poor fellow was one of Burgoyne's soldiers, charged with crimes of a civil nature, of which, however, he was believed to be innocent. Mr. Moody took with him six men, and late at night entered the country town. . . . The inhabitants of the town were but too generally disaffected. This suggested the necessity of stratagem. Coming to the jail, the keeper called out from the window of an upper room and demanded what their business was. The ensign instantly replied he had a prisoner to deliver into his custody. 'What! one of *Moody's* fellows?' said the jailer. 'Yes,' said the ensign. On his inquiring what the name of this supposed prisoner was, one of the party, who was well known to the inhabitants of that place, personated the character of a prisoner and spoke for himself. The jailer gave him some ill language, but, notwithstanding, seemed highly pleased with the idea of having so notorious a Tory in his custody. On the ensign's

urging him to come down and take care of the man, he peremptorily refused, alleging that, in consequence of Moody's being out, he had received strict orders to open his doors to no man after sunset, and that, therefore, he must wait till morning. Finding that this tale would not take, the ensign now changed his note, and in a stern tone told him, 'Sirrah, the man who now speaks to you is Moody. I have a strong party with me; and if you do not this moment deliver up your keys, I will instantly pull down your house about your ears.' The jailer vanished in a moment. On this Mr. Moody's men, who were well skilled in Indian war-whoop, made the air resound with such a variety of hideous yells as soon left them nothing to fear from the inhabitants of New Town, which, though the county town, consists only of twenty or thirty houses. 'The Indians! the Indians are come!' said the panic-struck people; and happy were they who could soonest escape into the woods. While these things were thus going on the ensign had made his way through the casement, and was met by a prisoner, whom he immediately employed to procure him a light. The vanished jailer was now again produced, and most obsequiously conducted Mr. Moody to the dungeon of the poor wretch under sentence of death. . . .

"There is no possibility of describing the agony of this man when, on being so suddenly aroused, he saw before him a man in arms. . . . The first and the only idea that occurred to him was that, as many of the friends of government had been privately executed in prison, the person he saw was his executioner. On Mr. Moody's repeatedly informing him of his mistake, and that he was come to release him in the name of *King George*, the transition from such an abyss of wretchedness to so extravagant a pitch of joy had wellnigh overcome him. Never before had the writer been present at so affecting a scene. . . . In such circumstances, it was with some difficulty that the ensign got him away. At length, however, his clothes were got on, and he, with all the rest who chose to avail themselves of the opportunity, was conducted into safety, notwithstanding a warm pursuit of several days."

Moody gives no details of the "warm pursuit," but says the prisoner whom he rescued "was afterwards actually executed on the same sentence on which he had before been convicted, though he left the world with the most solemn asseverations of his innocence as to the crime of which he had been accused, excepting only an unshaken allegiance to his sovereign."

For his daring hardihood in intercepting the dispatches sent to Washington in the spring of 1781, Moody was made a lieutenant, having, as he says, "served more than a year as a volunteer without any pay, and almost three years as an ensign." At one time (May 18, 1781), while attempting his capture on the Hudson River, about seventy men were in pursuit of him. He had no other means of escape than to

* The narrative is quite modest, always speaking of himself in the third person, as "the ensign" or "Mr. Moody."

climb the steep side of a hill. Long before he had reached the summit a number of the men had so gained upon him as to be within fifty yards, and he received one general discharge of musketry, and "thought it little short of a miracle that he escaped unwounded. The bullets flew like a storm of hail around him; his clothes were shot through in several places; one ball went through his hat, and another grazed his arm. Without at all slackening his pace he turned and discharged his musket, and by this shot killed one of his pursuers. Still they kept up their fire, each man discharging his piece as fast as he could load; but, gaining an opportunity of soon doubling upon them, he gave them the slip, and in due time arrived once more safely in New York."

For some time he was a prisoner under Benedict Arnold when the latter had command at West Point, and was kept in what he describes as a most sickly and loathsome prison-pen, excavated in the side of a rocky ledge and covered with loose plank so disjointed that the rain poured in and made the bottom of it a pool of mud, while it kept him for several days drenched to the skin and obliged him to lie at night in a bed equally saturated with water, which consisted of straw and some blankets, barely kept above the wet and muddy bottom of the cell by a few boards laid across sticks. His fare consisted of dumplings made of musty flour and boiled in a vessel with tainted meat. He petitioned to Washington for relief, and that noble-hearted patriot sent an order for the amelioration of his wretched condition.

The only description which Moody gives of himself is incidental. He had a friendly loyalist in New Jersey whom he sometimes induced, for convenience, to *personate* him. This man, he says, came one night to the house of a certain "pompous and important justice of the peace" and raised an alarm. The justice came out, and, espying, as it was intended he should, *a tall man*, his fears convinced him that it was Moody, and he instantly betook himself to the woods. The next day the rumor was spread abroad that Moody was in that part of the country, and the militia was brought down from the fort, where he really *was*, with a view of capturing him where he was *not*; and so he gained his coveted opportunity for waylaying the mail or express containing all the dispatches of Washington relating to the interview with Count Rochambeau. Afterwards, at two or three different times, he intercepted and seized the messengers bearing important letters and dispatches. He had in command under him a younger brother, who captured the mail in Pennsylvania. The name of this younger brother we nowhere find, although he was subsequently hung in Philadelphia.

The greatest plot of Moody, perhaps, was his attempt to rob the archives of Congress through the aid of one Addison, an Englishman, who had been employed as clerk in the State-House under Secretary Thomson. This Addison entered into the plot as an

assumed loyalist, agreeing to meet Moody and his party and give them access to the State-House, where the papers and records were kept. Instead of doing so, however, when Moody and his party, after encountering incomparable perils, had reached Philadelphia, and were, as they supposed, within reach of the coveted prize, Addison betrayed them into the hands of the authorities. Moody, more shrewd than the others, had foreseen this, and had taken the precaution to conceal his agency in the matter, remaining behind at the ferry-house after crossing the Delaware, and sending his brother and the others forward with Addison. Some little delay occurred in making the arrest of the younger Moody and the others, during which the lieutenant, passing himself off for an officer in a New Jersey brigade (by which was understood a patriot officer) and being fatigued, sought rest in an upper chamber of the ferry-house. He was in this situation, lying upon a bed, but anxious and vigilant, when the military surrounded the house. What followed we give in his own language:

"Seizing his pistols, he instantly ran down stairs and made his escape. He had not got a hundred yards from the house when he saw the soldiers enter it. A small piece of wood lay before him, in which he hoped at least to be out of sight, and he had sprung the fence in order to enter it. But it was already lined by a party of horse, with a view of cutting off his retreat. Thus surrounded, all hopes of flight were in vain, and to seek for a hiding-place in a clear, open field seemed equally useless. Drowning persons are said to catch at straws: with hardly a hope of escaping so much as a moment longer undiscovered, he threw himself flat on his face in a ditch, which yet seemed of all places the least calculated for concealment, for it was without weeds or shrubs, and so shallow that a quail might be seen in it. Once more he had reason to moralize on the vanity of all human contrivance and confidence; yet, as Providence ordered it, the improbability of the place proved the means of his security. He had lain there but a few minutes when six of his pursuers passed within ten feet of him, and very diligently examined a thickety part of the ditch which was but a few paces from him. With his pistols cocked, he kept his eye constantly on them, determining that, as soon as he saw himself to be discovered by any one of them, he would instantly spring up and sell his life as dearly as might be, and, refusing to be taken alive, provoke, and if possible force, them to kill him. . . . From the ditch they went all round the adjacent field, and as Lieut. Moody sometimes a little raised his head he saw them frequently running their bayonets into some small shocks of Indian corn-fodder. This suggested to him an idea that if he could escape till night, a place they had already explored would be the surest shelter for him. When night came he got into one of these stacks, . . . where he remained two nights and two days without a morsel of food, for there was no corn on the stalks,

and, which was infinitely more intolerable, without drink."

The sequel is that on the fifth day after his escape from the ferry-house he reached a point up the Delaware where he found a boat, and, taking advantage of the flood-tide, rowed up the river till he thought he was out of danger, and by the assistance of friendly loyalists made his escape again to New York. His brother, whose fate he greatly lamented, was imprisoned in the new jail-dungeon at Philadelphia, and was executed, at the age of twenty-three, Nov. 13, 1781.

Moody was invited to England by Sir Henry Clinton, and there wrote his "Narrative," which was published in London in 1783.

II.—PROMINENT MEN OF SUSSEX AND WARREN IN THE REVOLUTION.

We incorporate into this chapter on the Revolution some brief notice of the men of Sussex and Warren who were prominent actors in the scenes of that period.

GEN. WILLIAM MAXWELL, the chairman of the Sussex County Committee of Safety, was a brigadier-general in the army of Washington, and a noble soldier and patriot. He served in the French war of 1755-59 as an officer of provincial troops, was with Braddock when that general was defeated at Fort Du Quesne, and fought under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. He was afterwards attached to the Commissary Department and was posted at Mackinaw, holding the rank of colonel. As soon as he heard that the colonies had resolved upon resistance to the Crown he resigned his commission in the British army and marched on foot to Trenton, where he tendered his services to the Provincial Congress, then in session. They were accepted and a colonel's commission bestowed upon him, with orders to raise a battalion to march to Quebec. He succeeded in enlisting a fine body of men, and was engaged in recruiting when the Sussex County Committee of Safety was formed, in August, 1775. He took up his line of march according to orders, but the defeat of Montgomery occurred before he could possibly reach Quebec, and nothing remained but for him to return to headquarters. He was soon after raised to the rank of brigadier-general, and served with distinction in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, Brandywine, Springfield, Wyoming, and elsewhere. His personal frankness and the absence of all haughtiness in his manners made him a great favorite with the soldiers, but his merits, as is too often the case, excited envy. Some of the officers who boasted a more aristocratic lineage than he could claim showed much jealousy of his advancement, and in 1782, when one of this class succeeded in obtaining promotion over him, he resigned his commission. He enjoyed in a high degree the special regard of Gen. Washington, who frequently eulogized him in his letters. Unfortunately for biographical purposes, Gen.

Maxwell's house took fire just after the close of the Revolution, and all his valuable papers, together with his correspondence, were destroyed.

The following inscription, written by his friend and compatriot Governor Howell, of New Jersey, is placed over the remains of this gallant officer in the graveyard of the First Pre-byterian church of Greenwich township:

"Beneath this Marble
Lies the body of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL,
Eldest son of John and Anne Maxwell, of the township of
Greenwich, County of Sussex and State of New Jersey,
who departed this life
On the 4th of November, in the year of our Lord, 1796,
In the 63d year of his age.
In the Revolutionary War which established the Independence of the
United States
He took an early and active part;
A distinguished military partisan,
He rose through different grades of the American Army
To the rank of Brigadier-General;
A Genius Patriot,
He was a firm and decided Friend
To the Constitution and Government of his Country;
In private life he was equally devoted to its service,
And to the good of the Community of which he was a member,
An honorable and charitable Man,
A warm and affectionate Friend,
A zealous advocate of the Institutions, and
An active promoter of the
Interests of the Christian Religion."

CAPT. JOHN MAXWELL, a brother of the general, was another of the brave and noble patriots of Sussex. In the darkest hour of the Revolutionary conflict, when Washington had been forced to evacuate New York and was retreating hither and thither through the Jerseys, when his worn-out troops dropped off daily, and when his forces became so reduced in numbers that it is said he could call every man under him by name, Maxwell appeared with one hundred men, recruited in Greenwich and the neighboring townships, and tendered their service to the great chieftain. It was upon this occasion that Washington, surprised and gratified, exclaimed, "What! one hundred men, good and true, from Sussex!" importing thereby that he was agreeably astonished,—that, while the people of the counties which were peculiarly exposed to the ravages of the British troops were falling away from him, those in the interior had not caught the infection, as he supposed might be the case, but remained in adversity, as they had been in prosperity, "good and true."

This anecdote, which involves a great compliment, has been distorted by the slanderers of Sussex patriotism into a precisely opposite meaning, having been adduced as proof that Washington did not think there were a hundred honest patriots in Sussex!* Nothing, probably, could have been further from the opinion of Washington, or, at least, if he had such an opinion, nothing could have been further from the facts, as the records of the times abundantly show.

* Edsall's "Centennial Address."

We quite agree with Mr. Edsall that, even had Washington doubted the integrity of the people of this section, he would not have proclaimed it in the face of a body of men deserving the highest commendation for the prompt and ready manner in which they came to his succor in a dark and trying moment. Washington was neither precipitate in forming a judgment, nor was he ungrateful for even the smallest services rendered him by any of the people of the colonies. He often went out of his way to notice and commend very humble persons for the smallest offerings of help or intelligence that could assist in any way the great cause which lay so near his own heart. He was, indeed, the most remarkable man in this respect whom America has ever produced, and was loved and venerated by thousands for that very trait of character. Those, therefore, who distort his meaning in this instance, reflect dishonor upon the memory of Washington.

"Capt. Maxwell's company proved a valuable accession to the American army; they were efficient in aiding to turn the tide of the Revolution at Trenton, and did good service in the conflict at Assanpink and in the sanguinary battle at Princeton."

The following inscription upon the tombstone of this sterling patriot, in the Greenwich churchyard, briefly recites his history and records his worth :

"In Memory of
JOHN MAXWELL, Esq.,
Second son of John and Anne Maxwell.
He was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland,
Nov. 25, A.D., 1739,
And at an early age emigrated with his father
To New Jersey.
He was a Lieutenant in the First Company raised in Sussex
County, for the defense of his adopted Country
In the Revolutionary War;
And soon after, in the darkest hour of her fortunes,
joined the army of General Washington as a Captain of a
Company of Volunteers.
He was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine,
Germantown, Monmouth, and Springfield,
And ever distinguished himself as a brave and able officer.
Having served his Country in various
Civil and military offices,
And faithfully discharged his various duties
As a Soldier, Citizen, and a Christian,
He closed a long and useful life at his residence
At Flemington,
February 15th, A.D. 1828,
In the Eighty-Ninth Year of his Age."

THOMAS ANDERSON, clerk of the Sussex County Committee of Safety, was born about 1742 or 1743, and was consequently about thirty-three years of age at the time the Declaration of Independence was signed. After the war broke out he remained in the county, ferreting out the Tories and bringing them to the alternative either of giving their adhesion to the cause of liberty or of submitting to such pains and penalties as could be legally inflicted upon them. In this work he was heartily assisted by Evi Adams, Esq., of Wantage, and James Davidson, Esq., of Greenwich. During a considerable portion of the war

he acted as assistant deputy quartermaster-general, and attended to forwarding flour, chopped feed, hemp, etc., from this county for the sustenance and use of the army. The three points to which supplies from Sussex were sent were Trenton, Morristown, and New Windsor. Cavalry-horses worn down in the service were assigned to Mr. Anderson, who had to procure keeping for them proper to recuperate and refit them for the army. This office was one of great importance, and he discharged its duties with skill and fidelity. There were few wagons in the county, and it was necessary to procure some from a distance. Teams also were scarce and difficult to be obtained. The roads were new and ill adapted to transporting purposes, yet Mr. Anderson persevered until it was found impracticable to forward supplies with the means at command. In this emergency Washington sent an order to Moore Furman, Mr. Anderson's principal, empowering him to confiscate teams whenever necessary, and, where forage could not be procured by purchase, to impress supplies of that also. This delicate duty Mr. Anderson discharged with firmness, the public service demanding extraordinary measures. If there were complaints of individual hardships, the general good was promoted.

The army-supplies raised in Sussex and forwarded to the various military posts were of great service in strengthening the sinews of war, and all who were engaged in this useful business were quite as effectually rolling on the ball of the Revolution as those who "spent their dearest action on the tented field."

Mr. Anderson was appointed in 1785 the first surrogate of Sussex County, which office he held by successive reappointments until his death, in 1807. He was also acting clerk of the county from 1770 to 1777.

Among the papers left at his death have been found some documents which will doubtless be of great interest to the present generation. We print a few of them below. The first is a literal transcript of the order of Gen. Washington, above referred to, respecting the impressment of teams and forage for the use of the army :

"To MOORE FURMAN, Esq., Deputy Q. M. Genl.:

"The present critical and important conjuncture requiring every possible effort to forward the Stores and Provisions for the use of the Army, and the present embarrassment in the Quartermaster General's Department rendering it impracticable to provide competent means in the ordinary way, you are hereby authorized and empowered to impress as many teams in the State of New Jersey as you may find necessary for the purpose above mentioned, with respect to those articles which are under our direction. And in order that an adequate supply of forage may had, you will provide by purchase, impress or otherwise the Quantity necessary, for which this shall be your warrant.

"Given at Head Quarters,

"ROBINSON HOUSE, State of New York,

"July 30, 1780.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Another of these documents shows that Robert Morris, chief justice of New Jersey, and John Cleves Symmes, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature, commissioned Mr. Anderson "to take especial recognizance, administer oaths," etc., in Sus-

sex County. The commission is dated New Brunswick, April 10, 1778, and signed by Robert Morris and John Cleves Symmes.

It would appear that in 1765 the stock of leather had become exhausted in Sussex County. Mr. Anderson, taking a benevolent interest in his relative, Mr. Joseph Collier, sends him to Trenton for a new supply, with the following letter addressed to Mr. Stacy Potts, of that place, offering himself as security for his friend:

"Sir:
"Altho' most a stranger to you, and a Young Fellow just beginning the world, and nothing Before Hand, and thank God, but little Behind Hand, I have, upon my relation's, Mr. Joseph Collier's request, made bold to write you in his behalf, and Desire you'll let him have six or Eight Pounds worth of Leather, and take me for his Security for that sum; and In so doing will much oblige

"Your Humble Servt.

"THOM' ANDERSON.

"MADENHEAD

"March 28, 1765."

The original of which the following is a copy was addressed to Mr. Anderson by Joseph N. Shippen, asking his advice as to how two negroes could be saved from the death-penalty—then in force—for stealing. The writer seems to have been very much in earnest to save the lives of these unfortunate criminals, and writes:

"Dr. Sir,—The bearer has a Nigro of Ben Dupin's and another of mine, under a commitment to Sussex Goal, from Mr. Van Horne, for a theft from Mr. Hoops, which cannot be tried conveniently unless he was at home, and then, I imagine, we might have them tried by three or four Magistrates, and an end made to the affair without taking their lives. Pray send me your advice what will be the best way for me to act in the matter, and I will thankfully reward you for it and whatever trouble you may take in obliging me. One thing more, I beg that you will please to order such refreshments for him while he is there as you think proper. I will pay it. I am sick in bed, unable to ride up or I would come myself and consult the matter fully with you.

"Know, however, that I will most assuredly reward you to your satisfaction. I cant at present tell you the affair exactly, but will as soon as I can see you. Excuse this very incorrect scrawl, as I write in the greatest pain lying in my bed.

"I am Dr Sir,

"Your ready Friend and very Humble Servt.

"JOSEPH N. SHIPPEN.

"OXFORD, 27 June, 1770."

COL. JOHN CLEVES SYMMES was a leading member of the Sussex Committee of Safety, and one of the eminent men of the State. In the fall of 1776 he repaired, with the battalion under his command, to Morris County, and formed part of the brigade under Col. Jacob Ford. On the 14th of December of that year, while quartered at Camden and charged with the duty of covering the retreat of Washington through New Jersey, Col. Ford received intelligence that eight hundred British troops, commanded by Gen. Leslie, had advanced to Springfield, four miles from Chatham, and he ordered Col. Symmes to proceed to Springfield and check the approach of the enemy if possible. Accordingly, Col. Symmes, with a detachment of the brigade, marched to that village and attacked the British in the morning. This was one of the first checks Leslie met with after leaving

Elizabethtown, but others soon followed, and his further progress in that direction was effectually stopped. In the skirmish at Springfield, Capt. Samuel Kuykendal, of Sussex County, had his hand split from the middle finger to the wrist by a musket-ball,—a wound which finally deprived him of the use of his arm. We find in the records of the county, at Newton, that on Feb. 22, 1782, Col. Symmes appeared before Guisbert Sutfin, one of the justices of the peace for Sussex County, and made affidavit that the contents of a certificate of disability given by him to Capt. Samuel Kuykendal was true; whereupon the court made the following order:

"The Court having taken the same into consideration, are of the opinion that the said Samuel Kirkendall (Kuykendal) is entitled to receive the half-pay of a Captain from the said seventeenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, mentioned in the said certificate of Col. Symmes; and the Court is also of opinion that the said Capt. Samuel Kirkendall (Kuykendal) is capable of doing Guard or Garrison Duty in the Corps of Invalids, and order that a Certificate do issue accordingly."

Timothy Symmes, John McMurtry, and Isaac Martin were the judges on the bench when this order was made.

Col. Symmes was made one of the judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey soon after the battle of Springfield, and retired from active duty as a military officer. He was, however, prominent in civil and judicial affairs till after the close of the Revolution, when his eminent services were transferred to another field of usefulness and honor.*

CAPT. JOSEPH HARKER, another member of the Sussex Committee of Safety, was in active service, and distinguished himself at the battle of Minisink, July 22, 1779.

MAJ. SAMUEL MEEKER was also engaged in the battle of Minisink, in which he was wounded.

After the fearful massacre of July 20, 1779, perpetrated by Brant upon the defenseless settlers along the Neversink, intelligence was immediately conveyed by dispatch to both Sussex and Orange Counties. Col. Tustin, of Goshen, summoned the officers of his regiment, with all the men they could muster, to rendezvous next morning at Minisink. They promptly attended to the order, and Maj. Meeker and Capt. Harker, of the Sussex militia, with a force of men under their command, also appeared at the place of rendezvous. A council of war was immediately held. The enemy, it was then reported, was five hundred strong, two hundred of whom were Tories painted like Indians, and the whole under the command of Brant.

It was thought by Col. Tustin inadvisable, with the small force there assembled, to attempt pursuit, but the impetuous and daring Meeker mounted his horse, and, brandishing his sword, exclaimed, "Let the brave men follow me; cowards may stay behind!" This energetic action decided the question, for, as

* See full sketch of Judge Symmes in the history of Walpack, in this work; also short sketch in "Bench and Bar of Sussex County."

none wished to be considered cowards, all fell into line and went in pursuit of the enemy. They marched about seventeen miles that day, and camped upon the ground which had been occupied the night before by the Indians and Tories. On their way they had been reinforced by a small detachment under Col. Hathorn, of Warwick. Here it was discovered that the force of the enemy was fully as great as had been supposed, and the more cautious of the officers declined further pursuit until their numbers should be increased by reinforcements. Among those who advised this was Col. Hathorn, who now, as senior officer, had assumed command of the expedition. Maj. Meeker made another appeal to the courage of the party, which had the effect of overturning all dissuasive arguments, and it was decided to pursue and attack the Indians at all hazards.

On the morning of the 22d the march was resumed, and on the summits of the hills skirting the Delaware the Indians were discovered strolling leisurely along about three-fourths of a mile ahead. The purpose was now formed to push on and attack them opposite the mouth of the Lackawaxen, where they had forwarded their plunder, and where there was a place for fording the river. But the wily Indians, under cover of the hills, passed to the right and concealed themselves in a ravine, over which the militia forces passed without suspicion, and were soon surprised by discovering that the enemy whom they pursued was in the rear. This gave the Indians an opportunity to cut off part of their force, so that only about eighty men were left to bear the brunt of the battle. They hastily formed into a hollow square on as favorable ground as they could select, and fought with great coolness and determination till their ammunition was exhausted, when no resource was left them but to club their guns and face the savage enemy as best they could. Strength and endurance finally gave way before overpowering numbers, and of the eighty men engaged in the action forty-four were killed or died of their wounds in the surrounding forest. Maj. Meeker was wounded, but not fatally; he was afterwards major in Col. Van Dyck's regiment of New Jersey troops, Oct. 9, 1779. Col. Hathorn and Capt. Harker were among the survivors.

MOSES DEWITT, another Sussex County man, was also conspicuous in this battle. Dr. Wilson, in describing the action, says, "Several attempts to break into our lines had failed, but just as the fire began to slacken one man, who had guarded the northeast angle of the hollow square, and who had kept up from behind a rock a destructive fire upon the enemy, fell, and the Indian and Tory crew broke in upon our ranks like a resistless deluge."

Mr. Edsall, commenting upon this statement, says, "I have authority for saying that the man who thus held the Indians in check was Moses Dewitt, of Wantage. Nor did he fall as represented; his musket, by repeated discharges, became too hot for handling,

and, seeing at a little distance a comrade who had a gun which he was not using (for he seemed intent only upon sheltering himself from the enemy), Dewitt started to get that unemployed gun; in doing so he exposed his person, and the balls immediately rattled around him like hail. He fled for his life; a number of the enemy pursued him; they fired at him repeatedly; but soon a ravine presented itself. He turned into it, and the Indians fortunately lost his trail. Venturing out as soon as he dared, he laid his course for the nearest block-house. Upon reaching the river-flat he overtook two of his comrades, one of whom could not walk, having cut and lacerated his feet by running upon the rough stones and rocks. Dewitt had a canvas jacket, which he took off, rent in twain, and bound it around the man's feet. Still he could not travel; and so to drag him to as good a place of concealment as could be found without loss of time, and to take care of themselves, were their only alternatives, and they fortunately proved effectual. Soon after they reached the fort a horse was procured, and under cover of night their crippled comrade was found and his life saved."

Mr. Edsall mentions the names of Daniel Talmage, Capt. Stephen Mead, and Nathan Wade, of Sussex County, who fell in the battle of Minisink, and thinks it not improbable that at least one-fourth of the whole who perished there were citizens of Sussex, although no credit has been given to the county in the various histories of the engagement which have been written.

On July 22, 1822, the bones of those who fell in this action, after lying forty-three years in the wilderness, were interred with suitable ceremonies in the cemetery at Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

COL. KENNEDY and COL. GARDINER both commanded regiments of Sussex militia during the struggle for independence.

MAJ. ROBERT HOOPS, ABRAM BESHERER, and THOMAS DUNN were likewise in active service.

COL. JOHN ROSENKRANS and MAJ. SAMUEL WESTBROOK were also actively engaged during the war. Col. Rosenkrans accompanied Gen. Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians of the Upper Susquehanna and Genesee valley in 1779. Gen. Maxwell also commanded a brigade in that memorable campaign. One battalion of Col. Rosenkrans' regiment was led by Maj. Samuel Westbrook against a party of Indians, April 19, 1780. In this action Capt. Peter Westbrook was killed.

COL. JOHN SEWARD.—This officer had command of the Second Regiment of Sussex Volunteers during the war of the Revolution. His father, Obadiah Seward, came from Wales, and settled on Black (now Lamington) River, in Somerset Co., N. J. Here John Seward, the subject of this notice, and grand-father of the late eminent statesman, William H. Seward, was born, May 22, 1730. His wife, Mary

* Battle of Connesshaugh.

Swezy,* was born in the same neighborhood, April 3, 1733. They were married at Roxbury, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Byram, March 22, 1751. Mrs. Seward died at the residence of her son, Dr. Samuel Swezy Seward, in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1816, aged eighty-three.

Col. John Seward was a member of the board of freeholders from Hardyston township, from 1767 to 1779. He was present with the board for most of these years, notwithstanding his active service in the Revolutionary army.†

At the breaking out of the Revolution he entered the service as captain of a company in the Second Regiment of Sussex Volunteers. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 28, 1777, and subsequently to colonel of his regiment. He remained in the service till the close of the war, as appears from an old roll made out by Joseph Gaston, paymaster of the Sussex regiment. Col. Seward was very active during the Revolutionary struggle, and was noted as an excellent shot with the rifle. He was present when the lead statue of King George gracing Bowling Green, in the city of New York, was taken down to be run into bullets by the Whigs of the Revolution. He was trusted by the officers of the army, and respected as a brave man by his neighbors. That he was feared by the British and Tories is attested by the fact that for the safety of his family and himself his house was barricaded and otherwise kept in a state of defense, and by the still more significant fact that fifty pounds of British gold was offered for his head. He died on his farm near Snufftown, Hardyston township, Sussex Co., Dec. 29, 1797, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The children of Col. John Seward were nine in number, as follows:

1. Polly, born 1752; married Capt. Richard Edsall, 1771; died eight months after at Merritt's Island, Warwick, N. Y., aged nineteen. She was buried at the Reformed Dutch church in Warwick. Capt. Edsall had command of a company in Col. Seward's regiment of Sussex men in the Revolutionary army.

2. Obadiah, born 1754; married, and resided on a farm near Hurdstown, Morris Co. He was a lieutenant and afterwards a captain in his father's Second Sussex Regiment. He died about 1792, leaving his property to his son John.

3. Nancy, born 1756; died 1762.

4. Infant daughter, born 1758.

5. Elizabeth Swezy, born 1759; died 1795.

6. Hester, born 1762; died in infancy.

7. John, born June 10, 1765; became a colonel of militia after the Revolution, and on the decease of his father inherited his estate in Hardyston. About the beginning of the century he sold his lands and moved, first to Ohio and subsequently to Hillsbor-

ough, Ill., where he reared a large family and became a wealthy landholder. When an old man, nearly fifty years ago, he came on a visit with his wife to their relatives in Sussex and Orange Counties.

8. Samuel Swezy, born Dec. 5, 1768. (Dr. Samuel Swezy Seward, father of William H. Seward, who removed to Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1795. See sketch in medical chapter, in this work.)

9. Israel, born 1773; died 1779.

The old Col. Seward homestead is situated about one and a half miles from Snufftown, on the road leading to Vernon. It was formerly in Vernon township, but was included in a strip subsequently set off to Hardyston. The place is now known as the Margerum neighborhood, the estate being owned by the Margerum family.

III.—WOMEN OF SUSSEX IN THE REVOLUTION.

The men of the Revolution were not alone. The women of that day spoke the language of freedom and taught it to their sons, brothers, husbands, and lovers. In the *New Jersey Gazette* of July 12, 1780, we find the following noticeable paragraph:

"The ladies of Trenton, in New Jersey, simulating the noble example of their patriotic sisters of Pennsylvania, and being desirous of manifesting their zeal in the glorious cause of American liberty, having this day (July 4th) assembled for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men in the Continental army who, regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought, and bled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country, and taking into consideration the scattered situation of the well-disposed through the State who would wish to contribute to so laudable an undertaking, have, for the convenience of such, and more especially to carry their scheme into execution, unanimously appointed Mrs. Dickerson, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Furman, and Miss Cadwalader a committee whose duty it shall be to correspond with the ladies hereafter named, of the different counties throughout the State, whose aid and influence in their several districts the ladies now met have taken the liberty to sollicit in promoting said subscriptions."

The ladies selected for this noble and patriotic work were the most respectable and influential in the several counties; among them were Mrs. Condict, Mrs. Hornblower, Mrs. Burnet, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Forman, Mrs. Cox, Lady Stirling, Mrs. Stockton, Morris, Bloomfield, Elmer, Boudinot, Erskine, and many others like-minded. The committee for Sussex County was composed of Mrs. Councillor Ogden, Mrs. Col. Thompson, Mrs. Maj. Hoops, and Mrs. Thomas Anderson.

This shows what an active part the women of the Revolution took in securing the liberty of the country. Their exertions in the cause were unobtrusive, yet none the less effective. It was appropriate that men should take that position in the great struggle

* Now spelled *Swezy*,—a well-known family in Sussex, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties.

† See freeholders' records of Sussex County.

which made their services more conspicuous, but it is not appropriate or just in us, their descendants, to overlook or forget the mothers of the land in that tribute of respect and gratitude which it is our pleasure to pay to the fathers. They beheld husband, father, brother, son, go forth to battle, yet they complained not, nor allowed the great deprivations they endured to prostrate their energies. As a general rule, they were superior to adversity. Besides discharging the household duties to which they had been accustomed, often including articles of domestic manufacture to clothe their families and the care of large families of children, they cheerfully went forth to the fields and successfully performed those hardy tasks which in civilized countries are properly imposed upon men. The following paragraph, extracted from a newspaper dated July 25, 1776, will show what the women of that period did in this State as well as in New England:

"We hear from New Jersey and Connecticut that, a great part of the men being absent on military service, and the time of harvest coming on, the women, assisted by the elderly men whose age rendered them unfit for the army, have so effectually exerted themselves that they have generally got in their harvest completely, the laudable example being set by the ladies of first character in each place. And we are credibly informed that they will take the farming business upon themselves so long as the rights and liberties of their country require the presence of their sons, husbands, and lovers in the field."

The pen of the historian has borne testimony that "the women of Sussex, in self-denial, in patient endurance, and in the display, when necessary, of truly heroic qualities, were exceeded by none in the land. Here they have been known to take up the rifle to defend themselves against the Indians, or to mount the fleet charger and ride for miles through the wilderness, amid storm and darkness, to summon aid when danger was impending. Such were your mothers, citizens of Sussex,—women who possessed all the tenderness of feeling, all the shrinking modesty, which become their sex, but who scorned, as all right-minded females ought to scorn, that contemptible affectation of timidity which shrieks to see a spider crawl and swoons at the sight of a mouse."*

CHAPTER X.

SUSSEX AND WARREN COUNTIES IN THE REVOLUTION (Continued).

TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE COUNTY DURING THE WAR.

I.—REGULAR TROOPS OF THE JERSEY LINE.

The Continental troops of the "Jersey Line," raised in 1775, embraced two battalions, known at

first as the Eastern and the Western, afterwards as the First and the Second. The First Battalion was commanded by Col. William Alexander (Lord Stirling), and after his promotion to brigadier-general in the Continental army by Col. William Winds, who was previously lieutenant-colonel of the same battalion. It embraced eight companies, commanded by Capts. Joseph Morris, Silas Howell, John Conway, John Polhemus, Joseph Meeker, Andrew McMires, Daniel Piatt, and Elias Longstreet. The Second Battalion was commanded by Col. William Maxwell, and the captains of its eight companies were William Faulkner, Joseph Brearley, James Lawrie, William Shute, Richard Howell, John B. Scott, Joseph Stout, and Archibald Shaw.

Authority was given, Jan. 10, 1776, for the organization of a Third Battalion; it was placed in command of Col. Elias Dayton, the company commanders being Samuel Potter, Thomas Patterson, John Ross, William E. Inlay, Peter Dickerson, Thomas Reading, Joseph Bloomfield, and Anthony Sharp.

A second establishment of troops from New Jersey for the Continental army was made by the Congress of the United Colonies, Sept. 16, 1776, under which the quota of this State was four battalions. Their organization was effected late in November and in the following month. The battalions were commanded as follows:

First Battalion, Col. Silas Newcomb, subsequently promoted to be brigadier-general of militia; he was succeeded by Lient.-Col. Matthias Ogden.

Second Battalion, Col. Isaac Shreve.

Third Battalion, Col. Elias Dayton.

Fourth Battalion, Col. Ephraim Martin.

The company officers of the above commands were: First Battalion, Capts. Joseph Morris, Silas Howell, John Conway, John Polhemus, Andrew McMires, Daniel Piatt, Elias Longstreet, and Daniel Baldwin.

Second Battalion (first arrangement), Capts. Joseph Brearley, James Lawrie, William Shute, Joseph Stout, Archibald Shaw, James Dillon, Thomas Yard, and Ephraim Anderson; (new arrangement) Capts. James Lawrie, Joseph Stout, James Dillon, Thomas Yard, Ephraim Anderson, John Hollingshead, John N. Cumming, Samuel Reading, and Henry Luce.

Third Battalion, Capts. Peter Dickerson, Thomas Patterson, John Ross, John Doughty, John Mott, William B. Gifford, William Gordon, and Jacob Rosenkrans.

Fourth Battalion (first arrangement), Capts. Thomas Morrell, Robert Gaston, John Anderson, William Bond, James Holmes, Jonathan Kinsey, Jonathan Forman, and Abraham Lyon; (new arrangement) Capts. William Bond, John Anderson, Noadiah Wade, James Holmes, Jonathan Kinsey, Jonathan Forman, Abraham Lyon, and John Pearson.

These four battalions constituted "Maxwell's Brigade," commanded by William Maxwell, of Sussex,

* Edsall's "Centennial Address."

he having been elected brigadier-general by Congress in October, 1776.

A new arrangement of the American army was made by Congress May 27, 1778, under which the Jersey troops in the campaign of 1779 constituted three battalions. Feb. 9, 1780, Congress called upon this State for sixteen hundred and twenty men to fill the "Jersey Line" for the campaign of that year. To supply the deficiency, volunteers were called for, large bounties offered, and muster-masters appointed, Maj. John Van Vleet being master for Sussex. June 14th the act of the Legislature was amended, under which the quota of Sussex was fifty men. June 25th recruiting-officers were appointed, Capt. George Reynolds serving for the county of Sussex.

The three regiments thus raised were commanded by Cols. Matthias Ogen, Isaac Shreve, and Elias Dayton respectively. The company officers were,—
First Regiment, Cpts. Jonathan Forman, John Flahaven, Giles Mead, Alexander Mitchell, Peter V. Voorheers, John Holmes.

Second Regiment, Cpts. John Hollingshead, John N. Cumming, Samuel Reading, Nathaniel Bowman, Jonathan Phillips, William Helms.

Third Regiment, Cpts. John Ross, William Gifford, Richard Cox, Jeremiah Ballard, Joseph I. Anderson, Bateman Lloyd.

Gen. Maxwell continued commander of the Jersey Brigade until he resigned, in July, 1780. Col. Elias Dayton, as senior officer, then assumed the position, remaining until the close of the war.

The news of the cessation of hostilities was announced in the camp of the brigade April 19, 1783, and the "Jersey Line" was discharged November 3d of that year.

II.—THE MILITIA LEVIES.

At various times during the war New Jersey, by reason of its exposure to the incursions of the British army and the ravages of Tories and Indians, found it necessary to embody a certain quota of volunteers from the militia of the different counties. These were sometimes called "New Jersey levies" and "five months' levies," but were generally designated as State troops. Of these, Sussex County (which then embraced what is now Warren) furnished the following:

Under the act of Nov. 27, 1776, for the raising of four battalions, Sussex furnished two companies. These, with two companies from Somerset and four from Hunterdon, formed a battalion of which David Chambers was colonel, Jacob West lieutenant-colonel, and Enos Kelsey major. The four battalions formed one brigade, of which Gen. Matthias Williamson had command.

Under the call of Oct. 9, 1779, for four thousand volunteers for service until Dec. 20, 1779, two regiments, of ten companies each, were raised, one of which contained the Sussex County quota. The amended militia law of Aug. 16, 1775, gave this county two regiments and one battalion. "Minute-

men" having been raised in Sussex, Morris, and Somerset, this ordinance also ordered, in obedience to the recommendation of the Continental Congress, that all the counties furnish them, and prescribed the proportions for each, the apportionment for Sussex being five companies.

The Provincial Congress passed an ordinance, June 14, 1776, to raise the three thousand three hundred troops called for by the Continental Congress. This force was divided into five battalions, of eight companies each, and the service limited to Dec. 1, 1776. One of the battalions contained four companies from Sussex County (the remaining half were from Morris), and was officered as follows: Colonel, Ephraim Martin; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Munson; Major, Cornelius Ludlow; Adjutant, Joseph King; Quartermaster, Joshua Gordon; Surgeon, Jonathan Horton; Surgeon's Mate, David Ervin. This was in the brigade of Gen. Nathaniel Heard.

July 16, 1776, Congress requested the Convention of New Jersey to supply with militia the places of two thousand men of Gen. Washington's army who had been ordered to march into New Jersey to form the Flying Camp. One of the four battalions thus raised contained two Sussex companies, of sixty-four men each, Col. Mark Thompson being its commanding officer.

Enactments regulating the militia were passed in 1777 and the subsequent years of the war. In 1778 the militia troops were divided into brigades. In 1780 bounties of sixty dollars (Continental money) were offered to privates for service of one month. In 1781 the militia was formed into three brigades instead of two, the troops of Sussex, with those of Essex, Morris, etc., constituting the "Upper Brigade."

III.—ROSTERS OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

The troops of Sussex County, under this last arrangement, were composed of two regiments and a battalion, with the following officers:

First Regiment.—Colonel, William Maxwell, followed successively by Mark Thompson and Lieut.-Col. Jacob West; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jacob West, succeeded by Matthias Shipman and by Capt. William Bond; First Major, Matthias Shipman, succeeded by John B. Scott and Capt. John Van Vleet; Second Major, Edward Demund, succeeded by Lieut. Abr. Besherer; Quartermaster, Robert Arnold; Surgeon, Robert Cummins.

Second Regiment.—Colonel, Ephraim Martin, succeeded by Aaron Hankinson and John Seward, the latter promoted from rank of lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Seward, succeeded by Daniel Harker; First Major, James Broderick and Francis Headley; Second Major, Samuel Meeker; Adjutant, Joseph Linn; Quartermaster, Isaac Hull, succeeded by Henry Johnson; Surgeon, Cornelius Baldwin.

Third Battalion.—Colonel, John Cleves Symmes,

succeeded by Capt. John Rosekrantz; Major, Samuel Westbrook and John Cortright, each successively promoted from captaincies; Surgeon, Dr. J. Avert.

The following is a list of nearly one thousand soldiers from Sussex County who served in the Continental army and in the State militia during the Revolutionary war:*

Aaron Hankinson, colonel, Second Regiment, Feb. 23, 1777.
Ephraim Martin, colonel, Second Regiment, 1776; colonel in Continental army.
William Maxwell, colonel, First Regiment; also brigadier-general Continental army.
John Munson, colonel, Western Battalion, 1777; lieutenant-colonel Martin's Battalion, Heard's Brigade, June 14, 1776.
John Rosenkrantz, colonel, Third Battalion, May 23, 1777; pro. from captain.
John Seward, colonel, Second Regiment; lieutenant-colonel Feb. 28, 1777; pro. from captain.
John Cleves Symmes, colonel, Third Battalion; resigned May 23, 1777, to accept appointment as justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
Mark Thompson, colonel, First Regiment, July 10, 1776; lieutenant-colonel Stewart's battalion "Minute-Men," Feb. 15, 1776; colonel battalion "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776; resigned.
Jacob West, colonel, First Regiment, June 6, 1777; pro. from lieutenant-colonel; also lieutenant-colonel of Chambers' battalion State troops, Nov. 27, 1776.
William Bond, lieutenant-colonel, First Regiment, Oct. 7, 1778; pro. from captain; also captain in Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment, Continental army, Nov. 28, 1776; retired Sept. 26, 1780.
Daniel Harker, lieutenant-colonel, Second Regiment; resigned Feb. 6, 1777.
Matthias Shipman, lieutenant-colonel, First Regiment, June 6, 1777; pro. from first major; resigned Oct. 2, 1778.
Abraham Bescherer, second major, First Regiment, June 6, 1777; pro. from lieutenant capt. Reaver's company, First Regiment.
James Broderick, first major, Second Regiment; pro. from captain; also captain in Continental army in "Spencer's Regiment," Feb. 18, 1777; resigned.
John Cortright, major, Third Battalion; pro. from captain.
Edward Demund, second major, First Regiment, Sept. 28, 1776; resigned.
Francis Headley, first major, Second Regiment, May 23, 1777.
Samuel Meeker, captain, troop of Sussex light-horse; second major Second Regiment; pro. from captain Second Regiment, May 23, 1777; wounded July 22, 1779; also major of Col. Vandike's regiment State troops, Oct. 9, 1779.
John B. Scott, first major, First Regiment; also captain in Continental army.
John Van Vleet, first major, First Regiment; pro. from captain June 6, 1777.
Samuel Westbrook, major, Third Battalion; pro. from captain; also major battalion State troops, June 7, 1780.
Joseph Linn, adjutant, Second Regiment.
John Ryerson, adjutant, Second Regiment.
Ludlam Salmon, adjutant, First Regiment.
John Willing, ensign, Capt. Bonnell's company State troops; ensign, Sussex; adjutant, Sussex.
Robert Arnold, quartermaster, First Regiment.
Isaac Hull, quartermaster, Second Regiment.
Henry Johnson, quartermaster, Second Regiment. (See, also, list of captains.)
Timothy Symmes, quartermaster.

Avan Ross Westbrook, second lieutenant, Capt. Cortright's company, Third Battalion; quartermaster Major Westbrook's battalion, State troops.
Edward Dunlap, paymaster.
John Stiles, paymaster.
J. Avert, surgeon, Third Battalion.
Cornelius Ballwin, surgeon, Second Regiment, Feb. 28, 1776; surgeon Col. Hunt's battalion, "Heard's Brigade," July 8, 1776.
Robert Cummins, surgeon, First Regiment.
James Hoopes, surgeon, battalion "Minute-Men," Oct. 28, 1775; also surgeon Continental army.
David Ervin, surgeon's mate, Col. Martin's battalion, "Heard's Brigade," June 29, 1776; also surgeon Continental army.

Captains.

Anauias Allen, captain, Second Regiment.
George Allen, captain, Second Regiment; pro. from lieutenant.
James Anderson, captain, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
William Arnet, captain.
Robert Beavers, captain, First Regiment.
Cyrus Beckwith, captain, Second Regiment.
William Blain, captain.
A. Blauvelt, captain.
Jacob Beckhoven, captain, Second Regiment.
Benjamin Bonam, captain.
James Bonnel, captain, Maj. Hayes' battalion, State troops; also captain Continental army.
William Bull, "Spencer's Regiment," Continental army (?).
Lucas Brass, second lieutenant, Capt. Nyce's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777; captain, ditto.
William Chambers, sergeant, Third Battalion; ensign, ditto; captain, ditto.
Josiah Cole, captain, Second Regiment.
Henry W. Cortright, captain, Third Battalion.
Benjamin Coykendall, lieutenant, Second Regiment; captain, ditto.
Frederick Cramer, first lieutenant, Capt. Anderson's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777; captain Maj. Westbrook's Battalion State troops.
Elijah Davis, captain, Second Regiment.
Thomas Davis, captain.
Philip Didders, captain, Second Regiment.
Jacobus Edsall, captain, Second Regiment.
Richard Edsall, captain, Second Regiment; also first lieutenant Continental army.
— Fitzgerdd, ensign, Second Regiment; captain, ditto.
John Frazer, captain.
Conrad Gunterman, captain, Second Regiment.
John Halbert, captain, Second Regiment.
Joseph Harker, captain; pro. from lieutenant; wounded in action at Lackawaxon, Pa., July 22, 1779.
Thomas Hill, sergeant, Second Regiment; captain, ditto.
Abijah Hopkins, captain, Second Regiment.
Henry Hover, lieutenant, Third Battalion; captain, ditto; captain Second Regiment.
Samuel Hover, captain, Third Battalion; captain Second Regiment.
— Jackson, captain, First Regiment.
Henry Johnson, captain, Second Regiment; also quartermaster.
Abraham Johnson, captain, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
Benjamin Kirkendall, captain, Second Regiment.
Samuel Kirkendall, ensign, Capt. Benjamin Kirkendall's company, Second Regiment; captain, ditto.
Simon Kirkendall, captain, Third Battalion; wounded Dec. 17, 1776.
John Kirkpatrick, lieutenant, Capt. Henry Johnson's company, Second Regiment; captain, ditto.
Christian Longstreet, captain, Second Regiment.
Henry Luce, captain; also captain in Continental army.
Joseph Mackey, captain, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
Andrew Malick, captain, First Regiment.
Kenlen Manning, captain, First Regiment; captain Second Regiment; captain Maj. Westbrook's battalion.
John Maxwell, captain, Second Regiment; pro. from lieutenant.
David McCauley, captain.
Benjamin McCullough, captain, Heard's Brigade, June 14, 1776; captain First Regiment, May 24, 1777.
Abraham McKinney, captain.
Dnnean McVickers, lieutenant, Second Regiment; captain, ditto.
William Nyce, captain, First Regiment, June 6, 1777; captain Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops.
John Petty, captain, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.

* It is impossible to give a list of all who served. Adjt.-Gen. Stryker's published reports and rosters—the most complete of any yet issued—are quite informal, after exhausting every available source of information. It is to his reports we are indebted for the compilation here presented. This list does not contain the names of those from Sussex County who served in the three companies of artillery raised in the State (commanded respectively by Capts. Frederick Freilinghuysen, Samuel Hugg, and Joshua Hinkley), or who enlisted in the navy or in the light-horse (cavalry) service. The rosters of those commands do not show from what counties the men were enlisted, and it is impossible now to identify them.

Jonathan Pittman, captain, Second Regiment.
 John Pittinger, captain, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Peter Putnam, captain.
 George Reynolds, captain; also second lieutenant in Continental army.
 George Ribble, captain, First Regiment, Feb. 21, 1776.
 Oladhik Seward, captain, Second Regiment; pro. from lieutenant.
 Peter B. Shaver, captain, Second Regiment.
 Abraham Shimer, captain, Third Battalion.
 Henry Shute, first lieutenant, Capt. Ribble's company First Regiment, Feb. 21, 1776; captain, ditto.
 Simon Simonson, captain, Second Regiment.
 Simon Shanley, ensign, Col. Hunt's battalion; ensign Col. Thompson's battalion, July 18, 1776.
 William Smook, captain.
 James Sprowls, ensign, Capt. Bond's company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment Continental army; died June 26, 1777.
 Isaac Stagg, private, Second Regiment; pro. successively to sergeant, ensign, lieutenant, captain; also captain in Col. Thompson's battalion "Minute-Men."
 Jacob Stoll [or Stull], captain, Second Regiment.
 Abram Swisher, captain, First Regiment.
 David Vliet, ensign, Capt. Petty's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777; captain, ditto.
 Peter Westbrook, captain, Third Battalion; died April 19, 1780.
 Wilhelm Westfall, captain; pro. from private.
 Isaac Winter, captain, First Regiment.
 Jacob Winter, captain, First Regiment.
 Thomas Woolverton, captain; also captain of "Minute-Men," Sussex.

Lieutenants.

Peter Appleton, lieutenant.
 — Austin, lieutenant, Second Regiment.
 Manning Blackford, sergeant, Capt. Guenterman's company, Second Regiment; lieutenant, ditto.
 George Bockhaver, lieutenant, Capt. Jacob Bockhaver's company, Second Regiment.
 John Brokaw, lieutenant, Capt. Henry Hover's company, Second Regiment.
 Oadiah Brown, sergeant, Capt. Swisher's company, First Regiment; ensign, ditto; lieutenant, ditto.
 Walter Brown, lieutenant, Capt. Swisher's company, First Regiment.
 William Cudkunch, lieutenant, Capt. Edsall's company.
 — Contonum, lieutenant, Capt. Stull's company, Second Regiment.
 William Cattaues, lieutenant.
 Abner Everett, lieutenant.
 Jeremiah Ferguson, lieutenant, Capt. Cole's company, Second Regiment.
 Lewis Fisher, lieutenant, Capt. Nyco's company, First Regiment.
 Simon Goble, sergeant, Capt. Shaver's company, Second Regiment; lieutenant, ditto.
 Thomas Hays, second lieutenant, Capt. Malick's company, First Regiment, May 24, 1777; also lieutenant in Continental army.
 Cornelius Headland, lieutenant.
 Alajah Hopkins, lieutenant, Capt. Stull's company, Second Regiment.
 Caleb Hopkins, lieutenant; also lieutenant Capt. Bonnel's company State troops.
 Benjamin Hurnbeck, ensign, Capt. Shimer's company, Third Battalion; lieutenant Second Regiment.
 John Kayn, lieutenant, Capt. Guenterman's company, Second Regiment.
 David Kirkpatrick, lieutenant, Spencer's regiment, Continental army.
 Robert Knowton, lieutenant, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Israel Luce, ensign, Second Regiment; lieutenant, ditto.
 — Marsh, lieutenant, Third Battalion.
 Anthony Maxwell, lieutenant, Spencer's regiment, Continental army.
 Solomon Midthugh, ensign, Capt. Cole's company, Second Regiment; lieutenant, ditto.
 Luke Misner, lieutenant, Capt. Longstreet's company, Second Regiment.
 James Patton, lieutenant, "Capt. Samuel Meeker's Troop Light-Horse," discharged June 8, 1780, on account of wounds.
 Jacob Rosenantz, second lieutenant, Capt. Manuel Hover's company, Third Battalion; lieutenant Capt. Bonnel's company State troops.
 Nathaniel Solomon, lieutenant, Capt. Barker's company, Second Regiment.
 John Vanatta, ensign, Capt. Anderson's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777; lieutenant, ditto.
 John Van Nest, ensign, Capt. Hover's company, Second Regiment; lieutenant, ditto.
 Once Westbrook, lieutenant.

Mansfield Woodhouse, lieutenant, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Ephraim Woodruff, lieutenant.
 Edward Bowman, first lieutenant, Capt. Abr. Johnston's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 James Bink, first lieutenant, Capt. Cortright's company, Third Battalion.
 Hermans Cline, first lieutenant, Capt. Petty's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Daniel Deque, first lieutenant, Capt. Hover's company, Third Battalion.
 Andrew Dow, first lieutenant, Capt. Mackay's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Peter Kinney, first lieutenant, Capt. Jacob Winter's company, First Regiment.
 John Martin, first lieutenant; also first lieutenant in Continental army.
 William McClunin, first lieutenant, Capt. Benjamin Kirkendall's company, Second Regiment.
 Samuel Schlosky, second lieutenant, Heard's Brigade, June 24, 1776; second lieutenant First Regiment, first lieutenant, ditto, May 24, 1777; also second lieutenant in Continental army.
 Matthias Strowler, first lieutenant, Capt. Bockhaver's company, Second Regiment.
 Henry Stull, first lieutenant, Capt. Ribble's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Peter Van Nest, first lieutenant, Capt. Westbrook's company, Third Battalion.
 Daniel Van Ethen, first lieutenant, Capt. Shimer's company, Third Battalion.
 Daniel Vaughn, first lieutenant, Capt. Nyco's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Benjamin Warner, first lieutenant, Capt. McCullough's company, First Regiment, May 24, 1777.
 Benjamin Worme, first lieutenant, Capt. Pittinger's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 George Allen, second lieutenant, Capt. Abr. Johnston's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Richard Auten, second lieutenant, Capt. Ribble's company, Second Regiment, Feb. 21, 1776.
 William Cregar, second lieutenant, Capt. Kirkendall's company, Second Regiment.
 Frederick Eilling, second lieutenant, Capt. Petty's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Lawrence Lemanson, second lieutenant, Capt. Mackay's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Samuel Moore, private, Capt. James Anderson's company, First Regiment; pro. to sergeant, to ensign, and to second lieutenant.
 Gilbert Smith, second lieutenant, Capt. Bockhaver's company, Second Regiment.
 James Smith, second lieutenant, Capt. McCullough's company, First Regiment, May 24, 1777.
 Jacob Van Ethen, second lieutenant, Capt. Shimer's company, Third Battalion.
 Cornelius Van Horn, private, Capt. Pittinger's company, First Regiment; second lieutenant, ditto, June 6, 1777.
 Houscover Westbrook, second lieutenant, Capt. Peter Westbrook's company, Third Battalion.
 Henry Winter, Jr., second lieutenant, Capt. Jacob Winter's company, First Regiment.
 Richard Yates, second lieutenant, Capt. Ribble's company, June 6, 1777.

Ensigns.

Uriah Adams, Capt. Bockhaver's company, Second Regiment.
 Nathan Ball, Capt. Nyco's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Anthony Blackford, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment.
 Thomas Bink, Capt. Manuel Hover's company, Third Battalion.
 John Clawson, wounded June 9, 1777, accidental discharge of a musket; left hand amputated; discharged.
 James Clifford, Capt. Malick's company, First Regiment, May 24, 1777.
 John Conzen, Capt. Henry Johnston's company, Second Regiment.
 Daniel Ends, Capt. Westbrook's company, Third Battalion.
 Peter Evland, Capt. Pittinger's company; pro. to sergt. to ensign.
 Simeon Goble, Second Regiment.
 James Harris, Capt. Abr. Johnston's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 William Kerr, ensign, Sussex; ditto Heard's Brigade, June 11, 1776, also ensign Continental army.
 John Manning, Capt. McCullough's company, First Regiment, May 24, 1777.

George Summers, Capt. Mackay's company, First Regiment, June 6, 1777.
 Severyn Westbrook, Capt. Cortright's company, Third Battalion.
 Wilhelmus Westbrook, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment; Capt. Edsall's company State troops.
 M. Willing, ensign, Sussex.
 John Winter, Capt. Jacob Winter's company, First Regiment, May 24, 1777.
 Philip Winterstein, Capt. Ribble's company, First Regiment, Feb. 21, 1776.

Sergeants.

Garret Broadhead, pro. from private.
 William Broderick, pro. from private.
 John Cosen, Second Regiment.
 Thomas Evans, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 Nathan Hopkins, Capt. Manning's company, First Regiment.
 Jereiah Hall.
 John Lion, Capt. Manning's company, First Regiment; pro. from private.
 Joseph Howard, Capt. Bond's company, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment Continental army.
 ——— McCollum, Capt. Gunterman's company, Second Regiment.
 ——— Morrow.
 Azariah Jones, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 Samuel Landon, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 John Myers, pro. from private, March 10, 1776; discharged Jan. 17, 1777.
 Peter Patty, pro. from private.
 John Poland, Continental army.
 William Squier, Capt. Gunterman's company, Second Regiment.
 Garret Voorhes, also private in Continental army.
 Jonathan Whitaker, Jr., private, Capt. A. Allen's company, Second Regiment; sergeant, ditto.
 James Young.

Corporals.

Peter Brink, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment; pro. from private.
 John Giddeman, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 Joseph Wrest, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 Thomas Lyall, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 Eliakim Ross, killed July 2, 1779.
 Robert Watis, Continental army.

Drummers.

Samuel Martin, militia.
 Noah Ogden, Continental army.

Fifer.

Robert Oddyogton, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.

Privates.

Jacob Abbott.
 David Adams, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment.
 Evi Adams.
 John Adams.
 John Agness.
 John Aher.
 Jacob Allright.
 Henry Allen.
 John Allen, Continental army.
 Jacob Anderson.
 Thomas Anderson.
 Jacob Angle.
 John Angle.
 William Angle.
 William Arndt, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 Benoni Astin.
 Edmund Astin.
 Samuel Atkinson.
 John Auten.
 Powell Auten, also light-horse and express-rider.
 Ezekiel Ayers.
 Levi Ayers.
 Lewis Ayers.
 Nathaniel Ayers.
 Thomas Ayres.
 Reuben Ayres, also in Continental army.
 William Bachlor, Continental army.
 Asher Badgley, also in Continental army.
 Robert Bahau.

Asher Bailey.
 Joseph Baird, Capt. Shaver's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army.
 Daniel Baley.
 James Baley.
 William Baley.
 Michael Balor.
 Barney Banghart.
 Phineas Barber, First Regiment.
 Thomas Barber.
 Stephen Barnes, also in Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops.
 Joseph Bayard.
 William Baxter, Continental army.
 John Beam.
 William Beatty, Continental army; taken prisoner April 15, 1777.
 George Beavers, also commissary of issues.
 Abram Beckerer.
 Thomas Beckhorn.
 Samuel Becoman, also Continental army.
 Henry Beemer.
 Isaac Bell.
 Philip Bellis.
 Nathan Benjamin.
 Gershom Bennett.
 Michael Bennett.
 Cornelius Benscota.
 Isaac Bird, also light-horse.
 John Bird, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment; also light-horse.
 Samuel Blackford.
 James Blair.
 William Blair.
 Abraham Bloom.
 Frederick Bloom.
 Joseph Boayard (Bayard?), Capt. Shaver's company; also in Continental army.
 John Bohania.
 William Bohania.
 Benjamin Boman.
 William Booth.
 John Boreford, Continental army.
 Samuel Bowlsby, Capt. Stull's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army.
 John Bright.
 Aaron Brink, Capt. Harker's company.
 Emanuel Brink, Capt. Harker's company.
 Peter Brink, Capt. Cortright's company; also Continental army.
 Solomon Brink.
 Yorion Brink, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 John Broderick.
 Abraham Brokaw.
 John Brooks, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 James Brown, also Continental army.
 Joseph Brown.
 Thomas Brown.
 William Brown.
 Solomon Brundage, Capt. Harker's company.
 Casper Buchal, Capt. Stull's company; Second Regiment.
 Reuben Buckley.
 James Bunnell.
 Daniel Burns, also Continental army.
 James Burns, Continental army; discharged for disability Jan. 3, 1783.
 Joseph Burrell.
 John Burt.
 James Butler, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 John Byard, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment.
 Joseph Cain, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 Robert Camp.
 Frederick Campiell.
 David Carl, Capt. Allen's company.
 London Carl, Capt. Allen's company.
 Isaac Carner.
 Philip Carpenter.
 Aaron Cortright, Capt. Chambers' company, Third Battalion; also Continental army.
 Solomon Cortright.
 Daniel Case, also teamster.
 James Castolln.

- John Cato, Continental army.
 John Catterline.
 Edward Caveny, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment.
 John Cawser, also Continental army.
 James Chamberlain.
 John Chamberlain.
 Zephaniah Chamberlain.
 James Chambers.
 John Chambers.
 Anthony Charlewine.
 John Chips, Jr.
 Morris Chips, Capt. Harker's company.
 John Chubb.
 Joseph Clark.
 William Clark, Capt. Harker's company.
 John Clutton.
 Charles Coats.
 Joseph Coats.
 George Colar.
 Joseph Cole.
 David Coleman, Capt. Harker's company.
 William Coleman, Capt. Bonnell's company.
 Reuben Collard.
 John Compton.
 David Conkilton, Capt. Bonnell's company.
 Elias Conkling.
 Henry Conkling.
 Nicholas Conkling.
 George Connel (or Conull), also State troops.
 John Consanly.
 Jacob Cook, also Continental army.
 Cornelius Cooper.
 John Cooper.
 William Cooper, Capt. Harker's company.
 John Corbin, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 Abraham Corson, Capt. Bonnell's company.
 Jacob Cortright.
 Jonas Cortright.
 Solomon Cortright.
 Bartholomew Corwine.
 Joseph Coser.
 George Coss.
 Tosan Courtf-flow.
 Conrad Countryman.
 Cornelius Coykindall.
 Samuel Coykindall.
 William Coykindall.
 William Crampton.
 Jacob Croel.
 James Culberson (Culberson?), Capt. Harker's company.
 Peter Cugle.
 William Cullum.
 Samuel Culver.
 Ezekiel Cumpston (Compton?).
 Isaac Custard, Capt. Rosenkrans' company; also Continental army.
 John Custard.
 Aaron Cathright.
 John Dandfield.
 John Danigan, also Continental army.
 Thomas Davis.
 Benjamin Denn.
 Brewer Decker.
 Jeremiah Decker.
 Moses Decker.
 Thomas DeKay.
 Bernardus Denmark.
 David Devore.
 Jacob Devore.
 Barnet Dewitt.
 Daniel Dewitt.
 John Dewitt.
 Samuel Dewlap.
 Andrew Diagman.
 John Dingwell, Capt. Harker's company.
 Samuel Domes.
 Ebenezer Doud.
 Moses Dowit.
- James Drake.
 Jacob Dudder.
 Abraham Dudderer.
 Francis Duffy, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 Samuel Dugan.
 James Dunn, also teamster.
 Samuel Dunn.
 Thomas Dunn, also wagonmaster.
 Ludawlek Dunny.
 Samuel Early, Capt. Gunterman's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army.
 Benjamin Edsall.
 James Edsall.
 Joseph Edsall.
 Jasper Edwards.
 Christopher Ellis, Capt. Harker's company.
 Jonathan Elston, Capt. Bonnell's company.
 Josiah Elston.
 Thomas Emery, also Continental army.
 John Ennis.
 Jacob Everett, Capt. Ribble's company.
 John Everett, Capt. Harker's company.
 George Ewing, Capt. Allen's company State troops.
 James Farrell, Continental army.
 Alexander Ferguson.
 Hugh Ferguson.
 Edward Ferrell.
 Ludawlek Feslor.
 Leonard Fight.
 John Finch.
 John Fish.
 Thomas Fish.
 Louis Fisher.
 John Fleming (?), Continental army.
 John Fleet.
 Albar Forgeson, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 Benjamin Fortner.
 Joseph Fox, Continental army.
 Christian Frazer.
 Matthias Frazer.
 David Franks.
 John Freas.
 Jeremiah Freeman.
 Adam Frees.
 Jeremiah French.
 Enoe Furman.
 Abram Gallihan.
 Joseph Gardner.
 James Garlinghouse.
 Henry Garno.
 Matthias Garrison.
 Joel Garrison.
 John Gilberson.
 Jephth Gillam, Capt. Harker's company.
 James Gilm.
 Samuel Goble, Capt. Hill's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army.
 Abram Gramo.
 Vincent Grant, Capt. John Seward's company, Second Regiment.
 Henry Gray.
 John Green, Continental army.
 Daniel Grimes, also Continental army.
 Peter Grover.
 Stephen Grover.
 John Gurrill.
 Benjamin Gustin.
 John Gustin.
 Patrick Hackett, also Continental army.
 Henry Habron, Capt. Simson's company, Second Regiment, also Continental army.
 William Halt.
 James Hamilton.
 Daniel Hampton.
 Daniel Hampton, Jr.
 Isaac Hardy, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 John Hardenbrook.
 William Harper, also Continental army.

- Asber Harriott.
 Ephraim Harriott.
 Jeremiah Harris.
 John Harris, also Continental army.
 Squire Harris.
 Zachariah Hartseff.
 Jonathan Haskell.
 George Hater.
 Peter Hattle.
 John Haun.
 Darling Havens.
 Jacob Hawk.
 John Hays, also Continental army.
 Joseph Hays.
 Francis Headley, also wagoner.
 Joseph Headley.
 — Hedgein, Capt. Harker's company.
 Henry Heizer.
 Anthony Heminover.
 Jacob Hendershot.
 Michael Hendershot.
 William Hendershot.
 Patrick Henderson, also Continental army.
 John Henowil.
 Joseph Henry.
 William Heppard.
 George Hibler.
 Jacob Hibler.
 Amos Hickson, also Continental army.
 Jonathan Hickson, also Continental army.
 William Hildior.
 Samuel Hill, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment; also Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops.
 William Hill.
 Samuel Hillman, wounded.
 John Hinchman.
 John Hiuk.
 George Hoagland.
 John Hoagland, also Maj. Westbrook's battalion.
 Joseph Hodge.
 Henry Holien, also Continental army.
 Richard Holden.
 Francis Hollingshead.
 William Hollingshead (?).
 Philip Horubaker, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 Jonathan Horuden, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 James Howe, also Maj. Westbrook's battalion.
 John Howe.
 Silas Howell.
 William Howell, wounded Monmouth.
 David Hulds.
 Bennum Huff.
 John Huffman.
 Isaac Hull, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 Jacob Hull, also Col. Stewart's battalion Minute-men.
 James Hull.
 Ralph Hunt, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 Thomas Hunt.
 Yarnell Hunt (?).
 John Hutchinson.
 James Jacobs.
 Levi James.
 Elias Jeans, also Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops.
 Francis Jeffers (?), wounded May 24, 1781.
 Zachariah Jenkins.
 Joseph Jennings.
 John Johnson.
 Nathaniel Johnson.
 Robert Johnson, Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
 William Johnson.
 Thomas Johnson, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
 Henry Johnston.
 John Johnston, Jr.
 Daniel Jones.
 Isaac Jones, Capt. Gunterman's company; also Continental army, Second Regiment.
- James Jones, Capt. Edsall's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army, and discharged at Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1777.
 Renben Jones.
 George Kibler, Capt. Ribble's company, First Regiment, and Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops; also Continental army.
 Caleb Kimball, Capt. Beckwith's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army, Capt. Helm's company.
 Stephen Kimball.
 Anthony King, also in Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Samuel Kirkendall, Third Battalion.
 Stephen Kirkendall.
 David Knapp, Capt. Gunterman's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army.
 John Kurer, also in Continental army.
 John Lain, also in Continental army.
 Isaac Lambert.
 William Lambert, also in Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment.
 George Lane.
 George Lance.
 Peter Lance.
 Philip Lander.
 Benjamin Landon, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 James Landon, Capt. Cole's company, Second Regiment; also in Continental army.
 Thomas Landon.
 Ezekiel Lane.
 James Larew (?) or Laroy.
 Isaac Last.
 Samuel Lathlenly.
 Cornelius Leary, Capt. Harker's company.
 Philip Leffler, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 James Leonard, Capt. Longstreet's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army.
 John Leonard.
 Levi Lewis.
 Andrew Likens.
 William Likens, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 David Lindsley.
 Henry Littell.
 William Little.
 James Lockwood.
 John Lockwood.
 John Lomberson.
 John Longwell.
 Eleazer Loose.
 Bartholomew Lott.
 Asel Lovell.
 John Low.
 Cornelius D. Lowe (?).
 Johnson Luker.
 Eleazer Lun, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment.
 Shubal Luse, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 John Mackey, Continental army.
 Joseph Mackey.
 Richard Mahan.
 Amos Mann.
 Isaac Mann, Capt. Harker's company.
 Joseph Mapes.
 Edmund Martin.
 Benjamin Martin.
 Gershom Martin.
 John Martin (?), light-horse.
 Joseph Martin, Capt. Harker's company.
 Benjamin Masters.
 Jesse Masters.
 William Masters.
 Uriah Masterson.
 Robert Matthews.
 Rev. Edward May, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 Thomas McArthur.
 John McCain, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Edward McCauley.
 Dennis McCarty, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Alexander McClure (?).
 Joseph McCullough.
 John McCullum, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.

- Joseph McCoy, also Continental army.
 Cornelius McDanel, Capt. Anderson's company.
 John McFarland, First Regiment; wounded July 13, 1780.
 Joseph McKinney, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 Matthew McKinney, Capt. Harker's company.
 Mordecai McKinney, Capt. Ribble's company, Capt. Harker's company,
 and Maj. Westbrook's battalion.
 Daniel McMurray.
 Hugh McMaston, Continental army.
 Stephen Mead, killed at Lackawaxon, July 22, 1779.
 Manuel Medagh, Capt. Westfall's company.
 Samuel McGraw, Capt. Bond's company.
 Moses Medagh, Capt. Gouterman's company.
 Aaron Mershon, killed on Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.
 Daniel Middingh.
 Emanuel Middingh, Capt. Kirkendall's company, Second Regiment, also
 Continental army.
 Sopherin Middingh, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 John Mills, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Cornelius Mires.
 John Mitchell, also Continental army; taken prisoner Feb. 15, 1777, near
 Woodbridge.
 John Montgomey, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company, Fourth
 Battalion, Second Establishment.
 Arthur Moore, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 James Moore, also Continental army.
 Jedediah Moore, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 John Moore.
 Josiah Moore, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 John Mooney, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 William Mooney, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 John Morris, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 Joseph Morris.
 Samuel Morris.
 James Morrison, Capt. Helm's company.
 Reuben Moser, Capt. Harker's company.
 John Moss.
 Christian Mott.
 Christopher Mott, Capt. Harker's company.
 Josiah Munson.
 James Murphy, Continental army.
 William Murphy, also Continental army, Fourth Battalion, Second Estab-
 lishment.
 James Murray, Capt. Allen's company, Second Regiment; also Conti-
 nental army, Capt. Helm's company.
 Robert Murray.
 William Murray, Capt. Allen's company; also Continental army.
 Benjamin Nicholas, also wagonmaster.
 Chas. Newton, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 Henj. Nichols, Capt. Blinn's company; also Capt. Broderick's company,
 Third Battalion.
 George Noble, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Joseph Northrup.
 Thomas Nunn, Capt. Harker's company.
 John Nyce.
 John Oden, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment.
 John Olp, Capt. Pittinger's company, First Regiment.
 John O'Neil, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 A. O'Neil, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Lako Osborn, Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Thomas Parshinn, Capt. Harker's company.
 John Parker.
 Joseph Parker.
 Nathaniel Parker, also Continental army.
 Jeffrey Parvin, Capt. Allen's company.
 William Pepper, Continental army.
 Daniel Perrine.
 James Perrine.
 William Perry.
 Richard Peters.
 Peter Peterson, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 David Phillips.
 Hugh Phillips (?).
 George Picket, Capt. Longstreet's company, Second Regiment; also Con-
 tinental army, Second Battalion.
 Jacob Ploow, Third Battalion; also Continental army.
 John Pool, Capt. Helm's company, Second Regiment, Continental army.
- John Post.
 Isaac Potts, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment; also Continental
 army.
 Thomas Powers, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 Jonathan Potts.
 Abijah Preston, Capt. Allen's company.
 John Price (1), also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 John Price (2), also Continental army, Capt. Lyon's company.
 Rice Price, Capt. Longstreet's company, Second Regiment; also Conti-
 nental army, Capt. Lyon's company.
 William Price, also Continental army.
 Zachariah Price, also Westbrook's Battalion.
 Daniel Pridmore.
 John Pursun.
 Benjamin Quirk, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 David Quick, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 Eleazer Quick, also Continental army, Capt. Lyon's company.
 James Quick.
 Manuel Quick.
 Peter Quick.
 Samuel Quick.
 John Read, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 Robert Reynolds, Capt. Harker's company.
 William Reynolds, Capt. Harker's company; also Westbrook's bat-
 talion.
 William Ribble.
 William Richman, Capt. Harker's company.
 William Richmond, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 Isaac Robertson.
 Benjamin Robeson.
 Isaac Robinson, Capt. Cole's company, Second Regiment, also Conti-
 nental army, Capt. Lyon's company.
 James Roles.
 Aaron Roliston.
 Robert Roney, Capt. Harker's company.
 Casper Rorah.
 John Rose, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Joseph Rose, Capt. Harker's company, Second Regiment.
 Richard Rose, Capt. Stull's company, Second Regiment; also Continental
 army.
 William Rose.
 Abraham Roster, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 Alexander Rosecrans.
 Casper Ross.
 John Roy.
 Casper Russell, Capt. Stull's company, Second Regiment; also Conti-
 nental army.
 Richard Russell, also Continental army.
 Patrick Ryan, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 Reuben Selmon (or Suomonis), Capt. Harker's company, Second Regi-
 ment.
 John Salisbury, Capt. Stull's company, Second Regiment; also Continental
 army.
 Samuel Satterly, Capt. Westbrook's company, Third Battalion; also Con-
 tinental army.
 William Saracod.
 Benjamin Schoonover.
 Micah Scott, Capt. Hoover's company, Third Battalion; also Continental
 army.
 Willets Seaman, also Martin's battalion, Heard's brigade; taken pris-
 oner March 10, 1776; exchanged May 14, 1778.
 John Seaport.
 Lott Search.
 Richard Shackleton.
 William Shackleton, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 David Shay.
 James Shay.
 Joseph Shaver, Capt. Helm's company.
 Benjamin Shennard, Capt. Stull's company, Second Regiment; also Con-
 tinental army.
 Daniel Sherod.
 Stratton Sherod.
 Joseph Shidor.
 James Shimer.
 Christian Shipman.
 John Shipman.
 Paul Shipman.

Joseph Shiver, Capt. Longstreet's company; also Continental army.
 David Silsbury, Capt. Harker's company.
 James Simmons, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Simeon Simonson.
 James Simpson.
 Peter Sites, First Regiment, also Continental army.
 Thomas Slack.
 David Slacht.
 John Slacht.
 John Slife, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 John Smith.
 Joseph Smith.
 Patrick Smith, also Continental army, Capt. Lyon's company.
 Peter Smith.
 Samuel B. Smith, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 Terrence Smith, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Henry Snook.
 Henry Snyder.
 Jacob Snyder.
 Ludley Solomon.
 Michael South.
 Samuel South.
 Nathan Spencer.
 Samuel Sprouls.
 Christian Staly.
 Jacob Staly.
 Jonathan Stanton, Capt. Harker's company.
 Jacob Stelle.
 William Stenabock.
 Cornelius Stevenson, Capt. Helm's company, Continental army.
 Peter Stevens.
 William Stevens, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 William Stewart, also Continental army.
 Robert Stewart, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 John Stiff.
 Benjamin Stiles.
 John Stivers, First Regiment; also Continental army.
 Adam Stout.
 Henry Stute.
 Daniel Sullivan, Capt. Hill's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army.
 William Sullivan.
 Benjamin Sutton.
 Daniel Sutton.
 Jesse Sutton.
 John Sutton, Capt. Harker's company.
 Zachariah Sutton.
 Samuel Swain, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army; discharged for disability Jan. 1, 1778.
 Daniel Swartwood, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 Peter Swartwood (?).
 David Swenzy.
 Bergen Swick, Capt. Allen's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army.
 Isaac Sylvester, Capt. Harker's company.
 Daniel Talmage, killed at Lackawaxon, July 22, 1779.
 Noah Talmage, also in State troops.
 Thomas Taspin, also in Continental army, Capt. Lyon's company.
 Ludowick Tauny.
 Christian Taylor, also in Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Henry Taylor, also Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops.
 Henry Taylor, Jr., also Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops.
 John Taylor.
 Stephen Theut.
 Walter Thindal.
 Patrick Thompson.
 Solomon Thorp, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Martin Tillk, also Westbrook's battalion.
 Samuel Tingley, also Continental army, Capt. Ballard's company.
 John Trauce.
 Stephen Truesdall, Capt. Edsall's company, Second Regiment; also Continental army, Capt. Lyon's company.
 Thomas Trueshall.
 John Tuttle, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Daniel Turvey.
 Henry Uptehouse, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 Isaac Uptegrove, also Continental army.

John Uselton.
 Nathan Van Akin.
 Benjamin Van Etten.
 Gibson Van Etten.
 Peter Van Etten, also Maj. Westbrook's battalion.
 Abrani Van Gorden.
 Henry Van Gorden.
 John Van Gorden, Capt. Harker's company.
 Abram Van Leuven.
 George Van Nest.
 Joseph Van Noy.
 John Van Tassel.
 Garret Van Vliet (?).
 Jacob Van Vliet, also Maj. Westbrook's battalion.
 John Vogt.
 George Voorhees.
 Nathan Wade, killed at Lackawaxon, July 2, 1779.
 Simon Wade.
 Jacob Walter, Capt. Ribble's company.
 Samuel Wandle.
 Nathaniel Washburn.
 George Washer.
 John Watson, Capt. Allen's company.
 John Weaver, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 John Wellig.
 Peter Weverling, Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Aaron Westbrook.
 Abram Westbrook.
 Henry Westbrook.
 John Westbrook.
 John J. Westbrook.
 Benjamin Westfall.
 Cornelius Westfall.
 David Westfall.
 Jacobus Westfall.
 James Westfall, Capt. Ribble's company.
 Samuel Westfall, Capt. Kirkendall's company.
 Thomas White, Capt. Shaver's company; also Continental army, Capt. Helm's company.
 Abram Whitentight.
 John Whitentight.
 Michael Widener.
 Peter Willett.
 Taylor Willett (?).
 John Williams, also Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 James Williams, Capt. Bond's company; taken prisoner April 1, 1777.
 Isaac Willis.
 William Wilson, Capt. Bond's company, Continental army.
 William Willock.
 Michael Wilrick.
 James Wilson, Capt. Bonnel's company, First Regiment.
 Emanuel Winfield.
 Gaton Windings.
 Comfort Winner.
 Peter Wintermute.
 Henry Wintersteen.
 Jacob Wintersteen.
 Nicholas Wintersteen.
 Peter Wolfe.
 William Wood, also Continental army, Capt. Bond's company.
 Benjamin Woolever.
 Morris Workman, also Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops.
 Charles Wright, also Maj. Westbrook's battalion State troops.
 Joseph Wroce. (See Rose.)
 Peter Wyckoff.
 James Wygant, Continental army, Capt. Helm's company.
 James Young, Capt. Bonnel's company.
 Phillip Young, Capt. Bonnel's company.

IV.—MILITARY ROLL OF JOSEPH GASTON.

Joseph Gaston, Paymaster to the Militia in the County of Sussex :

"MARCH 24, 1784.

"Dr. To an order drawn by the Treasurer on the Collector of the County of Sussex in his favor, £15 00.

"Credit by Abstract of Pay-Rolls discharged by Joseph Gaston, Paymaster of the Militia of the County of Sussex :

No. of Bolls.	Time of Service.	Regiments.	No. of Men.	Officers' Names.	Where Served.	Under Whom.	£ s. d.
1	June 10, 1780.	2d Sussex.	...	Col. A. Hankinson.	Minisink.	.....	51 18 3
2	July 21, 1779.	"	...	Maj. Meeker.	"	.....	16 32 6
3	Dec. 1, 1778.	3d "	...	Maj. Westbrook.	"	.....	226 10 6
4	Oct. 13, 1779.	2d "	35	Capt. I. Cole.	"	Maj. Westbrook.	81 14 9
5	July 25, 1778.	1st "	18	Jas. Vliet, Capt.	Guard.	Col. West.	67 3 4
6	Aug. 1, 1780.	1st "	8	Jas. Pepploger.	Morrisstown.	"	12 18 4
7	April 1, 1777.	1st "	15	Capt. I. Petty.	Sussex.	"	18 3 0
8	April 1, 1780.	3d "	30	" I. Skinner.	Minisink.	Col. Rosecrans.	44 0 5
9	April 25, 1780.	3d "	31	" Hozer.	"	"	44 12 11
10	July 21, 1780.	2d "	40	" Allen.	"	Col. Hankinson.	7 13 10
11	May 6, 1781.	"	31	" Barboon.	"	"	55 4 10
12	May 4, 1781.	"	68	" Sacretree.	"	"	26 9 5
13	July 1, 1780.	"	27	" Hull.	"	"	28 11 4
14	April 18, 1781.	"	44	" Johnston.	"	"	33 14 0
15	July 5, 1780.	"	35	" Gouterman.	"	"	52 14 11
16	June 23, 1780.	"	47	Lieut. Austin.	"	"	31 10 0
17	April 1, 1781.	"	13	" Still.	Guard.	"	19 2 0
18	April 1, 1781.	"	24	Capt. Simonsen.	Minisink.	"	40 3 5
19	May 18, 1781.	3d "	16	Lieut. Marsh.	"	Col. Rosecrans.	21 1 4
20	April 30, 1781.	2d "	37	Capt. Hagg.	"	Col. Seward.	13 7 10
21	May 13, 1781.	2d "	86	" Beckwith.	"	Col. Hankinson.	140 13 11
22	May 5, 1781.	2d "	38	Lieut. Mosner.	Guard.	"	18 10 9
23	July 1, 1777.	"	23	Capt. Doshlerer.	"	"	4 12 8
24	Sept. 1, 1780.	1st "	8	Lieut. Schooley.	"	"	18 12 0
25	Sept. 7, 1780.	2d "	10	Sergt. Lance.	"	"	10 0 9
26	July 4, 1781.	"	27	Capt. Johnston.	"	"	7 11 4
27	Nov. 27, 1780.	"	13	Sergt. Carson.	"	"	2 14 2
28	June 25, 1780.	"	14	" Blackford.	"	"	41 8 6
29	April 28, 1781	"	55	" Gobel.	Minisink.	Col. Hankinson.	12 13 11
30	June 22, 1779.	"	39	Capt. Shaver.	"	"	31 10 0
31	July 20, 1780.	1st "	12	Lieut. Allen.	Guard.	"	46 3 2
32	April 1, 1781.	2d "	46	Capt. Allen.	Minisink.	Col. Hankinson.	24 7 10
33	July 4, 1776	1st "	21	" Madsch.	Guard.	"	13 6 0
34	July 22, 1778.	1st "	12	" Beavers.	"	"	4 10 0
35	April, 1782, and '83.	Years.	Months.	" Bonnel.	Minisink.	Col. West.	195 16 5
36	Sept. 1, 1780.	1st Sussex.	20	" Clifford.	"	"	8 11 2
Commissions on file at 1 J. Hunt.....							15 0 0
							£1369 0 0

"I certify the within to be a true copy of the account of Joseph Gaston, Esq., as paymaster to the Militia of Sussex County, as allowed and stated in Liber A of accounts, folio 193, remaining in the Auditor's office.

"JOHN BEATTY, Sec'g.

"TRENTON, Novem^r 18th, 1804."

Endorsed on the back is found the following:

"n/c
Joseph Gaston
with
the State
as Paymaster."

JOSEPH GASTON, Esq., resided in the township of Hardwick. He was of Irish descent, and came originally from Western Pennsylvania. He married a sister of Judge Linn, by whom he had two daughters. One of them married Dr. Elijah Everett; the other, Rev. John Boyd, pastor of the Hardwick Church. He was esteemed as a very judicious, upright man. He died of bilious colic, about 1803 or 1804, aged about sixty-five years.*

We add the following from Col. Charles Scranton's historical address respecting Sussex (then including Warren) in the war of 1812:

"The war of 1812 again tested the heroism of the sons of the Revolutionary fathers. Our armies, under Harrison, Jackson, Scott, and other commanders, won renown; while the navy, under the gallant Perry, Lawrence, McDonough, and other equally brave commanders, made our nation famous in its naval history. I regret time will not allow me to speak at more length on this and the war with Mexico. It is for to-

day enough to say that the old flag in every crisis had brave defenders. It has been sustained, and those who have borne its stars and stripes aloft have triumphed over every foe until now it is *de facto* 'The flag of our Union, the flag of the free.'

"The Second Regiment of New Jersey was in service from Sept. 6, 1812, to Dec. 9, 1814, and was commanded by Col. John Seward, of Sussex County. Attached to the regiment were two and probably three companies,—Capt. William Vliet, two officers, and sixty-five enlisted men; Capt. Alexander Reading, two officers, and sixty-five enlisted men; Capt. William Swayze, two officers, and sixty-two enlisted men. In the Third Regiment, commanded by Col. John Frelinghuysen, one company from Belvidere, commanded by Capt. Francis Dunlevy, with three officers and thirty-one enlisted men."

CHAPTER XI.

SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE IN SUSSEX AND WARREN.

I.—NEGROES AND OTHER SLAVES IN THE EARLY DAYS.

If we will go back to a period about one hundred and eighty years ago and during the century succeeding, we will find that the inhabitants of this section of country, in common with those of other portions of the State, and with every colony in the New World, considered the holding of their fellow-men in bondage

* Manuscript by Dr. Schaffer.

as perfectly right and legitimate. It was not considered a crime, and even at that early day it had become, with this State, one of her institutions. The Quakers at Burlington, as well as the Dutch and English settlers in the Raritan, Delaware, and Mink valleys, brought servants with them; so that in 1740, it is said, three-fourths of all the corn planted and hoed or the flax raised and dressed was the labor of negro slaves. The early records of these counties show that in the first ten years of the present century a large number of the old families still held slaves upon their farms.

Under the proprietors, persons were imported into the province as "servants"; these, while they did not absolutely forfeit their personal liberty by their engagements with their masters, were still in all essential particulars bondmen, held in servitude and entirely controlled by those who had brought them into the province for their profit. It was slavery in everything save the name, for the servitude was for life, and in some instances included their children also.

In 1664 the "Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of New Jersey," signed by Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret,* to encourage planters, promised every freeman who should embark with the first Governor, or should meet him on his arrival provided with a "good musket, bore twelve bullets to the pound, with bandeliers and match convenient, and with six months' provisions for himself," one hundred and fifty acres of land, and the like number for every man-servant or slave† brought with him provided with the same necessities. To females over the age of fourteen seventy-five acres were promised, and a similar number to every Christian servant at the expiration of his or her term of service. Those going before the 1st of January, 1665-66, were to receive one hundred and twenty acres, if master, mistress, or able man-servant or slave, and weaker servants, male or female, sixty acres; those during the third year three-fourths, and during the fourth one-half, of these quantities.‡

Many of the early settlers were sent out in the employ of the different proprietors under such agreements as would afford them the benefits of the headlands granted to each individual brought into the province. Fifty acres were allowed to each master of a family and twenty-five to each person composing it, whether wife, child, or servant, each servant to be bound three years, and at the end of that time to be allowed to take up thirty acres on his or her own account. Under this plan there was a shipment from Scotland in 1682 in the interest of Rudyard and

Groom, and another the following year, of thirty-one servants, under two overseers, on board the "Exchange," Capt. Peacock. The records show that this was the beginning of an extensive traffic in servants.

Native Indians as well as negroes were at one time held in slavery in New Jersey. "Indian slaves" are mentioned in ancient records, and there is documentary evidence to show that this slavery was legally recognized. But of its extent or the period of its duration nothing is definitely known.

The earliest instance of the holding of negro slaves in New Jersey which is found recorded is that of Col. Richard Morris, of Shrewsbury, who as early as 1680 had sixty or more slaves about his mill and plantation.§ The inhabitants of North New Jersey nearly all had slaves as early as 1690. Their increase was rapid, inasmuch as in 1790 there were eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-three slaves in the State. After 1800 their number very rapidly declined.

It is not to be wondered at that the introduction of negro slaves into this State was coeval with its settlement, when it is remembered that the mother-country not only recognized their existence as property, but also engaged in the slave-trade, and that the adjoining provinces possessed them, not even Puritanic New England being exempt.||

II.—"REDEMPTIONERS"—PERSONS SOLD FOR THEIR PASSAGE-MONEY.

Another species of servitude prevailed in this section and in the adjoining provinces, the subjects of it being known as "redemptioners." These were persons who sold themselves for a term of years to pay the price of their passage to the shores of America. These emigrants, before embarking, signed a bond to the master of the vessel authorizing him, on arrival here, to sell them into service for a term sufficient to pay the price agreed upon for passage. After gaining their freedom many of them succeeded in placing themselves in comfortable circumstances, and some even became wealthy men and large landowners. Servants of this class were first found along the Delaware River about 1662, and for a quarter-century after that time domestic or mechanical labor was seldom employed for wages. Redemptioners from German and Dutch ports were frequently brought over on speculation, and when landed were sold at public sale. The purchaser had the right to resell the services of the redemptioner, who often passed through several hands before he had served out his term. The prices paid were usually very low. In 1722, German redemptionists in Philadelphia sold at ten pounds each for five years of servitude, but in some cases they brought more than that for a single year. After the middle of the eighteenth century this form of servi-

* See appendix to Smith's "Hist. of the Colony of Nova-Cesaria," pp. 512-521; also Bancroft's "History of the United States," vol. ii. p. 316, ninth edition.

† In the "Concessions" of the West Jersey proprietors this subject is treated in almost the same language, except the words "or slave" are omitted.—*Historical Collections of New Jersey*, p. 38.

‡ Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," pp. 28, 29.

§ Gordon (p. 29, "Gazetteer") says that in 1680 there were but one hundred and twenty slaves in the province. This conflicts with the records extant, and the conclusion of the writer is that either Gordon or the printer of his book left off one cipher.

|| "Hist. Colls. New Jersey," pp. 88, 89.

tude gradually died out, and finally disappeared, though there were occasional instances of its practice down to, and even after, the close of the Revolution.

III.—LAWS RESPECTING SLAVERY—ACTION OF THE QUAKERS.

Many of the early colonial laws relate to this subject. The settlers were forbidden, under heavy penalty, to trade with slaves save by consent of their owners. A negro, if found five miles from his home, was apprehended and whipped, the party arresting him receiving five shillings therefor. "Runaways" from another province were flagellated by the nearest constable. If convicted of conspiracy to kill a white person, of rape, murder, or arson, the penalty was "death in such manner as the enormity of the crime in the judgment of the justices and freeholders seemed meet."* The owners, however, were paid for slaves so executed, thirty pounds for males and twenty pounds for females. This was to prevent owners, to avoid the loss of what they esteemed to be their property, from being under the temptation of secreting slaves who had committed crimes. The fund for indemnifying the owners of slaves was created by an assessment made by the justices of the peace.†

The Quakers, although among the earliest to hold slaves, were not quite easy in their consciences in regard to it. The Yearly Meeting in 1696 advised Friends "not to encourage the bringing in of any more negroes," and sundry Meetings during the next twenty-five years reiterated this advice. While their action was rather in the tone of *caution* than of censure, it ultimately had the desired effect, for the records of Woodbridge Meeting, June 17, 1738, inform us that "it hath bin three or four years Since friends have bought of them that was Imported, and not since to their Knowlidge"‡. A report to the Monthly Meeting at Plainfield in August, 1774, states that within the jurisdiction of the Society only one negro "fit for freedom" remained a slave.§

Everything considered, it is remarkable that so few crimes were committed by the slaves. Pilfering, though common, was of a petty nature, and perpetrated mostly to obtain some disallowed luxury. Murder, arson, and the like were extremely rare; still more so cases of blacks murdering whites. Some of the first offenders in the latter regard were burned alive.|| This mode of punishment, as well as the rapidity of its execution after the commission of the crime, may have had a salutary effect in restraining the passions of the colored race.

* Act of 1714 (Neville's "Laws," l. p. 19).

† See also the Governor's speech to the Assembly in 1707, in the "Journal and Votes of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, 1703," p. 128.

‡ "Woodbridge and Vicinity," p. 74.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 218.

|| In Somerset County, Jacob Van Nest's slave was burned at the stake at Millstone, the county-seat, about 1753, a few days after the murder; and in Perth Amboy, at an early day, two slaves were burned within two weeks of the perpetration of their offenses.

Yet, as a rule, the negroes were peaceably disposed. And it may be noted, as an evidence in favor of the gentleness and amenity of domestic slavery in our country, that when the slaves were invited by the British, during the Revolution, to abandon their homes and seek refuge within their lines, very few of them responded. There were, in fact, slaves enough in the country to have decided the contest adversely to us had they generally joined the armies of our enemies.

The first legislative action having for its object the abolition of slavery in this State was taken Feb. 24, 1821. It was then enacted that the children of all slaves in New Jersey born subsequent to July 4, 1804, should have their freedom upon attaining to the ages of twenty-five and twenty-one years for males and females respectively. Under the operations of this philanthropic action slavery gradually declined.

IV.—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY—STATISTICS—LAST SLAVES.

The act entirely abolishing slavery in New Jersey was passed April 18, 1846. We give the following statistics of slaves in Sussex County, taken from the census returns for sixty years, from 1790 to 1850, inclusive: 1790, 430; 1800, 514; 1810, 478; 1820, 378; 1830, 51; 1840, 13; 1850, 1. This last slave in Sussex County was Caesar Soules, an aged and faithful servant belonging to the Dewitt estate, in Walpack. When the law abolishing slavery was passed he refused to accept his freedom, choosing rather to remain at his old home and with those who had always treated their slaves kindly. Caesar died March 11, 1860, before the census for that year was taken. Some two or three years before his death Mr. Peter Dewitt, now of Somerville, N. J., kindly provided for the board and care of the faithful old servant in the family of Absalom Reamer, a respectable colored man in the neighborhood, where he spent the remainder of his days, being frequently visited and cared for by Mr. Dewitt personally. Mr. Dewitt says, speaking of that uncertain quantity, the age of a colored person, "I was never able to learn the correct date of his birth. My grandfather used to say that when he was a young married man just beginning to farm, Caesar was a boy old enough to plow, and from that circumstance I judge he was in the neighborhood of one hundred years old when he died."

The last slave in Warren County—John Wooly—is still living, in Oxford township, near Belvidere. He belonged to the estate of the late Philip Mowry, deceased; and upon the death of Mr. Mowry, who left no will, the heirs made provision for him in the sum of four thousand dollars, the interest of which is used for his support. He is now quite aged, probably ninety years old, and is taken care of by one of the sisters of Mr. Mowry, who resides on the estate.

CHAPTER XII.

THE IRON INTERESTS OF SUSSEX AND WARREN COUNTIES.*

I.—EARLY HISTORY OF THE IRON INTEREST.

The aggressive, defensive, inventive, and progressive power of a state or a nation, if it has not always been so, is in the present age of the world measured very well by its employment and consumption of one of the most common as well as most useful metals, iron. In every age it has been used by some portion of the human family, and history, ancient as well as modern, serves to show that the state or nation producing or consuming most iron in the arts of peace and of war has been the most highly civilized and powerful, as well as enjoying, from its use in various forms, the most comforts of life. Now that our country, "the United States of America," only a century old, ranks second in population in the list of civilized nations, it is a remarkable fact that it is also only second in the production of this great staple, and the child is now born who will live to see the production of iron in its various shapes in this country far exceed that of any other country,—perhaps double.

But, while we speak somewhat boastingly of our present status, it will be interesting to take a glance backward over our history as colonies and as a union of States and mark the progress made; and in doing so I shall confine myself mainly to the counties of Warren and Sussex, it being, as I understand, the main object of the compilers of this History to collect such data as will serve to illustrate the iron interest from its earliest commencement in what was then Morris County, now Sussex and Warren Counties, covering a period of over one hundred and thirty-seven years.

The first account we have of pig iron being made is at Oxford Furnace (then Morris County), then known as Upper Greenwich. Two men, Axford and Green, came into this section as early as 1730. The first named located near the present Oxford Iron-Works, Green settled near the beautiful little lakelet bearing his name, and some of their descendants are still living in the same localities.

A few years later iron ore was discovered near the present workings of the Oxford Iron Company, and Jonathan Robeson, of Philadelphia, commenced the erection of a small blast-furnace in 1741, and by March 9, 1743, made the first pig iron therefrom. The weekly product, tradition says, was from thirteen to fifteen tons, some of which was cast into cannon-balls, some into ships' ballast, some converted into bar iron at the neighboring forges on the Musconetcong River, and some cast into chimney-backs, many of which are yet to be seen in the old houses, having the lion and the unicorn with either the motto, "Honi Soit qui Mal y pense," or "Dieu mon Droit," with

the words "Oxford Furnace, 1758," or such other year as the casting may have been made in. The earliest date the writer has ever seen was 1747, and the oldest pig of iron now known is of 1755.

The balance of the pig iron annually produced was carted to Foul Rift, on the Delaware River, south of Belvidere, and from there shipped in lots of from ten to fourteen tons to Philadelphia, and thence for a market, it is said, to England. The boats carrying this iron were, and still are, known as "Durham boats," taking their name from the Durham Furnace, nine miles below Easton, Pa., where they were used at an earlier period for the same purpose, that furnace having been put in operation probably a few years earlier than Oxford (I venture to digress from the special object had in view at the commencement to say that Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt are now making pig iron on the old site, at Durham, from one stack, at the rate of five hundred tons a week, where one stack one hundred and forty years ago made not over sixteen tons per week). The original stack is still standing at Oxford, and in use and modernized, somewhat larger interior, and with the aid of steam, hot blast, and anthracite fuel, frequently produces more iron in a single day than was at that early period produced in a week.

This period preceding the Revolutionary war, from 1743 to 1775, when the colonies had only from one million and a half of population in 1743 to about three millions in 1775, with small villages and families very far apart, seemed to require very little iron; its real and true value was comparatively unknown, and yet it was, as it ever has been, an indispensable metal. At the first period named, 1743, there was no village in New Jersey containing *five hundred population*. The roads being generally new and rough, with a scarcity of money either in specie or in currency, very little progress was made in developing the mineral wealth of the country. Very much of the then small trade had to be carried on by *barter*, and it was no uncommon occurrence for pig iron to be sold for bar iron, and bar iron for beef and grain to supply the workmen at the furnaces of the early period. Under these difficulties, iron-works in this country increased very slowly, and many that did start were obliged to succumb to the inevitable.

II.—ANDOVER MINE AND FURNACE.

One of the early mines opened was that at Andover, now in Sussex County. In 1714 a large tract of land, including the mine, was located by William and John Penn; subsequently it passed into the hands of an English company from Sussex, in England. The rich ore from the mine at an early day was taken to old Andover (now Waterloo), and there manufactured into bar iron. From thence it was taken down the valley of the Musconetcong to Durham, and thence shipped in flat-boats down the Delaware to Philadelphia.

* Furnished chiefly by Col. Charles Scranton.

The development of this mine primarily led to measures for the investigation of the mineral resources of Sussex County, and resulted in the great variety of minerals now mined in different sections within its boundaries.

The English company erected a furnace and forge, —the former at Andover, and the latter at Waterloo, —and in these was worked the ore of the Roseville as well as of the Andover mine. A correspondent of the *Newton Herald and Democrat* writes in August, 1871: "We were shown by the Hon. William M. Hitt a pig of iron from the old Andover furnace. It is said to be about one hundred and fifty years old, is six feet in length, six inches broad by four inches thick, and weighs about three hundred pounds."

This mine remained in the hands of the English company till 1778, when it passed into the possession of the colonies, and its iron was converted into cannon-balls and steel for the artillery of the American army.* In the early part of the present century John Rutherford, a large real estate operator, owned the mine; he disposed of it about 1840 to Andrew Slockbower, who, in turn, sold it to the Trenton Iron Company. They sold it, several years ago, to the Andover Iron Company, in whose possession it still remains. In the early part of 1871, Messrs. Eagle & Schults leased it of the company for a term of two years, with the privilege of ten.

The present base of operations is about one mile northeast of Andover, in an opening made a number of years since a short distance from the old mine. A new shaft has been sunk from the opening on the hill, and a tunnel excavated in the side of the hill below to connect with it. The ore is magnetic and very rich. At the places where it is taken it is mixed with "lean" ore from other mines, and produces an excellent quality of iron. Specimens of lead and silver ore are found in this mine, but not in sufficient quantities to render working profitable.

III.—THE OXFORD FURNACE.

After having been started by its founder, this furnace was carried on in turn by Messrs. Roberdau, Showers & Campbell for a number of years, and then by Conrad Davis, Esq., of this county, for three years, from 1806 to 1809. From this period, 1809, to 1831 it was idle, its ownership having in the mean time passed to Morris Robeson, Esq., son of the founder, who only carried on the business with the mills, store, and farms connected therewith. After his death his widow, Mrs. Tacy Robeson, leased the furnace and mines for a term of ten years, from 1831 to 1842, to Messrs. William Henry, John Jordan, Jr., and John F. Walle (Henry, Jordan & Co.), who at once began to reopen the mines and get ready for the manufacture of stoves, which business they carried on until 1839, they then selling out their unexpired lease, good-

will, and fixtures to Messrs. George W. and S. T. Seranton, who confined the work to the make of pig iron used almost exclusively for car-wheels, Mr. Henry withdrawing in order that he might give his time and mind to starting a new furnace at what is now known as Seranton, with anthracite coal as fuel. A few months after this change Mr. Henry's partner died, and it resulted in George W. and Selden T. Seranton, with Philip H. Mather, Esq., of Easton, Pa., and Sanford Grant, Esq., of Belvidere, visiting the present site of the city of Seranton with Mr. Henry, and there forming the nucleus of an establishment, taking into consideration all of its ramifications, second to none in the world.

The firm of George W. & S. T. Seranton continued until 1844, when the writer of this became a partner. Meanwhile, the business grew at Seranton, both George W. and S. T. Seranton moving to that place. The writer in 1847 bought their entire interest at Oxford, and in 1849 purchased of the late Hon. William P. Robeson his entire estate about Oxford, and, taking into partnership again his two brothers and Hon. William E. Dodge, the new firm of Charles Seranton & Co. erected, in addition to their other work, a car-wheel foundry, which they carried on until 1858, when both the writer of this and William Dodge sold their entire interest to George W. and S. T. Seranton. It should be stated right here that the first car-wheels made, in 1850, were carted from Oxford to Seranton over the beech-woods route, sixty-eight miles, in order to give the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company cars to commence running coal-trains to Ithaca for the opening of its business, and for the equivalent of three cents per pound, delivered (the writer has a vivid recollection of teaming in those days). In 1858, Col. George W. Seranton was elected to Congress, and S. T. Seranton resigned as president of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and removed to Oxford to take charge of the new purchases.

In 1863 the Oxford Iron Company was incorporated, since which time the company has erected an additional blast-furnace, having a capacity to produce twelve thousand tons of pig iron yearly, a rolling-mill, machine-shop, foundries, nail-factory, etc., with a capacity to produce from ores smelted here two hundred and forty thousand kegs of nails per annum, and giving employment to about seven hundred and fifty men and boys, who, with the families of the former, make up a population of about three thousand souls. The company use in this manufacture about sixty thousand tons of anthracite coal per annum, about thirty thousand tons of iron ore (which is mined here), and ten thousand tons of limestone, or much more of each mineral than was used in all New Jersey when the writer commenced work here, in 1838.

The Franklin Iron-Works are of a later origin. The original company, known as the Boston Franklinite Company, built a small charcoal furnace, which they operated, not very successfully, till 1867. In that

* See history of the Revolution in this work.

year the property was purchased by William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, John I. Blair, Joseph H. Scranton, and others who were stockholders of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, Pa. In 1872 the company was reorganized under a new charter, and is known as the Franklin Iron Company. In January, 1874, this company put their present furnace in blast.

IV.—COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Oxford was the only blast-furnace in Warren County up to 1846, Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt erecting two at Phillipsburg in 1847, and later erected a third furnace, now owned by the Andover Iron Company. In 1873 the Pequest Company erected a furnace in Oxford township, now owned by Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt; and in 1874 another was erected, at Hackettstown, now owned by Joseph Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia; so that there are in Warren County, at this time, seven blast-furnaces, having an annual capacity to produce as follows:

	Furnaces.	Tons.
The Andover Iron Company.....	3	56,000
The Oxford Iron Company.....	2	16,000
The Pequest Iron Company.....	1	10,000
The Warren Furnace Company.....	1	11,000
Total.....		87,000

And in Sussex County:

The Franklin Iron Company.....	1	21,000
The Musconetcong Iron Company in Stanhope 2		35,000
Total.....	10	143,000

This in a territory embracing about seven hundred, and fifty square miles, in what was a part of Morris County up to 1753. Nearly as much pig iron is now made yearly as was made in the whole Union in 1835, and at least twenty times as much as was made in the shape of pig iron by all the colonies in 1743, the period first alluded to.

There were several charcoal blast-furnaces erected in Sussex County between 1760 and 1844,—viz., the Andover, 1760; the Franklin, 1772; the Hamburg, 1834; the Wawayanda, 1836,—all of which have passed away, and forges at Squire's Point, Change-water, Imlaydale, Hughesville, and Greenwich, in Warren County, and at Andover, Stanhope, Waterloo, Sparta, and numerous other points in Sussex County, none of which are now operative. These in the early periods used pig iron, and later iron ore, making bars direct from the ores.

I should perhaps remark right here that a very large amount of iron ore (probably over fifty thousand tons yearly) is mined in Sussex and Warren Counties and shipped to Pennsylvania for smelting, besides a large amount of zinc ores, and at this time there is used by the Warren Foundry and other foundries and rolling-mills in the two counties over forty thousand tons of pig iron yearly.

In conclusion, the writer of this will state that in his short life he is witness to the fact that, with the

improved machinery brought into use in agriculture, on a farm of say two hundred acres the weight of iron and steel in use in 1838 was about ten to twelve hundred pounds, compared with about one and three-quarter tons at present, and from a consumption *per capita* per annum, in 1838, of about thirty-five pounds, it will reach, in the years 1880 and 1881, fully two hundred and twenty pounds, or an aggregate of five million five hundred thousand net tons! so that, whatever *modus operandi*, sort of locomotion or transportation or style or composition of architecture on sea or land we have had in the past, or may have in the future, we most certainly are now living in the iron and steel age.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUSSEX AND WARREN COUNTIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

I.—THE SITUATION IN 1861.

WERE it possible to recall the events of 1861 with the same vividness and reality with which they then struck the public mind, the present generation might form some conception of the stirring scenes enacted at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion,—scenes which only those who participated in them can fully appreciate. Unhappily for the distinctness of the impression, the vision has measurably faded away in the lapse of twenty years; so that our young people of to-day know these events only by tradition or by the dim light shed upon them in history. The outburst of patriotism known as the "great uprising" which followed the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, flowed like a mighty inundation into every State, county, village, and hamlet, and into all the avenues of business, trade, commerce, and social life. The country had been waiting in solemn and anxious pause for the results of secession in South Carolina, and to see what the seceded State would do with the little garrison in her harbor and with the flag of the Union which floated above its ramparts. The moment that flag was struck and that fort fired upon the shock of impending war thrilled the whole country. The pause was at an end: action was now needed; nor were the people long in deciding what to do. Troops were called for by the President of the United States, and forthwith flags were hoisted and recruiting-stations opened in every town, hamlet, and school-district; business marched to the sound of the life and drum, and the air was filled with strains of martial music. The whole North awoke to meet the call of the government in enlisting, equipping, and sending forward troops to decide the momentous question of union or secession by the arbitrament of arms.

New Jersey was not behind the other States of the North in responding to the call. Governor Olden, her executive, was patriotic and energetic. He was

greatly assisted in the selection of officers by a board of examiners composed of Adjt.-Gen. Stockton, Lieut. A. T. A. Torbert, and Gen. William Cook. Lieut. Torbert, who was at an early day assigned for duty at Trenton, rendered from the start most important service in organizing the first New Jersey regiments for the field. Governor Olden was also greatly assisted in the labors of his office by Capt. Charles P. Smith, James T. Sherman, formerly editor of the *State Gazette*, Barker Gummere, clerk in chancery, Col. Charles Scranton, Gen. N. X. Halsted, Hon. Joseph W. Allen, and others, all of whom labored untiringly and without compensation in behalf of the State.

The counties of Sussex and Warren, moved by the same patriotic impulse, began in season to co-operate with the other counties of the State in raising and sending forward their quotas of troops. When, in preparation for raising the first four regiments called for, twenty-four of the principal banks of the State pledged Governor Olden four hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars, Sussex Bank, at Newton, came forward with twenty thousand dollars and Farmers' Bank of Wantage with ten thousand dollars. Six days after President Lincoln's call for the first troops had been issued, Judson Kilpatrick, of Sussex,—a name now known to fame, but then a cadet lieutenant in the United States Military Academy at West Point,—addressed an urgent appeal to the Governor to be permitted to share with the troops of his State the dangers and honors of the field. From the beginning to the close of the war these counties bore a most honorable and patriotic part in the great service and sacrifice demanded of the American people to sustain the Union. The names of their soldiers are to be found on the rolls of a large number of regiments of this and other States. Such of those regiments as were most noticeable for the number of Sussex and Warren County men serving in their ranks will be here specially mentioned. It may be proper to remark that recruiting began in Newton and Belvidere immediately upon the issuing of the first call by the President for three months' men, on April 15, 1861. On the 18th,—only three days after the call,—Capt. Edward L. Campbell had raised a company in Belvidere, consisting of seven officers and fifty privates. On the 19th the company was raised to its full complement, and was taken by Capt. Campbell to Trenton, but the State authorities were not ready to muster them into the service. On the 18th of May, Capt. Campbell, with a portion of these men and other recruits, went into the Third Regiment, then organized and mustered into the United States service for three years.* In like manner, Capt. James G. Fitts

raised a company in Newton, which were not mustered, but, with their leader, became Company D of the Third Regiment. These were the earliest companies raised in Sussex and Warren Counties, and the earliest in the State raised expressly for the emergency, although there were some militia organizations, already existing, which were a little in advance of them in tendering their services.

The following extract from the historical address of Col. Charles Scranton, delivered at Belvidere, July 4, 1876, on the occasion of the centennial celebration, is pertinent in this connection :

"In 1861, when the plot of treason was laid which threatened the life of our beloved country, and the seat of government itself seemed in danger, a young man whom many of you knew, the private secretary of my deceased brother, was in Washington City, where he volunteered as a private in Col. Lane's company, and served until troops arrived from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, when he was honorably discharged, receiving the thanks of the President and Secretary of War Cameron. Capt. Joseph J. Henry was the first volunteer from Oxford, Warren Co., of this State, in the great civil war, as John McMurray and Thomas White were in the Revolutionary war, and, although afterwards entering the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, he was the first officer from New Jersey to fall in battle. The late war is so fresh in your memories that I shall only briefly refer to it. Sumter was fired on; its garrison taken prisoners. The call for men to arms was made by President Lincoln. You all know what the response was. Most of you remember the first meeting in your court-house, where I had the honor to preside; how Campbell, Kennedy, and others rallied round the old flag and quickly formed a company and moved for Trenton. Of the meeting at Phillipsburg, and how Nuttall, Sitgreaves, Schoonover, and others flocked to the standard; and again at Oxford, how the gallant McAllister, Henry, Warner, Brewster, and other good men and true, joined the phalanx; and again at Clinton, under the brave and gallant Taylor. As aide to the late lamented good Governor Charles S. Olden I attended four meetings in as many days, and we had our quota more than full before we had a place for the men to quarter. We were without uniforms, arms, or equipments. What memories cluster around those days of April and May, 1861, and all through the terrible war! And later, as further calls for troops came, how nobly did our county of Warren respond! You knew those noble, brave young men. I knew them by the thousand in the State. I loved them and cherish their memories. Thousands and thousands fell with their face to the foe! Henry, Brewster, Lawrence, Hilton, Hicks, Armstrong, and scores of other noble heroes from old Warren fell. I shrink from calling the roll of those honored dead. Our county furnished one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven men, besides those from her to other counties and States, of whom one hundred and seventy-six fell in battle or died of disease contracted in the army, or from inhuman treatment in prisons. Of these brave men who thus died some lie in our own cemeteries, some on the field where they fell, in graves unknown, and though no storied urn or animated bust or marble shaft or granite pile marks their last resting-place here on earth, yet their memories will live in story and history, and annually as their loved ones gather flowers to strew on their tombs, or beset them with their tears, will there grow an increasing love for their memories. Fellow-citizens, soldiers, survivors of the war for the Union, very many of whom it became my duty to give an outfit for the war, as I see you before me my heart warms in admiration of your gallantry, of your honored actions towards myself while you were in New Jersey camps. Before this audience I pronounce the fact that, in all the work performed by me in feeding, clothing, and paying New Jersey men who enlisted for the war, no one, so far as I can recollect, ever gave me one single cause for reproach. I place this also on record as a fact: no volunteer (save one crazy man) ever deserted the camp where I acted. Your subordination and gallantry, with the thousands from other counties and States, under the guidance of a wise providence directing the great mind of the immortal Lincoln and his coadjutors, has made this nation in truth free."

* Capt. De Witt Clinton Blair, of Belvidere, son of the Hon. John I. Blair, raised a full company. Immediately after the news was received of being on Sumter, in Warren County, and presented them, with himself at their head, at Trenton; but no further demand being made for more troops, himself and command, after staying a few days, returned home.

Nearly every man, however, enlisted subsequently, when calls were made for more troops. He went out in the Twenty-second New York Infantry as a private and served the time of his command.

A call was made on the ladies of New Jersey to raise ten thousand dollars to purchase ten thousand rubber blankets for the soldiers. The ladies of Warren did at least one-tenth of this patriotic work.

II.—FIRST REGIMENT, COMPANY D.

Company D of the First New Jersey Infantry was raised in Phillipsburg, Warren Co., and vicinity. The regiment of which it was a part was fully organized, equipped, and officered by May 18, 1861, and on the 21st was duly mustered into the United States service at Trenton for three years. It left for the seat of war, June 28, 1861, with a full complement of men, numbering, including officers and privates, ten hundred and thirty-four. By the latter part of 1863, Company D had become so thinned as not to be able to muster its requisite number of men, and its place was supplied, Jan. 30, 1864, by a full new company sent on from Trenton. Others, when their time expired, re-enlisted in the field, and those who did not and whose time had expired were mustered out of the service. Some of the men whose term of service did not expire with that of the regiment were assigned temporarily to duty with the Fourth and Fifteenth Regiments, but were subsequently consolidated as Companies A, B, and C of the First Battalion, and were mustered out with that organization at Hall's Hill, Va., June 29, 1865.

The regiment was commanded successively by Col. William R. Montgomery, promoted to brigadier-general May 17, 1861; Col. Alfred T. A. Torbert, promoted to brigadier-general of United States volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, to brevet major-general Sept. 9, 1864; and by Col. Mark W. Collett, transferred from the Third Regiment as lieutenant-colonel, and became colonel upon the promotion of Col. Torbert. Col. Collett was killed in action at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863. The regiment constituted one of the four regiments of the First Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers, and was attached to Gen. Runyon's division of reserve militia at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. It was subsequently organized with Kearney's brigade, Franklin's division; afterwards with the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, then with the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and at the close of the war was assigned to the Provisional Corps of the Army of the Potomac. It participated in all the principal battles of the war in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.*

Its original lieutenant-colonel was Robert McAllister, of Oxford Furnace, Warren Co. He raised a company upon the first call for three years' men, and reported at Trenton early in May, 1861, and on the 21st of that month was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment. He was subsequently (1862)

colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, and later received the honors of brevet rank as brigadier general for "gallant and distinguished services at Boynton Plank Road," and as major-general "for meritorious services during the war." He shared in the first battle of the war, and participated in the last. His remarkable coolness and intrepidity won the commendation of his superiors. He was mustered out June 6, 1865.

William Henry, Jr. (of Oxford), the lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, enlisted May 21, 1861, and was the first adjutant, dating from May 31, 1861. He was subsequently promoted successively to the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. He was wounded a number of times, reported killed at Second Bull Run, but came in the next day limping, and had the pleasure of reading his own obituary. This regiment (and the Second and Third) was mustered into service on the 21st of May; their time, consequently, expired May 21, 1864. Their long service had made them veterans, and they had arranged to return home on the expiration of their service, but this occurring in the midst of the thirty days' fights in the Wilderness, they were asked to remain and see the campaign ended, which they did, remaining in line of battle until June 4, 1864, and out of twenty-seven line-officers in this regiment, including Col. Henry, who were sound on the 21st of May, all but three were killed or wounded; and from over three hundred men engaged in the long fight but one hundred and sixty-one came back to Trenton with Col. Henry, he himself receiving the most serious wound of his life the last hour of the 4th of June.

III.—THE SECOND REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

The honors won by the famous "Second" are due in part to Sussex County, she furnishing not only some of its best fighting material, but some of its bravest commanders on "field and staff." Company B, representing Sussex County, was organized in May, 1861, and officered by Henry O. Ryerson, Captain; John T. Whitehead, First Lieutenant; Jacob H. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Ryerson, when promoted major, Jan. 20, 1862, was succeeded by John A. Wildrick. Maj. Ryerson became lieutenant-colonel of the Second, July 1, 1862, and subsequently was promoted to be colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment. Capt. Wildrick also received promotion and honors in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, becoming the lieutenant-colonel of that command Feb. 11, 1863. A roster of the Sussex County members of Company B will be found in another chapter. In this connection will be given a brief sketch of the regiment in which this company so faithfully served.

Along with the First, Third, and Fourth Regiments, the Second constituted the "First New Jersey Brigade." This command reached Washington June 29, 1861. It immediately entered upon the active duties of the campaign, and at the battle of Bull Run, amid all the panic and tumult, its members performed

* See roster of Company D, Second Regiment, in Chapter XV.

the work assigned them without a tremor of unsteadiness.

At Gaines' Mill, on June 27, 1862, where it was engaged at the most difficult and dangerous parts of the field, the officers and men alike bravely stood their ground amid a most galling fire from the enemy. At one time four companies (D, H, I, and K) of the Second were exposed to the full force of the rebel onset, but with serried ranks and without any support they fought till nightfall. The loss was fifteen killed, forty-eight wounded, and forty-one missing, among the number being Col. Tucker, killed, and Maj. Rycerson, wounded and taken prisoner.

In the fight at Manassas Junction, Aug. 27, 1862, the regiment did valiantly and suffered terribly, its loss being eight killed, thirty-nine wounded, thirty-one missing, and forty-five taken prisoners. Among the officers wounded was Capt. Wildrick, of Company B (Sussex County). Gen. Taylor fell in this engagement, shot through the leg.*

At Crampton's Gap (Sep. 14, 1862) the Second was in the line of battle, which "dashingly met and drove the enemy," carried the heights, and won a victory. But fifty-five of its brave members went down in this charge, although its heroism, and that of the brigade with which it fought, were recorded in "general orders" by the brigade commander, Col. A. T. A. Torbert, in which he said, "Your advance in line of battle under a galling artillery fire and final bayonet charge was a feat seldom if ever surpassed. The heights you took show plainly what determined and well-disciplined soldiers can do."

The Second Regiment, with its brigade, remained in Maryland until Oct. 2, 1862, when, after much toilsome marching, it encamped at Stafford Court-house. It there remained until it joined in the movement against Fredericksburg, in which it participated, and then went into winter quarters. In the ensuing campaigns of 1863—at Salem Church, where the regiment was in the skirmish-line; in the fighting about Chancellorsville, where it lost forty-nine in killed, wounded, and missing; its forced march to Gettysburg and engagement on the picket-line; and through the battles of the "Wilderness," in which its losses were heavy†—it fully sustained its previously-earned reputation for conspicuous bravery. In the charge to retake the "Galt House," Lieut.-Col. Wilbecke, of the Second, was killed.

Its time having expired on May 29, 1864, the regiment left the front and returned to Trenton for muster out. The regiment numbered on its return to New Jersey only three hundred and fifteen officers and enlisted men. It had left the State, in June, 1861, with a full complement of men,—ten hundred and forty-four strong. The major part of the survivors of the old Second were mustered out June 21, 1864; the re-

maining portion—those whose term of service did not expire with the regiment, and those who had re-enlisted in the field for "three years or the war"—were temporarily assigned to duty with the Fifteenth Regiment. Dec. 20, 1864, they were consolidated into what was known as Company A, Second Battalion, and so remained until the early part of 1865, when the Second Regiment was reorganized and fully completed by the forwarding of recruits, drafted men, etc. It was still in the First Brigade, but its history, until near the close of 1864, was that of the Fifteenth Regiment, with which it was merged, and with whose brave soldiers it fought on several hotly-contested fields. The battles in which it figured after its reorganization were Hatcher's Run, Fort Steedman, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville; then came the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the end of the war. On the 24th of May it began its march northward. It was mustered out July 11, 1865, at Hall's Hill, Va.; thence proceeded to Trenton, N. J., where it was disbanded.

IV.—THE THIRD REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Capt. James G. Fitts recruited a company in Newton, in April, 1861, under the call for three months' troops. Inside of one hour seventy-two of the men signed the roll on Newton Green. This was the first company raised in Sussex County for the war of the Rebellion. The three months' call being filled, the company was not mustered into the service. Most of these men, however, enlisted for three years in the company subsequently raised, organized, and known as Company D, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. There were in this company at its organization nine men from Warren, nine from Morris, five from Essex, one each from Orange and Hunterdon, two from Camden, and six from other points; the remainder were residents of Sussex County, and their names may be found in a succeeding chapter.

Company E, Capt. Edward L. Campbell, was raised in Warren County, part of them being three months' men, recruited by Capt. Campbell immediately after the first call of President Lincoln, but not then mustered into the service. The captain of this company, First Lieut. William P. Robeson, Jr., Second Lieut. Thomas P. Edwards, Com. Sergt. Nelson S. Easton (promoted to second lieutenant July 18, 1862), Corp. Nehemiah Tunis (promoted to first sergeant), Sergt. Abraham M. Salmon, and a number of privates, were from Belvidere.

The Third Regiment, of which these companies were a component part, was organized by May 18, 1861, and on the 4th of June was mustered into the service of the United States for three years. June 28, 1861, with a full complement of men, it left the State for the seat of war, and was one of the four regiments composing what was generally known as the "First Brigade New Jersey Volunteers." It was first attached to Gen. Runyon's division of reserves

* He died at Alexandria, four or five days after the fight, from the effects of the amputation of his wounded limb.

† Ninety-three killed, wounded, and missing.

(militia), then to the First Brigade (Kearney's) of Franklin's division, afterwards to the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, later to the Sixth Corps, and at the close of the war was assigned to what was known as the Provisional Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Company D participated in most of the engagements in which the regiment took part.* It was at Bull Run, "and aided materially in arresting the retreat of our forces on that fateful day." The Third Regiment was one of the first of the New Jersey commands to suffer loss from the bullets of the enemy; this was August 29th, near Cloud's Mills, when it was ambuscaded and lost six men, two of whom were killed. Eight companies of the Third were the first to reach and take possession of the rebel works at Manassas Junction. June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Farm, Va., it did some splendid fighting. "It was ordered into the woods to relieve Newton's brigade, which was sorely pressed by the enemy. At this point the woods, some four hundred yards in front of our line of battle, swarmed with rebels, who fought with the greatest desperation, handling their artillery especially in the most effective manner, and doing fearful execution on our ranks. The gallant Third, however, bravely stood its ground, opening a galling fire on the enemy, and remaining in the woods until the close of the action." Three times the rebels were driven from the woods, but as often rallied; and if success did not crown the issue of this fight, it was no fault of the "Jersey Brigade" nor any question of the valor of the Third. George W. Taylor, brigadier-general commanding the First Brigade, in his official report of this battle, says,—

"This was the first of my regiments engaged. . . . They were all this time under a galling fire, often a cross-fire, but maintained their ground until near sunset, when the whole line fell back. They had at this time expended (a large majority of the men) their last cartridge, sixty rounds to the man. . . . With their comrades falling around, they stood up like a wall of iron, losing over one-third of their number, and gave not an inch of ground until their ammunition was expended and the retrograde movement became general."

How valiant were the services of the Third in the

* The reports of the adjutant-general of the State of New Jersey show that this regiment took part in the following battles: In 1861, Bull Run and Munson's Hill. In 1862, West Point, Gaines' Farm, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg, all on Virginia soil, and Crampton's Pass and Antietam, in Maryland. The year 1863 opened with Fredericksburg (May 3), and followed with Salem Heights, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., Fairfield, Pa., Williamsport, Md., Funktown, Md., Rappahannock Station, Va., and Mine Run, Va. The engagements of 1864—Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania Court-house, North and South Anna River, Hanover Court-house, Topotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Webber Railroad, Sulker's Gap, Strasburg, Winchester, Charlestown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, New Market, Mount Jackson, Cedar Creek, and Middletown—were all in Virginia. In 1865, Hatcher's Run, Fort Stedman, capture of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farnville, and Lee's surrender (April 9), likewise all occurred in Virginia.

Wilderness campaign may be conceived from its severe losses, the figures showing twenty-one killed, one hundred and two wounded, and thirty-three missing, a total of one hundred and fifty-six, of which Company D sustained its full share.

From this time until the expiration of its term of service, in June, 1864, the regiment did not engage the enemy (excepting the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1 and 3, 1864), only in desultory fighting, skirmishing, etc., and on the 3d of June left the front *en route* for New Jersey. It arrived at Trenton on the 7th. The men who there re-enlisted, with those whose term was not expired, were transferred to the Fifteenth Regiment, but Dec. 17, 1864, they were consolidated into what was known as Company A, Third Battalion, and were mustered out with that organization, June 29, 1865.

V.—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This command, in which Sussex was represented by one full company (I), and Warren by Co. E, Capt. Henry E. Cooper, was raised in the summer of 1861. At the urgent request of the general government that the regiment be sent to the seat of war at once, seven companies were dispatched to Washington, September 19th, and on the 20th reported for duty at the capital. The other three companies early in October joined the regiment at that place. Early in December the regiment reported to Gen. Hooker, near Budd's Ferry, Md., and were brigaded, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New Jersey Regiments being designated the Third Brigade in his division, although popularly known in this State as the "Second New Jersey Brigade."

Its first important engagement was the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. The position of the enemy was one of great strength, with Fort Magruder in the centre, flanked on either side, as far as eye could reach, with a cordon of redoubts, and further strengthened by innumerable rifle-pits and a vast stretch of tangled abatis. Their cannon swept the whole undulating plain in front of the redoubts. "The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth were sent into a woods to the left of the road, in front of a line of field-works. The rain was falling in torrents, and the men stood half-leg deep in mire and water. Steadily advancing through the underbrush, the gallant regiments soon came upon the enemy's forces, and at once opened a vigorous fire. Here, for three hours, the conflict raged with desperate fury. The fire of the enemy was pitilessly destructive, and did not slacken for a moment. But the brave fellows into whose faces it was poured stood firmly and unflinchingly,—sometimes, indeed, pushed back a little space, but as surely hurling the rebels, bleeding and shattered, to their works. . . . At last the enemy, driven to desperation (and reinforced), rushed forward in overwhelming numbers, pouring a terrific fire into our whole line. Then, at last, that brave line wa-

vered. Their ammunition exhausted, their muskets rusted by the drenching rain, their ranks terribly thinned, exhausted by want of food and a difficult march, these heroes of the day, before this last overwhelming onset, fell slowly back. But not defeated. They held the enemy in check, frustrating every attempt to flank our position, and so saved the division, which but for this stubborn resistance would have been swept in disaster from the field." The rebel works were finally carried and victory was ours, but purchased at great cost of life in all the regiments engaged. The casualties of the Seventh were twenty-seven killed, eighty-six wounded, and ten missing, among the wounded being the commanding officer of the regiment, Lieut.-Col. Carman. In the official report of Maj. Francis Price, Jr. (who assumed command of the Seventh after Lieut.-Col. Carman was shot), he says, "All behaved gallantly, . . . but I cannot but notice the coolness and bravery of Capt. H. C. Bartlett (Company C), Capt. L. D. Sinnes (Company I), Capt. James M. Brown (Company K), Lieuts. Witherell (Company F), Thompson (Company A), Hart (Company E), and Harrison (Company C), Sergt. Crane (Company C), Sergt. Mallory (Company C), Acting Color-Sergt. Onslow (Company F), and Private John Taylor, who all displayed unflinching courage, coupled with remarkable coolness, under the heavy fire to which they were exposed." At Fair Oaks and White Oak Swamp the Seventh behaved as admirably as at Williamsburg. At Chancellorsville it captured five stand of colors and over three hundred prisoners. Louis R. Francine had now become colonel, and Francis Price, Jr., lieutenant-colonel, of the regiment.

Gettysburg occurred soon after, and in its tempest of battle-hail the Seventh lost one hundred and fourteen officers and men, Cols. Francine and Price being among those who received serious wounds.

At Spotsylvania Court-house the Seventh, with its brigade (now known as the Third Brigade of the Third Division), charged upon Ewell's corps with "a thundering cheer," surprising and overwhelming the rebels in their trenches, capturing thirty guns and three thousand prisoners. Capt. Crane, of the Seventh, with a squad of men, succeeded not only in capturing a gun, but in manning it and turning its fire on the enemy, who showed a disposition to advance. Capt. Evans lost his life while thus engaged.

Feb. 5, 1865, the Seventh again did valiant service in the line of battle at the Tucker House, near Hatcher's Run. All the regiments of McAllister's brigade (in which was the Seventh) nobly stood their ground, but two regiments of Gen. Smyth's division, stationed on their left, gave way, leaving a gap through which the enemy might pass, enabling them to assault our troops upon the flank and from the rear, and thus endanger the Federal position. McAllister, seeing the danger, directed the Seventh New Jersey,

near the left of his line, to form at a different angle, and in a position from which it could oblique its fire. The enemy, thus assailed by a terrible cross-fire, recoiled, but, after a short lull, massing his columns heavily, again dashed forward, only to be repulsed. Soon as the night closed in the rebel general Mahone, with his famous "fighting division," made a rush for the gap in our lines, but again the assailing columns were rolled back, and victory crowned the Union arms. In this engagement the New Jersey brigade kept at bay *three full rebel divisions*. In the official reports of the commanding general the Seventh was conspicuously mentioned for its part in this affair, as it was in many subsequent ones, until the close of the campaign, April 9th, when it was officially announced that Lee had surrendered.

In the spring of 1862, Company B was disbanded and its men transferred to the different companies of the regiment. About the same time an independent company, commanded by Capt. E. G. Sloat, was assigned to the Seventh, and became Company B. Those of the original members of the regiment who did not re-enlist were mustered out Oct. 7, 1864. The final discharge of the Seventh occurred June 4, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

The record of the Seventh is a brilliant one, and its history must occupy a prominent place in the annals of Hooker's division and of the Second and Third Corps, covering as it does nearly all the movements and battles of the Army of the Potomac.

VI.—THE NINTH REGIMENT.

In this command Warren and Sussex Counties were both honorably represented, the former by Company J, commanded, at the time of its muster into service, by Capt. Joseph J. Henry, of Oxford, who was not only the first volunteer from that township in the great civil war, but the first officer from the State of New Jersey to fall in battle; the latter county by nearly one-half of Company E.

This regiment was raised in the fall of 1861 as a twelve-company rifle corps; it remained at Camp Olden, Trenton, until the 4th of December, when it proceeded to Washington, and at once began an active participation in the movements and battles of the Virginia campaign. During the Burnside expedition, Col. Allen and Dr. Weller, the surgeon, were drowned at Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 15, 1862, but Lieut.-Col. Heckman, of Phillipsburg, Adjt. Zabriskie, and some others, being expert swimmers, escaped. Lieut.-Col. Heckman then assumed command of the regiment.

The first engagement was that of Roanoke Island, where at the outset Capt. J. J. Henry, of Company H, and Isaac V. D. Blackwell, of Company F, were killed, and Corp. John Loranee and Private John Bural, of Company K, were severely wounded. Private Austin Armstrong, of Company H (of Hope), was the first volunteer of the company (and it is

thought the first in the regiment); he was the second man shot in this engagement, a ball striking him in the forehead and killing him instantly. Few cases of greater individual bravery are recorded than that of Corp. Lorance, of Carpenter's Landing, N. J. (See Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion," p. 210.) For its bravery in this action the Ninth Regiment was ordered by Gen. Burnside to have the words "Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862," emblazoned on its banner.*

The regiment performed nobly in the battles of Newbern, Young's Cross-Roads, at Tarborough, Kinston, before Petersburg, and in all the achievements of the army in Virginia and North Carolina, in which it participated, fully sustained the honor of their State.

Col. Charles A. Heckman, of Warren County, was born in Easton, Pa., in 1822, served in the Mexican war, and in 1861 served for three months in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, then returned to Phillipsburg. Soon after, he was made major of the Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was promoted to colonel of the same, later to the rank of brigadier-general, and subsequently received a major-general's brevet. Gen. Heckman "became conspicuous as a soldier of the highest accomplishments. Insensible to fear, he was always at the head of his columns. His voice is singularly loud and sonorous, and in the noise of battle his commands pierced the tumult like the blast of a trumpet."

James Stewart, Jr., a native of Warren County (born in 1840), who finally became the colonel of the Ninth, was brevetted a brigadier-general before the close of the war. He went into service as first lieutenant of the Oxford company (H), and came home, at the close of the war, at the head of his regiment, with merited honors and a hearty welcome.

Dec. 24, 1862, a beautiful stand of colors costing seven hundred dollars, the gift of the New Jersey Legislature, was presented to the Ninth, the following resolutions, among others, passed by the Legislature, accompanying the gift:

"Resolved, That the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, by their patient endurance under privation and fatigue, and by their courage at the ever-to-be-remembered battles of Roanoke and Newbern (a courage evinced by the havoc made in their own unwavering columns better than by the reports of partial journals), have sustained the high reputation which, since the days of the Revolution, has belonged to the soldiers of New Jersey, and as evidence of our appreciation of that same of every manly virtue, 'patriotic devotion to country,' the Governor of the State is requested to have prepared and forwarded to said regiment a standard on which shall be inscribed these words: 'Presented by New Jersey to her Ninth Regiment, in remembrance of Roanoke and Newbern.'

"Resolved, That Col. Chas. A. Heckman, who so gallantly led his well-ordered men to the conflict, is requested, at the proper time, to report to the clerk of the House of Assembly the names of those who fell, killed or mortally wounded, on either of the said battle-fields; and that the clerk of the House is, by virtue of this resolution, ordered to enter their names, with the place where they fell, on the minutes of the Assembly

* Greeley, in his "American Conflict," erroneously gives to Hawkins' Zouaves the credit of the operations here performed by the Ninth.

of New Jersey, as men who have fallen in defense of the best government of the world," etc.

These colors, well worn and battle-scarred, were returned to the State authorities in October, 1864, accompanied by Color-Sergt. George Meyers (and one hundred and eight men of the Ninth whose term of service had expired), and a letter of transmittal to Governor Parker from James Stewart, Jr., colonel commanding, dated Carolina City, N. C., October 15th, in which he said,—

"Sir,—I herewith have the honor to forward to you for safe keeping in the archives of New Jersey the national and State colors of the Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. Three years ago they were intrusted to our hands. How well we have performed our trust our past record must show. In every engagement they have been with us, and, battle-worn and bullet-riddled as they are, we can proudly look upon them with the consciousness that not upon a single thread is there the least speck of dishonor or shame. . . . Understanding it to be your intention to furnish the regiment with new national and State emblems, we can only say we shall be gratified to receive them, and it shall ever be our utmost endeavor to preserve them as unscathed as are those we now place in your hands. I have the honor to remain, etc."

A few days later a new stand of colors was presented by the State.

The regiment was mustered out of service July 12, 1865. It had participated in forty-two battles and engagements. Eight officers offered their lives a sacrifice on the nation's altar, while twenty-three received wounds in battle. Sixty-one enlisted men were killed, and four hundred wounded. Forty-three men died from wounds, and one hundred from disease. The total loss of the Ninth from all causes was one thousand six hundred and forty-six. No fact could more strikingly exhibit the destructive nature of the campaigns in which the regiment participated than this, clearly authenticated by official reports.†

VII.—THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which contained many field- and line-officers as well as enlisted men from the counties of Sussex and Warren, was from the time it left the State for the front, in the summer of 1862, until the close of its service particularly noticeable for its bravery and patriotic gallantry. It was first engaged at Fredericksburg, and received the proud congratulations of its brave commander; again, at Chancellorsville, it shared in the honor of having saved the army in one of the most desperate struggles of the war. The heroic deeds of that day, performed by officers and privates alike, will never be fully told.‡ "They had repelled five fierce charges, mainly with the bayonet, had captured eight flags (all taken by the New Jersey troops), and taken many prisoners without losing any." Col. McAllister, Lieut.-Col.

† See sketch of the regiment in John Y. Foster's "New Jersey in the Rebellion."

‡ Sergeant Lauterman, of Company H, I considered one of the bravest men in the regiment. At Chancellorsville, after the two lines had been hotly engaged for some time, he went directly to the front and ascertained the enemy's position. His bravery was the coolest I ever witnessed. He was killed at Spottsylvania, May 12th.—*Report of Adj. Schooner.*

Moore, and Adj. Schoonover were among the last to leave the field, and at one time, fighting alone, were almost surrounded by the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Schoonover, in a letter written after the close of the war, says, "I think the regiment made one of its best fights at Chancellorsville, taking into consideration the mass of fugitives it met from the Eleventh Corps while going into position; its coolness deserves special mention." Gen. Hooker said, "It fought splendidly; officers and men alike deserve credit." Gen. Carr added his commendation of their brave conduct. From Col. McAllister's official report we learn that the regiment lost in this battle twenty killed and one hundred and fifteen wounded. Lieuts. Bloomfield and Kelly were among the killed.

At Gettysburg, as the Eleventh was about to fire its first volley, Col. McAllister fell, severely wounded in two places. Yet the regiment continued its fight with great steadiness, notwithstanding Capt. Kearney, Martin, Logan, and Ackerman were killed and nearly all the remaining officers were wounded, while the ranks had been terribly thinned by the fire of the enemy, its losses being twenty-four killed and one hundred and thirty wounded,—one hundred and fifty-four in all. In Adj. Schoonover's report of the battle he pays a high tribute to the bravery of the regiment, and especially mentions the gallantry of Capt. Lloyd, Lieuts. Buckley, Baldwin, and Corey, and Corp. Thomas Johnson, of Company I, who took the colors and advanced with them to the front after two color-bearers had been shot down. In the battles of the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, and in all future engagements it ably sustained its fighting reputation. June 15, 1875, it reached Trenton, N. J., and was disbanded.

Maj.-Gen. Robert McAllister, a Warren County man, was distinguished for his patriotic services. Leaving his home at Oxford Furnace, raising a company at the outbreak of the war, he was appointed and served as lieutenant-colonel of the First, and later as colonel of the Eleventh Regiment. As ranking colonel he commanded brigades in the Third and Second Corps, and was brevetted successively brigadier-general and major-general. "Not a soldier of the schools, he yet had what is better than all the knowledge of the books,—perfect and entire fearlessness, joined with the sturdiest tenacity of purpose; and these making him a leader, and so an inspiration to his followers, gave him success in the most desperate and exhausting straits, and secured him a place by common voice among the 'fighting generals' of the war, whose hearts, as well as their hands, were in the work to which they had been called. He was hardly less distinguished for the blamelessness of his life in camp and his conscientious devotion to his duties as a Christian." Capt. Cline, of the Eleventh, says, "He was a self-denying, laborious officer. And he knew no danger. There was no affectation in his fervid patriotism, no absorbing ambition for military renown in

his desire to meet the foe, but a quiet determination and an inflexible firmness which were not always seen. He was throughout a Christian officer."

COL. JOHN SCHOONOVER.

Simeon Schoonover, father of Col. John, born in 1807, resides at Bushkill, Pa., and has carried on plow- and wagon-manufacturing for many years. His mother was Sarah Heller, who was born in 1817.



John Schoonover

The children of Simeon and Sarah Schoonover are Anos, who was a captain in the Eleventh New Jersey Regiment in the late Rebellion; Elizabeth; Henry B., of Scranton, Iowa, who served as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania; Anna; Ellen; William R., a physician of Oswego, Ind.; Martha; Edward, of Bushkill, Pa.; and John John, subject of this sketch.

John Schoonover was born at Bushkill, Pa., Aug. 12, 1839. He obtained his education at the common school of his native place, and under the instruction of Rev. J. K. Davis, of Smithfield, Pa. At the age of sixteen he became a teacher, and for several years thereafter was engaged in teaching and preparing for college. Fired with patriotism for the welfare of his country, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he was among the first to show his courage and devotion to the Union cause under the first call for three months' men. We quote a sketch of his career in the army from Foster, found in his "History of New

Jersey and the Rebellion:" "John Schoonover joined the First New Jersey Regiment at its organization as a private, and served with the knapsack and musket for about a year, being subsequently made commissary-sergeant, in which position he remained until the Eleventh Regiment was raised, when he was made its adjutant, serving with marked credit in all the campaigns of the regiment prior to the battle of Gettysburg. He was especially recommended by Gen. Carr for gallant conduct in that battle, at which, Colonel McAllister being wounded, he assumed command of the regiment, which he retained until the 17th of September following.

"He was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in August, 1863, and served, most of the time in command, in all the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry in action before Petersburg, and also for meritorious conduct in the campaign ending in the surrender of Lee's army. He was three times wounded,—at Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor.

"Col. Schoonover was, under all circumstances, a courageous and efficient soldier and commander, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, not only for his soldierly qualities, but for his exalted character and genuine worth as a man."

Chaplain Cline says of Col. Schoonover, "He ever showed himself to be a man of rare excellence, of great firmness and energy, of a dauntless courage which never calculated danger when a duty was to be performed, a high sense of right, and unflinching adherence to its obligations, with intellectual endowments of a superior order, and social qualities which won the affection and admiration of all his associates. Kind-hearted to his command, never exacting from them any unnecessary work, and always ready to do everything in his power for their comfort and happiness, he was universally beloved and honored, and there was scarcely one who would not have given his life, if needs be, to save his. Brave himself and ever in the front of the battle, he took *them* there; and in camp his regiment was in the highest state of discipline and order."

CHAPTER XIV.

SUSSEX AND WARREN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION (Continued).

I.—FIFTEENTH INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

This regiment was recruited in the northern part of the State, and had in its composition three companies from Sussex and two from Warren County, the remaining half of the organization being from the adjoining counties of Hunterdon, Morris, and Somerset. The regiment was rendezvoused at Flemington, N. J., during the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service on the 25th of August, under

command of Col. Samuel Fowler. The other regimental officers were: Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward L. Campbell;* Major, James M. Brown; Adjutant, William P. Seymour; Quartermaster, Lowe Emerson; Surgeon, Redford Sharp; Assistant Surgeons, George R. Sullivan and George Trumppore. The names of the commissioned officers and enlisted men composing the companies from Warren and Sussex may be seen on a succeeding page.

August 27th the regiment, nine hundred and twenty-five strong, left its camp at Flemington for the front. On its arrival at the capital it was marched to Tenallytown, and there at once placed on fatigue duty in the building of roads and erection of defenses; among which latter was the construction of the formidable work named "Fort Kearney," in honor of that brave and dashing New Jersey general, who gave his life on the field of Chantilly at almost the precise time when the men of the Fifteenth commenced their work on the fortification.

The regiment moved from Tenallytown on the 30th of September to join the victorious Army of the Potomac on the battle-field of Antietam, and, by special request of the corps, division, and brigade commanders, was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps,—the already veteran "First New Jersey Brigade." From this time forward to the close of the war its history is that of the famous Sixth Corps.

Its official fighting record, as made up by the adjutant-general of the State, is as follows: Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Franklin's Crossing, Va., June 6 to 14, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Fairfield, Pa., July 5, 1863; Funktown, Md., July 10, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 12, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spotsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; North and South Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864; Hanover Court-house, Va., May 29, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 11, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 22, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., June 23, 1864; Snickers'

* Lieut.-Col. Campbell, who was already in the field with the Army of the Potomac, did not join the Fifteenth until the 1st of October, when the regiment was on its march to the Sixth Corps in Maryland. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was made colonel by brevet Oct. 19, 1864, brevet brigadier-general April 9, 1865, and promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment May 29, 1865. In Maryland, upon the illness of Col. Fowler, he took command of the Third Regiment, which position he held during most of the time it was in the service, leading it in nearly every great battle in which it participated. One who served with the regiment says, "If the Fifteenth ever performed any efficient service for the country, or by its conduct reflected any honor upon New Jersey, it was due more to Edward L. Campbell than to any other man. His bravery, integrity, capacity, and diligence stamped the regiment with a character whose value was known in many critical junctures and hard-fought battles."

Gap, Va., July 18, 1864; Strasburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 21 and 22, 1864; New Market, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; Cedar Creek and Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Farnville, Va., April 7, 1865; Appomattox (Lee's surrender), April 9, 1865.

The regiment received its baptism of fire at the great battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. During the greater part of that bloody day the Fifteenth was posted along the line of the railroad, keeping up a steady fire and making occasional charges, but with light loss. At about four o'clock the Jersey brigade made a more determined attempt on the position in its immediate front, but was forced back with a greater loss than it had before sustained, many being taken prisoners, among whom were a number of men of the Fifteenth. This charge was the last of the regiment's fighting for the day. Its total loss at Fredericksburg was about thirty, of whom very few were killed outright. Michael Mulvey (Company G) was the first man of the regiment killed. The next morning the regiment was relieved at the front by the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment. The Fifteenth went into camp at White Oak Church, and there passed the dreary winter. The next spring, with the army under command of Gen. Hooker, the Fifteenth crossed the Rappahannock, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville. Of the part taken by the Fifteenth in the battle of Salem Heights, May 3d and 4th, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, commanding the regiment, in his report (dated May 11th), says,—

"My command broke camp at White Oak Church, Va., on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 28th, and marched to the bank of the Rappahannock, near Franklin's Crossing, where it bivouacked until towards morning, when it was moved to the river and crossed in boats just before daylight on the morning of the 29th, taking up a position on the south bank. Remained there until the morning of the 3d of May, when I was ordered to the front at about daybreak, and was assigned a position in support of a battery on the extreme left which was hotly engaging the enemy. Remained upon this duty, taking up various positions, and part of the time exposed to a severe scattering flank fire from the enemy's line of skirmishers, until the enemy was driven from his position on the heights above Fredericksburg and the line on the left was ordered to retire towards that place, when I was left in the rear as a support to our retiring skirmishers. Everything was brought from the field without difficulty. . . . Arriving some distance out of the city, on the plank-road, I learned that the enemy was making a stout resistance in front, and that the First

Brigade was about to engage him. Marching as rapidly as practicable, I arrived at the front at about five o'clock P.M., and, without halting, was immediately ordered by the general commanding the corps to engage the enemy on the right of the road, in a thick wood in which they had taken a position and effectually resisted any attempt to dislodge him. My command advanced about one hundred yards through a dense, and in places impassable, undergrowth, to within about thirty yards of the enemy's position, where it engaged at least four of his regiments, with, as I am convinced, a terrible effect, but without driving him from his well-chosen position. Just at dark, my ammunition being entirely exhausted and the enemy's fire destructive, I retired in good order, the enemy showing no disposition to follow. I have the satisfaction of saying for my command that not a man left the line of battle except the wounded, and when the rolls were called, immediately upon arriving in the open field, every man was present or properly accounted for except those who were killed, wounded, or missing in action, the latter being but five, and all probably killed or wounded. My wounded were all brought off during or after the action, except possibly the five mentioned above, not found on account of the dense undergrowth of bushes.

"On Sunday night (May 31) my command bivouacked upon the battle-field. During the engagement of Monday I was assigned to various positions, a part of the time in support of batteries. When at night the artillery was ordered towards the river, I was ordered to follow it. Recrossed the river just before daylight in the morning, and went into camp on the north bank. On Friday, the 8th inst., marched to my present place of encampment. I would respectfully call attention to the conduct of *Lieut.-Col. Campbell*. He was seen in the thickest of the fight, and repeatedly he went to the front alone, trying to get not only his own men, but those of other regiments, to follow. I am much indebted to our chaplain [*Haines*] for his services in transmitting orders, and attending to the wounded. All my officers behaved well, especially when taking into consideration that it was their first engagement."

After a few weeks of quiet the Fifteenth, with the army of Gen. Hooker, pressed northward by forced marches, arriving in the afternoon of July 21 at Gettysburg, where the great battle was already in progress. At about a half-hour before sunset the brigade was moved to the front, to hold a position from which Sickles' corps had been compelled to retire. But no further assault was made that evening. Through all the carnage of the following day, including the tremendous charge of Pickett's Confederate corps, the Fifteenth, with its brigade, stood constantly in line, ready for work, but was not ordered in. Upon the retreat of the Confederate legions, on the 5th, the Fifteenth took part in the pursuit and in minor engagements at Fairfield, Pa., and Funkstown, Md., and

crossed the river into Virginia with the main body of the army. During the remainder of the year it participated in the various movements of the Sixth Corps, and in December, 1863, went into winter quarters near Bandy Station, Va.

In the spring of 1864 opened the bloody campaign of the "Wilderness." Lieut.-Gen. Grant was now in command of the armies. In this campaign the Fifteenth saw its most desperate fighting, and sustained the severest losses experienced during its term of service. May 5th it was slightly engaged, suffering some losses, as also on the 6th and 7th. On the 8th the Jersey brigade was sent to the assistance of Gen. Warren, whose corps had met with a check. "After some manoeuvring the Fifteenth, with the Third (as a skirmish-line), was selected to make an assault on the enemy and develop his position and strength. No charge was ever more gallantly delivered. With two armies looking on, it advanced across an open field; when within about three hundred yards of the front of the wood in which the enemy was posted it fixed bayonets, and with a line of glittering steel as steady as on dress-parade dashed up to the rebel position, to find them strongly entrenched and in full force. As far as rifle-shot could reach, upon each flank they opened upon the devoted little band. Notwithstanding the deadly fire, it drove the enemy out of the work in its front, captured two prisoners, and, to save annihilation, was ordered by its commander to retire. One hundred and one of its brave officers and men were left upon the field, killed or wounded. It may be doubted if a more perilous forlorn hope was ever more daringly executed."

The following day the regiment (with the First) was detached to turn the right flank of the enemy and gain possession of a cross-roads. The next morning they drove the rebel skirmish-line before them for about a mile, and struck the right of the enemy's line, strongly entrenched on the top of a hill, which position was afterwards known as the "bloody angle." The two regiments attacked vigorously, but were forced back. Later, reinforced by two more regiments, they again attacked, but could not dislodge the enemy, although they held their own position. On the 12th occurred one of the most stubbornly-contested struggles of the war. It was for the possession of the "bloody angle." In the attack the Fifteenth was on the extreme right of the front line. It charged with fixed bayonets and carried the work, capturing a stand of colors and all the rebels who did not fall or run. "It was the only regiment of the Sixth Corps which got inside the enemy's fortifications that day." But this desperate charge was at fearful cost: one hundred and fifty men of the regiment were swept away in a half hour; more than half the rank and file and seven of the most valued officers fell, killed or wounded, inside or near the hostile works. Out of four hundred and twenty-nine men and four-

teen line-officers who crossed the Rapidan on the 4th, only one hundred and twenty-two men and four officers remained.*

The losses in the Warren and Sussex companies of the Fifteenth during the eleven days succeeding the crossing of the Rapidan, to the close of its fighting in the neighborhood of Spottsylvania Court-house, May 4 to 15, 1864, are given as follows:

COMPANY A.

Capt. C. A. Shiner, Lieut. George C. Justice, Sergt. Paul Kuhl, killed; Sergt. William B. Dungan, wounded; Sergt. Lucien A. Voorhees, killed; Corp. John F. Servis, wounded; Corp. Jonathan P. Collins, killed; Corp. Joseph Rankle, wounded.

Privates.

David Allgard, missing; David Anthony, Jacob Appar, killed; William B. Bryan, Jacob Bryan, John Butler, John Burns, wounded; Jacob Beane, wounded and missing; John Bogan, killed; George S. Beaver, wounded; Andrew Closson, Isaac Dayton, Joseph Dawes, John Evans, missing; Joseph Everitt, killed; William Golick, wounded; George P. Henderson, killed; Lewis Higgins, missing; William L. Higgins, wounded; Silas Hockenberry, killed; Lemuel Hockenberry, wounded; Moses Housel, missing; John W. Henry, wounded and missing; Herman Hembold, killed; Garret Hogan, missing; Henry P. Johnson, John Moser, Van Meter P. Hammet, George Kessler, wounded; Cornelius I. Nevius, William N. Peer, killed; James C. Palmer, John Rouch, Robert Sorter, Joseph Sullivan, wounded; Henry C. Smith, Charles Scherer, killed; Charles E. Smiley, Theodore Stamets, wounded; John Staats, missing; Abram Trauger, Peter I. Teubroek, wounded.

COMPANY B.

Capt. J. S. McDaniels, wounded; Sergt. E. B. Nicholas, wounded in thigh; Sergt. Samuel B. Dandy, wounded in leg; Sergt. C. W. Beegle, Corp. D. Sharp, wounded; Corp. John L. Young, killed.

Privates.

John H. Allen, wounded in hand; James D. Baylor, killed; W. K. Barker, wounded; T. H. Barker, missing; F. M. Beegle, wounded; George Billy, wounded dangerously; H. H. Carr, Thos. Dougherty, wounded; James Egbert, missing; Frank S. Fernald, killed; H. J. V. Heed, A. G. King, wounded; Charles Hand, wounded in knee; William Lippincott, wounded in leg; Thomas Mitchell, wounded in hand; John Mott, wounded; Jared P. Minton, missing; John O. Martin, killed; William Scheuck, wounded in hand; Clinton Swick, wounded in knee; A. R. Skinner, wounded; William Silder, killed; John Sherer, Patrick Timmons, wounded; Charles K. Vought, Geo. Vessler, killed; O. W. Vessler, wounded and missing; S. S. Van Ness, wounded; George Welter, killed; John A. Wilson, wounded.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Lewis Van Baren, wounded and missing; Lieut. William W. Van Voy, Sergt. John Van Houten, killed; Sergt. Israel D. Linn, wounded; Corp. William Trelease, wounded and missing; Corp. Mantel Johnson, wounded; Corp. John A. Cliff, missing; Color-Sergt. Samuel Rutaden, killed.

Privates.

Alfred M. Armstrong, wounded; William Bailey, William D. Briggs, missing; Samuel D. Doty, Lewis L. Davis, wounded; Edgar A. Farwell, John Guy, killed; Charles H. Guerin, Dennis McFron, George Hull, wounded; Jeremiah Haycock, Andrew J. Jennings, killed; Moses Laramie, missing; John Miller, Edwin C. Reger, John Ratau, killed; Lewis Turner, Silas Trowbridge, wounded.

COMPANY D.

Capt. James Walker, killed; Sergt. William Doland, wounded in arm; Corp. Sanford Simmons, wounded seriously; Corp. Peter Gaudermann, wounded; Corp. Wilbur F. Harris, Corp. George Dennis, killed; Corp. James H. Terwilliger, missing.

* From a "Historical Sketch of the Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers," by a member of the regiment.

Privates.

Wesley M. Ayres, mis-ing; John Bowman, wounded slightly; Albert L. Garner, wounded; Leonard Decker, killed; William C. Bickerson, mis-ing; Alpheus Decker, John Emery, wounded; Martin Fredericks, killed; Lorenzo D. Fulford, mis-ing; George T. Fallon, Patrick Hughes, killed; John Hopkins, Stephen Hankins, Abm. Hendershot, David Hendershot, John Hubbard, wounded; Alfred B. Jackson, Abraham Johnson, missing; Bernard Johnson, wounded and mis-ing; Wilson T. Lubar, Austin Meeker, wounded; John Moran, killed; James Mangun, mis-ing; Patrick Mullen, killed; John M. Ninton, mis-ing; Joseph E. Rogers, William Stuart, George W. Strapps, Jacob South, wounded; Isaac Sharp, William S. Wooster, mis-ing; William A. Ward, killed.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Ellis Hamilton, Lieut. James W. Penrose, Sergt. Enoch G. Budd, Sergt. Phineas K. Skellenger, Sergt. Lewis H. Salmon, Corp. Alonzo Heddin, Corp. Joseph K. Crater, Corp. Charles L. Milligan, Corp. W. H. K. Emmons, Corp. Peter J. Sutton, wounded.

Privates.

Joseph Anthony, Henry H. Berry, wounded; Charles Covert, George D. Foulds, killed; Isiah Fritchly, James M. Ingle, Abraham Jacobson, David C. Lantz, Wildfield Lake, James Lattoret (Lafonrette), Andrew J. Ojdyke, Frank H. O'Sell, wounded; Jacob A. Beckwell, killed; Andrew F. Salmon, Lawrence H. Wise, wounded; Elias Wil-Shamson, killed.

COMPANY G.

Lieut. Henry M. Fowler, wounded and mis-ing; Sergt. William E. Trimmer, killed; Sergt. Jacob J. Lair, wounded; Sergt. William M. Thompson, killed; Sergt. Jacob F. Thatcher, Corp. John Bockock, wounded; Corp. John Garren, mis-ing.

Privates.

William Ashcroft, Nathan Culver, wounded; George Haney, Cornelius King, mis-ing; James C. Myers, wounded; Simon G. Pedrick, mis-ing; John Redinger, wounded; John M. Smith, Levi Stall, killed; William H. Wyckoff, George D. Wagener, wounded.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. John B. Lunger, killed; Sergt. James Donnelly, wounded; Corp. James O. Dufford, Corp. Albert H. Greely, killed, Corp. John Mowder, Corp. William G. Bailey, wounded.

Privates.

Wm. E. Archer, killed; William Black, wounded, neck; Wm. J. Bodine, William S. Cencos, killed; William Crosbyley, Garner H. Dercner, wounded; Isaac K. Deremer, mis-ing; George Duffold, wounded; Jacob D. Garretson, killed; David Hoffman, wounded; William Howard, mis-ing; Edward E. Kitchell, wounded; Jacob L. Lunger, wounded, hand; James Murphy, killed; Isaac Medick, wounded, arm off; Abraham Rush, William Seguire, John Shack, wounded; Joseph B. Steele, killed; Samuel Trimmer, wounded, hand; Simon W. Van Horn, wounded.

COMPANY I.

Sergt. James E. Cole, wounded and mis-ing; Sergt. Charles C. Simpson, Corp. John K. Fretz, Corp. William Weed, killed; Corp. William H. Case, mis-ing.

Privates.

Nicholas V. Bennett, wounded; Edward Durles, killed; John Drake, wounded; Amundis Drake, wounded, breast; Nathan Enle, wounded in seven places; Moses Fenner, mis-ing; John Gunderman, killed; Austin Gunderman, wounded, leg; Henry I. Hendershot, wounded; Nelson S. Hardick, wounded, slight; John A. Hunterdon, wounded; David Moore, killed (wounded and mis-ing); Henry Martin, Elijah Pelton, wounded; William N. Pudget, mis-ing; John D. Pudget, wounded; Ira M. Stuart, wounded, hand; Ephraim Shay, wounded; Alfred J. Taylor, wounded and mis-ing.

COMPANY K.

Sergt. Martin C. Van Gilder, Sergt. James W. Mullery, Corp. Peter Smith, Corp. James Cassidy, wounded.

Privates.

Isaac Byram, wounded, head; Monmouth Boyd, wounded, arm and side; Chilton Brown, wounded; Seaman Conklin, mis-ing; John Card, Jr., wounded; Daniel I. Cockenhill, William Flanagan, Benjamin

M. Hough, mis-ing; Morleed W. Holly, wounded, arm; Lewis L. Kent, killed; James Lucy, mis-ing; Sidney S. Monks, killed; Jesse Mullery, wounded, dangerously; Bowdoin Mibbhaugh, Isaac Paddock, wounded; Frederick Van Riper, wounded, hip.

Capt. Hamilton and many others in the above list reported as "wounded" subsequently died of their injuries.

Moving southward in the flank movement to Petersburg, the regiment became engaged at the North and South Anna Rivers, at Hanover Court-house, at Tolopotomy, and at Cold Harbor. On the last-named field it suffered a loss of twenty-five. "In the charge," says Foster, "the Fifteenth and Tenth Regiments reached a position on a hillock, which they held when the line was broken on either side of them, and which they began to intrench upon at sundown. On this little hillock they remained for the greater part of the next ten days, and from it many never came alive. The firing from the enemy was almost constant, and whenever a man raised his head above the surface he was almost certain to be struck. . . . The dust, the great heat, the confined space, and the dead bodies buried just under the surface soon rendered the place most offensive. Day after day passed, line after line of works was constructed, the number of dead and wounded increased, but still the regiment was not taken from this horrible place till, on the night of the 12th [June], it marched for James River."

In the subsequent campaign in the Shenandoah valley the Fifteenth took conspicuous part and fully sustained its reputation. It fought at Strasburg and at Winchester, losing seventy men in the two engagements. At Opequan it lost about fifty men, killed and wounded. On the 21st of August it lost seventeen more. It behaved gallantly at Fisher's Hill on the 22d, and took part in the pursuit of the flying enemy to Staunton.

October 19th, at Cedar Creek,—the famous battlefield to which Sheridan rode "from Winchester, twenty miles away,"—after parts of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps had been surprised and routed, "the Sixth Corps moved rapidly by a flank across the track of their advance, and the Jersey brigade occupied the most advanced and difficult position, holding it firmly under severe fire." In this action all the color-guard except three were slain. Col. Campbell was wounded, and Maj. Lambert Boeman (previously of the Fifteenth, but then in command of the Tenth New Jersey) was killed. Corp. Mowder fell dead, and the rebels seized the State colors from his stiffening hand. This, the only flag the regiment ever lost, was retaken that night, and returned next day to the Fifteenth. This was the last fight of the Fifteenth in the Shenandoah valley. In December it rejoined, with its corps, the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg. It was never again heavily engaged, though a participant in the final assault of April 2, 1865. Upon the surrender of Lee the Fif-

teenth was sent to Danville, Va., from whence, after five or six weeks' bivouac, it was, in the latter part of May, transported to Trenton, N. J., where it was disbanded, and the surviving members (eighteen officers and three hundred and ninety-eight enlisted men) returned to their homes.*

The number of deaths which occurred in the regiment during its term of service was: From disease, ninety-nine; from wounds, two hundred and forty-seven; in rebel prisons, fifteen; total, three hundred and sixty-one.

On Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1880, the sixteenth anniversary of the battle of Cedar Creek, in which the Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry Regiment had a proud participation, was celebrated at Hackettstown, Warren Co., and for the first time its members met together since they had been mustered out of service. It was a memorable occasion,—one of the most pleasant social reunions that has ever been witnessed in this part of the State. Among the several hundred veterans present were Gen. (late Lieut.-Col.) Edward L. Campbell, Maj. E. W. Davis, Chaplain A. A. Haines, Adjt. Edmund D. Halsey, Capt. James S. McDanolds, Capt. James Penrose, Capt. Lewis Van Blarcom (who lost a leg at Spottsylvania), Sergt. Larson, and Corp. Jacob Stutz, of Company F, who each captured at Spottsylvania a Confederate flag. Chaplain Haines, of Hamburg, this county, was appointed historian and requested to prepare a complete history of the regiment. A permanent organization was effected, with the following officers: President, Gen. E. L. Campbell; Secretary, Adjt. E. D. Halsey; Treasurer, Chaplain A. A. Haines. A few prefatory sentences from the address delivered on this occasion by the latter are presented:

"COMRADES,—After fifteen years we meet again! How impressive are the circumstances which call us together! We who gather to-day, the survivors of that noble regiment that eighteen years ago New Jersey sent forth to the battle-field, are but a little band. In war and in peace has death been making inroads upon our ranks, and the brave and the noble have been leaving us. Yet what band of men are bound together by more hallowed associations? Tender and strong are the ties that link us. Words fail, and tongues of mortals cannot speak of the emotions that come from our full hearts and choke our utterance and blind our eyes, as we clasp hands once more and listen to well-remembered voices. We have passed through more than the mere baptism of blood. In thirty-six battles have bullets and shells been hurled in deadly fire upon our battalions. In thirty-six battles have we seen our comrades pour out their precious blood for the land they loved, and often from

our own wounds have the red drops fallen on the Virginia soil. Few regiments ever suffered so heavy losses in actual killed and disabled on the field of battle. We never turned our backs on the foe; and, when other regiments might break, though torn and bleeding, we never yielded a position we were sent to hold."

II.—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-seventh New Jersey Infantry Regiment was raised in Morris and Sussex Counties, the latter furnishing as full companies those bearing the letters A, D, H, and K, and one-third or more of companies E and F, being fully the one-half the regiment. It rendezvoused at "Camp Frelinghuysen," Newark, and was mustered in Sept. 3, 1862, for nine months' service. The full strength of the command was one thousand and eighty-eight members, embraced in eleven companies. Its "officers and men, alike in physical strength and robust capacities of endurance, were equal to any in the service."

It left the State for the field Oct. 9, 1862, being at that time officered as follows: Colonel, George W. Mindil; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edwin S. Babcock; Major, Augustus D. Blanchet; Adjutant, William H. Lambert; Quartermaster, James B. Titman; Surgeon, John B. Richmond, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Stiger, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. John Faulk. Its companies were at the same time commanded by Capt. Charles F. Fernald (A), John T. Alexander (B), David S. Allen (C), Thomas Anderson (D), George W. Crane (E), Daniel Bailey (F), James Plant (G), Samuel Dennis (H), Alfred H. Condit (I), Edward S. Baldwin (K), and Henry F. Willis (L).

It arrived in Washington October 11th, and on the 29th of that month crossed into Virginia, going into camp near Alexandria. December 10th it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

On the 12th of December it crossed the Rappahannock, and was for the first time exposed to the fire of the enemy. Although not brought into close conflict, the regiment was sufficiently exposed to test the bravery and trustworthiness of its officers and men.

In February, 1863, the Twenty-seventh proceeded to Newport News *via* Aquia Creek, and there went into camp, establishing it in city style with eleven streets, each graded and guttered and bordered by sidewalks. Although but the temporary home of the regiment, it was the comment of all visitors and the pride of its members.

March 19, 1863, the regiment broke camp, and at the landing disembarked on the steamer "John A. Warner" for Baltimore; thence it moved by rail to Parkersburg, W. Va., and by steamer to Cincinnati, Ohio, where it was reviewed by Gen. Burnside, who had been assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio. The Twenty-seventh then proceeded to Lexington, and was the first Eastern regiment to

* Officers and enlisted men originally mustered.....	947
Officers and enlisted men subsequently gained.....	924
<hr/>	
Total strength of the regiment.....	1871
Officers and enlisted men mustered out May, 1865.....	416
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A loss, during its term of service, of.....	1455

move into Central Kentucky in aid of our cavalry, who, weak in numbers, were heroically struggling against the advancing forces of the enemy. The remainder of March and the fore-part of April were spent in marches and in support of the Union cavalry in their operations in the vicinity of Heckman's Bridge, Stanford, etc. At Stanford the Twenty-seventh was joined by the regiments with which it was brigaded in Virginia. This infantry force moved, on the evening of April 26, 1863, to Somerset, Ky., there joining a cavalry expedition which, under command of Col. Wolford, was sent out to repel the rebel marauders from the southern counties of the State. Returning from this, the object accomplished, the regiment met with a sad calamity in crossing the Cumberland River, near Somerset, Ky., on the 6th of May. "As the flat containing almost the last detachment of the Twenty-seventh—some fifty men—had reached the middle of the stream, the men who were pulling it across suddenly and unaccountably loosened their hold of the rope, and the boat, swinging around broadside to the current, drifted rapidly down the stream towards the lower rope, by which the artillery were crossing. . . . As they neared it a number of the men leaped up suddenly to grasp it; the sudden rush to the one side and the abrupt check to the progress of the flat caused it to dip, fill with water, and precipitate the men headlong into the river. . . . A few managed to reach the shore, . . . but the gallant and veteran officer Capt. Alexander, with thirty-two men, was carried to the bottom and drowned." . . . Of those who perished, three were from Walpack and one from Stillwater, Sussex Co.

The term of service of the Twenty-seventh expired June 3, 1863, but it continued in the field until the 15th,* when it took up its homeward march, and was mustered out of service at Newark, N. J., July 2, 1863.

CHAPTER XV.

SUSSEX AND WARREN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION (Continued).

I.—THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two companies of the Harris Light (Second New York) Cavalry were raised by Gen. (then Lieut.-Col.) Judson Kilpatrick almost exclusively in Sussex County. The larger part of Company A was recruited by Lieut. George V. Griggs, of Newton. This company was filled up to the required number after reaching New York by a few enlistments in the city and several recruits from the vicinity of Orange,

N. J. Company B was raised to the full standard before leaving Newton. Henry Grinton took an active part in raising this company, and was made its first lieutenant. Edwin F. Cooke, son of Rev. Sylvester Cooke, of the Clove Presbyterian Church, was selected by Gen. Kilpatrick to be captain of Company B.

The men were enrolled at the Cochran House, in Newton, on the morning of Aug. 5, 1861, and left for New York on the afternoon train under charge of Kilpatrick. A large crowd of people assembled at the depot to bid them farewell, but few, if any, realized the important part they were to play in the great war, and that, however brilliant their services might be, New York, and not New Jersey, would receive the credit.

Upon arriving in New York the men were quartered at the Westchester House for the night, and the next morning were duly mustered into the United States service for three years or during the war. Lieut. Griggs returned to Sussex to gather more recruits, Capt. Cooke to settle his affairs at home, and the men were sent, August 9th, to form a camp of instruction at Searsdale, under Capt. A. N. Duffie, who had been appointed to Company A, and who had previously seen service in the French army. A young Englishman by the name of George Tall reported for duty as second lieutenant, and was assigned to Company B. Lieut. Griggs also reported at the camp with a sufficient number of men to fill his company. Two companies from Connecticut, under charge of Capt. W. H. Mallory, joined the camp, and others followed in quick succession. Late in August the "Sussex squadron" (as it was always called) and the Connecticut squadron were taken by Kilpatrick to Washington, where, east of the Capitol, he established a camp, which he called "Camp Sussex." Here the regiment rapidly filled up, and was fully organized, with J. Mansfield Davies as colonel, Kilpatrick as lieutenant-colonel, and Henry E. Davies, Jr., as major. Companies A and B were detailed to accompany the brigade of Col. E. D. Baker, the white-haired senator, to Poolesville, Md., where they witnessed, but did not participate in, the battle of Ball's Bluff. It was these men who, leaving their horses on the Maryland side, went over in the miserable mud-sews and brought away the body of the noble old patriot, and all night long busied themselves in bringing off the wounded. Capt. Cooke also spent the night in ministering to the wounded, and was highly praised for his humanity.

Gen. Baker had won the hearts of the Sussex squadron by a characteristic act of generosity. Learning that no paymaster had been sent to these men, he rode into their camp one day shortly before his death and, through Capt. Duffie and Cooke, distributed to them, as a loan, several hundred dollars of his own money.

After the Ball's Bluff battle the two companies were returned to the regiment, which had been as-

* On arriving at Cincinnati, June 17th, information was received of the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee. The regiment then tendered its services to the President of the United States to assist in repelling the proposed rebel movement, and they were accepted. It remained in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and Harrisburg for ten days, and until the danger had passed. It then continued its homeward journey.

signed to the division of Gen. Irwin McDowell, and had gone into winter camp across the Potomac, on Arlington Heights.

Under a new law of Congress authorizing cavalry regiments to have battalion organizations, Capts. Duffie and Mallory were promoted majors, and the Sussex squadron, with Companies I and K, was assigned to Maj. Duffie, and was named the Third Battalion. To fill the vacant captaincy of Company A, a sergeant named Luke McGwin, from Gen. Stoneman's old company in the regular army, was appointed. A long and dangerous attack of typhoid fever nearly ended and sadly delayed Lieut. Griggs' promotion.

Capt. McGwin was a hard man. Notwithstanding his own long service in the ranks, he apparently had no feeling for his men. In his efforts to bring their discipline to absolute perfection he incurred the hatred of the entire company. Unlike his old comrade, Sergt. Benjamin C. Berry, who came at the same time to be captain of Company K, he had neither the respect of his men nor the friendly regard of his brother-officers. Throughout the winter the drill and discipline of the entire regiment were very severe, but the men, and especially the Sussex squadron, wanted to learn to be good soldiers, and did not object to rigid discipline so long as it did not descend to cruelty. Kilpatrick desired the men to be thoroughly drilled and disciplined, but he had very decided notions about a high dashing spirit being necessary to a good cavalryman. He was mortally offended by McGwin's treatment of his company, and the latter left the regiment. Lieut. Southard was then promoted captain of Company A.

So proficient in drill had the regiment become that at McClellan's grand review at Bailey's Cross-Roads it was selected to make a sham charge before Abraham Lincoln and the numerous distinguished spectators who had come out of the national capital to see the splendid pageant of an army of one hundred thousand soldiers—infantry, artillery, and cavalry—moving, in full view, on a broad open plain.

At the first advance on the works of Manassas, in March, 1862, the Harris Light Cavalry and the Sixth United States Cavalry constituted McClellan's escort. The Harris Light entered the burning works in time to drive out a small rear-guard, but there was little fighting.

When Gen. McClellan transferred the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, the Harris Light remained with McDowell and led the first advance on Fredericksburg, in April, 1862. Within a few miles of Fredericksburg, about April 12th, the first hard fighting was done by the regiment. The enemy were steadily forced back during the afternoon to near Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, when a grand charge was made by the Confederate cavalry, which Kilpatrick promptly met by a counter-charge, that broke their lines and cleared the way to Falmouth for our stead-

ily-advancing infantry, which pressed on to the front and went into bivouac. The Harris Light lost several men in this engagement, among them Lieut. Decker, a very promising young officer, who was killed in the charge. At midnight the Harris Light, under Kilpatrick, and the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Col. George D. Bayard (also a Jerseyman), moved out to the left and attempted to pass around the enemy's right flank, but, being misled into an ambush by a traitorous guide, encountered a terrible fire from infantry behind hastily-erected breastworks, and were bloodily repulsed. The long winter's discipline was well repaid by the coolness and rapidity with which the regiment responded to every order, except that one stentorian command given at the first repulse by Kilpatrick: "Fetch up the artillery!" There was no friendly artillery within several miles, but all understood Kilpatrick's well-meant intention to scare the rebels, and even in that first bloody night's work men laughed at it like hardened veterans. A squadron of the First Pennsylvania and some companies of the Harris Light charged clear through the rebel lines, reformed beyond them, and charged back to their own; but it was found that the enemy were too strong for the cavalry, and a retreat was ordered. The dead and wounded were brought off the field. The infantry entered Falmouth, and the rebel commander was compelled to destroy the bridge across the river and fall back behind Fredericksburg to save the city from the fire of McDowell's artillery. Here a solemn funeral service was performed over the first of the Harris Light killed in battle, and the men of both cavalry regiments learned that the Northern papers had exalted them all to the rank of heroes.

Some more substantial promotions occurred to the men from Sussex. Lieut. Grinton was made captain of Company G, and Sergt. Mattison was promoted second lieutenant of Company K, having been previously made sergeant-major of the regiment.

The Harris Light Cavalry had been announced in general orders by Secretary Cameron as the Seventh Regiment of United States Cavalry. This aroused a storm of opposition from regular officers, and was found to be illegal. Another order rescinded the first, and ordered the regiment credited to New York. Finally, after a long controversy, the Governor restored the rightful number, which ever after continued to be the Second. Gen. McDowell, now having command of a military department, with the full rank of major-general, selected Duffie's battalion to be his body-guard, and for months after the Sussex squadron and Companies I and K scarcely ever came in sight of the regiment, which then belonged to Bayard's brigade. Meanwhile, Col. J. M. Davies having resigned on account of ill health, Kilpatrick became colonel.

The Sussex squadron performed much scouting duty while at headquarters, marched with the commanding general across the mountains into the Shenandoah

valley in pursuit of "Stonewall" Jackson; thence back to Manassas; thence followed Pope in the Northern Virginia campaign to Culpeper; was under fire at the battle of Cedar Mountain; got inside the enemy's lines by mistake in the night following, and raised a commotion which set both armies to fighting; escaped without loss, and a few days after formed the skirmish-line which discovered the enemy had retreated and were well on the way to reinforce Lee and raise McClellan's siege of Richmond.

When Lee commenced his movement against Pope, the Sussex squadron was called upon for incessant duty in watching and retarding the advance of the enemy. The battalion held the Rappahannock on either side of the railroad bridge for two or three days, during which time its supply-wagons, with all the headquarters train, was captured in the rear at Catlett's Station.

The Sussex squadron then accompanied Pope and McDowell to Warrenton; thence to Groveton, where it was the first to discover Jackson's corps on the Sudley Springs road. Escorting the general around to Manassas, it was almost in a starving condition without its supply-wagons or any commissary to draw supplies from. It followed McDowell and Fitz John Porter from the large brick house at Manassas, called army headquarters, to the front, where Fitz John Porter established his line of battle. Then, leaving Lieut. Griggs and twenty of his men to act as messengers for Gen. Porter, the battalion escorted McDowell to the right, where the battle was commencing. It remained on the field throughout the battle of the 29th almost famished for food and even for water, and the morning of the 30th killed a young cow and ate it before the battle was renewed. When the first sign of wavering was seen, McDowell ordered the battalion to deploy and stop stragglers, while he galloped down to the battery where the battle raged the hottest. He used superhuman courage to stay the invincible advance of the enemy, and was said to be the last man to leave the battery. The Sussex squadron and Kane's "Bucktails" exerted every effort to check our retreating lines, but to no purpose; the day was lost. The battalion followed McDowell and Pope to the defenses of Washington, where McClellan appeared and assumed command.

Everything now seemed moving across the Potomac. Capt. Naylor had succeeded Duffie in command of the battalion. The latter, through the influence of Gen. McDowell, had been appointed colonel of the First Rhode Island Cavalry by Governor William Sprague. Capt. Naylor received orders to report in Maryland to Gen. Joseph Hooker, who had succeeded to the command of McDowell's corps—the First—in McClellan's reorganization of the Army of the Potomac.

The battalion joined Hooker on the battle-field of Antietam. That officer did not want it, and ordered it to remain near the ammunition-wagons. The Sus-

sex squadron, therefore, witnessed the battle without participating in it. Hooker was wounded, Reynolds had gone to organize a new corps of defense in Pennsylvania; so Gen. Meade, but lately commanding a brigade, suddenly found himself at the head of the First Army Corps. With him the battalion remained until Gen. Reynolds returned and took command of the First Corps. After serving with Reynolds for a time the battalion was ordered to rejoin the regiment, which had remained in the defenses of Washington, and which was found at Ball's Cross-Roads.

With Bayard's brigade the reunited battalions of the Harris Light Cavalry moved towards Abbie, where a severe battle was fought late in October. When Burnside relieved McClellan the Harris Light marched down the river to Fredericksburg, but too late to save the bridge McDowell had rebuilt the preceding summer.

About the 1st of December, Bayard's command moved to Dumfries to clear out a force threatening the rear, but returned in time to cross the pontoons at the battle of Fredericksburg and take position on the plain in front of Franklin's headquarters, where that most promising young Jerseyman, Gen. George D. Bayard, was struck by a bursting shell, and died as calmly and coolly as he would have faced the rebels in the strength of his noble manhood. After the battle the Harris Light was sent down the north bank of the Rappahannock as a corps of observation.

Excepting a raid of fifty miles down the Rappahannock and the famous Burnside "mud march," there were no great deeds to record during this winter. Capt. Cooke was promoted major; First Lieut. Griggs was promoted captain, and Second Lieut. Mattison first lieutenant of Company K. Lieut. Downing was promoted captain of Company B.

In the spring the Harris Light went on the famous Kilpatrick raid around the rebel army, approaching within two miles of Richmond, destroying bridges, railways, etc., crossing the Chickahominy, and, retreating to the Pamunkey, crossed that river on flat-boats and made their escape to Yorktown. Seizing a favorable time, they recrossed the rebel country at great peril, and reached the Federal transports at Urbana, upon which they crossed the Rappahannock, and regained their place in the Army of the Potomac with a loss of about fifty men throughout the expedition. On the 9th of June the Harris Light took part in the great cavalry battle of the war at Brandy Station, wherein all the cavalry of the contending armies were joined in mortal combat. In consequence of the Richmond raid, the Harris Light Cavalry was perhaps the most famous regiment in the world at this time.

At Brandy Station, however, a mistake with regard to orders lost the golden opportunity to strike the enemy a decisive blow. When the Harris Light Cavalry realized its mistake the most gallant efforts were made to redeem the false movement, and the

regiment fought hard throughout the battle. In attempting to reform the broken line Col. Davies was the first to dash across the railroad embankment, expecting his regiment to follow. His horse fell dead at the very feet of the rebels, who closed in around Davies and cut him off from the few who attempted to follow him. Standing by the carcase of "Backskin," Davies faced his assailants, and, sternly watching every sabre-thrust, skillfully parried every blade drawn against him, sending some whirling over the heads of the foe. He coolly maintained his position for several minutes, until some of the Sussex boys succeeded in driving off the eager rebel officers, some twenty or thirty of whom were each striving to cut him down. At night the exhausted cavalrymen of each side drew off, and both sides claimed the victory.

On the 17th of June, Kilpatrick fought Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry at Aldie, and the Harris Light Cavalry more than redeemed its reputation. The squadron which led the false charge at Brandy Station asked for the post of honor in this battle. Kilpatrick told them to charge the haystacks from which a galling fire was poured into his lines on the hill. The squadron (Raymond's) charged at once; only nineteen men came out unharmed. Grinton was ordered to go to their relief. He took Company K, Griggs having "borrowed" Grinton's company of carbineers to dislodge a force on the opposite flank. Company K was officered by Lieuts. Mattison and A. C. Shafer (of Stillwater, Sussex Co., N. J.), both promoted from the Sussex squadron. Company K charged, with Grinton leading, directly towards the haystacks, but Mattison, discovering that the destruction of Raymond's squadron proceeded from the fire of sharpshooters entrenched in a deep ditch to the right, urged his men upon them. Grinton cried out to follow him, but the men kept on with Mattison to the ditch, and, the Sixth Ohio Cavalry crossing the ditch farther to the left, about one hundred sharpshooters fell into the hands of the Harris Light. The battle ended for the day with our troops in possession of the field.

From Aldie, *via* Middleburg and Upperville, to Ashby's Gap, the next few days witnessed constant fighting between the Union cavalry and Stuart's entire cavalry corps, the latter being eventually driven through the Gap, with considerable loss in every encounter.

The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac gave up the pursuit of Stuart, and countermarched to Aldie and prepared to follow the army into Maryland. The companies of Griggs and Grinton were here ordered to Washington with condemned and captured property, surplus baggage, etc. They were scarcely aware that Stuart's cavalry, passing down the valley and through Thoroughfare Gap, were hard upon their heels at Fairfax Court-house. The march was pushed forward towards the close with unusual haste, and not far from Alexandria a regiment of Federal cavalry

passing out towards Fairfax was warned by Griggs that a large force of the enemy was approaching Fairfax, and that the utmost caution should be used. The commanding officer haughtily rejected the idea of any heavy body of hostile troops being so near Washington, and impatiently moved on. This entire command was surrounded that night, and nearly all fell into Stuart's hands.

In the short Gettysburg campaign, Kilpatrick, unable to get the Harris Light regularly transferred to his new command, "borrowed" the regiment from Gen. Gregg and worked it incessantly. It participated in all his glorious operations, and in fifteen days he fought nearly as many battles, capturing four thousand five hundred prisoners, nine pieces of artillery, and eleven battle-flags.

Constant changes had been going on among the Jerseymen of the Harris Light: Kilpatrick, first lieutenant-colonel, then colonel, was now brigadier-general; Cooke was a major; Griggs and Grinton were captains; and several of the sergeants were lieutenants. The men who originally went out in the Sussex squadron had become scattered over the whole regiment, and only the full details of the operations of the organization can do justice to all of its Sussex members.

Kilpatrick subsequently succeeded in getting the Harris Light into his division,—the Third of the cavalry corps,—and in this incomparable division the regiment remained throughout the war.

In September following, Kilpatrick marched down the Rappahannock and destroyed the two gunboats captured from our navy a short time before. Returning to the Army of the Potomac, he crossed the river and drove the enemy back over the plains of Brandy Station to Culpeper Court-house. While Buford's division advanced from the Sperryville road, Kilpatrick, in front, attacked the corps of Stuart, drawn up in splendid array around Culpeper. As the several regiments of Davies' brigade galloped into position, the band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner," a battalion of the Harris Light was seen to leave our line and dash madly down the hill, across a creek, and up the other side, directly upon the rebel battery which swept the hills where the Third Division was massing. This battalion was led by Capt. George V. Griggs. Gen. George A. Custer, whose brigade was forming to the rear of Davies', rode forward to learn what was going on. Perceiving Griggs charging the battery, he put spurs to his horse and dashed ahead, nor drew rein till he was in the midst of the chargers, who made straight for the guns and captured three of them, with nearly all the men and officers of the battery, which proved to be the famous Baltimore artillery company which early entered the Confederate service. Buford's division, charging the northwest side of the town, had compelled Stuart to weaken his front. Almost as soon as Griggs had possession of the battery the balance of the regiment was upon the

ground, and the charge was kept up through and beyond the town.

Later in the month the same two Federal divisions met Fitzhugh Lee's division six miles north of Orange Court-house, far away from our lines. Buford this time moved directly upon the enemy, while Kilpatrick, marching by way of Madison Court-house, attempted to get on the rebels' line of retreat. The latter, discovering Kilpatrick's purpose, hastened his retrograde movement; so that only the Harris Light, in the advance, got upon his road, and against this regiment he opened his battery at shortest range and charged his whole command, cutting a pathway through it and carrying off a number of the Harris Light as prisoners, while many were left dead or wounded on the field.

Early in October, Gen. Lee commenced a flanking movement designed to force Meade back of the Rappahannock. Kilpatrick's division was pushed out towards Madison Court-house to watch the enemy's manoeuvres and to cover the movements of the Army of the Potomac, which was drawing out of Culpeper towards the Rappahannock. On the morning of the memorable 11th of October, Kilpatrick drew in his pickets and fell back to Culpeper. The Harris Light was on the rear-guard, and halted southwest of the town. Pleasanton, the chief of the cavalry corps, sent an order to Kilpatrick to dispatch a squadron to the rear to penetrate the enemy's lines and discover what they were doing. The order came down through brigade headquarters to Capt. Griggs to take his squadron and perform the perilous duty. The dullest soldier of the Harris Light Cavalry knew that along the picket-line of the Hazel River the preceding night the Confederate cavalry was pushing northward. The silence which prevailed at this moment was deeply ominous. Griggs declared it was murder to obey the order, but, like the good soldier that he was, he turned southward and marched sternly away from the division, which he was nevermore to behold. A quarter of an hour later a hurried call was made for volunteers to go after him and call him back, but between his squadron and the division the enemy had steadily marched, and was closing up every road. When Griggs emerged into open ground from the deep woods south of Culpeper he discovered A. P. Hill's corps of Confederate infantry marching straight towards the Court-house. Griggs turned back, but discovered a barricade of trees that he had left in his road had been cut away. Kilpatrick had promised to halt at Culpeper till the squadron returned. Griggs turned off into a grove just back of the town, halted the squadron, and rode out, with a single trooper behind him, to reconnoitre. A picket in a blue overcoat was seen just out of the town, but the trooper behind called out to Griggs that he wore gray pants. The captain had evidently made the same discovery for he suddenly wheeled and shouted, "To the right! Save yourselves!" and that instant a bullet struck

the back of his head and he reeled and fell to the ground. His horse followed the squadron, which rushed wildly to the right and came out upon familiar ground near its old camp when previously stationed at Culpeper. Swarms of rebel cavalry pursued them, but, circling around a piece of wet, marshy ground, across which the Confederates vainly essayed to gallop, the men of the Harris Light soon distinguished Kilpatrick's battle-line, which, forced to evacuate Culpeper, was thrown across the very hills from which that same squadron the previous month had started to charge the rebel battery. With desperate energy those men spurred their tired horses forward, and Kilpatrick, looking anxiously upon their gallant race, pushed his skirmishers towards them. Down by an old mill they crossed the creek, and came in safely; but Griggs was lost. In the lull before the battle a deep and solemn lament came from nearly every one over his fate. All his men who escaped—there were several missing, among them Lieut. A. C. Shafer—declared that, from the way Capt. Griggs dropped off his horse, they believed he was shot dead. It may be stated here that when the Army of the Potomac again occupied that country, Capt. Grinton and Lieut. Mattison, with an escort, went over the ground, and at a house near by learned that two Confederate soldiers brought poor Griggs to the door alive but insensible, and he died that night. His body was exhumed, fully identified, and sent North, and is buried in the old cemetery of Newton. He was a patriot of wonderful energy and zeal, an honor to his native town, and an invaluable officer in his regiment.

Quickly following the escaped squadron, the legions of the enemy closed upon the skirmish-line, commanded in person by Gen. H. E. Davies, Jr., who retired front and rear rank in tactical order after each volley with all the precision of a brigade drill. The extreme coolness of his manoeuvres inspired the men with confidence and astonished the advancing line of the enemy. Meantime, Kilpatrick, with all the rest of the division, was hurrying back to Brandy Station. West of Brandy Station, in plain sight, Fitzhugh Lee's rebel cavalry division was marching in haste for the same position. On the opposite flank of Kilpatrick, Wade Hampton's division, approaching *via* Stephensburg, closed in to cut off his retreat. Davies drew in his skirmishers and closed up the gap between him and the main column, but had hardly reached the division when Wade Hampton's men burst through the thin woods which had concealed the head of his column, with which Davies' two regiments of the rear-guard now became interlocked in deadly conflict. With wild curses and shouts Davies' men threw themselves upon the enemy and hurled him back. Covered by a cloud of dust, a regiment galloped in from the rear, into which the rear-guard poured a volley which unhorsed many of them, only to discover the next moment they were firing into a regiment of our own regiments, which, in falling back from Stephensburg, had

become separated from Buford's division, and, enveloped by the hordes of advancing Confederates, made direct for Kilpatrick's line, guided by the sound of his guns. Thus two unfortunate mistakes caused the unnecessary loss of valuable lives to our side that day,—mistakes which were absorbed in the terrific combat which followed. The heads of Kilpatrick's and Fitzhugh Lee's columns met a little westward of the railroad station, and the shock at first staggered both. Around the 3-inch iron guns of his two regular horse-batteries Kilpatrick massed his regiments as fast as they came up, and at closest range poured shot and shell into the rallying Confederates, who came on grandly in the face of the deadly fire. Wild yells, curses, and hurrahs mingled with the clash of arms as the storm went on from midday to far in the afternoon, neither side yielding, and Kilpatrick's thin division grappling with more than double its numbers.

A Confederate brigade trotted across the fields towards the railroad station, and took up the charge against a weak place on Davies' front. That superb soldier turned, almost alone, to face the onset, when Grinton ordered the regimental colors of the Harris Light to take post directly to the front of the approaching column. Around the flags of the Harris Light, Grinton and Mattison speedily rallied near a hundred men, who delivered a volley from their carbines and pistols into the advancing foe, whose general tottered in his saddle and fell to the ground, dead or badly wounded. The enemy could not get beyond their fallen chief, and shrank back under the steady fire which continued to pour into their ranks. One of Elders' guns, disabled, was hauled off by hand, while the others became so hot that the men had to pause to cool them. Around them and in between them dashed Confederate cavalymen, to be met by Kilpatrick's men and forced back; but Elder grimly held his pistol over his own men and swore to shoot any man who deserted his post.

Away up the rising hills westward towards Sperryville a little regiment of infantry was seen making its way on a run towards the Rappahannock, frequently turning and forming a hollow square against cavalry and delivering a withering fire into a pursuing column, then again drawing out on a run, only to be again charged by the pursuers. Gallantly the regiment struggled forward, with its colors flying and every now and then facing to the rear and delivering an effective volley at the persistent enemy.

Eventually the regiment escaped and passed to the rear of Kilpatrick's battle-ground, but the sight was immensely encouraging to the Third Division, and they renewed their efforts to repel their assailants; but still the battle raged without intermission, and the rapidly-thinning ranks of the Third Division gave the rebels hope of success, when the wild shriek of howitzer guns louder than any of Kilpatrick's, was borne through the air as the shells burst over the

rebel ranks. Turning their eyes, the weary troopers of the Third Division beheld a sight which filled their hearts with the wildest joy. Across the wide plain in their rear a dozen regiments of cavalry were advancing to their relief in line of battle, with colors flying and bands playing as gayly as on any review-day. In front of this host, which was the entire First Cavalry Division, rode Gen. John Buford with a few staff-officers, never halting until he was in the midst of Davies' men, still firing into the brigade whose chief lay between the two forces. Buford, neatly dressed and smoking a cigar, appeared altogether unconcerned about the rebels. In the coolest manner—for which he was famous—he gave quiet orders to his staff-officers, who galloped back to the First Division, proudly sweeping up the hill in magnificent order. The rebel fire slackened as by magic; orders quickly passed along for the Third Division to fall back behind the hill and give place to the First Division. Cheers were exchanged by the two divisions; Buford's Napoleon guns kept up their fire, but the roll of small-arms slackened, and the Third Division was "out of the fight," but with the loss of many valuable men.

Two corps of infantry recrossed the Rappahannock and marched to the relief of the cavalry, and the tired and blood-stained soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division were withdrawn to the north side of the river to rest and refresh themselves after their desperate work of the 11th of October, 1863.

Towards the close of October, Kilpatrick was surrounded and cut off at Buckland Mills, near Warrenton, by the whole of Stuart's cavalry, but by consummate coolness he forced a mill-race and escaped with his entire command. This affair was facetiously called in the army "The Buckland Races," but it was one of the most successful retreats ever made from a perilous environment.

Not long after this brilliant exploit the Army of the Potomac passed to the south of the Rappahannock, and after many skirmishes along the line of the Rapidan the Third Division settled down into winter camp at Stephensburg, from whence the expedition started which recovered the body of Capt. Griggs.

On Sunday, the 28th of February, 1864, four thousand of the best cavalry of the corps reported to Kilpatrick for the great Richmond raid. A selected party of five hundred—really about five hundred and fifty—under Col. Ulric Dahlgren and Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Cooke, moved upon an independent line, and with the special purpose of reaching the south side of the James River; and, while Kilpatrick's four thousand thundered at the front of Richmond, this command at daylight of Tuesday, the 1st of March, was to make a sudden dash through Manchester into the rebel capital and release the thousands of our brave soldiers who were languishing in Libby Prison and on Belle Isle. The plan had been considered by

President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, was approved by them, and the necessary authority issued direct from the War Department, placing the troops under Kilpatrick's orders for the purposes of the raid. Gen. Custer had been sent to the extreme opposite flank of the enemy to make a demonstration towards Madison Court-house to draw the enemy's cavalry in that direction.

It was dark when, on that Sunday night, a party of scouts swam the Rapidan, and, coming down upon the rebel outpost, captured the picket without firing a shot and cleared the ford, by which Dahlgren's command silently crossed to the hostile side and moved to Spottsylvania Court-house. Early Monday morning, the 29th of February, the expedition crept around the right of Lee's army, and at noon was at Frederick Hall, in full sight of the camp of Lee's reserve artillery, near which a general court-martial was in session at a farmhouse, which was surrounded by our men and the officers, witnesses, and attendants taken prisoners and carried along with the column.

The South Anna was crossed at dusk, and the expedition reached Goochland Court-house soon after midnight. In the rain and darkness many of the court-martial prisoners escaped. Dahlgren halted at Goochland and allowed the tired men to cook coffee and rest for a couple of hours, when the march was resumed. Dahlgren's guide—a negro sent to him from Gen. Meade's headquarters on Sunday night—had volunteered to lead him to a ferry on the James River, and through his assurances Dahlgren had calculated to be at the crossing by or before midnight, instead of which he was no farther at that time than Goochland Court-house. The negro, however, declared he would lead him to a ferry within five miles. Upon his assurances the march was again resumed, and continued for five hours without finding a crossing to the river. Dahlgren's suspicions of the negro's treachery had been growing very strong, and he threatened to hang him. The negro pleaded pitiously for another hour, promising to find a crossing by that time. Dahlgren gave the respite, but the negro failed to find a crossing. Moreover, Dahlgren's scouts reported nothing but a scow-ferry, and that many miles from where Dahlgren had supposed himself to be. Dahlgren, convinced that the negro had designedly misled him, sternly gave orders to hang him to a tree by the roadside. Protesting his innocence to the last, the poor negro was strung up to a tree by a halter from one of the horses, and was left dangling in the air, to the horror of the passing column. The Harris Light Cavalry detachment, which had been moving down the canal, destroying mills, locks, and bridges, came into the road near by while his body was yet warm and cut him down at once, but life was extinct. The mystery of his conduct has never been cleared away, but from the hour of his execution the men declared "that no good would come of it."

Burning with his purpose to win imperishable fame as the deliverer of the Union prisoners, Dahlgren determined to attack Richmond at dark that night from the north side of the James River. A captured picket of two troopers belonging to a city battalion had disclosed the fact that only city militia, made up chiefly of clerks in the government departments, guarded that approach to the rebel capital. The colonel therefore hoped that by throwing these troops into a panic he might penetrate the city, no matter at what hazard to his own command or to himself. He therefore moved onward until within six miles of the city, when he encountered a regiment of infantry, which he literally rode over, leaving the wonder-stricken young city militiamen behind him; they obediently threw down their arms at the command of the Yankee troopers, and started for the rear to get out of the way. In three miles Dahlgren's men charged and captured perhaps more than three times their own number of these city troops, who threw down their arms and marched back in charge of a mere handful of guards. Indeed, those captured towards the last were left unguarded.

Within three miles of the city the raiders were met by a deadly fire which covered their entire front and extended far beyond their flanks, revealing a heavy line far too strong for so small a force to contend with. Then Dahlgren, who had been previously urged by Lieut.-Col. Cooke to abandon the enterprise, consented to withdraw. In doing so his command became divided, and he marched off in the darkness with only a portion of his column. Turning into a by-road, he moved towards Hungary Station, which was to have been Kilpatrick's halting-place before attacking Richmond from the east. Col. Cooke first discovered the absence of a part of the command, and desired to go back after it; but Dahlgren objected, and pushed on to Hungary, thinking, no doubt, the broken column would close up. Unfortunately, the rear portion of the column passed the by-road in the darkness without turning into it, and thus lost Dahlgren's trail. At Hungary Station, finding no trace of Kilpatrick, Dahlgren destroyed his two ambulances and moved on to the Pamunkey, which he crossed without waiting for news of his broken column.

When near King and Queen Court-house the following night, Wednesday, the 2d of March, he was surrounded by the rapidly-augmenting bands of cavalry which had harassed him all day. Fighting to the last, he was killed at the head of his men, nearly all of whom fell into the hands of the enemy. Cooke escaped on foot in the darkness, but was hunted down by blood-hounds and captured the following Friday. He was taken to Richmond, refused the privileges of a prisoner of war, cast into a dark cell with negro prisoners, poorly fed, and deprived of the necessaries of life. His health gave way under his cruel treatment, but his glorious spirit enabled him bravely to endure his unnatural privations.

The other part of this column was more fortunate. Failing to find Dahlgren, Capt. John F. B. Mitchell, of the Harris Light Cavalry, assumed command and moved back on the main road until, running into a line of rebel troops, who opened a strong fire, they were forced to countermarch. Marching back again towards Richmond, the road being full of the straggling militia that had surrendered to them in the previous action, the party found the broad road running to Hungry Station. Pursuing this road for some miles, Mitchell discovered that a body of rebel cavalry was following his detachment. He therefore turned into a lane, marched across a field, and turned into a swamp. The pursuers passed on, and not far off turned into bivouac, built fires, and settled down for the night. A volunteer scout named Campbell (of the Harris Light) ventured to penetrate the strange camp, and in due time returned and reported that the strangers were the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, of Wade Hampton's division. Meantime, it was learned there were no traces of the Union cavalry about Hungry.

A negro was procured, who carefully led Mitchell's column around the rebel camp and through lanes and by-paths around to the south of Hungry Station, at which it was reported Wade Hampton's cavalry were arriving in strong force. Daylight found the party upon the Brooke Pike, going towards Richmond, but another body of the enemy soon opened fire in the face of the wanderers and compelled them to turn about. Ladies appeared on the portico of a large white mansion and besought the party not to fight before their eyes. They were in a high state of excitement, and told the Yankee invaders that Wade Hampton's cavalry were upon that road and would surely confront them in a few moments. They further gave them the information that Kilpatrick had attacked Richmond the previous night (Tuesday), but had been beaten and driven off down the James River. This made the party doubly anxious to find a line of escape southward, and by a pure piece of good luck, after passing a narrow lane, Lieut. Mattison rode back to a little house near by and learned that it led to a ford on the Chickahominy. Mitchell quickly turned the head of his column back to the lane, which, sure enough, led to an obscure ford, across which the weary party passed to the Peninsula, ever famous as the scene of McClellan's movements upon Richmond.

Coming upon a party of laborers clearing away the smoking debris of a burnt train of cars, Mitchell learned that Kilpatrick had destroyed the train the previous day, marching towards Richmond, that he had thrown everybody into a panic, had nearly entered the city, but had finally been repulsed by Pickett's division, which had arrived from North Carolina in the evening, and had been rushed to the fortifications barely in time to confront him. Kilpatrick, they stated, had retreated towards the James.

Mitchell and his officers decided to strike for Williamsburg. Avoiding several bodies of the enemy, which opened fire on the fugitives, but which were not large enough to compel them to fight, they finally reached the broad highway leading from Williamsburg to Richmond. A rebel outpost held the cross-roads, but a smart little attack cleared the way, when the broad trail of a large cavalry column coming from towards the James River and turning into the Williamsburg road was discovered. A lady soon told Capt. Mitchell that Kilpatrick had passed down in the forenoon on his retreat, and that the Confederate soldiers had followed him and had brought back a large number of his men prisoners, who had but just gone up to Richmond.

Waiting for no further information, Mitchell and his men forced their worn-out horses to a faster walk and hurried on. Burning fences on each side were taken to be Kilpatrick's signals to Dahlgren to follow. Fearing a pursuing column, every effort was made to close up the long distance yet intervening between Mitchell and Kilpatrick. Well on in the afternoon, when all inquiries of the citizens were answered with the cheering news that the Yankee cavalry had passed only a very short time ago, Mitchell's column suddenly encountered a strong fire from a piece of woods lying across the road. Recoiling from this unexpected attack from an enemy whose presence the wily citizens had concealed, the poor tired fellows summoned their energies for a last grand effort. Fortunately, the road towards the enemy was descending, so that as the jaded horses proceeded under the spurs and the wild shouts of men who were determined to go through or die in the attempt their speed increased. Each man grasped his Colt's revolver as he neared the woods, and with deadly purpose the command dashed against the foe so furiously that they broke and fled through the woods in all directions, leaving the road to the Yankees.

The opposing force proved to be Bradley T. Johnson's Legion, which had been harassing Kilpatrick's rear. Recovering from their panic, they rallied and fell upon the rear of the charging column as it thundered on through the timber, but the Yankees emptied their revolvers into their ranks and held them off. Confederate papers claimed that Johnson's Legion inflicted a loss of twenty-one upon the charging party. Their own estimate was about fifteen, and those mostly from falling horses too weak to keep up the burst of speed.

An hour later the party reached Kilpatrick's division, having marched about two hundred and twenty-five miles since the preceding Sunday night,—scarcely three days. A count showed that two hundred and thirty-six men were brought in from the Dahlgren column, which left the Army of the Potomac with about five hundred and fifty men.

Kilpatrick, with the main column, reached the front of Richmond on Tuesday morning. Waiting in

vain to hear Dahlgren in the city, he opened fire with his battery, which threw shell into the city limits and created the wildest consternation among the people. Troops were coming to the rescue of the rebel capital, and after an ineffectual attack in the evening Kilpatrick drew off across the Chickahominy, but delayed his retreat as long as possible in the hope of saving Dahlgren's column. Upon the arrival of Mitchell's detachment the fate of the others became of still more concern to the commanding general, who encamped his division near the White House and remained there from Wednesday afternoon until Thursday morning, trying to get news of the missing party. Nothing definite could be learned, however, save that such a party had crossed the Pamunkey farther up the river, and Kilpatrick was obliged to resume his retreat.

On Thursday a relieving brigade of colored troops from Butler's department reached Kilpatrick, and were greeted by the cavalrymen with hearty cheers. The combined Union force proceeded down the Peninsula, and arrived at Yorktown *via* Williamsburg. Meantime, a refugee sergeant from Dahlgren's party found his way to Kilpatrick with the news of the colonel's death and the dispersion of his men.

Straightway upon reaching Yorktown the general selected two thousand of his strongest horses, crossed the York River, and moved up into King and Queen County, where he learned the fate of the Dahlgren party, and for the cruelties practiced towards them by the hard-hearted captors Kilpatrick laid waste the country which had been the scene of their torture.

Lieut.-Col. Cooke remained a prisoner at Richmond for many months, when he was transferred to North Carolina. Making his escape, he was in the mountains fed and concealed by negroes for some two weeks, and was recaptured by the aid of bloodhounds, and was then sent to Charleston, S. C., to be placed under the fire of Gilmore's batteries, along with many Union officers, to deter the Federal general from shelling the city. Released from captivity after a year of suffering bravely endured, he arrived in New Jersey just in time to witness the death of his young wife, for whom he had so hopefully borne up under every torture to which his proud spirit had been subjected. Broken in health, he accompanied Gen. Kilpatrick to Chili, after the war, as secretary of legation, and died there from disease contracted in Libby Prison. He was brevetted brigadier-general before leaving the United States.

Upon the return of the expedition to the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Kilpatrick was transferred to Gen. Sherman's army in the Southwest, where he earned increased distinction as a cavalry-leader. On the "March to the Sea" he was of the greatest assistance to Gen. Sherman, and won the lasting regard of that officer for his ability and untiring energy.

Gen. James H. Wilson succeeded Kilpatrick in the command of the Third Cavalry Division. Gen. Henry

E. Davies was transferred to a brigade in Gregg's (Second) division. Gen. Custer and the Michigan brigade went to the First Division, exchanging places with Chapman's brigade, which became the Second Brigade of the Third Division. Col. John B. McIntosh, a Jerseyman, became the commander of the First Brigade.

The Third Division participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and then went on the first raid of Gen. Sheridan to break the Confederate connections with Richmond. It was in resisting this expedition that the gallant Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, chief of the rebel cavalry, was killed. It is honorable to him to say that in Sheridan's cavalry corps he had many admirers for his ability, courage, and personal kindness to captured prisoners. Had his ideas of the treatment of prisoners of war prevailed among the rebel generals, less bitterness would have been left by the war.

In Grant's flanking movements from Spotsylvania to the Peninsula the Third Cavalry Division performed arduous and constant duty. After crossing the Pamunkey River the division took the right of the army, and drove the principal part of the rebel cavalry corps back to Hanover Court-house after a stubborn resistance. When Wilson had well cleared his front, McIntosh, with three regiments and a battery, proceeded to Ashland Station, where his command was surrounded by the entire rebel cavalry force that had opposed Wilson at Hanover. This dauntless Jerseyman formed his three regiments around the battery, and fought the rebels all the afternoon without assistance, drawing off after dark, without molestation, by the river-road, upon which Gen. Wilson had sent a regiment to open a line of retreat. The Wilson raid was perhaps the most remarkable service which marked the history of the Harris Light Cavalry in the summer of 1864. About the 29th of June, Gen. Wilson started out *via* Ream's Station, having with him the Third Division and a smaller division belonging to Butler's Army of the James, commanded by Gen. A. V. Kautz. Desultory fighting commenced, soon after the destruction of Ream's Station, between the Harris Light Cavalry, forming the rear-guard of the expedition, and Gen. W. H. F. Lee's cavalry. While the rear-guard held the pursuing force in check, the main command was busily engaged in tearing up and destroying the railroad. Finally, Wilson decided to bring on an action with the rebel cavalry, and while the Third Division interlocked with the enemy in a hard and stubborn battle Gen. Kautz moved around to Burkesville Junction and destroyed the immense stores of army supplies collected there for Lee's army, together with the railroad works and property of incalculable value to the Confederacy.

When the work of destruction was complete and Kautz had moved away southward, Wilson drew out the Third Division from the fight and proceeded down the Danville Railroad, tearing up the track and burn-

ing bridges in the most thorough manner. When he reached the Staunton River it was estimated that not less than fifty miles of railroad had been torn up, the iron heated and twisted by the fires from the ties gathered in piles at short intervals.

The expedition met with its first reverse at the Roanoke bridge across the Staunton River. All efforts to dislodge the enemy failed, and, with W. H. F. Lee's division still harassing his rear, Wilson's position became critical. He therefore turned down the river and commenced his retrograde movement in the dark. Unforeseen difficulties so delayed the column that it had only reached Lawrenceville at daylight, from whence it took the Petersburg plank road, and moved more rapidly throughout that and the following day. Meanwhile, Wade Hampton's division had joined the pursuit, and was reported to be marching in parallel column but a mile or two to the right of the Third Division. W. H. F. Lee's division renewed its attacks with increased energy, and fully occupied Kautz' division, compelling the column to stretch out along the road for ten miles or more.

Gen. Wilson sent off scouts at various times to make their way to Gen. Grant and inform him of his homeward march and its environments. In the afternoon of the second day's retreat the advance-guard of McIntosh's brigade reached Stony Creek, on the Weldon Railroad, and was met by a determined musketry-fire. One after another of the regiments was dismounted and sent into the fight, but the enemy received constant reinforcements by train from Petersburg (the track having been repaired at Ream's Station), and was too strong for all the troops Wilson could bring into action. By night the whole of the Third Division was under fire, and Kautz was fighting the pursuing cavalry, endeavoring to hold it back. All night a lively rattle of musketry was kept up, and at dawn of day Wilson attempted to draw out towards Ream's Station, the Nottoway River southward being guarded by the rebel cavalry. At the moment the rebel infantry discovered Wilson's desperate effort to move by his left flank they sprang upon Chapman's brigade with a wild yell, and succeeded in cutting them off from their horses. But the rebels were not prepared for the awful burst of courage with which the Second Brigade turned upon them and, regardless of death, cut their way back to their beloved horses and retook them.

It was well on in the forenoon before Wilson could extricate his command and close up on Ream's Station. Everything was placed on the line of battle. Even the ambulance- and ammunition-wagons were but poorly protected in a hollow near the fighting troops. The ambulances were already full of wounded, and large numbers had been left behind, with surgeons and medicines. After a fruitless encounter, in which the enemy was found to be too strongly posted to admit of a hope of breaking through, Wilson, despairing, ordered his wagons destroyed and the troops

divested of everything that would impede a hasty movement. The enemy discovered his purpose at once, and as the first flame arose from his burning wagons they dashed into his ranks from all sides, both cavalry and infantry. The retreat, which had already begun, at once became a wild rout. In the confusion Kautz charged across the railroad and escaped with a part of his command to the Army of the Potomac, but the masses rushed southward towards the ground of the previous night's battle. Providentially, the main timbers of the Nottoway bridge had not been destroyed, and a few planks made a passage sufficient for a single file of horsemen to cross. Thousands, however, swam the river, including the swarms of negro slaves that had persisted in joining the column from every plantation by which the expedition had passed. These poor refugees received the principal attention of the rebel cavalry, which cut them down mercilessly with their sabres when nobler and manlier fighting against armed men was within a few yards of them!

All of Wilson's artillery—twelve pieces—had to be abandoned, and the last piece was left in the road near the river. This the rebels at once turned upon the bridge, and speedily cleared it of its refugees. Across the river the pursuit slackened somewhat, but the retreat was kept up all night and all the next day, until, far down the Blackwater, the refugees found safety, and then moved more orderly towards the James, eventually reaching the Army of the Potomac with the loss of twelve hundred men and all their artillery, ambulances, and wagon-train.

Resting and recuperating for some weeks, the Third Division, following the First, was loaded on transports at City Point and transferred to Washington, where it was thoroughly refitted, and then marched to Winchester, arriving at that city just as Gen. Sheridan was retreating from it back towards Harper's Ferry. Gen. Wilson at once advanced to the relief of Sheridan's rear-guard, the First New Jersey Brigade, and became engaged in a considerable fight, of which the Third New Jersey Cavalry bore the brunt, and lost heavily.

Another fight occurred at Summit Point the 21st of August, and still another the day following, at Charlestown, all in protecting the retreating army while falling back to Harper's Ferry; and in all of these the Harris Light Cavalry behaved nobly, though many of the veterans claimed that their three years' enlistment had expired.

On the 29th of August those who had enlisted at the organization of the regiment and had not subsequently re-enlisted were mustered out of service and sent home. The re-enlisted veterans and those who had not yet served three years were formed into a battalion of four companies, or two squadrons, Maj. Walter Clarke Hull commanding, and the two senior line-officers, Glover and Mattison, acting as captains of squadrons.

There was much fighting for this battalion, for it embraced the finest body of men (according to the opinion of Gen. Wilson) in the Third Division,—so compact, so thoroughly experienced and drilled, that it was constantly called upon for the most delicate and hazardous duty. While escorting Gen. Sheridan from the celebrated council with Grant at Charlestown, after the army had advanced to Berryville, it had the good fortune to chase after Mosby and recapture an ambulance-train just previously captured on the Berryville road. This neat affair was managed by Lieut. William B. Shafer, of Sussex County. On another occasion Mattison's squadron made a night-scout clear up to the Opequan, causing the long roll to be sounded in the enemy's camps on the other side.

On the 19th of September, at 1 A.M., the battalion of the Harris Light Cavalry broke camp at Berryville and marched out on the Winchester road, threading its way through masses of infantry and batteries of artillery all faced towards the enemy. Gen. McIntosh ordered Glover's squadron to advance as a flanking column on the left of the road, and sent a guide with Mattison's squadron to move across the fields about a half-mile and then head directly for the Opequan, keeping up with the head of column in the road, and, crossing simultaneously with it by a ford known to the guide, to rush up the hill beyond and form skirmish-line connecting with the brigade. These instructions were carried out. At the first crack of musketry in the wood near the Opequan, Mattison's squadron rushed into the creek and forded to the other side in the face of a picket-fire, which receded as the squadron advanced clear to the crest of the hill, and then engaged in a conflict with the enemy which, but for its serious and fatal results, would have seemed grotesque to a disinterested spectator. First, the Federal squadron charged beyond the hill across stony, uneven ground nearly to a rebel camp, the troops of which, but hastily prepared for action, turned and rushed them back to the crest, whence, again rallying, the Yankee squadron drove the rebels back to their camp, only to meet a cavalry force which in turn chased them back. This irregular fight continued well on in the morning, the fighting along the whole line, but especially to the left of Mattison's squadron, growing more determined. Behind Mattison's squadron, which completely concealed it from the enemy, Chapman's Second Brigade had silently formed, but taking then no part in the fight. Next steadily and silently advanced the Sixth Army Corps, coming up the hill behind the centre and left of McIntosh's brigade, which by this time was holding the crest against a fearful fire of musketry. Spreading out like a fan, Russell's division of the Sixth Corps was soon in line directly behind McIntosh's dismounted cavalry, which at a given signal fell back, uncovering the line of battle of the Sixth Corps, which immediately became engaged in a terrific conflict. The battle of the Opequan was joined.

Wilson's two cavalry brigades were drawn back and placed on the left of the infantry, Chapman's going into the fight well around the enemy's right flank, while McIntosh's remained in reserve.

As the battle progressed and rolled all along the crest of hills for two or three miles in extent, McIntosh became eager to participate again, and, leaving his own brigade, he rode down into Chapman's line in the full strength of his splendid manhood; shortly he was brought out and back to the ambulances with a shattered leg. The surgeons declared it must come off, and there, on the field, in the full tide of the terrific battle he had so skillfully brought on, this most able and gallant Jerseyman calmly lay down and submitted to amputation. When it was over he asked to be sent home, and that same night was taken to Harper's Ferry in an ambulance and placed on a train, arriving the next morning in Philadelphia, where his magnificent nerve-power gave way, and for many weeks his life hung by a thread. He finally recovered, and was placed on the retired list, according to his brevet of major-general.

The battle of the Opequan—called by the Confederates the battle of Winchester—rolled on throughout the afternoon with undiminished fury. Col. Pennington, of the Third New Jersey Cavalry, succeeded to the command of McIntosh's brigade, which moved into a gap between Early's infantry and his cavalry, Chapman's brigade having forced the rebel cavalry back, so that the bare flank of the rebel infantry lay open and exposed without even a skirmish-line to keep off a flanking fire. Pennington seized the opportunity, and placed his battery in position to rake the rebel ranks crosswise. The rebel artillery, which had fiercely shelled Pennington's brigade going into this position, now became desperately engaged in front, and Pennington opened his battery with short fuse upon the doomed infantry of Early's army, too heavily engaged in its front to heed this new peril. Yet the brave fellows fought on, nor commenced to waver until an immense cloud of cavalry—Merritt's and Averill's divisions—was seen sweeping around the left and rear of the rebel position, clear up to Winchester. Then the Confederates saw they were beaten, and their lines began to crumble. Before dark they were going pell-mell up the valley towards Newton, the Union cavalry in hot pursuit. Some of the cavalry, onstripping their comrades, ran into a rebel brigade in tolerable order, and were very severely handled before other troopers came up, but as the cavalry closed up the retreat became a wild panic, and fully justified Sheridan's crisp telegrams that he had sent Early "whirling up the valley." This battle made Gen. Wilson a major-general, and he was sent West to organize a cavalry corps for Gen. Thomas. Gen. George A. Custer came from the Michigan brigade to command the Third Division. With an enlarged command, that magnificent cavalry leader performed wonders. From the day that he assumed

command it was his proud boast that he captured every piece of artillery that opened on the Third Division.

The battle of Cedar Creek, of the 19th of October, made Custer's division famous throughout the world. His lines were never broken by the disaster of the morning, which spread dismay and panic through the army. At the first alarm Merritt and Custer assembled their divisions, which lay on the right of the army, and, marching by the back road to the left of the Sixth Corps, formed line of battle, which with that splendid mass of veterans opposed the farther advance of Early's troops. Such was their position when Sheridan rode on the field from Winchester, imparting a new courage to his troops. As soon as the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps could be gathered up and placed in line the cavalry were moved back to the right, and the entire mass moved forward at the double-quick, the cavalry taking the gallop, and the charge swept the rebels back across Cedar Creek. The cavalry surpassed all its previous splendid record in its terrific charge upon the enemy. Past the camps which it had left in the morning it literally rode over the Confederates, until thousands of rebels and battery after battery were overtaken and captured. The Third Division took twenty-six pieces of artillery, and never halted till Early was far back of Fisher's Hill.

Some days previous the Third Division had also captured several pieces of artillery in a fight with Gen. Rosser's cavalry, so that it began to be famous for its triumphs against that arm of the Confederate service.

Officers who had gone North early in August to recruit new men had succeeded beyond their expectations. Mainly through the personal efforts of Capt. M. B. Birdseye a splendid lot of men had been brought to the field, and once more the Harris Light appeared with twelve full companies, and Walter C. Hull came back from Albany a full colonel only to be shot dead a few days later, November 12th, in an engagement with the rebel cavalry on the "back road."

Capt. A. M. Randol, of the regular artillery, now became colonel; Birdseye, lieutenant-colonel; Maj. Joseph O'Keefe, of Sheridan's staff, came to the regiment as senior major; Capt. Glover was promoted second major; and Capt. Mattison was recommended for the third major; but an Italian nobleman just arrived in the country with the highest indorsement from the Italian minister was appointed to the commission by Governor Seymour.

As this gentleman could hardly speak a word of English and had no experience with American troops, it became necessary for him to seek a detail on staff duty, which was readily given him; and he never exercised the command of his battalion in the Harris Light Cavalry a single day, Capt. Mattison always fulfilling all the duties of the position. Lieut. William B. Shaffer was promoted to a captaincy, and

became a chief of squadron at once, as well as one of the most efficient and valuable officers in the regiment.

The Mount Jackson expedition seasoned the new men to the hardships of winter campaigning, and Custer's expedition up the valley in December was severe even upon old troops. Custer marched up the valley for two days, in extremely cold weather, with but little opposition. From an artillery caisson he read, when twenty-five miles out, a dispatch by courier from Sheridan announcing the receipt of dispatches from Washington stating that information had been received from Richmond that Jefferson Davis had gone crazy and the rebels everywhere were preparing to abandon the war. Gen. Sheridan therefore gave Custer leave to go on with his division as far as he could and test the truth of this astounding information, which, however, did not prevent the young general from throwing out strong pickets at night.

On the second night the division went into camp at Lacy's Springs, the Second Brigade on the right of the road and somewhat in advance of the First Brigade, on the left. At earliest dawn of day on the third morning the troops saddled up, and, after taking coffee, the First Brigade was waiting orders to move, when a tremendous yell, followed by the sharp crack of carbines over in the front of the Second Brigade, burst upon them. Plainly, the rebels hadn't abandoned the Confederacy just yet.

Hastily the First Brigade sprang to their horses and waited orders from Gen. Custer. None coming, the right was extended to the road just as a body of charging rebels swept by in the grayish darkness of approaching day. A well-directed volley from the right of the Harris Light Cavalry unhorsed many of them, but they swept on, aiming to capture Gen. Custer, who, coming out of his headquarters, very narrowly escaped. The rebels swept on and cut down many of the officers' servants and camp-followers, and leaving a large number of their own men dead or prisoners. In the Second Brigade there were sixteen men wounded in the head by sabre-cuts. The rebel attack was soon repulsed, but Custer was satisfied with the information he had obtained of the enemy's purpose to continue the war, and he lost no time in getting on the road homeward. Mattison's battalion of the Harris Light Cavalry covered the retreat.

So cold had the weather become that the march was very painful. Many men had their ears, hands, or feet frozen. The prisoners taken in the charge were marched along on foot for the two days it required to get back to the army.

Another expedition followed soon after to Moorfield, in Western Virginia, and occupied about four days.

What had been earlier known as Averill's division had been broken up, and all the cavalry with Sheri-

dan was embraced in the First and Third Divisions, each having three brigades of four or five regiments, Caphart's West Virginia brigade becoming the Third of the Third Division. Each brigade, as usual, had its four-gun battery of horse-artillery, and a light pontoon-train was attached to the corps.

On the 28th of February, 1865, Gen. Sheridan, with this corps, a light wagon-train loaded with ammunition and coffee, sugar, and salt, and a train of ambulances, marched out of Winchester. It was said that this column consumed three hours in passing a given point on the broad Winchester and Staunton Pike, one of the best roads in Virginia.

At Staunton it was learned that Early was entrenched at Waynesboro', at the foot of the mountain. Leaving the hard macadamized road, the huge column plowed its way through mud from twelve to twenty inches deep, and the head of the column had reached Early's position while yet the rear was in Staunton, fourteen miles away.

Custer, perceiving Early had taken up a most indefensible position on the north side of the creek, instead of placing his forces behind it, determined to make short work of him without waiting for the First Division. Forming his regiments as fast as they arrived, he led them through the mud under a smart artillery-fire straight up to the enemy, his line lopping Early's flanks and capturing the whole command,—between two and three thousand infantry and several batteries of artillery. Early and a few mounted officers ignominiously fled to the mountain, over which Custer's men pursued him all night.

Sheridan detached a strong force to take the prisoners back to Winchester, thereby depriving himself of troops that were afterwards much needed. His column was still very large, and with it he marched on to Charlottesville, and thence towards Lynchburg. Deeming it injudicious to attempt the capture of this strongly-fortified city, he turned down the James River and marched at will for many days, destroying property vital to the Confederacy. On the 14th of March he encamped at Ashland Station, near Richmond, and on the 15th sent the First Connecticut Cavalry along the railroad towards Richmond, and Mattison's battalion on the old telegraph road. These troops advanced to within a few miles of the rebel capital, when the Connecticut regiment ran into Pickett's division, and was severely punished and driven back. The battalion of the Harris Light fell back to a position about a mile in advance of the division.

Custer sent orders to hold the enemy there as long as possible, in doing which a most severe fight ensued, a brigade of Pickett's division overlapping the cavalry battalion on both flanks; but the battalion held the position until recalled by Lieut.-Col. Birdseye, when it hastily fell back, two of the gallant fellows rescuing Capt. Mattison, who, struck by a glancing bullet, would have fallen from his saddle but for their timely aid.

Farther back the rebel brigade ran into an ambuscade previously arranged by Cols. Randol and Birdseye, and received eight rounds of ammunition from a hundred Spencer carbines at short range, which sent them reeling back into the woods with heavy loss. The same troops became prisoners of war two weeks later to the same regiment, and complimented the Harris Light for their determined fighting at Ashland, admitting that they suffered heavy loss in the encounter.

Crossing the South Anna, Sheridan marched down on the north side of the Pamunkey to the White House, where he opened communication again with the outside world, and where he was supplied with much-needed provisions and munitions of war.

After crossing the Peninsula the cavalry had the pleasure of seeing the tall form of Abraham Lincoln on the deck of a steamer, watching their passage of the James on Grant's pontoons.

Passing around the rear of the Army of the Potomac, the cavalry from the valley joined their old comrades of the Second Division, which had remained with the army at Petersburg. The reunited corps at once took up the march for Dinwiddie Courthouse, where heavy fighting began on the 31st of March, lasting all day, chiefly between our First and Second Cavalry Divisions and the entire Confederate cavalry corps, aided by Pickett's and Johnson's divisions of infantry. The Third Cavalry Division did not enter this battle until evening, when Sheridan was very hard pressed. But at daylight of April 1st the Third Division led the fighting, the First Brigade, in the advance, closing up on the enemy, who fell back to strong works at the Five Forks. The First Brigade, dismounted, made a gallant charge, which was repulsed with heavy loss. Again rallying, the brigade was hurled against the breastworks only to meet another bloody repulse, in which O'Keefe, the noblest and most gallant foreigner in the American army, fell wounded in five places. Col. Birdseye and four brave men risked their lives to bring him off the field, in which attempt two noble fellows were killed. The third charge was participated in by the whole division and by the Third Corps, and the works were taken. Five thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the Third Division, but the losses in the day's fighting were the heaviest the brigade ever suffered.

On the 3d of April the Harris Light Cavalry, aided by the Third New Jersey Cavalry, attacked the remnants of this force at Sweathouse Creek, but were repulsed with some loss.

On the 6th of April the Harris Light Cavalry captured a wagon-train and participated in the battle with Ewell's corps which resulted in the capture of the entire corps. The Harris Light took fifteen hundred prisoners in this engagement.

On the 8th the Harris Light was the first regiment to arrive at Appomattox Station, cutting out three trains of cars loaded with supplies for Lee's army.

This brought on a hot fight, the Third New Jersey Cavalry coming to the support of the Harris Light. The fight grew heavier as more troops came to both sides, and only ceased at midnight with the capture of a battery of artillery and the retreat of the brigade supporting it.

The next morning the cavalry advanced to renew the fight in the face of Lee's entire army. Two divisions had commenced the trot preparatory to a charge against the rebel lines, when Lee's flags of truce appeared, and the glorious news sped along the column that Lee's army had surrendered.

After the surrender the cavalry marched to the borders of North Carolina, when the announcement was made that Johnston's army had surrendered to Gen. Sherman.

Marching the entire length of Virginia from Danville to Alexandria, the cavalry participated in the grand review at Washington in May, and then the work of disbanding commenced. All except the re-enlisted veterans of the Harris Light Cavalry were sent homeward on the 6th of June, and the last of the regiment were mustered out the 21st of June.

It fell to Maj. Mattison to deliver the last farewell to the departing soldiers with whom he had served so long. Copies of the address were taken home by the men, some of whom still retain them.

II.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MAJ. WILLIAM R. MATTISON, son of John B. and Mary A. (Hardisty) Mattison, was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22, 1840. His great-great-grandfather, James Mattison, came from Hunterdon Co., N. J., and settled not far from Newton, on the Fredon road, where he engaged in farming. Here his great-grandfather, John, and his grandfather, William, both extensive farmers, were born and lived. Here also his father, John B., was born, in 1808.

John B. Mattison was an architect and builder, and a man of inventive genius. He removed to Baltimore, where he married Mary A., daughter of William Hardisty, and by her had a family of five children,—four sons and one daughter. Here for several years he was employed in the city gas-works. Later he removed to Annapolis, Md., where he engaged in building. He returned to Newton with his family in 1846, and soon after went to Savannah, Ga., where he was employed in building a Presbyterian church. Two years later he located at Selma, Ala., where he organized a company and established a gas-works. He died here in 1858, at the age of fifty. The mother had died in Newton in 1857, aged forty-seven.

William R. was a delicate, studious boy. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed in the *Herald* office, where he remained three years. He then became clerk in the Newton post-office, under John McCarter, and continued such under the next postmaster, Henry C. Kelsey.

On Aug. 5, 1861, he, then in poor health, enlisted in Company B, one of two companies which Gen. Kilpatrick was raising in Sussex County to join the Harris Light Cavalry (afterwards named the Second New York), and was appointed quartermaster-sergeant. His first battle was that of Ball's Bluff, in the fall of 1861, and his last that at Appomattox Station, April 9, 1865, when Lee surrendered. He belonged to the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Winchester, 1864, when the First and the Third Divisions of cavalry were detailed for service with Sheridan in the valley campaign. He participated in every battle fought by his regiment except that of Gettysburg.

In December, 1861, he was promoted sergeant-major of the regiment. May 5, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company K, and in December of the same year first lieutenant. He led a charge at the battle of Aldie, June 17, 1863, and captured one hundred sharpshooters. He was acting adjutant of the regiment from the fall of 1863 to the summer of 1864. Feb. 28, 1864, with the Dahlgren column of Kilpatrick's expedition, he took a commanding part in the desperate but unsuccessful attempt to liberate the Union soldiers confined in the Richmond prisons. This column, which started with five hundred and fifty picked men, returned with only two hundred and thirty-six.

Previous to and at the battle of Stony Creek on the Wilson raid he acted as adjutant-general to Col. Harhaus, then in command of the First Brigade. September 19th he led an advance squadron which brought on the battle of Winchester; he also led a squadron in the Luray valley fight. On the reorganization of the regiment, in October, he was appointed captain of Company B, but acted as major from that time on until near the close of the war. He was slightly wounded, March 15th, in a severe brush which his battalion had with a brigade of Pickett's division while on the march with Sheridan around Richmond to join Grant, and had a horse shot under him and narrowly escaped capture in the fight with Lee's retreating army, April 3d.

At the grand review at Washington, May 21st, he was presented with a major's commission by Governor Fenton's own hand. He was mustered out June 29th, receiving a high indorsement from his superior officers. After his return home he received a brevet as lieutenant-colonel from the Governor of New York. On the 15th of August following he engaged in the book business. The next winter, on recommendation of Gen. Grant, he was appointed first lieutenant in the Eighth New Jersey Cavalry, but, owing to business, he three months later tendered his resignation. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Newton, which office he has ever since held. He possessed some literary ability, and in 1870 established "Our Magazine," which fifteen months later was absorbed by Wood's "Household Magazine." In 1872 he dis-

posed of his book-store to S. H. Shafer. He was a Democrat previous to the war, since which time he has been an active Republican.

On Sept. 29, 1869, he married Fannie L., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mattison) Smith, and has had born to him five children,—namely, Helen Virginia, Mary Elizabeth, Henry C. Kelsey, Alice Olivia, and Charles William.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUSSEX AND WARREN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION (Continued).

THE FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY.

I.—ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

THE FIRST REGIMENT of New Jersey Cavalry was composed largely of Sussex County men. It was raised in August and September, 1861. The order of the President calling for a regiment of volunteer cavalry from the State of New Jersey was issued to Hon. William Halsted, of Trenton, on the 4th of August, and allowed only ten days for raising the regiment; subsequently, ten days more were added to the time. For some reason, Governor Olden, then the executive of the State, did not see fit to recognize the proposed regiment as part of New Jersey's contingent of volunteers, and consequently it had to be raised under wholly independent auspices. Col. Halsted addressed himself with characteristic energy to the work of raising the regiment.

On the 24th of August the first four companies, under command of Maj. M. H. Beaumont, arrived in Washington, and only a week after six other companies were brought in by Col. Halsted himself, the whole going into camp on Meridian Hill.

The regiment was originally organized as follows: Colonel, William Halsted; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. H. Alexander; First Major, Myron H. Beaumont; Second Major, Henry O. Halsted; Surgeon, William W. L. Phillips; Assistant Surgeon, Ferdinand V. L. Dayton; Acting Adjutant, W. E. Morford; Chaplain, Henry R. Pyne; Quartermaster, Benjamin B. Halsted.

Company A.—Captain, John H. Sheluire; First Lieutenant, Jacob R. Sackett; Second Lieutenant, James H. Hart.

Company B.—Captain, Richard C. Lewis; First Lieutenant, William Frampton; Second Lieutenant, James Tompkinson.

Company C.—Captain, Ivins D. Jones; First Lieutenant, John S. Tash; Second Lieutenant, William W. Gray.

Company D.—Captain, Robert N. Boyd; First Lieutenant, John Worsley; Second Lieutenant, Henry W. Sawyer.

Company E.—Captain, John W. Kester; First

Lieutenant, Patton J. Yorke; Second Lieutenant, Francis B. Allibone.

Company F.—Captain, John H. Lucas; First Lieutenant, Moses W. Malsbury; Second Lieutenant, Aaron S. Robbins.

Company G.—Captain, John H. Smith; First Lieutenant, George W. Wardell; Second Lieutenant, Peter A. Berthoff.

Company H.—Captain, H. C. Perley; First Lieutenant, William T. Inman; Second Lieutenant, Myer Asch.

Company I.—Captain, Benjamin W. Jones; First Lieutenant, James Hunt; Second Lieutenant, Edward Field.

Company K.—Captain, Virgil Broderick; First Lieutenant, Thomas R. Haines; Second Lieutenant, John Fowler.

Company L.—Captain, William W. Taylor; First Lieutenant, Hugh H. Janeway; Second Lieutenant, Peter H. Langstaff.

Company M.—Captain, John P. Fowler; First Lieutenant, Horace W. Bristol; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Warbag.

Such was the official roster of the regiment when the companies took their places in camp. In the unsettled and confused state of things which followed during the two or three succeeding months, several important changes were made. The lieutenant-colonelcy was conferred permanently upon Joseph Karge, formerly an officer in the Prussian service, but for some years a naturalized citizen of the United States. His severe discipline at first occasioned some revolt, but in the end it was justified by the regiment, who proudly saw themselves attaining the order and efficiency of true soldiers. During the month of December the regiment was assigned to the division of Gen. Heintzelman, and, Col. Halsted having become involved in difficulty with the War Department, Lieut.-Col. Karge assumed command.

There was a sudden resumption of energy and discipline. Well sustained by the senior major, who, though young, was familiar with the routine of the cavalry service, Karge set to work to make soldiers of the officers and men. As a first step he sent the most inefficient officers and men before the examining board in Washington, thus starting the rest into activity. . . . In the five weeks of this régime a soldierly spirit was implanted in the men, which preserved its vitality through all the coming trouble.^{77*}

By the middle of January, Col. Halsted had settled his difficulty with the War Department. He was therefore restored to his regiment, which was removed from the jurisdiction of Gen. Heintzelman. Col. Halsted was nearly seventy years of age, and his herculean labors and perplexities had so worn upon his physical strength as to render doubtful his ability to endure the cavalry service. Therefore, upon the

* Foster's "New Jersey in the Rebellion," 412.

reorganization of the regiment by the State, he was superseded by Sir Percy Wyndham, an Englishman by descent, who had been a colonel in the Sardinian service, a soldier under Garibaldi, and a chevalier of the Military Order of Savoy.

We give from Foster's history of the regiment Col. Wyndham's order upon assuming command :

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY, }
"February 9, 1862. }

"[Regimental Order No. 1.]

"I, Sir Percy Wyndham, colonel-brigadier of the Italian army, having been recommended by Maj.-Gen. McClellan, and duly commissioned as colonel of the First Regiment of New Jersey Cavalry by the Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby assume command of this regiment, which from this day is known and recognized by the Governor of New Jersey as the First Regiment of New Jersey Cavalry. The monthly allowance made by the State to the families of her volunteers will hereafter be paid to the relatives of the patriotic sons of New Jersey who are in the ranks of this regiment. The regiment is now well armed and splendidly mounted, and all that is needed to put it in the most efficient state is strict obedience to orders and thorough military discipline; and the colonel commanding desires the assistance of all officers and men to attain this end,—the well-being of the regiment being the first.

"SIR P. WYNDHAM,

"Colonel Commanding."

II.—SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

Spending the winter and early spring in scouting and picket-duty, the regiment, on the 18th of April, 1862, was ordered to Fredericksburg to join Gen. McDowell. On the 29th it proceeded towards the lower extremity of North Neck, whence a party of twenty men, under Lieut. Walter R. Robbins, was sent towards the extremity of the Neck upon a difficult expedition, which they accomplished without loss, returning with some two hundred negroes and a number of horses. On the following Saturday and Sunday the regiment made a reconnoissance across the country to the Potomac, and on the 28th returned to camp near Falmouth. Here the regiment was brigaded with the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Brig.-Gen. George D. Bayard. Remaining here engaged in picket-duty till May 25th, at that date the brigade moved across the river and advanced on the plank road as far as Salefin Church, whence it pushed on to the front of the army, within hearing of the guns at the battle of Hanover Court-house. At this point orders were received to march into the Shenandoah valley for the purpose of opposing Stonewall Jackson, and the regiment and brigade took up the line of march on the 28th. In five days they arrived at Strasburg, where they captured about one hundred and fifty rebel stragglers.

The Second Battalion of the First Cavalry, headed by Lieut.-Col. Karge, at once pushed forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and, overtaking the rear-guard, charged upon them, capturing a number of prisoners. At length the rebel line of cavalry appeared drawn up across the road and covered by a small stream, the bridge over which had been hastily destroyed.

"At this moment Wyndham brought up the rest of his regiment at a gallop, and without pause the three

battalions, in different columns, were thrown across the stream against the enemy. The fourth squadron,—Companies D and F,—covering their advance in a ravine, struck the road close to the enemy, and in close column of fours wheeled into it to charge. Just as they debouched upon it a deep voice from the tall wheat of the adjacent field called out, 'Ready, aim!' and a regiment of rebel infantry rose up from their concealment. 'Down on your saddles, every man!' shouted Capt. Boyd as the order to fire issued from the rebel commander. Each man stooped to his horse's neck, and the whole volley whistled harmlessly over the heads of the troops, riddling the fence behind. Simultaneously with the infantry, the rebel cavalry in the road opened right and left, uncovering a section of artillery in position. 'Right about, wheel, march, trot, gallop!' shouted Boyd with an energy proportioned to the emergency. As the column dashed round the bend of the road a few scattering shots from the infantry were sent after it, killing the blacksmith of Company D, while just as the rear got out of range the canister of the artillery tore along the causeway,—too, late, however, to hurt them.

"The rebel battery continuing its fire, the First Battalion (Beaumont's) took a wider sweep and now came towards the road in the rear, while a portion of the Third, under Haines and Janeway, strove to take it more in front. As our men, advancing, set up their wild cheer, the supporting rebel cavalry broke and retreated in disorder, leaving the guns without protection and causing the artillerists and drivers to waver. But by each gun sat the officer of the piece with his pistol in his hand, holding the men sternly to their places. Deserted by their supports, our men still pressing on, and their pistol-shots whistling in advance of them, these gallant fellows forced their gunners to limber up as accurately as if on drill, and then at a gallop the pieces were whirled along to the rear. Maj. Beaumont and Capt. Bristol and Kester, with Sergt. Fowler, of Company E, and half a dozen men, dashed forward in pursuit through the field by the side of the road, firing their pistols as rapidly as the chambers would revolve, but the severe march of the past week and the desperate speed of the morning's chase told now exhaustingly upon the horses. In spite of all their efforts they were left behind, though Fowler, one of the corporals, and a private named Gaskill, found their animals so crazy with excitement as to be unmanageable. After the flying battery they raced with headlong speed, plunging at last right into the ranks of the rebels, who were obliged, in self-defense, to fire at those who were thus riding them down. Within a few yards of the rebel general Ashby himself Fowler was shot dead, the corporal wounded, and Gaskill unhorsed and taken prisoner.

"The scenes of the day closed with a fight between the rebel artillery and the First Maine Battery, which had intercepted them, the shells falling thickly among the men of the First New Jersey, who, as

night came on, bivouacked upon their first battle-field. Ashby, without loss, drew off his command."

It will be impossible, in the space allotted to this sketch, to follow the regiment through all its movements.

The rebels in their retreat destroyed the bridge across a branch of the Shenandoah, then swollen with the recent rains; but on the second day after the battle our forces crossed and continued their march to New Market. On Friday, the 6th of June, the army arrived at Harrisonburg. A considerable battle was fought with the enemy at Cross Keys, on the road to Port Republic.

As Shel mire, with the leading squadron, passed the line of Sawyer's skirmishers, the latter called out to him to take care, for the enemy was in force in the woods beyond. The captain answered in his resolute way, "I have been ordered to charge any force I may meet, and it is my duty to try and do it." With these words he continued on. Wyndham carried his whole force forward with drawn sabres, all of them wild with the excitement of the race. "Gallop! Charge!" were his orders, and the whole body, half-armed, plunged forward to the attack. Two men—Charles Parry and William Traughan—fell dead, and a lad named Jonathan Jones reeled, mortally wounded, from his horse. The enemy were posted in the woods in force, and nothing was left to our men but to retreat and form line in the open field. Shel mire and Wyndham, however, had entered the woods, and the former, being driven back, was pressed by the enemy upon the right of the line just forming, throwing everything for the moment into inextricable confusion, and resulting in a retreat of our forces from the field.

"Among the last to retire was Capt. Thomas Haines. In the midst of the confusion his slender form was conspicuous as he called to the men of his company and sought to rally them around him. As he was crossing the heavy ground bordering the stream a squad of the Virginia cavalry, led by an officer in a long gray coat, who sat erect and easily upon his bounding charger, came down upon the flank of the fugitives. A bullet from that officer's pistol penetrated the body of Capt. Haines, who dropped, dying, from his horse. Broderick, in whose company he had been lieutenant, was close behind him when he fell. Rising on his horse, he turned round upon the rebels, and, shouting 'Stop!' fired his revolver at their leader. The officer reeled in his saddle, and his men, catching him in their arms, hurried back from the spot. Broderick stooped over Haines and called him by name, but there was no answer and no time to pause. Leaving the lifeless form as the enemy again pressed upon him, he sadly spurred his horse to a renewal of his flight."^{*}

* The body of Capt. Haines was in a few days recovered, some friendly farmer in the neighborhood having given it decent burial. The remains were removed and interred in the Harrisonburg churchyard.

The above action, known as the battle of Cross Keys, closed the campaign of Gen. Fremont in the Shenandoah valley. Gen. Pope then assumed command. The First New Jersey Cavalry was ordered to assist Gen. Hatch at Gordonsville and Charlottesville in holding the railroad and preventing connection with the valley. Hatch failed to comply with the instructions of Gen. Pope, and marched his command, by way of Sperryville, to Culpeper Court-house. On the last of July the regiment marched to the Rapidan and guarded the crossings of that river from Rapidan Station to Cave's Ford.

On the night of the 7th of August, "Stonewall" Jackson crossed with fifteen thousand men at Barnett's Ford. The following morning, at three o'clock, Col. Karge, with a battalion of the regiment, moved around the left of the enemy, where the rebel cavalry had left their tracks the night before. Dividing his force and pursuing different directions, they dashed upon and captured a party at breakfast, coming off with twenty-three prisoners.

Capt. Boyd, in the evening, found himself cut off from his command and pursued by a party of the enemy. Dashing into the woods, he managed to elude the foe, and the next morning joined his regiment as it was forming in line of battle.

The regiment behaved with great intrepidity at the battle of Cedar Mountain. It is said that in this action the steadiness of Capt. Lucas saved the day. Col. Karge was sick in the hospital at Culpeper Court-house. As soon as he returned to his regiment he issued the following congratulatory order:

"[Regimental Order No. 1.]

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,]

"CAMP NEAR CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA., Aug. 14, 1862.]

"The commanding officer of this regiment takes the first opportunity of expressing his high gratification at the cool and brave behavior of both the men and the officers during the last action. Although himself severely indisposed, he was watching the movements of the regiment and its intrepidity while under a galling fire with unlimited pride. Maj. Bennet, in command of the regiment, acquitted himself nobly as an officer by his coolness and the excellent manoeuvres which he performed under a heavy fire of shell.

"The commanding officer therefore gives his heartfelt thanks to you, brave defenders of your country and your principles, and you may well rest assured that the date of the 9th of August will be deeply impressed upon his heart as the day on which he has seen the regiment nurtured by him do its whole duty. The commanding officer desires to take notice of the coolness, prompt obedience to orders, and energetic performance of their duty by Hospital Steward Samuel C. Lane, Orderly William Shaw, Corp. Voorhees, Ambulance-Driver McAffee, and the men attached to the hospital department without exception, and to give them the thanks of the regiment for promptly assisting our brave wounded from the field, in spite of danger and under a heavy fire.

"By order of

"JAMES KARGE,

"Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding."

In relation to the action of this regiment at Cedar Mountain, Mr. Foster remarks,—

"The glorious resistance shown by our small force on the 9th was not followed up by Gen. Pope on the 10th, though the enemy was actually leaving his train and artillery teamless in the road, in a confused apprehension of pursuit from us; and on the 18th the First

Regiment was ordered, with the other cavalry, to cover the rear in a retrograde movement."

At Brandy Station, on the 20th of August, the regiment, with its brigade, consisting of the First New Jersey, the First Pennsylvania, and the Second and Tenth New York Cavalry, was engaged with Stuart's (rebel) cavalry. "At the moment when the head of the opposing forces came together a lieutenant commanding the first platoon of the Second New York (Harris Light) Cavalry drew rein and backed his horse through the ranks behind him. Instantly the whole column halted in confusion, and a moment after the whole regiment broke and swept back, thus opening the centre of the field and forcing Karge to change front with his line. Before, however, the new formation could be completed, the masses of the enemy swept down upon the front and flank." Karge emptied the chambers of his revolver into their ranks, and then, throwing the weapon at their heads, dashed among them with his sabre, followed by the men around him. The enemy gave way before the impetuous charge. But, with both flanks of his line broken, all that he could hope to do was to regain the reserve in the rear and rally under cover of his charge; and, accordingly, skirmishers and main body, with one accord, spurred to the rear, fighting hand to hand as they did so with the foremost of their pursuers. A wide ditch stretched across the field, and was relied upon by the colonel to assist the reserve in their charge. Many of the exhausted horses fell as they strove to leap it, and headlong above them rolled the pursuing rebels. As he drew near the ditch, the last man of the Jersey (?), Lieut. Robbins' horse fell dead beneath him. Robbins kept his feet, and actually sprang across the ditch on foot, but he was soon seized by his pursuers, dragged to the rear, and cut down while a prisoner, though fortunately saved from death by a metal plate in the top of his cap." In this engagement Karge was disabled, Hicks hurt and unhorsed, Robbins and Stewart fell into the enemy's hands, and many others were captured, but were cut out by the well-timed charge of Broderick, Lucas, and their comrades.

Instances of heroism and soldierly bearing are numerous in the history of this regiment. For example, at Cedar Mountain: "There was a slight confusion in the ranks of Company A. 'Steady, there!' cried the commanding officer. Two men—Washington Raimer and Albert Young—drew their horses out of the ranks and saluted, saying, quietly, 'We are hit, sir,' as they moved to the rear. The ranks closed up again like a wall, and in ten minutes these two men, instead of nursing their hurts, had the balls extracted, the wounds bandaged by the surgeon, and before the blood had clotted on the lint were once more back in their places."

At Aldie, on the 30th of October, Stuart, with a large force of rebel cavalry, made an onslaught upon Stoneman's pickets, capturing all but a dozen or more

men. "Capt. Kester at once gathered his men together, and, forming in the village street, awaited the onset of the rebels. Down the hill they came with a headlong dash, expecting to carry everything before them, and, wheeling into the village, rode at our little squadron. But the brave band never wavered at their approach, and instinctively the leading files of the Virginians began to lessen their speed. At the moment when their ranks were thus thickened and confused Capt. Kester poured into them a volley from his carbines, and then, with sabres drawn and a ringing cheer, his troops charged the startled enemy. Back rushed the rebels to escape the shock, and after them went the captain, while close upon his heels followed the rest of the First New Jersey, eager to press the advantage."

At Brandy Station, Col. Wyndham was in command of the Second Brigade, composed of the First New Jersey, First Michigan, and First Pennsylvania Cavalry. Maj. Janeway commanded the regiment. In his report to the adjutant-general of the State he says,—

"Col. Wyndham moved his troops with such celerity that we were upon the enemy almost before they were aware of our vicinity. The fight lasted four hours, and was a continued succession of the most brilliant charges ever made. Every officer acted with the utmost bravery and coolness, and it is impossible for men to behave better than did ours. They proved themselves well worthy of the State from which they came, and more cannot be said in their praise."

The severity of the engagement at Brandy Station is attested by the fact that out of thirty-nine horses in the second squadron twenty-seven were left on the field, and that of two hundred and eighty officers and men in the regiment six officers and over fifty men were killed, wounded, or missing. Of the three senior officers on the field, Wyndham received a ball in his leg, which unfitted him several months for active service, and Broderick and Shelmire never came off the field alive.

As the battle opened at Gettysburg on the decisive day,—July 3, 1863,—the First Jersey was advanced from the very rear some two miles to the front, arriving just in time to see the dense column of the rebel cavalry pouring upon the flank of the army. Leaping from their horses, forming line as they touched the ground, and starting at once into a run in the very face of the enemy, the regiment dashed at the nearest cover, where, supported only by a little squadron of their own reserves, they prepared to check the progress of the entire force arrayed against them. "And they did it, and more, even driving back" the assailing columns. Refusing to dismount in spite of the storm of bullets constantly whistling over the heads of his men, Janeway rode from end to end of the line of skirmishers, encouraging, warning, and directing its every portion. Advancing from point to point, heralding each renewed charge with a

cheer which shook the enemy worse than the bullets of their carbines, for more than a hundred yards the First Jersey pushed their little line, and at last, with ammunition exhausted, they still held their ground, facing the rebels with their revolvers.

At length the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry came upon the line, and the First New Jersey was at liberty to retire. But no! Borrowing ammunition from the Pennsylvanians, they held their ground, cheering lustily and flinging defiance at the rebels. Meantime, the grand attack of Longstreet had been made and repulsed, and all that remained was for the cavalry to sweep away the rebel horse from the flank.

Guarding the line and picketing far to the front, the First Jersey watched through the night upon the bloody ground until the welcome light of the nation's birthday permitted them to seek a brief season of repose.

At Sulphur Springs and Bristow Station the reputation of the regiment was well sustained. "The steady fire of Capt. Malsbury's squadron, though composed largely of recruits, completely frustrated the attempts of the enemy."⁹⁸ The First New Jersey came out of this contest with the loss—wonderfully small under the circumstances—of four officers and thirty men. The only prisoner lost was Lieut. Kinsley, who was missing by accident.†

In Meade's advance across the Rapidan, on the 26th of November, the First New Jersey was sent in advance to a position near Hope Church, on the Fredericksburg and Orange plank road. Here they had an engagement with a body of rebel cavalry which disputed their advance. They were stationed in a thicket of woods, into which the First New Jersey and First Pennsylvania, dismounting, plunged, and with a cheer that rolled along the line, waking the echoes of the solitude, dashed upon the enemy. The skirmishers fell back with a loss of forty prisoners, including several officers. Pushing back the rebel line to a point where a desperate struggle ensued, twenty-seven of the regiment, officers and men, were killed or so wounded as to be disabled. Jamison was shot through the heart, Gray had his hand shattered, Lane was almost stunned, and Hobensack was struck so violently by a piece of shell as to be for some minutes crazed. Yet they carried skirmish-line and battle-line in the face of the rebel artillery, pushing them back for a quarter of a mile, till they were relieved by the Fifth Corps.

In December the regiment went into winter quarters at Warrenton. One of the exploits of the winter of 1863-64 is thus detailed in an official report of Lieut.-Col. Kester to Governor Parker:

"I have the honor to report that on the 17th inst. (February, 1864) I was ordered to take three hundred and fifty men (comprising one hundred and fifty of the First New Jersey Cavalry, under command of Capt. Hart, and two hundred men of the First Pennsylvania, First Massachusetts, and Third Pennsylvania) and attempt the capture of Mosley's

guerrillas. We started from Warrenton at ten o'clock on the evening of the 18th inst., and marched rapidly, it being cold, to Salem. At that point I detached fifty men to meet me at Paris and at Pleshmont. I sent Capt. Hart with one hundred and fifty First New Jersey to pass through Piedmont Valley and join me at Paris in Ashly's Gap, and with one hundred and fifty men I started for Markham Station, in Manassas Gap. The party of fifty men reached Paris without capturing any guerrillas. The party under Capt. Hart passed through Piedmont Valley to Paris, capturing fifteen guerrillas and a large number of horses, arms, and equipments. The party with myself passed through Manassas Gap to Markham, and from that point crossing the mountain to Paris, in Ashly's Gap. We captured nineteen guerrillas and a large number of horses, arms, and equipments, and some medical stores. It was twelve o'clock before I reached Paris, at which place I halted one hour to feed. At one o'clock I started to return. In the mean time the guerrillas had collected to the number of about one hundred, and attempted to capture my rear-guard, which was under the command of Capt. Hart. The enemy charged several times, but was repulsed with loss. The casualties on our side were Capt. Hart wounded and two horses killed. Capt. Hart was wounded at Upperville, and traveled with the column to Warrenton without complaint,—a distance of twenty-six miles. The distance marched by us was seventy-four miles in twenty-two hours. Great credit is due to Capt. Hart; also to Lieuts. Lame, Dye, and Cause."

During the battles of the Wilderness and in turning Lee's right wing in the advance on Richmond the regiment did excellent service, and maintained its reputation for daring hardihood and brilliant exploits. In an engagement on the 28th of May, 1864, the ammunition of the men gave out while they were hardly pressed by the enemy. A new supply was brought from the rear, and Capt. Beckman was shot through both hands as he stretched them forth in the act of distributing ammunition to the men. Lieut. Bellis was almost at the same moment mortally wounded, as was also Lieut. Stewart. Capt. Robbins was wounded severely in the shoulder, Lieut. Shaw badly in the head, Lieut. Wynkoop fearfully in the foot. Lieut. Bowne was the only officer of the First Battalion on the field who was untouched, and he had several narrow escapes.

The regiment rendered Gen. Warren efficient assistance in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad, repelling the attack on the extreme left, and thus securing the line of the road. Here, in the front line, fell dead or mortally wounded a number of the gallant men who had fought on many a hard field, just as the term of service for which they had enlisted expired.

On the 1st of September, 1864, the men whose term of service had expired embarked at City Point for Trenton, N. J., but leaving the regiment, as an organization, still in the field. It participated in the engagement at Stony Creek and in the final campaign of the war.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates received "medals of honor" from the Secretary of War for gallantry in the campaign: First Sergt. George W. Stewart, Company E; Sergt. Aaron B. Tompkins, Company G; Sergt. David Southard, Company C; Color-Sergt. Charles Wilson; Sergt. William Porter, Company H; Sergt. Charles Titus, Company H; Sergt. John Wilson, Company L; Corp. William B. Hooper, Company L; Private Christian Strauch, Company I.

Maj. Robbins, from whose report the above list is

* Maj. Janeway's report.

† Foster.

taken, remarks, "In these 'medals of honor' the soldier received a token which is of more value than any which could be given; they stamp the recipient a brave and faithful soldier,—a name to be honored and revered."

The major also says, "Sergt.-Maj. William T. Allen and Samuel Walton, Company A; Charles Krouselmire and John Teirney, Company B; Sergts. William B. Bronson, C. Marshall, and Chester Merith, Company C; Sergt. John Warren, Company D; Sergt. John Shields, William Russell, and John Foggerty, Company E; Sergts. Michael Williams and Edward F. Wenner, Company G; Sergts. John Brockfank and William Hudson, Company H; Corp. Philip Klespies, Company H; Sergts. G. W. McPeck, Aaron H. White, William H. Powell, and William Booth, Corps. Joseph Marsh and Francis Brown, Company K; Sergt. William Stout, Corps. John McKinney and James Brady, Company L; Sergts. John Davis, James S. Fallman, and Corp. William B. Easton, Company M, are all worthy of mention. They are known in the regiment for their good conduct in this memorable campaign."

III.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THOMAS RYERSON HAINES, son of the Hon. Daniel Haines, formerly Governor of New Jersey, was born at Hamburg, in the county of Sussex, March 15, 1838. Having graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1857, and read law for the requisite term, a part of which was spent in the Law School of the University of Cambridge, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1860, and commenced practice in the city of Newark.

In politics he adopted the principles avowed by the Democratic party, but secession he denounced as a political heresy, the storming of Fort Sumter as an overt act of treason, and the armed rebellion which followed as an assault upon the life of the nation, to be repelled and suppressed by all the nation's force. From the time of that insult to the American flag he was resolved to offer his services to his country. In August, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant in Company K of the First New Jersey Cavalry Regiment. Accustomed to the saddle from childhood and dextrous in the use of the broadsword, that arm of the service pleased him most. Within ten days of the notice of his appointment he took leave of his home and the loved ones there, and reported at Trenton for duty.

Early in September the regiment moved to the vicinity of Washington City. Then the task of drilling raw recruits was commenced in earnest and accomplished with success, his rule being "never to undertake to drill the men in any movement without first thoroughly understanding it himself." While exacting strict obedience to every order, he scrupulously sought to promote the personal comfort of his men. Nor was he indifferent to their moral training.

He persuaded his company to listen daily to a portion of Scripture. The reading of the non-commissioned officer appointed not proving satisfactory to all, he assumed the exercise himself, reading selected passages, explaining and sometimes commenting upon the text. No officer was more sincerely beloved by his men. His labors were not confined to the duties of a lieutenant. He was made regimental judge-advocate, for which office his legal attainments well qualified him. At the solicitation of the commander he assumed the duties of adjutant. He declined an appointment on a general's staff, preferring to remain in his own regiment and share the hardships of the men who had been enlisted by him. He was afterwards commissioned as captain of Company M. This company, as well as Company K, was recruited in Hamburg, his native place, and vicinity. In every capacity he took a full share of all the perils and hardships encountered by the regiment, which, from the time it was brigaded, was almost constantly made the advance-guard.

On the 25th of May, 1862, the brigade, under Gen. Bayard, was moving from Fredericksburg towards Richmond, when it received orders to join the forces of Gen. Fremont in pursuit of the rebel general Jackson. By forced marches it reached Strasburg on the evening of Sunday, June 1st. The next morning the First New Jersey Cavalry charged through the village, and upon the rear of Jackson's retreating forces. A succession of skirmishes ensued, and the batteries of the enemy, placed at commanding points to cover his retreat, were charged or flanked, always with success, but not without loss. At Fisher's Hill, Capt. Haines displayed great gallantry, leading the charge up the steep ascent by which the enemy were dislodged from their strong position.

On Friday, June 6, 1862, having driven the enemy through Harrisonburg, Col. Percy Wyndham, in command, fell into an ambuscade, and was, with others, captured, and a number of his officers and men killed and wounded. In the engagement there was a fierce hand-to-hand conflict with Ashby's cavalry. The rebel cavalry were put to flight, and the New Jersey regiment, pressing on in rapid pursuit, soon found themselves in the midst of an infantry brigade, who poured into them a deadly fire. Unsupported by the accompanying regiments, they were thrown into confusion, several companies breaking, and soon they were in hasty retreat. "Among the last to retire was Capt. Haines. In the midst of the confusion his slender form was conspicuous as he called to the men of his company and sought to rally them around him. As he was crossing the heavy ground bordering on the stream a squad of Virginia cavalry, led by an officer in a long gray coat, came down upon the flank of the fugitives. A bullet from the officer's pistol penetrated the body of Capt. Haines, who dropped dying from his horse."—*Chaplain Pyne.*

A rebel trooper dashed up, and as he lay pros-



Geo. R. Hayes

trate inflicted a sabre-cut on his head. One who was present says of him, "Never was greater heroism displayed. Surrounded on all sides, he yet fought with the courage of an ancient Spartan, and twice he cut his way through; but a pistol-ball in his right side unhorsed him, and after he had fallen all the remaining pulsations of his warm heart were ended by a ghastly sabre-cut."

The next day officers in search of the body found it near the battle-field in a newly-made grave prepared by a good Dunker. Having no coffin, he lined the bottom and sides of the grave with green branches; then, spreading a cloth over the face and placing a board over all, he filled it in with earth, thus saving from further mutilation the fair features and graceful form of a young officer, and doing a kindly act to the remains of one whom he had never known in life.

On Sunday, the 8th of June, while the cannonade at Cross Keys thundered out a requiem, the body was reinterred in the Harrisonburg (Va.) churchyard with all the honors due to a colonel, voluntarily rendered by the whole regiment, every officer and man appearing like a chief mourner.

Governor Haines sought personally to recover the body of his son. The Secretary of State, Mr. Stanton, furnished him an order requiring the officers of the army to give all possible aid, and to the quartermaster's department to furnish all needful transportation, for the accomplishment of his purpose. Gen. Fremont received him kindly at his headquarters. But, the army having fallen back, Harrisonburg was now in possession of the enemy. A flag of truce with a communication from the general was sent, requesting permission for the removal of the body; but Gen. Jackson returned a cruel answer, and refused to allow its removal.

In September, 1864, the Union troops again penetrated the Shenandoah valley as far as Harrisonburg, when the remains were disinterred and sent with an armed escort to Martinsburg, Va. From thence they were brought to Hamburg, N. J., and interred in the North Church cemetery.

Such was the short and brilliant career of a gallant soldier and a true man. He was solemnly dedicated to the service of his country, and in that service nobly laid down his young life. None was more beloved, few could be more lamented.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUSSEX AND WARREN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION (Continued).

I.—THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

THE Thirtieth Regiment, mainly recruited in the county of Somerset, and mustered into service at Flemington, Sept. 17, 1862, had in it at its organiza-

tion about thirty men from Warren County. These had been recruited by Capt. Benjamin F. Howey, the present sheriff of Warren, and, being a surplus over and above the number necessary to fill his company,—Company G, of the Thirty-first Regiment,—they were turned over to Edward S. Barnes, of Pah-quarry, Warren Co., and helped to make up Company D of the Thirtieth Regiment, of which Mr. Barnes was made first lieutenant. Lieut. Barnes died of fever at Aquia Creek, Va., Dec. 29, 1862, only a few months after the regiment had arrived at the seat of war, and his place was filled by William A. Henry.

II.—THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited in Warren and Hunterdon Counties, Warren County furnishing six companies, namely, B, C, E, G, H, and I, and one-half of Company D, of the Thirtieth Regiment. The original roster of the regiment was as follows:

Colonel, Alexander P. Berthoud; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Holt; Major, Robert R. Honeyman; Adjutant, Martin Wyckoff; Quartermaster, Israel Wells; Surgeon, Robert B. Browne; Assistant Surgeons, Joseph S. Cook, Nathaniel Jennings; Chaplain, John McNair.

Company A.—Captain, Samuel Carhart; First Lieutenant, Leavitt Sanderson; Second Lieutenant, Andrew A. Thompson.

Company B.—Captain, Joseph W. Johnson; First Lieutenant, John C. Felver; Second Lieutenant, Frank P. Weymouth.

Company C.—Captain, Andrew J. Raub; First Lieutenant, Thomas T. Stewart; Second Lieutenant, Silas Hulsizer.

Company D.—Captain, Alexander V. Bonnell; First Lieutenant, John C. Coon; Second Lieutenant, Andrew T. Connett.

Company E.—Captain, Woodbury D. Holt; First Lieutenant, William L. Rodenburgh; Second Lieutenant, John Alpaugh.

Company F.—Captain, Peter Hart; First Lieutenant, Joseph E. McLaughlin; Second Lieutenant, James I. Moore.

Company G.—Captain, Benjamin F. Howey; First Lieutenant, William C. Larzelier; Second Lieutenant, James F. Green.

Company H.—Captain, David M. Trimmer; First Lieutenant, John N. Givins; Second Lieutenant, Henry Hance.

Company I.—Captain, Calvin T. James; First Lieutenant, Richard T. Drake; Second Lieutenant, James Prall.

Company K.—Captain, Nelson Bennett; First Lieutenant, Edson J. Rood.

In addition to the officers and men of the six companies and a half named above, of the field and staff Col. Alexander P. Berthoud, Lieut.-Col. William Holt, and Adj. Wyckoff were from Warren County. The number in all was 694. The regiment was mustered

into service at Flemington, N. J., Sept. 17, 1862, and proceeded to Washington on the 26th of the same month. Here they remained, doing picket and fatigue duty, till the 1st of December, when they moved from Tenallytown and proceeded to Liverpool Point, on the Maryland side of the Lower Potomac. The regiment was organized as part of the Provisional Brigade, formed of the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-ninth New Jersey and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania. They crossed the Potomac on the 5th of December, landing at Aquia Creek, Va., where the men suffered greatly from exposure to the excessively cold and stormy weather. Soon after, the brigade was placed under command of Gen. Patrick, provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Potomac, and under his orders they were placed on post, railroad, and provost duty, the Thirty-first being stationed at Belle Plains, Va.

The regiment was thus in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, but did not participate in the great battle at that place, on the 13th of December, under Gen. Buraside. The Thirty-first, with its brigade, took part in the spring campaign of 1863, which culminated in the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville.

On the 29th of April the brigade crossed the Rappahannock at "Franklin's Crossing," below the town of Fredericksburg.

"On the morrow, late in the afternoon, the brigade was advanced to meet an approaching advance of rebel infantry, the Thirty-first forming the second line of battle, in support of the Twenty-ninth New Jersey. The line had scarcely been formed on the summit of the declivity forming the river-bank when the enemy quickly withdrew and opened a remorseless fire from his batteries which no troops were able to stand. The Twenty-ninth, being most exposed, fell back, forming in the rear of the Thirty-first, all the troops protecting themselves by lying flat on the ground. There were no casualties in the Thirty-first, owing to its fortunate position, but the firing was terrific. About dusk the firing slackened, and soon ceased, when the Thirty-first was ordered to advance under cover of the darkness and complete and occupy some rifle-pits in close proximity to the rebel line, which was at once done, the men working in profound silence most of the night in strengthening their position. . . . Day broke on the field, but passed, quite unexpectedly, as peacefully as if the foe had quit the scene. On the 2d, however, the batteries of the enemy opened with a terrible fire, compelling the division speedily to retire. The Thirty-first, however, maintained its position in comparative safety, relying upon its defenses, which were so well constructed as to be highly complimented by Gens. Wadsworth and Paul."*

During these operations the main force of Gen. Hooker had sustained a severe reverse at Chancellors-

ville, and orders were now received for Reynolds' corps to move up and reinforce the army at that point. In executing this movement it was necessary to hold the advanced line, with the apparent intention of engaging the enemy, until the main body of the corps had crossed to the north side of the river. The Thirty-first was a part of the rear-guard left for this purpose, and it was the last regiment to cross the pontoon-bridge, which it did under a most destructive artillery-fire from the enemy, who had by this time become aware of the purpose of the movement, and seemed determined to annihilate the little force which had held him at bay. An officer of the regiment, writing of the affair, said,—

"The situation of the regiment at this time was most critical. The correspondent of the *New York Times* reported the Thirty-first as 'cut to pieces.' When he left that portion of the field the regiment was nearly surrounded and the bridge in its rear partially destroyed. The whole corps was in motion, the Thirty-first alone excepted, it being left to hold the enemy at that point as long as possible, and to deceive him as to numbers. The men behaved admirably, marching firmly down to the bridge, where they were held until a battery had crossed, expecting every moment to be charged upon. After crossing we were obliged to scatter, as the enemy had accurate range of us. The colonel had previously designated a rallying-point for the regiment, which proved to be beyond his observation, and every man came to time in that race. We saved the battery, but came near losing the regiment."

After this crossing the Thirty-first moved rapidly on and rejoined the brigade, which had already advanced a considerable distance up the river.

The march of the brigade with its corps was made with all possible speed to United States Ford on the Rappahannock, several miles above Fredericksburg. This point was reached late in the night, and the wearied men bivouacked on the north bank for a brief rest. At daylight in the morning they crossed the river at the Ford, and the Thirty-first, with its brigade, moved along the line, by way of the Chancellor House, to the extreme right of the army, where it took position at sunrise on the 3d of May. Through all the day and succeeding night it remained in that position without becoming engaged. On the 4th the position of the Thirty-first was changed more to the right, but it was not brought into action on the field of Chancellorsville, though at times lying under very heavy fire. On the 5th orders were given for the army to withdraw to the north side of the Rappahannock, and during that night the regiment crossed the river. On the 7th it rejoined the brigade, which then went into camp near the "Fitzhugh House," not far from the river, and two or three miles below Fredericksburg.

No events of importance occurred thenceforth in the history of the regiment. When the Army of the

* Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion."

Potomac left the vicinity of Falmouth and started northward on the route that finally brought it to the field of Gettysburg, the Thirty-first moved with the other commands, but at the end of one day's march orders were received directing their return and muster out, their term of service having expired. Under these orders the regiment moved back to Falmouth, whence, after turning over their wagons and other quartermaster's property, they marched to Stafford Court-house, and from there to Dumfries and across the Occoquan to Alexandria. They soon moved across the Potomac to Washington, where a slight delay occurred, and then they were transported by rail to New Jersey and mustered out of the service at Flemington.

The experience of the regiment on the field of conflict had not been great, and their losses in actual battle were but nominal; but Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had proved their bravery and steadfastness, and that they were worthy of the patriotic State which had sent them to the field.

During a considerable portion of the time Col. Berthoud commanded the brigade, owing to the expiration of Gen. Paul's term of appointment. Lieut.-Col. Holt resigned early in 1863, and the command of the regiment from that time till nearly the close of its service devolved upon Maj. Honeyman, of Somerset.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ROSTERS OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION FROM SUSSEX AND WARREN COUNTIES.

I.—SUSSEX COUNTY SOLDIERS.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.

Miller, Levi D., M.D. (Newton), assistant surgeon; must. in Aug. 8, 1862, for three years; must. out June 23, 1861.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.

Ilyerson, Henry O., lieutenant-colonel; com. July 1, 1862; pro. from major; pro. to colonel Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry, Nov. 12, 1862; trans. to colonelcy Tenth Regiment, March 26, 1863; died May 12, 1864, of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

CO. B, SECOND INFANTRY.

Cook, Henry P. (Deckertown), captain; enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out March 10, 1863; first sergeant May 27, 1861; second lieutenant Sept. 7, 1861; first lieutenant Jan. 21, 1862; captain, rise Wildrick, pro.; res. Oct. 22, 1863, to accept commission as A. A. G., United States volunteers, on staff of Gen. Torbert.

Northrup, John P. (Newton), captain; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864; sergeant May 27, 1861; second lieutenant Jan. 21, 1862; first lieutenant Feb. 12, 1863; captain, rise Cook, resigned.

Ryerson, Henry O. (Newton), captain; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; pro. major Jan. 20, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1862, etc. (See record above.)

Wildrick, John A. (Newton), captain; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; first lieutenant May 27, 1861; captain, rise Ilyerson, pro. Jan.

21, 1862; pro. lieutenant-colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment, Feb. 11, 1863; must. out July 6, 1863.

Hoffman, Jacob H. (Lafayette), second lieutenant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; resigned Aug. 30, 1861.

Van Kitten, Edgar (Sandyston), second lieutenant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864; corporal May 27, 1861; private Dec. 25, 1861; corporal Feb. 13, 1862; sergeant Dec. 25, 1862; second lieutenant, rise Northrup, pro.

Kyte, Charles L. (Hainesville), first sergeant; must. in May 29, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; corporal Sept. 27, 1861; sergeant Sept. 1, 1862; first sergeant Nov. 1, 1862.

Lantz, George G. (Frankford), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out April 26, 1865; corporal Dec. 25, 1862; sergeant March 26, 1863; disch. at Trenton; paroled prisoner.

McCarter, Sydney H. (Newton), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; pro. second lieutenant, Co. D, Twenty-third Regiment, Jan. 8, 1863; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1864.

Vanvuy, William W. (Newton), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; pro. second lieutenant, Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment, Aug. 15, 1862; also first lieutenant, Co. C, Nov. 4, 1863; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Williams, Thomas, sergeant; must. in Feb. 11, 1863; trans. from Co. E; corporal March 1, 1863; sergeant March 5, 1863; pro. sergeant March 29, 1865.

Wilson, Richard J. (Deckertown), sergeant; must. in May 7, 1861, for three years; corporal May 27, 1861; sergeant December 25, 1862; pro. second lieutenant, Co. H, Twenty-third Regiment, March 2, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Wintermute, Edgar K. (Stillwater), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864; corporal Dec. 25, 1861; sergeant March 17, 1863.

Wintermute, Andrew G. (Stillwater), sergeant; must. in May 17, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864; corporal Dec. 25, 1861; sergeant March 17, 1863.

Boss, Joseph C. (Sparta), corporal; enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., March 2, 1864, to enlist as hospital steward, U.S.A.; sergeant Feb. 13, 1862; private Dec. 25, 1862.

Cox, John B. (Lafayette), corporal; enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 5, 1862, disability; corporal May 27, 1861; sergeant Sept. 27, 1862.

Frace, John (Newton), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864; corporal Dec. 25, 1862; re-enl. sergeant, Co. D, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Sept. 27, 1864; must. in Oct. 3, 1864, for one year; must. out July 17, 1865.

Hotalen, Alanson M. (Hainesville), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out corporal Dec. 25, 1862.

Meldanah, Benjamin (Wantage), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out July 11, 1865; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; corporal April 1, 1865; served in Co. H, Fifteenth Regiment.

Rogers, William H. (Wantage), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864; corporal Dec. 25, 1862.

Rosenkrance, William H. (Wantage), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Privates.

Allen, John (Branchville), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Bonnell, Jacob (Montague), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Bronson, Oscar A. (Deckertown), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Drake, Ira B. (Sparta), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at White Oak Church, Va., Jan. 5, 1863, disability.

Doland, William (Hamburg), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Dawson, Richard (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Drake, Nathaniel S. (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864; served in Battalion D, Second United States Artillery.

Forgeson, Dewitt (Deckertown), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; pro. wagonmaster Jan. 1862; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died of typhoid fever at Ward United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., July 13, 1865.

Gaul, William (Deckertown), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 11, 1865.

Hall, Stewart (Andover), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Hornbeck, Benjamin (Montague), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Lawrence, John L. (Stanhope), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Lozier, Alexander H. (Sparta), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out July 11, 1865; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, Second Battalion, and Co. A, Fifteenth Regiment.

Lantz, John P. (Hardyston), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at Second Division United States army general hospital, Alexandria, Va., March 9, 1863, disability.

Parlman, Isaac (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Rothlath, David (Wantage), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Smith, B-e-m-e-r J. (Lafayette), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Smith, Samuel R. (Waterloo), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; regularly discharged at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 19, 1864.

Stickles, John W. (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., May 6, 1863, disability.

Shanger, James D. (Byram), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Shanger, William H. (Byram), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out July 11, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; served in Co. A, Second Battalion, and Co. A, Fifteenth Regiment.

Sanford, John C. (Sparta), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1863; disch. therefrom May 7, 1865.

Turner, John E. (Sparta), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; thence disch. May 27, 1864.

Tidalack, Daniel (Franklin Furnace), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at Harris's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862, disability.

Tidalack, James (Hardyston), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., Aug. 10, 1865, of wounds received in action; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, Fifteenth Regiment.

Vanpiper, Abraham (Deckertown), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., Aug. 10, 1865, from wounds received in action; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, Fifteenth Regiment.

Van Elten, George W., must. in Sept. 29, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. D.

Vanover, Henry, must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

CO. D, THIRD INFANTRY.

Fitts, James G. (Newton), captain; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; pro. to brigade quartermaster Nov. 20, 1861; commissary of subsistence March 24, 1862; brevet major, and brevet lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 11, 1865; must. out Oct. 9, 1865.

Jones, John J. (Newton), first lieutenant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; res. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; corporal Sept. 10, 1862; sergeant Nov. 29, 1862.

Linn, Hubert S. (Newton), second lieutenant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; first sergeant May 27, 1861; second lieutenant, *vice* Porter, resigned; res. Aug. 12, 1862.

Porter, James W., second lieutenant; must. in May 27, 1862, for three years; res. Nov. 6, 1861.

Baughan, Robert (Hamburg), sergeant; enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; corporal Sept. 4, 1862; sergeant April 1, 1862.

Decker, Sylvester (Newton), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Alexandria, Va., June 16, 1862, disability.

Hendershot, Peter M. (Walpack), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; pro. to second lieutenant, Co. K, July 16, 1862; also first lieutenant, Co. I, Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 21, 1863.

Hendershot, Jacob B. (Newton), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864; corporal May 27, 1862; private Sept. 4, 1861; sergeant Nov. 17, 1863.

Crist, John M. (Newton), corporal; enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; corporal April 29, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Earles, William S. (Andover), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment, Jan. 4, 1864; corporal Sept. 6, 1862; sergeant Dec. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; first sergeant Aug. 1, 1864; pro. to second lieutenant, Co. B, Sept. 10, 1864.

Edwards, Thomas P. (Sparta), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; first sergeant June 1, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant, Co. A, Oct. 12, 1863; pro. to captain, Co. E, Jan. 12, 1864; must. in Co. E, Nov. 29, 1864; missing in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; supposed to be dead.

Givens, Samuel F. (Newton), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864; corporal April 29, 1862.

Bennet, Charles (Franklin Furnace), musician; enrolled May 27, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Porter, George W., musician; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Sloughower, John (Newton), wagoner; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Privates.

Bell, William C. (Frankford), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 18, 1863, of wounds received in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division C, Sec. B, Grave 223.

Chambers, Newman C. (Newton), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Chambers, Watson (Newton), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment, June 4, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 6, 1864; corporal Feb. 6, 1864; died near Snicker's Gap, Va., July 21, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va.

Campbell, Azariah D. (Newton), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years.

Dermer, Manning (Newton), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Daily, Patrick (Newton), enrolled and must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Dorman, William (Franklin), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at Turner's Lane United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1861; wounds received in action at Gaines' Mill.

Deanis, John (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Drake, Daniel W. (Stillwater), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; corporal May 27, 1861; private Sept. 6, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Decker, Hiram (Frankford), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 29, 1865; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1863; served in Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment, and Co. A, Third Battalion.

Drake, Adam (Mount Salem), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; died May 2, 1864, from wounds received in action.

McManns, John (Newton), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864; corporal May 27, 1861; private Sept. 1, 1862; corporal April 17, 1863; sergeant Nov. 7, 1863.

Stewart, Benjamin (Newton), sergeant; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864.

Hughawont, Benjamin (Newton), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. April 19, 1863, disability.

Hendershot, William A. (Stillwater), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864; corporal March 1, 1864.

Lauden, Andrew J. (Newton), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4, 1862, disability.

Narvin, John W. (Swartswood), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; corporal Nov. 17, 1863.

Reed, George (Sparta), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864; corporal Nov. 7, 1863.

Steele, Thomas J. (Newton), corporal; must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; died of smallpox at Alexandria, Va., May 10, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Galliger, Charles (Franklin), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at hospital, Baltimore, Md., March 23, 1863, disability.

Groner, Andrew A. (Green), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Guest, Charles I. (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; corporal Sept. 6, 1862; sergeant Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865; served in Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment; must. out July 6, 1865.

Gordon, William (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years.

Hendershot, Ambrose M. (Stillwater), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Huggerty, Joseph (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years;

trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. therefrom May 27, 1864; corporal Sept. 6, 1862; private June 1, 1863.

Hayward, John (Green), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 18, 1862, prisoner of war.

Haughton, Leffert (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; died at United States army general hospital, Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864; buried at London Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Hughes, Martin (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. near White Oak Church, Va., April 19, 1865, disability, from wounds received in action at Galnes' Mill, Va.

Jones, Isaac S. (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 21, 1864; musician May 27, 1861; private Feb. 1, 1862.

Knott, Edward (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 27, 1862, wounds received in action.

Knox, Arthur S. (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Lepper, Henry (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Marvin, Lewis A. (Swartwood), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. July 8, 1862, disability.

Marvin, Daniel E. (Swartwood), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. Dec. 15, 1862, disability.

McCartor, William Henry (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. July 19, 1862, disability.

Mollit, Thomas (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Newbury, Edward S. (Amlover), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; pro. first lieutenant Co. E, Eleventh Regiment, Aug. 19, 1862; captain, rice Hubsey, pro.; res. Jan. 28, 1861, to accept commission in Vet. Res. Corps; captain Twenty-first Regiment, Vet. Res. Corps, April 29, 1861; disch. June 30, 1866.

Pl-kett, Benjamin, must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1862, disability.

Pittenger, Nathaniel J. (Stillwater), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864; disch. June 1, 1864.

Rodney, Morris (Branchville), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out July 13, 1865; disch. at Trenton, telegraph instruction War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Struble, Horace H. (Branchville), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

Space, David (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. June 14, 1864.

Schoonover, James, Jr. (Stillwater), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Galnes' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Savercood, Martin G. (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Galnes' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Snyder, Andrew (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. July 16, 1864.

Sylcox, James (Frankford), must. in May 27, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Taylor, John W. (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861; disch. at hospital, Alexandria, Va., Oct. 29, 1861, disability.

Titeworth, Charles A. (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 23, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Tighe, John (Ogdenburg), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at camp near Fort Worth, Va., Oct. 29, 1861, disability.

Totten, Jonathan (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; died of typhoid fever at Seminary Hospital, Va., Feb. 8, 1862.

Vanderhoof, John B. (Branchville), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. Jan. 14, 1864, disability.

Walters, William (Newton), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Alexandria, Va., May 15, 1862, disability.

Wintermute, Edwin H. (Stillhope), must. in May 27, 1861, for three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

CO. I, SEVENTH INFANTRY.

McDonalds, Joseph, captain; must. 1 July 18, 1864, for three years; must. out Oct. 7, 1864; sergeant Sept. 29, 1861; first sergeant April 17, 1862; first lieutenant Nov. 18, 1862; pro. rice Mulley, killed.

Courson, Henry A. (Stillwater), second lieutenant; must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant Co. A, Sept. 5, 1862; also captain Co. E, Twenty-third Regiment, March 22, 1863; must. out June 27, 1863.

Everett, Gaston, first sergeant; must. in Sept. 29, 1861; corporal Sept. 18, 1861; sergeant May 5, 1862; first sergeant Dec. 1, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. F, Fifteenth Regiment, Jan. 19, 1833; res. May 24, 1863.

Shaffer, Vincent, first sergeant; must. in Aug. 27, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 7, 1864; trans. as corporal from Co. B; sergeant Jan. 9, 1863; first sergeant May 1, 1864.

Depue, Albert L., sergeant; must. in Sept. 20, 1861; corporal April 1, 1863; sergeant Sept. 1, 1863; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Reed, Elisha W., sergeant; must. in Aug. 22, 1861, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. as corporal from Co. F; sergeant June 29, 1865.

Struble, Peter S., sergeant; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 7, 1864; corporal Sept. 1, 1864; sergeant May 1, 1864.

Grover, William N., sergeant; must. in Sept. 29, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. D; corporal Dec. 1, 1862; private Jan. 9, 1863; sergeant July 1, 1863; res. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Feb. 6, 1865, for disability.

Jagger, William W. (Sandlyton), sergeant; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Newport News, Va., Sept. 24, 1862, for disability.

McDonalds, James S., sergeant Sept. 29, 1861; corporal Sept. 18, 1861; sergeant May 5, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment, Aug. 15, 1862; also first lieutenant Co. H, Fifteenth Regiment, Aug. 8, 1863; also captain Co. B, March 6, 1864; disch. Dec. 15, 1864, on account of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va.; leg amputated.

McDonalds, Edward, sergeant; must. in 1861, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29, 1862, for disability.

Myers, George S., sergeant; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 6, 1862; buried at Yorktown National Cemetery, Va.

Newman, George K., sergeant; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at hospital, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1862, for disability.

Courtright, Aaron, corporal; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. D; corporal Dec. 1, 1862; res. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; thence disch. July 22, 1865.

Gustin, James S., corporal; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 6, 1862; buried at Yorktown National Cemetery, Va.

Owens, James M., corporal; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 6, 1862.

Space, Elyson, corporal; must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at the typhoid hill United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1863, wounds received in action; corporal May 23, 1862.

Wallon, William J., corporal; must. in Jan. 21, 1862; must. out July 17, 1865; recruit; trans. as corporal from Co. A.

Private.

Adams, George B., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.

Ayres, George P., must. in Sept. 29, 1861; disch. at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., August, 1862, for disability.

B. omer, Albert H., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Beemer, Ellis, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Casterline, James, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Budd's Ferry, Md., June 9, 1862, for disability.

Cottrell, Charles H., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Courtright, Denmark, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; recruit; died of typhoid fever at Budd's Ferry, Md., April 14, 1862.

Dunlop, Michael, must. in Feb. 14, 1865, for three years.

Depue, Charles, must. in Feb. 25, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. D.

Dewitt, John, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; died of fever at United States army general hospital, Ship Point, Va., April 22, 1862.

Drake, Charles, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; died of fever at Budd's Ferry, Md., April 11, 1862.

Drake, William, must. in Sept. 24, 1864, for one year; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. B, Fifth Regiment, disch. at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Dunn, Joseph, must. in Aug. 30, 1864, for one year; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. E, disch. at camp near Washington, D. C., G. O. 26, headquarters Army of Potomac, May 17, 1865.

Dunn, William T., must. in Feb. 21, 1865, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Everett, David R., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 26, 1862.

Foster, Stephen, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Gustin, Joseph O., must. in Sept. 29, 1861, for three years; disch. at Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, 1864, for disability.

Havey, Patrick K., must. in Feb. 21, 1865, for three years.

Hawkinson, David L., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Hendershot, Peter, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Budd's Ferry, Md., June 5, 1862, for disability; re-enl. Co. D, Fiftieth Regiment, Aug. 11, 1862; rejected at Camp Fair Oaks, Flemington, N. J., by mustering officer.

Jagger, William N. (Sandyston), must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at hospital, Newport News, Va., Sept. 24, 1862, for disability.

Littell, Alfred B., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; died of chronic diarrhoea at hospital, Claysville, Md., Sept. 19, 1862.

Malone, James, must. in Feb. 21, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Myers, Henry W., must. in June 7, 1862, for three years; recruit; missing in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 23, 1862.

McDonalds, Jacob, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. D.

Norman, John, must. in Feb. 22, 1862, for three years; must. out July 19, 1865.

Pittenger, Thomas, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Budd's Ferry, Md., June 9, 1862, for disability.

Rancher, Jesse, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., July 8, 1863, for disability.

Rodmer, Abran H., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at camp on Lower Potomac, Md., July 13, 1864, for disability.

Roe, John, must. in Oct. 13, 1861, for three years; disch. at camp on Lower Potomac, March 21, 1862, for disability.

Roe, Linn A., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1863, for disability.

Rosenbaum, John W., must. in Oct. 17, 1861, for three years; disch. at hospital, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 7, 1862, for disability.

Rancher, Jacob, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; drowned off hospital-boat May, 1862.

Shaffer, Moses H., must. in Oct. 17, 1861, for three years; disch. at camp on Lower Potomac, Md., June 2, 1862, for disability.

Spangenberg, Moses M., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at camp on Lower Potomac, Md., March 10, 1862, for disability.

Spaengburg, William, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at camp on Lower Potomac, Md., June 2, 1862, for disability.

Spargo, Abraham, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at camp on Lower Potomac, Md., June 13, 1862, for disability.

Stivers, Harold L., must. in Oct. 11, 1861, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., Dec. 8, 1862, for disability.

Stout, Nathaniel T., must. in Oct. 17, 1861, for three years; disch. at hospital, Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 6, 1862, wounds received in action at Williamsburg, Va.

Struble, Peter M., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., Jan. 24, 1863, for disability.

Shay, Abraham H., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. D.

Shoenaker, Thomas, must. in July 31, 1862, for three years; trans. to Co. D.

Spangenberg, Joseph, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; trans. to Co. D.

Schoonover, Charles, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; died of fever at United States army general hospital, Cheeseman's Creek, Va., May 18, 1862.

Stewart, Alexander H. (Green), must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; killed at camp Meridian Hill, near Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1861, by accident; he was the first Sussex boy that was killed; buried in Green township, N. J.

White, John, must. in Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; must. out July 23, 1865; died at United States army general hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va., May 3, 1865.

Williams, Jacob, must. in Feb. 21, 1865, for one year; must. out July 31, 1865; disch. at Ward United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.

CO. C, SEVENTH INFANTRY.

York, William I. (Vernon), must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for one year; recruit; regularly disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865.

CO. E, EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Brink, Peter, must. in July 19, 1864, for three years; must. out Sept. 17, 1865.

CO. H, EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Hoffman, Elias (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 21, 1864.

CO. G, NINTH INFANTRY.

Steward, Edward C., must. in Feb. 24, 1864, for three years; must. out July 19, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. F.

CO. E, NINTH INFANTRY.

Amerman, William P., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.

Cole, Alanson, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.

Cummins, Lorenzo D., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.

Cole, Simon H., must. in Aug. 14, 1862, for three years; recruit; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 9, 1862, for disability.

Decker, Andrew, must. in Aug. 22, 1864, for one year; must. out June 14, 1865; recruit; disch. at Greensboro', N. C.

Decker, George M., must. in Feb. 27, 1864, for three years; must. out July 12, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. H.

Dickson, G. W. B., must. in Feb. 24, 1864, for three years; recruit; died at United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1864, of wounds received in action at Drury's Bluff, Va.; buried at Philadelphia, Pa.; trans. from Co. H.

Elmer, Joseph N., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.

Emory, Aaron S., must. in Feb. 20, 1864, for three years; must. out June 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. H; disch. at United States army general hospital, Fortnes Monroe, Va., May 3, 1865.

Emory, William, must. in Feb. 20, 1864, for three years; must. out July 19, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. H; regularly disch. at Trenton, N. J.

Feaster, Joseph, must. in Feb. 24, 1865, for one year; must. out July 12, 1865.

Hines, Aaron P., must. in Feb. 25, 1865, for one year; must. out July 12, 1865.

Hendershot, Obadiah (Newton), must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., Oct. 1, 1861, for disability.

Huff, John O., must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., Feb. 11, 1863, for disability; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.

Hunt, Benjamin W., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 23, 1861.

Keegan, Patrick, must. in April 11, 1865, for one year; must. out July 12, 1865.

Kimball, David, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Newbern, N. C., March 31, 1863, for disability.

King, Richard, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Newbern, N. C., March 31, 1863, for disability.

Kent, James, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.

Little, Joseph, must. in Dec. 20, 1863, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. F; must. out July 12, 1865.

Maines, William B., must. in Aug. 14, 1862, for three years; must. out June 14, 1865; recruit.

Marshall, Frederick, must. in Sept. 30, 1864, for one year; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., G. O. 73, C. S. 1865, Department N. C.; paroled prisoner.

Moore, William, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.

Newman, Jacob, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; recruit; disch. at Greensboro', N. C., G. O. 73; paroled prisoner; must. out June 14, 1865.

Nichols, Henry (Newton), must. in March 12, 1864, for three years; must. out July 12, 1865; recruit; also in Co. D, Twenty-seventh Regiment, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Predmore, Theodore, must. in Aug. 18, 1862, for three years; recruit; died of chronic diarrhoea at Balloon United States army general hospital, Portsmouth, Va.; buried at National Cemetery, Hampton, Va., Row O, Section D, Grave 37.

Reed, Nathaniel, must. in March 7, 1864, for three years; must. out June 9, 1865; recruit.

Reed, William, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; must. out July 12, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.

Robbins, William (Newton), must. in Sept. 30, 1864, for three years; must. out June 14, 1865; disch. at Greensboro', N. C.

Ryerson, Cornelius, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; disch. at Newbern, N. C., Aug. 12, 1862, for disability.

Sawyer, William, must. in April 8, 1865, for one year; must. out July 12, 1865.

Sheridan, John, must. in Dec. 21, 1868, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. F; must. out May 26, 1865.

Van Gordon, Alexander M., must. in Jan. 7, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. H.

Ward, Martin, must. in Sept. 20, 1861, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. thence Aug. 7, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 6, 1865.

CO. A, TENTH INFANTRY.

Thompson, John (Branchville), must. in Dec. 24, 1863, for three years; must. out July 1, 1865; recruit.

CO. I, TENTH INFANTRY.

Johnson, Joseph (Beaver Run), must. in Jan. 2, 1864, for three years; must. out July 1, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. C.

CO. E, ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Van Orden, James J., must. in Aug. 18, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 20, 1865; disch. thence June 29, 1865.

CO. H, ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Ayres, Oliver, corporal; must. in July 5, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 7, 1863; disch. thence Oct. 3, 1864.

Fleming, John, corporal; must. in July 9, 1862, for three years; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., Jan. 16, 1864; buried at City First National Cemetery, Va., Section D, Division 1, Grave 17.

Biker, Lamblet, corporal; must. in June 17, 1862, for three years; must. out June 6, 1865.

Boick, Erastus H., corporal; must. in Aug. 6, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 19, 1864.

Sites, John J., corporal; must. in July 5, 1862, for three years; must. out June 14, 1865.

Privates.

Brooks, Simon, must. in July 2, 1862, for three years; died of chronic diarrhoea at regimental hospital, near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 1, 1863.

Decker, Joseph B., must. in July 19, 1862, for three years; must. out June 6, 1865.

Farrell, Timothy, must. in July 19, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 6, 1865.

Grover, George, must. in Oct. 12, 1864, for one year; absent in hospital; wounded March 25, 1865, before Petersburg, Va.; trans. from Co. H.

Hoffman, John, must. in Sept. 1, 1864, for three years; must. out May 31, 1865; disch. at camp near Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.

Horton, George, must. in July 5, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Hoffman, George, must. in July 5, 1862, for three years; in loughed from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., March 5, 1865.

Mackey, Joseph K., must. in July 5, 1862, for three years; must. out June 14, 1865; disch. at Columbia United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Meyers, Morris, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, for one year; must. out June 6, 1865.

Biker, David A. (Vernon), must. in July 24, 1862, for three years; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 21, 1862, disability.

Southern, William, must. in July 5, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Sullivan, Daniel, must. in June 16, 1864, for three years.

Sullivan, William, must. in July 2, 1862, for three years; disch. at hospital, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 5, 1863, disability.

Stoll, Abram J., must. in June 26, 1862, for three years; trans. to Co. G, Twelfth Regiment.

South, Henry, must. in July 2, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Chancehookville, Va., May 3, 1864.

Straway, Samuel A., enl. June 11, 1864, for three years.

Straway, William H., enl. June 18, 1864, for three years.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Haines, Abanson A. (Hamburg), chaplain; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

CO. C, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Van Houten, John P., first sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.

Mulvey, James W., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; sergeant Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to sergeant-major Nov. 1, 1864; also first lieutenant Co. E, Aug. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. D, Second Regiment, June 22, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865; com. captain Co. G, July 10, 1865; not mustered.

Claidavoyne, Lee, corporal; must. in Aug. 29, 1861, for three years; re-

cruit; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; trans. from Co. E, Second Regiment.

Matthews, James P., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal June 12, 1865.

Smith, Stephen, wagoner; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Privates.

Hathaway, James H., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Meddagh, Bedewine, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at United States army general hospital, First Division, Alexandria, Va., June 7, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.

Oliver, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Bintan, John, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 28, 1864.

Van Etten, John, must. in Jan. 2, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. D, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865; disch. at hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, May 4, 1866.

CO. D, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Walker, James (Newton), captain; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864; buried at Newton, N. J.

Filnt, Dayton E., first lieutenant; must. in March 29, 1864, for three years; sergeant Co. B; first lieutenant, vice Halsey, promoted; pro. to captain Co. H, Dec. 31, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865; battalion major April 2, 1865.

Ackerson, Emmanuel (Lafayette), first sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; sergeant July 24, 1862; first sergeant April 10, 1863; pro. to second lieutenant Co. B, July 3, 1864; also first lieutenant Co. G, Sept. 10, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Stoll, Marshall B., first sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Aug. 2, 1862; sergeant April 22, 1863.

Van Blacom, Lewis (Lafayette), first sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to captain Co. C, Jan. 19, 1863; disch. Dec. 15, 1864; leg amputated from wounds received in action.

Doland, William, sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at Newark, N. J., Feb. 24, 1865, disability.

Gunderman, Peter S., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal July 28, 1862.

Howell, George W., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 22, 1865; corporal Oct. 1, 1862.

Lyon, Charles C., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of fever at White Oak Church, Va., Feb. 26, 1863.

Pittenger, William S. (Stillwater), sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Aug. 1, 1864.

Terwilliger, Sylvester (Lafayette), sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at camp near Brandy Station, Va., April 13, 1864, disability; corporal July 28, 1862.

Van Blarcom, Samuel (Sparta), sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out July 2, 1865; corporal July 28, 1862; sergeant April 9, 1863; disch. at United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., May 6, 1865, wounds received in action.

Wooster, William S., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Dennee, David I., corporal; must. in Dec. 29, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; corporal Jan. 1, 1865; sergeant June 22, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Davenport, John E., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at White Oak Church, Va., May 3, 1863.

Dennis, George, corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

Harris, Willard F., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division E, Section C, Grave 294; corporal April 21, 1863.

Hendershot, James, corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Lantz, George W. (Sandyston), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out Jan. 22, 1865.

Meier, Charles, corporal; must. in July 23, 1864, for three years; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Simmons, Sanford, corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at Carver United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Terwilliger, James H. (Lafayette), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Emmons, Albert, musician; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at Brandy Station, Va., Feb. 17, 1864; re-enl. Sept. 5, 1864, Co. M, First Cavalry Regiment, for one year; must. out June 22, 1865.

Ervey, James B., musician; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Smith, Elbridge G., wagoner; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, Stewart B., must. in March 20, 1865, for one year; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Ackerson, John, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at Frederick City, Md., Aug. 6, 1863, of wounds received in action near Brandy Station, Va.; buried at National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., Section 11, Lot C, Grave 32.

Ayres, Wesley M., must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; missing in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 8, 1864; supposed dead.

Ackerson, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Blair, Robert H., must. in Aug. 15, 1864, for one year; must. out June 22, 1865; recruit.

Burdett, Jacob O., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out May 17, 1865; disch. at United States army general hospital, Frederick City, Md., May 3, 1865.

Blackford, Philip (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 15, 1864, for one year; must. out June 7, 1865; recruit.

Banker, Joshua D. (Frankford), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Bowman, John (Frankford), must. in Jan. 19, 1864, for three years; recruit; died at David's Island, New York Harbor, June 20, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, N. Y., Grave 1215.

Berry, Wincer, Jr., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Carter, Albert L. (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Coats, William (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Chambers, George W. (Newton), must. in Dec. 21, 1863, for three years; recruit; disch. at camp near Brandy Station, Va., April 13, 1864; rejected by medical board.

Chambers, Robert B. (Newton), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at United States army general hospital, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, June 28, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Decker, Alpheus (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 2, 1865; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Decker, Thomas (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 22, 1865.

Devere, George, most. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out May 6, 1865; disch. at Trenton, N. J., telegraph instructions War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Decker, Andrew, must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; disch. at camp near Brandy Station, Va., March 27, 1864; rejected by medical board.

Demarest, Gabriel, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.

Dornida, Thomas (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 2, 1865; disch. June 29, 1865.

Decker, Leonard, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Dickerson, James, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of measles at Emory United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1863; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Dickerson, William C., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spotsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.

Drake, Benjamin, must. in Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; recruit; died of chronic diarrhoea at Brandy Station, Va., Feb. 22, 1864.

Earl, George W., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal July 24, 1862.

Emory, John (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 15, 1862, for three years; must. out June 9, 1865.

Emmons, Robert, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Fallin, George T., must. in Aug. 23, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 22, 1865.

Fredericks, Martin, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court house, Va., May 12, 1864.

Gray, James W., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. Dec. 29, 1862, disability.

Gray, John, must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. C; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

Gray, Robert, must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. C; disch. at Brandy Station, Va., March 25, 18 4, disability.

Goucher, John M., must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; died of disease at Brandy Station, March 24, 1864.

Goble, Freeman C., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Hawk, Charles E., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at camp near Berlin, Md., July 17, 1863, disability.

Hibbler, Jacob (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at hospital, Newark, N. J., Jan. 3, 1865, disability.

Howell, John P., must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; disch. at Newark, N. J., Oct. 20, 1864, disability.

Hunkins, Stephen (Wantage), must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. thence Nov. 23, 1865.

Hendershot, Andrew J. (Swartswood), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; disch. thence June 20, 1865.

Hall, Cornelius (Stillwater), must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. C; disch. March 29, 1864, disability.

Hendershot, Abraham, must. in Dec. 17, 1863, for three years; recruit; died of diarrhoea at rebel prison, Danville, Va., Jan. 16, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Danville, Va.; trans. from Co. A.

Hendershot, David, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; wounded and missing in action at Spotsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864; recorded at War-Department as died that date.

Hendershot, James H., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Hopkins, John, must. in Nov. 19, 1863, for three years; recruit; died at United States army general hospital, Second Division, Alexandria, Va., June 18, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va., Grave 2189; trans. from Co. A.

Hubbard, John, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; missing in action at Spotsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864; supposed dead.

Jervis, James N. (Lafayette), must. in Jan. 2, 1864, for three years; must. out June 30, 1865; recruit, regularly disch. at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., April 28, 1865.

Johnson, Abraham, Jr., must. in Nov. 19, 1863, for three years; recruit; killed in action at Spotsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864; trans. from Co. A.

Johnson, James, must. in Dec. 28, 1863; recruit; died of fever at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1864; buried at Philadelphia.

Kelly, Richard D., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 22, 1865.

Kelsey, William (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out May 20, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.

Kitchart, Daniel W., must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. C.

Kowshay, Henry, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Labar, John S., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1863; disch. thence July 6, 1865.

Labar, Septimus, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. thence Feb. 20, 1864, disability.

Mahone, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at White Oak Church, Va., March 22, 1863, disability.

Maugin, James, died. at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865, wounds received in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; lost right arm; corporal April 9, 1863.

McGarvey, Thomas (Newton), must. in Dec. 19, 1863; recruit; disch. near Brandy Station, Va., April 13, 1864; rejected by medical board; trans. from Co. H.

Minjon, John M., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

- Maxwell, Simon F., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of typhoid fever at White Oak Church, Va., December 20, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Division B, Section B, Grave 410.
- Meeker, Austin, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at Winchester, Va., Nov. 6, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., Lot 23.
- Moran, John, must. in Dec. 31, 1863; recruit; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
- Mullen, Patrick (Stillwater), must. in Nov. 19, 1863, for three years; recruit; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; trans. from Co. A.
- Mott, Mordcael, must. in Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; recruit; died of consumption at Andover, Sussex Co., N. J., June 9, 1864, while on furlough.
- Predmore, Lyman (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Porter, Daniel A., must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. C; disch. at Brandy Station, Va., March 29, 1864, disability.
- Pittinger, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of chronic diarrhea at Brandy Station, Va., March 5, 1864.
- Reed, Alonzo, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 22, 1864; disch. thence July 13, 1865.
- Reed, George K., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of chronic diarrhea at general hospital, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1864.
- Rogers, Joseph E., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at United States army general hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va., May 29, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, May 8, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va., Grave 1910.
- Sanders, John, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1863.
- Sharp, Isaac, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spotsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.
- Slaker, Anthony M., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of typhoid fever at White Oak Church, Va., Feb. 15, 1863.
- Snook, Alexander J., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years, disch. at camp near White Oak Church, Va., Jan. 28, 1863, disability.
- South, Jacob (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Spicer, David, must. in Sept. 3, 1864, for one year; must. out July 3, 1865; recruit; disch. at Ward United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., telegraphic instruction War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.
- Spice, James, must. in June 15, 1863, for three years; must. out May 6, 1865; recruit; disch. at Trenton, N. J., telegraphic instruction War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.
- Sperry, Charles J., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at Chestnut Hill United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1863; wounds received in action May 3, 1863.
- Striffin, Samuel S., must. in December 31, 1863, for three years; recruit; disch. near Brandy Station, Va., March 31, 1864; rejected by medical board.
- Stuart, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1865.
- Standaek, Joseph W., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of typhoid fever at White Oak Church, March 18, 1863.
- Stickles, Elmer, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.
- Struble, Alphens (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Sutton, John R., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out May 6, 1865.
- Sutton, Lewis H., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Tersilliger, David I., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- White, Alexander B., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Ward, Thompson, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at camp near White Oak Church, Va., March 3, 1863, disability.
- Weller, Benjamin J. F., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; disch. thence July 6, 1865; sergeant July 21, 1865.
- Wintermute, Watson, must. in Feb. 19, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; trans. from Co. A; must. out July 11, 1865.
- hospital, Georgetown, D. C., May 16, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.
- Simpson, James H. (Newton), captain; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; res. Nov. 13, 1862; re-enl. in Co. B, Third Cavalry Regiment, Jan. 5, 1864, for three years; must. in Co. B, 29, 1864; must. out Aug. 8, 1865; regularly disch. at Trenton, N. J., July 8, 1865; first sergeant Jan. 5, 1864; private Aug. 1, 1864.
- Davis, Eleazer W., first lieutenant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; second lieutenant Co. E, March 18, 1863; first lieutenant, *vice* Shimer, pro. to captain Co. A, July 3, 1864; also brevet major, Oct. 19, 1864; major, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865; brevet lieutenant-colonel April 2, 1865.
- Shimer, Cornelius, first lieutenant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; pro. to captain, Co. A, Aug. 28, 1863; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried on battle-field.
- Comings, James H. (Newton), first sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; sergeant Aug. 2, 1864; first sergeant April 14, 1864; pro. to first lieutenant Co. A, July 3, 1864; also captain Co. C, Dec. 31, 1864; brevet major April 2, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Anderson, Chauncey B., first sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; corporal May 24, 1864; first sergeant Aug. 1, 1864; pro. to second lieutenant Co. G, March 28, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; com. first lieutenant July 10, 1865, not must.; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Rees, Benjamin H., first sergeant; must. in Aug. 15, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Aug. 4, 1862; sergeant May 29, 1864; first sergeant April 17, 1865.
- Cole, James E. (Montagne), sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; pro. to lieutenant Co. H, July 3, 1864; also captain Co. D, Feb. 9, 1865, *vice* Tunis, discharged; must. out Feb. 24, 1865.
- Johnson, Walter, sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; first sergeant July 25, 1862; sergeant April 24, 1863; must. out June 22, 1865.
- King, Ludwick H., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 30, 1865; disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865.
- Kintner, Martin (Stillwater), sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal May 25, 1863; sergeant Sept. 1, 1864.
- Moore, John, sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal May 25, 1863; sergeant April 17, 1865.
- Woodruff, Theodore (Newton), sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862; corporal March 18, 1863; sergeant May 25, 1864; pro. to commissary sergeant Feb. 23, 1865; also second lieutenant, Co. K, March 28, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment; com. first lieutenant July 10, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.
- Stuart, Ira M., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal May 29, 1864; sergeant March 1, 1865.
- Simpson, Charles C., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; corporal Aug. 8, 1862; sergeant May 25, 1863.
- Anders, Est B., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of chronic diarrhea at regimental hospital, near Culpeper Court-house, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
- Cantrell, David (Newton), corporal; must. in Dec. 16, 1863, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865, from Co. A; corporal Feb. 1, 1865; sergeant Co. E, Second Regiment, June 25, 1865.
- Case, William H., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at Cerver United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Courtright, Andrew (Deekertown), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of typhoid fever at regimental hospital, Stafford Court-house, Va., Nov. 23, 1862; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Terrace No. 2, Grave 82.
- Courtright, Chauncey (Deekertown), corporal; must. in Aug. 29, 1864, for one year; recruit; died of chronic diarrhea at United States army general hospital, Baltimore, Md.; trans. from Co. H.
- Courtright, Solomon, corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1864.
- Comings, William H. (Newton), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; recruit; died at Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1866.
- Drake, George W., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Drake, Nathaniel, corporal; must. in March 10, 1865, for one year; re-

CO. I, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Hamilton, Ellis, captain; must. in Nov. 4, 1864, for three years; second lieutenant Co. E, Aug. 25, 1862; first lieutenant Co. E, Feb. 5, 1863; captain, *vice* Stout, resigned; died at United States army general

ernit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; corporal April 17, 1865, from Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment.

Dickerson, Manning F., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Drake, Ananias, corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at United States army general hospital, Fredericksburg, Va., May 17, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., July 23, 1863, disability; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Fenner, Moses (Swartswood), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 24, 1865.

Fritz, John K., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section C, Grave 201; corporal March 18, 1863.

Green, Mahlon, corporal; must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; must. out June 22, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. A; corporal June 12, 1865.

Bennett, Benjamin F., musician; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; thence disch. June 8, 1864.

Van Etten, Levi, wagoner; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

McCauley, James S. (Newton), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Westbrook, Zerab S., corporal; disch. at Flemington, N. J., before mustered.

Wiard, William, corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., June 13, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga., Grave 1955; corporal Feb. 28, 1863.

Woodruff, William O. (Newton), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 22, 1865; sergeant Aug. 1, 1862; private Nov. 29, 1862; corporal Aug. 1, 1864.

Privates.

Bailey, John, must. in March 16, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865, from Co. D.

Baker, John, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; recruit; trans. from Co. A, and to Department of Northwest, March 18, 1865; disch. thence June 27, 1865.

Bennet, Nicholas V., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Beach, Charles D. (Newton), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at general hospital, Newark, N. J., March 7, 1865, disability.

Courson, John E., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at general hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1864, disability.

Cole, Nelson L., must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Drake, William H., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Oct. 1, 1864, private Feb. 1, 1865.

Diehl, Lewis, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, for one year; must. out June 22, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. B.

Decker, William H., must. in March 10, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865, from Co. B; must. out July 11, 1865.

Drake, John, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Decker, Theodore F., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Aug. 22, 1863, disability.

Fox, John M. (Newton), must. in March 16, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; trans. from Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment; corporal June 22, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Gordon, Stephen W. (Newton), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 22, 1865.

Gunderman, John S., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; killed in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

Gunderman, Austin, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at United States army general hospital, Jan. 1, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864.

Gay, Peter, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of general debility at regimental hospital, near White Oak Church, Va., March 9, 1863.

Hendershot, Jacob O., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Hofalin, Randall D., must. in Aug. 22, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

Huff, George V., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Huff, Thomas H., must. in Sept. 20, 1864, for one year; must. out June 22, 1866; recruit; trans. from Co. H.

Hendershot, Henry J., must. in Jan. 14, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865; disch. at general hospital, Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.

Hughes, Arthur, must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; trans. to Co. B, Fourth Regiment, Jan. 28, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865; disch. at Hall's Hill, Va., May 17, 1865.

Hotalen, Andrew, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Hotalen, William R., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of general debility near White Oak Church, Va.

Hardick, Lemuel, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment; must. out July 11, 1865.

Johnson, David, Jr., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863; died at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1864.

Johnson, Gilbert S., must. in Sept. 28, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. K; must. out June 22, 1865.

Kelly, James P., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Nov. 29, 1862; private Feb. 23, 1864; corporal April 27, 1864; private Sept. 26, 1864.

Kinsch, Charles P., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; pro. hospital steward March 18, 1863; must. out June 22, 1865.

Lambon, Henry, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Leiz, William H., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at Flemington, N. J., Aug. 25, 1862, before mustered.

Langdon, Joseph, must. in Dec. 14, 1863, for three years; recruit; trans. to United States navy, April 8, 1864; trans. from Co. A.

Lantz, Obadiah P., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of chronic diarrhoea at Finley United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1863.

Lish, William H., must. in Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; recruit; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Losey, Peter, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of chronic diarrhoea at United States army general hospital, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20, 1864; buried at Annapolis, Md.

Markey, James, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at camp near Brandy Station, Va., Dec. 22, 1863, disability.

McDonnell, James, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Moore, David, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Miller, Edward, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. thence Aug. 14, 1865.

Manderville, David, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of diarrhoea at Danville, Va., Feb. 19, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Danville, Va.

Manderville, William H., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at First Division, Sixth Army Corps, field hospital, Witsundhill Point, Va., Feb. 11, 1863.

Ogden, William A., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at division hospital, Alexandria, Va., April 7, 1863, disability.

Padgett, John D. (Anderson), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out Aug. 23, 1865; disch. at United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1865.

Padgett, William W. (Anderson), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Ryerson, Richard O., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 27, 1865; disch. May 12, 1865; paroled prisoner.

Richardson, William (Newton), must. in March 16, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; trans. from Co. D; must. out July 11, 1865.

Savercoel, Nathan W., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Stalter, Lewis, must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Stuart, Charles B. (post-office clerk), must. in Dec. 10, 1863, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865, from Co. A; must. out July 11, 1865.

Siny, Ephraim, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. from United States army general hospital, Alexandria, Va., June 7, 1865, wounds received in action; corporal July 29, 1862; private March 18, 1863.

Spnce, John D., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. at United States army general hospital, Central Park, N. Y., June 14, 1865, wounds received in action; right thigh amputated.

Stratton, Guthrie, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; recruit; disch. at camp near Brandy Station, Va., March 27, 1864, disability.

Van Etten, Daniel (Decker-ton), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Second Division, Alexandria, Va., Aug. 22, 1864, wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; right arm amputate d.

Webber, John, must. in Oct. 4, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Third Cavalry Regiment.

Williams, Jacob M., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of fever at United States army general hospital, Potomac Creek, Va., May 14, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.

Wainright, James B., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; at Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1865, wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Welder, John, must. in Oct. 4, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1865, from Co. E, Third Cavalry Regiment.

Yonmans, George W., enrolled Aug. 4, 1862.

CO. K, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Edsell, William H., captain; must. in Feb. 1, 1863, for three years; first lieutenant Aug. 15, 1862; captain, rice Island, res.; res. July 3, 1864.

Hamilton, George W., captain; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; res. Nov. 13, 1862.

Dennis, John L., first sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 10, 1865; sergeant Aug. 15, 1862; first sergeant Sept. 28, 1861; regularly disch. at Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1865.

Van Gilder, Martin C., first sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 19, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.

Fountain, Edwin C., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 22, 1865; corporal Aug. 15, 1862; sergeant Oct. 15, 1864.

Hadden, Adijah M., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Aug. 25, 1862; sergeant Oct. 5, 1864.

Swazey, Isaac, sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of diarrhoea at Danville, Va., March 4, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Danville, Va.; corporal Aug. 9, 1862; sergeant April 22, 1863.

Williams, Floyd E. (Frankford), sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; quartermaster-sergeant Aug. 25, 1862; private April 14, 1861; sergeant Oct. 1, 1863; first sergeant May 29, 1864; pro. second lieutenant Co. D, Sept. 10, 1864; disch. Dec. 17, 1864, disability.

Wood, Horace C., sergeant; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1864; disch. thence as first sergeant Aug. 23, 1865.

Brown, Chilion H., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; corporal March 26, 1863.

Hollow, Jacob (Hamburg), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal April 28, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 1, 1863; returned to company March 2, 1865.

Cassidy, David, corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Oct. 1, 1864.

Cassidy, James, corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at United States army general hospital, Fredericksburg, Va., May 22, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; corporal Sept. 12, 1862.

Fowler, Henry M. (Franklin), corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; pro. second lieutenant Co. G, Jan. 19, 1864; also captain Co. A, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

Haynes, George O., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Feb. 1, 1865.

Kimble, John N., corporal; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out Jan. 22, 1865; corporal Jan. 1, 1864.

Brink, George W., wagoner; must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Privates.

Balcock, Bartholomew, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Bayles, John, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Bowman, Alfred, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Byram, Isaac, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., Lot 84.

Barnes, George, must. in March 1, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. C, thence to Co. D, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Carman, Joseph, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Cyrenhall, Daniel L., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died of chronic diarrhoea at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 6, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.

Cole, Israel, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Conleton, John, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Cody, Peter, must. in Sept. 13, 1864, for one year; must. out June 22, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. I to regiment.

Cook, Richard, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at general hospital, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 28, 1864, disability.

Doyle, Andrew, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Davenport, Lorenzo D., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; corporal Jan. 1, 1865; sergeant Feb. 1, 1865.

Decker, James I., must. in Oct. 9, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Everman, Hiram (Franklin), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Co. K, First Cavalry Regiment, Sept. 16, 1862; must. out May 31, 1865; regularly disch. at camp near Cloud's Mills, Va., May 8, 1865.

Fowler, Albert G. (Franklin), must. in Sept. 12, 1861, for three years; must. out Aug. 31, 1864; trans. from Co. K, First Cavalry Regiment.

Fowler, John P., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; pro. sergeant-major Aug. 25, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; also must. in October, 1861, as captain Co. M, First Cavalry Regiment; disch. March 4, 1862.

Hough, Benjamin M., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; trans. from Co. H Sept. 1, 1863; also to Co. I.

Hulsted, George E., must. in Jan. 30, 1864, for nine months; must. out Oct. 30, 1864; private Co. H, Twenty-seventh Regiment.

Hankins, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Howarth, Eli, must. in Sept. 27, 1864, for one year; must. out June 22, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. A.

Hardik, Nelson S., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. E, Second Regiment.

Johnson, Joseph, must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; died of typhoid fever at United States army general hospital, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8, 1864; buried at London Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.; trans. from Co. A.

Kinner, Asa C. (Newton), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865; disch. thence Aug. 5, 1865.

Kent, Lewis L., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; corporal Aug. 19, 1862.

Knapf, John, must. in Dec. 22, 1863, for three years; recruit.

Lucy, James, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Lozaw, William, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865; recruit.

Mullery, Joseph P., must. in Sept. 10, 1864, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865; recruit.

Miles, William C., must. in Oct. 6, 1864, for one year; recruit; never joined company.

O'Leary, Daniel (Newton), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; died at Douglas United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1864, of wounds received in action at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.; thence trans. to Newton, N. J., Catholic Cemetery.

Pittenger, John (Stillwater), must. in Oct. 28, 1862, for three years; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865; disch. at Hall's Hill, Va., June 26, 1865.

Perry, Theodore, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Publock, Isaac, must. in Feb. 25, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Pelton, Elijah, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Randall, James W. (Newton), must. in March 9, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. H, thence to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865; corporal June 22, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865.

Rosenrance, Joseph S. (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years.

Reed, John S., must. in Sept. 3, 1861, for one year; must. out June 22, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. D; disch. at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1865.

Van Ripper, Frederick, must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; must. out June 22, 1865.

Van Gordon, William P., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at camp near Fairfax Court-house, Va., June 21, 1863, disability.

Van Gordon, Eli D., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; killed in action at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863.

Wilson, George I., must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. before must.; rejected by mustering officers.

Walker, Thomas, must. in June 1, 1864, for one year; trans. to Co. G, Younghouse, William, must. in July 18, 1864, for three years; trans. to

Co. H, Second Regiment, June 27, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865; sergeant June 24, 1864; first sergeant July 1, 1865.

CO. H, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Derkin, Charles (Stanhope), must. in Aug. 25, 1862, for three years; disch. at United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., June 3, 1863, for disability.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Nine Months' Service.

Field and Staff.

Smith, J. Kearney, adjutant; com. Oct. 9, 1862; pro. from captain Co. K; res. Dec. 22, 1862.

Faulk, John (Lafayette), chaplain; must. in Oct. 14, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; re-enl. as chaplain of Thirty-third Regiment Sept. 5, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

CO. A, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Fernald, Charles F., captain; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 2, 1863, as captain Co. M, Second Cavalry Regiment, for three years; must. out Nov. 1, 1865; com. major Oct. 24, 1865; not mustered.

Snover, Thomas, first lieutenant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; res. Dec. 20, 1862.

Pettit, Robert M. (Stillwater), second lieutenant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Decker, Paul, sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Fuller, John B., sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Losey, John, Jr., sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Allen, Samuel (Green), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Cortleyou, William (Newton), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Down, Rudling, corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Depue, William W., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Myers, Archibald (Stillwater), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Space, Henry, corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Tranese, Mahlon M., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Vought, Andrew G. (Stillwater), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., June 19, 1863, disability.

Calvin, John N. (Newton), musician; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hendershot, John B. (Swartswood), musician; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Privates.

Allen, David H. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Allen, Gershon C. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Bennett, Sedgwick R. (Green), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; re-enl. as first lieutenant Co. A, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Oct. 1, 1864.

Boyd, Matthew (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Boyden, Watson (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Bonell, William (Flatbrookville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Clawson, John H. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Cortleyou, John S. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1864.

Crowell, Samuel M. (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Coss, Morris (Frankford), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; trans. to Co. C Jan. 31, 1863; hospital steward Sept. 19, 1862; private Jan. 1, 1863; must. out July 2, 1863.

Courtright, Samuel (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of typhoid fever at Emory United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery.

Cunningham, William H. (Andover), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Decker, Samuel (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Depue, John (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Durrou, Cornelius A. (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; drowned while crossing Cumberland River, near Somerset, Ky., May 6, 1863; buried at Mill Spring National Cemetery, Logan Cross-Roads, Ky., Section D, Grave 111.

Dickson, Andrew (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; drowned while crossing Cumberland River, Ky., May 6, 1863; buried at Mill Spring National Cemetery, Logan Cross-Roads, Ky., Section D, Grave 109.

Depue, Matthew E. (Vermon), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Dennis, John (Hampton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Emery, George (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; drowned while crossing Cumberland River, Ky., May 6, 1863; buried at Mill Spring National Cemetery, Logan Cross-Roads, Ky., Section D, Grave 115.

Eard, John (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Fuller, Jason K. C., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Fuller, Theodore M., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Fields, Henry D. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Ferris, Harrison (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Fisher, John B. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Gilleland, Thomas (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Gunn, John D. (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Haney, Josiah (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hartley, George C. (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hill, Andrew G. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Horton, Eli, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hough, Stephen H., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hull, Alpheus G., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hunt, David, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hendershot, George (Swartswood), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1864, disability.

Hamler, Andrew (Andover), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Harker, James M. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Heater, Ira W. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hunt, David, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Jagger, Anson A. (Sandyston), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Jones, Arthur (Sandyston), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of disease at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1863, buried at Military Asylum National Cemetery, D. C.

Johnson, David L. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Lambert, Israel C. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1864; re-enl. private Co. E, Second Cavalry Regi-

ment, Sept. 24, 1864, for one year; must. out June 29, 1865, regularly disch. at Vicksburg, Miss., May 8, 1866.

Major, John V. (Sandyston), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Merrin, Levi (Sandyston), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Miller, Henry B. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Owen, Jacob S. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Owen, Theodore N. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Potter, Thomas (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private March 1, 1863.

Piotson, William W. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Quick, Oliver (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Reed, Augustine, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Reed, Isaac M., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Reed, John W., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Snover, Henry D. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Shay, Watson J. (Sandyston), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Silcox, Joseph (Sandyston), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at Finley United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1863, disability.

Sigfus, George A. (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; drowned while crossing Cumberland River, Ky., May 6, 1863.

Snyder, Isaac (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Steel, Robert W. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Stiff, Archibald H. (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Stinson, Whitfield (Green), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Tilman, Nicholas (Walpack), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Wildrick, Frederick H., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Woolruff, Job (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Westbrook, Amariah, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of typhoid fever at Emory United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., March 7, 1863; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

CO. C, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Drake, Nelson H., captain; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; res. Oct. 13, 1862.

Simpsou, Robert W., second lieutenant; must. in Oct. 21, 1862; sergeant Co. H, Second Regiment; second lieutenant, *vice* Allen, pro.; pro. first lieutenant Co. K, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Dec. 23, 1862; must. out July 2, 1863.

Henn, David (Stanhope), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Henn, Philipp (Stanhope), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Lyon, Eliphalet (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Stephens, Elias H. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

CO. D, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Anderson, Thomas, captain; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Smith, J. Kearney, captain; must. in Nov. 11, 1862, for nine months; adjutant Oct. 9, 1862; captain, *vice* Franks, res., Dec. 22, 1862; brevet major United States volunteers March 13, 1865.

Bonnell, Isaac, Jr. (Montague), first lieutenant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; first sergeant Sept 1, 1862; second lieutenant Co. C, March 10, 1863; first lieutenant, *vice* Bray promoted.

Bray, Nathaniel K. (Frankford), first lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1862; captain Co. B; must. out July 2, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1863; captain Co. I, Thirty-third Regiment, for three years; pro. major April 4, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Grover, John B. (Newton), second lieutenant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; res. March 3, 1863.

Smith, Sydney (Deekertown), first lieutenant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; res. Dec. 22, 1862.

Pierson, Stephen (Frankford), second lieutenant; must. in April 23, 1863, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; sergeant Co. I; second lieutenant, *vice* Grover, res.

Price, George W. (Frankford), first sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; sergeant Sept. 1, 1862; first sergeant March 14, 1863; pro. second lieutenant Co. C, May 7, 1863; must. out July 2, 1863.

Congleton, John E. (Vernon), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Kittle, Levi (Swartwood), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal Sept. 1, 1862; sergeant May 27, 1863.

Kaiser, John (Frankford), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Northrop, William S. (Newton), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal Sept. 1, 1862; sergeant Sept. 25, 1862.

Case, James G. (Branchville), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Frace, George W. (Newton), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Lane, Clark E. (Newton), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rose, Joseph S., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal Nov. 30, 1862.

Struble, James J. (Branchville), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal May 27, 1863.

Struble, Thomas B., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of typhoid fever at camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 10, 1863; corporal Nov. 30, 1862.

Schofield, Lewis L. (Branchville), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Stannback, Jacob, Jr. (Sparta), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Trusdell, Lewis H. (Newton), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Freche, Gustave (Newton), musician; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Coon, Peter (Newton), wagoner; must. in Sept. 16, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; re-enl. private Co. E, First Cavalry Regiment; must. in Dec. 28, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Privates.

Ackerson, Thomas (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Axtell, William H., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Balrd, Benjamin (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Booth, John (Wantage), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Brown, Edward B. (Franklin Furnace), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Bray, Edward (Frankford), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Bray, John, Jr. (Frankford), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Campbell, John (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Compton, Joseph (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Coursea, William H. (Wantage), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of chronic diarrhoea at camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 29, 1862.

Clark, John W. (Wantage), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Coates, James (Amherst), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Colver, Nathan (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

- Courtney, Michael (Andover), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Cunningham, Peter, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Dennis, John W. (Hampton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Dickson, Darin M. (Sanluis), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Dangler, David, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Goble, Morris (Andover), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Gessner, Henry (Frankford), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 6, 1863, disability.
- Hankinson, John L. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Heater, Jacob (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Hendershot, Isiah (Swartswood), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Hendershot, John L. (Swartswood), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Hetherington, George W. (Franklin), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Haggerty, Nelson (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of chronic diarrhoea at Hickman's Bridge, Ky., June 6, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Camp Nelson, Ky.
- Hill, Nehemiah (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Howell, William (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Ike, Albert F. (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Jarris, Bethersl (Swartswood), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Kitchert, Daniel D. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Kline, Anthony (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Knox, George M. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Kidney, James M. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., April 17, 1863, disability.
- Kinney, Amos (Newton), first sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; private Sept. 1, 1862; first sergeant May 11, 1863.
- Keys, John B. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Lewis, Britton (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Losey, John G. (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Lewis, Carr (Frankford), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Littis, Lemuel (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Littis, Martin (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- McLanghlin, Frank (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Moor, William (Frankford), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Maybee, Nelson, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of congestion of brain at camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 8, 1863.
- Martin, Evi (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Monks, James, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Moore, William (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Mullin, James, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1862.
- Munson, Albert, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Osborne, Benjamin (Frankford), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Palmer, Edward (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; died suddenly; supposed to be poisoned.
- Parsons, Nelson P. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Pierce, William H. (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Ross, Walter I., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Slacker, John (Franklin Furnace), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; re-enl. Oct. 11, 1864, in Co. A, Thirty-ninth Regiment, for one year; must. out Jan. 17, 1865.
- Spangenburg, William, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months.
- Stanlack, James (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Stephensfield, Theodore (Frankford), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Stephens, Alanson (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Struble, Peter L. (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Struble, Philip (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Stephensfield, James (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1863, disability.
- Scott, Stephen (Franklin), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Silsbee, John (Franklin), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Simpson, Ahran L. (Franklin), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Smith, Fowler (Franklin), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Snables, Sydney B., must. in Sept. 13, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Spangenburg, William, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Stoll, Albert (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Stoll, Harris (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Tallman, John J. (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Vanderhoof, William (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Washer, Nelson (Andover), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; re-enl. Co. E, First Regiment Cavalry, Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1864.
- Wade, Aaron (Franklin), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Wilson, Nelson, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

CO. E, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

- Baldwin, Edward S., first lieutenant; must. in Nov. 12, 1862, for nine months; second lieutenant Co. K, Sept. 13, 1862; first lieutenant, *vice* Crane, pro.; pro. to captain Co. K, Dec. 23, 1862; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Peters, James (Sparta), first lieutenant; must. in Dec. 23, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; second lieutenant Co. F, Sept. 11, 1862; first lieutenant Co. E, *vice* Baldwin, pro.
- Muchmore, David B., second lieutenant; must. in Oct. 6, 1862, for nine months; first sergeant Sept. 3, 1862; second lieutenant, *vice* Kitchell, pro.; disch. March 1, 1864, disability.
- Schofield, Edward W., second lieutenant; must. in March 1, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; sergeant Sept. 2, 1862; first sergeant Oct. 16, 1862; second lieutenant, *vice* Muchmore, disch.
- Mulford, Harrison A., first sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; sergeant Sept. 3, 1862; first sergeant March 1, 1863.
- Brown, John W. (Franklin Furnace), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Private.

- Schonck, Ralph G. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Shelly, George W. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Sheridan, Patrick (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Smith, Robert (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Joncher, Barnabas C. (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; re-enl. Co. I, Thirty-third Regiment, Nov. 24, 1863, for three years; must. Dec. 5, 1863; must. out July 1, 1865; disch. at David's Island, New York Harbor, May 4, 1865.

Lyon, John A. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Mohair, Michael (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Morris, Benjamin C. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Ortel, Jacob (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Phoenix, Jacob V. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rawlin, John (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rickley, William H. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

CO. F, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Bailey, Daniel (Vernon), captain; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; res. Jan. 15, 1863.

Marsh, Stephen H. (Vernon), captain; must. in Jan. 6, 1863, for nine months; first lieutenant Co. L, Sept. 2, 1862; captain, vice Bailey, res. Cook, George W. (Wantage), first lieutenant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 5, 1863.

Baxter, Charles J. (Lafayette), first sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; sergeant Sept. 5, 1862; first sergeant Jan. 1, 1863.

Crisey, Charles A. (Deckertown), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal Oct. 1, 1862; sergeant May 1, 1863.

O'Connor, Thomas (Deckertown), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; sergeant Jan. 1, 1863.

Tyerson, Nicholas P. (Deckertown), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Savage, John (Deckertown), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal Sept. 3, 1862; private Dec. 31, 1862; corporal May 1, 1863.

Crisey, George C. (Deckertown), musician; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1862.

Privates.

Belcher, Jacob (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Belcher, Sylvester (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Bissett, William H. (Branchville), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Brown, Thompson (Sparta), wagoner; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1863, disability.

Brown, George (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Va., Feb. 9, 1863, disability.

Campbell, Robert F. (Vernon), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Card, John, Jr. (Vernon), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Chill, Morris (Walpole), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Carroll, Joseph V. (Swartswood), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Decker, Harvey (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Decker, Judd (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Decker, Levi (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

De Hart, Horace (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Eat, William H. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Eisall, Fowler H. (Hamburg), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Grunler, Joseph (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Healy, George (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Holly, Michael (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Losler, Alfred (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Ryan, Philip (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Spuler, Theodore E. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Utter, John M. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Van Nostrand, Matthew B. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; sergeant Sept. 3, 1862; private May 1, 1863.

CO. H, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Dennis, Samuel (Deckertown), captain; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rosenrance, John M. (Wantage), first lieutenant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rosenrance, Jesse, second lieutenant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Stoddard, Nelson (Deckertown), first sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Cox, Lewis J. (Deckertown), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; sergeant Nov. 29, 1862.

Fountain, John A. (Deckertown), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1864, for one year as private Co. H, Second Cavalry Regiment; must. out June 29, 1865.

Kinsey, Charles, sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Howell, John C. (Deckertown), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Berner, Ezra, corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Dunn, Moses C., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at camp near Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 12, 1863, disability.

Doty, William, corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of fever at Camp Sumner, Va., Jan. 28, 1863.

Longcor, Fletcher B., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Longcor, John, corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Morris, Albert, corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Danahue, Francis, wagoner; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Privates.

Adams, James (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Ayres, John J. (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Beemer, Franklin, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Beers, Lewis J., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Bissett, Daniel (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Brink, De Witt C. (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Brink, Matthew (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Brooks, Jacob (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Brose, Noah (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Brown, Walter C., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Cassady, John, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

- Cassady, Robert, must. in Sept. 9, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Casterline, Benjamin (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Casterline, Nathaniel, Jr., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Casterline, William B., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 3, 1863.
- Conroy, James, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Courtright, Amos, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Courtright, John, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Curran, John, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Curran, Josiah H., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Casterline, James, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of chronic diarrhoea, near Hickman's Bridge, Ky., May 28, 1863.
- House, Peter A., sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Post, Lewis P. (Wantage), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Potter, John (Stillwater), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Rhodimer, James H., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Sutton, Lenuel F. (Lafayette), corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Smalley, Calvin J., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Courtright, Nelson, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of fever at general hospital, Hampton, Va., March 26, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Hampton, Va., Row 1, Section E, Grave 28.
- Davenport, Jacob, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Drake, Henry T. (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Dunning, Thomas, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Dunning, William, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Ellison, James (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Fessler, Joseph A. (Wantage), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Gould, Jacob (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Jones, William T., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Lewis, William S., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Harden, Isaac C., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Havens, Josiah (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Havens, John R., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of fever at United States army general hospital, Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 31, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section B, Grave 210.
- Havens, Samuel D., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died at camp near Somerset, Ky., May 19, 1863; buried at Mill Spring National Cemetery, Logan Cross-Roads, Ky., Section B, Grave 107.
- Herman, Anton, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Hoyt, George W., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Meeker, Andrew J., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Mildbaugh, Jonathan, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of typhoid fever in hospital at Hickman's Bridge, Ky., May 27, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Camp Nelson, Ky., Section D, Grave 94.
- McCarl, Russell H., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- McCam, Mahlon F., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- McConell, Samuel, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- McNair, Daniel, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Pettit, Sydney S., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Paugh, Thomas, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Perry, Samuel, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months.
- Rolosen, Johnson P. (Hardyston), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; disch. at Carner United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1863, disability.
- Skinner, George B., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Simonsen, Henry F., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Smith, James B., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Stewart, Daniel, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Smith, Philip, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; died of fever at Camp Barnside, near Newport News, Va., Feb. 23, 1863.
- Stendworthy, Reuben, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Stewart, George, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months.
- Titsworth, Evi (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Titsworth, Jacob (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Thornton, William (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Van Sickle, Daniel M., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Van Sickle, Bowdewine D., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Van Gordon, Loomis, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months.

CO. K, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

- Franks, Henry A. (Andover), captain; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; res. Nov. 11, 1862.
- Ellithorp, Emmet S., second lieutenant; must. in Jan. 16, 1863, for nine months; first sergeant Co. G; second lieutenant, *vice* McConnell, pro.; must. out July 2, 1863.
- McConnell, Jacob, second lieutenant; must. in Nov. 12, 1862, for nine months; first sergeant Sept. 3, 1862; second lieutenant, *vice* Baldwin, pro.; pro. first lieutenant Co. I, Jan. 15, 1863; captain, *vice* Willis, pro. May 1, 1863.
- Hurd, Byron P., sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Lawrence, John D., sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Laport, William T., sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- McConnell, William (Stanhope), sergeant; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1861.
- Allen, Watson, corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Dunlap, Joseph M., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Demarest, George W., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Griggs, Alfred H., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Shuman, Abner, corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal Nov. 14, 1862.
- Searing, William H., corporal; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; corporal Nov. 12, 1862.
- Kennybrook, Charles, wagoner; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Privates.

- Ackerly, John, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Atno, John, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.
- Beach, Abner M., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Bunker, John, Jr., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Brown, George W., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Byram, Job J., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Casterline, George, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Casterline, John, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Courtney, Patrick, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Cunningham, Patrick (Andover), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Davis, William (Andover), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Dennis, Henry, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Dennis, John (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Dorcimus, Cornelius (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Dunlap, Henry M. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Ervey, John (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Goble, Alanson (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Ganning, James, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months.

Jackson, Samuel, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Kennedy, James (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Kinney, George C. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Lyons, Johnson C., must. in Sept. 19, 1862; died at hospital, Washington, Feb. 8, 1863; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Maines, Jacob (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Mallige, Martin H. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Mallige, Patrick (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Mallige, Martin, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Martin, Thomas, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

McGire, Philip (Ogdensburg), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

McMeneny, John (Ogdensburg), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

McNeer, Charles (Ogdensburg), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

McNeer, Joseph, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Morgan, Abram A. (Ogdensburg), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Morgan, Gilbert, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Nicholas, Manning F., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Norman, Whitfield (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

O'Hare, Felix (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Oliver, Thomas, Jr., must. in Sept. 19, 1862; must. out July 2, 1863

Osborn, Henry H., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months.

Parker, Calvin (Waterloo), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Pietron, Isaac (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Pietron, Richard B. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Pittenger, Aaron V. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Powers, Michael (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Halsey, Alexander (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hand, Stephen (Andover), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863; died at Hickman's B. I. Co., Ky., July 4, 1863, after discharged; buried at National Cemetery, Camp Nelson, Ky., Section D, Grave 95.

Hatton, Matthew (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hoppangh, Henry C., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Hurd, John, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Huyler, William C., must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Powers, Richard, must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rochelle, William H. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rockwell, Edward (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rose, John A. (Byram), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Rose, Montgomery (Byram), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Sanford, Collins (Byram), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Sanford, William (Byram), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Smith, Andrew (Waterloo), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Smith, Charles J. (Waterloo), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Spencer, William (Waterloo), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Stites, Isaac (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Stites, Stephen (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Talbert, William A. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Terry, John (Sparta), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Trelase, Walter K. (Newton), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Vanatten, Horace (Verona), must. in Sept. 13, 1864, for one year; must. out June 17, 1865; recruit; disch. May 3, 1865.

Ward, Andrew S. (Waterloo), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Ward, George W. (Waterloo), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Whitmore, William (Waterloo), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

Wood, George T. (Sparta), must. in Feb. 24, 1865, for one year; trans. to Co. F; must. out July 18, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.

Youngs, Robert K. (Waterloo), must. in Sept. 19, 1862, for nine months; must. out July 2, 1863.

CO. I, TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

McConnell, Jacob, captain, *vice* Willis, pro., May 1, 1861; must. out July 2, 1863.

CO. II, THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Mattison, Andrew J., enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. in Sept. 17, 1862, for nine months; must. out June 24, 1863.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Field and Staff.

Titman, James B. (Sparta), quartermaster, must. in Aug. 7, 1863, for three years; res. Jan. 26, 1864.

CO. H, THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Straway, Augustus (Newton), must. in April 2, 1864, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Struble, James A. (Branchville), must. in Sept. 4, 1864, for three years; pro. sergeant Jan. 29, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Slacker, Samuel (Sparta), must. in Sept. 4, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1863.

CO. I, THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Bray, Nathaniel K. (Frankford), captain; must. in Co. B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, May 7, 1863; com. captain Co. I, Thirty-third Regiment, April 4, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.

Kitchell, Warren J., first lieutenant; must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Blake, Edward (Lafayette), corporal; must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, James (Branchville), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; pro. commissary sergeant Sept. 5, 1863; private Co. G, Nov. 14, 1863; must. out June 7, 1865.

Braun, John (Ogdensburg), must. in Jan. 7, 1864, for three years; recruit; died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., Section F, Grave 274.

Braun, Martin (Ogdensburg), must. in Jan. 7, 1864, for three years; recruit; killed in action at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; trans. from Co. I.

Butler, James, must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; died of disease at Hilton Head, S. C., March 21, 1865; buried at National Cemetery, Beaufort, S. C., Section 36, Grave 166.

Conklin, Lewis (Vernon), must. in Sept. 1, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 17, 1865.

Conloug, Michael (Vernon), must. in March 31, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 17, 1865.

Davis, Horace (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 7, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 1, 1865.

Drew, William (Vernon), must. in Sept. 7, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 1, 1865.

Ely, George, must. in Feb. 28, 1865, for three years; trans. to Battery E.

Fletcher, Horace B. (Andover), must. in Sept. 13, 1864, for one year; must. out Jan. 3, 1865; recruit; disch.

Fuller, John (Sandyston), must. in April 4, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. C; must. out July 17, 1865.

Farrel, Thomas, must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 12, 1864, of wounds received in action at Pine Kosh, Ga., Jan. 16, 1864; buried there, at National Cemetery, Section E, Grave 263.

Green, John W. (Vernon), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Johnson, James, must. in Sept. 23, 1864, for one year; must. out Jan. 3, 1865; recruit.

Kiser, Nathaniel (Branchville), must. in Sept. 7, 1864, for one year; must. out June 3, 1865; recruit.

Kennedy, John (Branchville), must. in Oct. 11, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. K.

Miller, Charles, must. in April 13, 1865, for one year; must. out July 21, 1865; disch. at hospital, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Muller, Josiah (Branchville), must. in May 29, 1865, for one year; must. out July 1, 1865; recruit.

Murchie, James, must. in Oct. 15, 1864, for one year; must. out July 17, 1865.

Nascker, William, must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 20, 1865.

Riker, Jacob (Branchville), must. in Sept. 23, 1864, for one year; must. out July 17, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. E, Thirty-fifth Regiment.

Shawder, August (Waterloo), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; died of gunshot wound at hospital, Newark, N. J., Sept. 17, 1863.

Wood, Charles H., must. in March 7, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. D; must. out July 17, 1865.

CO. K, THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

McCoy, William, captain; must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Cochrane, William H., first lieutenant; must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; pro. captain Co. G, May 10, 1864.

Gallagher, Andrew (Andover), second lieutenant; must. in May 21, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865; first sergeant Co. B; second lieutenant, *vice* Smith, disch.

Smith, Sydney R. (Sparta), second lieutenant; must. in April 5, 1865, for three years; first sergeant Co. B; second lieutenant, *vice* Tully, dismissed; disch. April 7, 1865, disability.

Tully, Francis, second lieutenant; must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; regularly dismissed Oct. 5, 1863.

Simpson, James, sergeant; must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Phillips, John (Branchville), corporal; must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865; corporal April 1, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, John (Green), must. in April 12, 1865, for one year; trans. to Co. C.

Black, Richard, must. in Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; recruit; regularly disch. at Newark, N. J., May 12, 1865; trans. from Co. B.

Bell, John, must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years.

Ballentine, George F. (Branchville), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Brooks, Lionel (Sparta), must. in May 4, 1864, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865; recruit.

Booth, James (Vernon), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; disch. at army general hospital, Newark, N. J., May 12, 1865.

Babcock, Hiram (Sandyston), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; died Feb. 7, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Coal Hill, Ky., Section B, Grave 44.

Carey, James (Sparta), must. in Sept. 27, 1864, for one year; must. out June 16, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. B.

Collier, Edward C. (Waterloo), must. in Oct. 15, 1864, for one year.

Collins, Thomas (Waterloo), must. in Feb. 1, 1865, for three years; recruit.

Collins, Timothy (Waterloo), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years.

Curran, Peter (Waterloo), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years.

Davis, Charles H. (Andover), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years.

Demody, John (Green), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years.

Dougherty, Thomas, must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Green, James, must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865; regularly disch. at Newark, N. J., May 12, 1865.

Higgins, Michael (Andover), must. in March 8, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. D.

Melotyro, James (Ogdensburg), must. in April 12, 1865, for one year; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. H.

Monahan, Timothy (Ogdensburg), must. in April 7, 1865, for one year; must. out July 8, 1865; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865.

Petty, Charles, must. in Aug. 23, 1864, for three years; recruit.

Roe, James, must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 17, 1865.

Ryan, Thomas, must. in Oct. 8, 1864, for one year; must. out June 5, 1865; recruit; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865.

Simmons, William (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 13, 1864, for one year; must. out June 5, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. B.

Sullivan, James, must. in Sept. 30, 1864, for one year; recruit.

Thompson, William (Franklin), must. in Aug. 29, 1863, for three years; killed in action at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Vanatten, George (Vernon), must. in Sept. 13, 1864, for one year; must. out June 5, 1865; recruit.

CO. E, THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Vanover, James, second lieutenant; must. in Sept. 18, 1863, for three years; res. March 7, 1864, disability.

Dunn, Charles (Andover), must. in Sept. 18, 1863, for three years; disch. at general hospital, Mound City, Ill., April 18, 1864, disability.

Hogan, Edmund, must. in Sept. 18, 1863, for three years; must. out Aug. 24, 1865; regularly disch. at Newark, N. J., May 8, 1865.

SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY.*

Field and Staff.

Kilpatrick, Judson (Deckertown), second lieutenant, First United States Art., May 6, 1861; first lieutenant May 14, 1861; brevet major June 17, 1863; brevet lieutenant-colonel July 3, 1863; captain March 30, 1864; brevet colonel May 13, 1864; brevet brigadier-general March 13, 1865; brevet major-general March 13, 1865; res. from United States army Dec. 1, 1865. Commissions held in volunteer service: lieutenant-colonel Second Regiment New York Cavalry, Harris Light Cavalry, to date Aug. 1, 1861; brigadier-general June 13, 1863; brevet major-general Jan. 12, 1865; major-general June 18, 1865; res. Jan. 1, 1866. Commands: Third Cavalry Division, Army of Potomac; Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee. Wounded while making a charge on the rebel army at the cross-roads about a mile and a half from Resaca, but soon recovered and returned to his command.

Cooke, Edwin F. (Deckertown), lieutenant-colonel, 1863; pro. from major; brigadier-general 1865; died in Chili, South America, 1867.

* Harris Light Cavalry.

Mattison, William R. (Newton), major, May 21, 1865; ap. brevet lieutenant-colonel by Governor of New York; pro. from captain Co. B. (See sketch.)

CO. A, SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY.

Gilges, George Y. (Newton), first lieutenant; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; pro. captain Co. K, Dec. 1862; killed near Culpeper Court-house, Va., Oct. 11, 1863.

Hewitt, John A. (Wantage), corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; disch. for disability.

Kaufman, John, non-com; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Privates.

Black, W. (Sparta), must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years.

Brown, Joseph, must. in Aug. 7, 1861.

Booth, Joseph, must. in Aug. 10, 1861.

Barritt, John L., must. in Aug. 10, 1863, for three years; taken prisoner Sept. 22, 1863; died in Belle Isle, prisoner, March, 1864.

Courtright, Andrew (Beemerville), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Crane, Anzil (Sandyston), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Carman, William A. (Sandyston), must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years.

Crane, Obediah, must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1864.

Drake, William, must. in Aug. 10, 1861.

Decker, John (Sandyston), must. in Dec. 30, 1863, for three years; recruit; trans. to Battery D March 15, 1864; thence to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1865; di-ch. thence Nov. 28, 1865.

Gunn, Henry A. (Newton), must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1864; scout for Gen. Sheridan.

Harris, H. (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years.

Hennion, Peter, must. in Aug. 10, 1861.

Kilday, Patrick (Newton), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years.

Lesons, William, must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years.

Lozier, William, must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1864.

Rochelle, M. (Sparta), must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years.

Smith, D., must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years.

Stoll, A. S. (Sandyston), must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years.

Shelly, A. J., must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years.

Winans, G. (Vernon), must. in Aug. 7, 1861.

Wells, H., must. in Aug. 7, 1861.

CO. B, SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY.

Cooke, Edwin F. (Deckertown), captain; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; captured March 4, 1864, on the Dahlgren raid; imprisoned in Libby Prison for one year; major May, 1862; lieutenant colonel 1863; brigadier-general 1865; died in Chili, South America, 1867.

Mattison, William R. (Newton), captain from October, 1864; pro. to major, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel. (See sketch, in another place.)

Grinton, Henry (Newton), first lieutenant; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; pro. captain Co. G 1862; com. major 1863; not must. on account of an insubordination of men in the regiment; wounded on Wilson's raid, September, 1864; must. out September, 1864.

Hotalen, Malvin (Sandyston), orderly sergeant; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; not mustered out with company.

Nice, William (Montague), sergeant; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; pro. orderly sergeant, rise Hotalen; second lieutenant 1862; first lieutenant 1863; captured by Mosby near Thoroughfare Gap; must. out September, 1864.

Stoll, John S. (Sandyston), sergeant; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out September, 1864.

Struble, James H. (Branchville), sergeant; must. in Aug. 1, 1861, for three years; pro. sergeant; must. out Sept. 1, 1861.

Wells, George H. (Sandyston), sergeant; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; pro. second lieutenant 1864; must. out September, 1864; killed on the Erie Railroad.

Young, James B. (Sandyston), sergeant; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; died in hospital, Arlington Heights, Va., December, 1862, chronic diarrhoea.

Buckley, Samuel (Lafayette), corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out September, 1864; corporal 1862.

Decker, Webster (Deckertown), corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; regularly disch. 1862 at Arlington Heights, Va.

Haggerty, John M. (Newton), first corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out September, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 22, 1863.

Kittle, Isaac (Sandyston), corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Lantz, Richard (Walpack), corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; pro. sergeant 1862; second lieutenant 1863; first lieutenant 1864; must. out September, 1864; died 1870.

Layton, Stewart (Sandyston), corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; pro. sergeant; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Major, Edward (Sandyston), corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; died at Mansion House Hospital, Alexandria, Va., from disease, 1862.

Smith, Sydney S. (Newton), corporal; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 18 4; re-enl. September, 1864; served till the close.

Smithson, Ensign S. (Beemerville), saddler; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out September, 1864; re-enl.; killed at Lemy Valley, Va., September, 1864.

Dingman, William (Sandyston), blacksmith; must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out September, 1864.

Privates.

Bunn, John S. (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1861.

Byrnes, Morgan, must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years.

Bishop, William W. (Newton), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; disch. September, 1862, disability.

Culver, E. A. (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Casidy, Edward (Deckertown), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Decker, James (Sandyston), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Dolan, Patrick (Newton), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1861.

Gilroy, Patrick (Newton), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Hibler, Whitfield, must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864; re-enl. for three years; must. out June, 1865.

Heldron, Isaac, must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864; orderly to Gen. E. D. Baker when killed.

Hugencamp, William, must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; disch., disability.

Jeffreys, Charles (Newton), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864; re-enl., and remained till close of the war.

Kitchen, Adam H., must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; regularly disch. 1862, disability.

Langdon, James (Sparta), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; taken prisoner; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Lott, John (Deckertown), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864; re-enl. for three years; regularly disch. June, 1865.

Lyon, William, must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years.

Mancher, John, must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; killed near Stephensburg, Va., 1863, for his money.

Stewart, George W. (Branchville), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Struble, William T. (Branchville), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years.

Sibley, Andrew J. (Sandyston), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; died at Arlington Heights hospital, of chronic diarrhoea.

Seers, Caleb (Newton), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Slater, Thomas (Frankford), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; missing from camp; supposed to have been killed, 1863.

Shafar, Alexander C. (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years; must. out September, 1864; taken prisoner at Culpeper, Oct. 11, 1863; pro. second lieutenant Co. K.

Slackower, Charles (Newton), must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years; trans. to heavy artillery and no duty; must. out September, 1864.

Silvers, Harold (Branchville), must. in Aug. 10, 1861; rejected by mustering officer.

Vaughan, Jacob (Frankford), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; killed in action.

Wyma, George (Andover), must. in Aug. 10, 1861, for three years; must. out September, 1864.

Weaver, Benjamin (Newton), must. in Aug. 19, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. E; must. out June 6, 1865.

CO. A, FIRST CAVALRY.

Howell, David W. (Lafayette), trans. from Co. M, First Cavalry (*q. v.*); must. out May 31, 1865.

Van Blarcon, David (Sparta), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; regularly disch. at camp near Cloud's Mills, Va.

CO. C, FIRST CAVALRY.

Utter, Isaiah (Vernon), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years.

CO. E, FIRST CAVALRY.

Wilkinson, Albert (Newton), corporal; must. in Dec. 24, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. G; corporal Sept. 1, 1864.

Privates.

Cisco, James, must. in Dec. 28, 1863, for three years; recruit; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 26, 1863; disch. thence Dec. 1, 1865.

Decker, Hudson, must. in March 28, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

De Grote, John, must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; trans. from Third Regiment, New York Cavalry; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Fox, Wesley W., must. in Dec. 11, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Fisher, Charles B. (Sparta), must. in Aug. 26, 1861, for three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 26, 1863; disch. thence Dec. 1, 1865.

Haad, Judson, must. in Dec. 24, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865.

Kirby, John (Newton), must. in Nov. 27, 1861, for three years; trans. from Third Regiment, New York Cavalry; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out July 24, 1865.

Waer, Amzy (Newton), must. in Dec. 26, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Ward, Thomas K., must. in Sept. 5, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Washer, Nelson (Sparta), must. in Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865.

Williams, Samuel, must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Workman, John (Newton), must. in Feb. 4, 1862, for three years; recruit; disch. at Judiciary Square United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1862, disability.

CO. F, FIRST CAVALRY.

Grover, John S. (Andover), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; must. out June 19, 1865.

CO. H, FIRST CAVALRY.

Morford, William E. (Newton), captain; enl. Aug. 20, 1861; must. in Feb. 19, 1862, for three years; adjutant Aug. 20, 1861; pro. to captain, *vice* Parley, disch.; res. March 24, 1862, to accept commission as captain and assistant quartermaster United States volunteers; must. out Sept. 10, 1866.

Fleuling, David, sergeant; must. in Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; corporal Nov. 1, 1864; sergeant May 1, 1865.

Layton, Joseph E. (Sandyston), sergeant; must. in Sept. 26, 1861, for three years; disch. at Camp Bayard, near Belle Plain, Va., March 15, 1863, disability; corporal Aug. 27, 1861; sergeant Jan. 1, 1862.

Predmore, Daniel H., sergeant; enl. Aug. 27, 1861; must. in Sept. 12, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1864; corporal Aug. 27, 1861; private Dec. 15, 1861; sergeant Nov. 1, 1863.

Reeder, George, sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; corporal Jan. 1, 1863; sergeant Nov. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hotelan, Daniel, corporal; must. in Aug. 29, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1864; corporal Jan. 1, 1863.

Van Riteu, John (Sandyston), corporal; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; disch. March 11, 1863, disability.

Warner, Peter D. (Sandyston), corporal; must. in Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; recruit; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1864, disability.

Privates.

Hoagland, John M., must. in Oct. 9, 1861, for three years; disch. at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 29, 1863, disability.

Haggerty, Nelson E., must. in Jan. 4, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. K; must. out July 24, 1865.

Norman, Benjamin (Sparta), must. in Aug. 27, 1861, for three years.

O'Brien, James, must. in Oct. 8, 1863, for three years; recruit.

O'Brien, Richard (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 7, 1861, for three years; recruit; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.

Snable, George S. (Franklin), must. in Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. E.

Snover, Sanford (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 19, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

CO. K, FIRST CAVALRY.

Broderick, Virgil (Newton), captain; must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for three years; pro. to major Sept. 28, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Karge, res.; killed in action at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Culpeper Court-house, Va., foot of flag-staff.

Brooks, Joseph (Newton), captain; must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for three years; corporal Sept. 2, 1861; sergeant Feb. 19, 1862; first lieutenant Co. H, Oct. 8, 1862; captain, *vice* Sawyer, pro.; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; re-commissioned Oct. 20, 1864; regularly disch. Jan. 13, 1865.

Haines, Thomas B. (Hamburg), first lieutenant; must. in Aug. 27, 1861, for three years; pro. to captain Co. M, Feb. 19, 1862, *vice* Fowler, disch.; killed in action at Harrisburg, Va., June 6, 1862; buried at Hamburg, N. J.

Fowler, John (Franklin), second lieutenant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; res. Feb. 20, 1862; re-enl. first lieutenant Co. K, Fifteenth Regiment, Jan. 19, 1863, for three years; second lieutenant Aug. 15, 1862, *vice* Ealsall, pro.; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Hegen, William M., second lieutenant; must. in Feb. 19, 1862, for three years; commissary sergeant Co. L; second lieutenant, *vice* Fowler, res.; res. Oct. 9, 1862.

McPeck, George W. (Vernon), first sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, sergeant; first sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant Co. L, July 18, 1865; not mustered.

Booth, William S., sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergeant Sept. 1, 1864.

Canfield, Lemon, sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; corporal Nov. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergeant Sept. 1, 1864.

Cox, Thomas S. (Lafayette), sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; sergeant-major Feb. 19, 1862; sergeant Oct. 21, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. M, Oct. 21, 1862; first lieutenant, *vice* Beckman, pro.; regularly disch. Oct. 7, 1864, wounds received in action.

Decker, Richard (Wantage), sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; died at Mount Pleasant United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1864, of wounds received in action at Harper's Shop, Va.; buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; corporal; sergeant Oct. 1, 1862.

Lewis, Thomas, Jr. (Newton), sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; sergeant Feb. 1, 1863; private Aug. 25, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 27, 1864; sergeant May 1, 1865.

Laron, Whitfield (Hamburg), sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; regularly disch. at United States army general hospital, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, 1863, wounds received in action.

Heater, Henry (Newton), sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1864; corporal July 1, 1863; sergeant Jan. 1, 1864.

Hendershot, John M., sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1864; corporal July 1, 1863; sergeant June 12, 1864.

McKinney, Lawrence (Andover), sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1864; bugler Aug. 26, 1861; sergeant July 1, 1861.

Moran, Charles C. (Hamburg), sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; disch. at Camp Bayard, Va., March 15, 1863, disability; corporal Aug. 26, 1861; sergeant Jan. 19, 1862.

Powell, William H., sergeant; must. in Sept. 21, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. A; sergeant June 1, 1865; Robert's second lieutenant Co. H, July 18, 1865; not mustered.

Tuthill, Robt., sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1864; corporal Nov. 1, 1862; sergeant Jan. 1, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant Co. B, July 19, 1864; not mustered.

White, Aaron H. (Andover), sergeant; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corporal July 1, 1864; sergeant Sept. 1, 1864.

Callaghan, Michael (Franklin), corporal; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; died Aug. 5, 1864, of wounds received in action at Trevil-

lian Station, Va.; buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; corporal March 1, 1864.

Henyon, Peter (Franklin), corporal; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corporal Sept. 1, 1864.

Hoffman, Charles, corporal; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out May 31, 1865; corporal March 1, 1865.

Sherridin, Thomas, corporal; must. in Sept. 23, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. H; corporal Sept. 1, 1864.

Sherridin, William, corporal; must. in Aug. 22, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; corporal July 1, 1865.

Vanderbelt, James E., corporal; must. in Oct. 22, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; corporal July 1, 1865.

McCarty, Daniel (Franklin), blacksmith; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; died of inflammation of the bowels at Cavalry Corps Hospital, City Point, Va., Aug. 22, 1864; buried at Cavalry Corps Cemetery, City Point, Va.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Babeock, Peter P., blacksmith; must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; blacksmith Sept. 1, 1864.

Privates.

Ackerson, Charles, must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for three years; recruit; disch. at camp near Cloud's Mills, Va., May 8, 1865.

Brouson, Oliver (Wantage), must. in Feb. 16, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1864; recruit; trans. from Co. A.

Barkman, Joseph L. (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Rec. Corps July 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 5, 1864.

Bird, John, must. in Jan. 9, 1863, for three years; recruit.

Cole, Frederick S., must. in May 31, 1865, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit.

Cook, William H., must. in Sept. 1, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit.

Copeland, William, must. in Nov. 17, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Coleman, John (Franklin), must. in Sept. 9, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; must. out July 27, 1865; recruit.

Conklin, Walter E., must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; died at Camp Mercer, Va., Oct. 5, 1861.

Cull, Elias (Vernon), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years.

Davenport, William A. M., must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit.

Drake, Joseph L. (Green), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years.

Eisall, Henry W. (Hardyston), must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.

Fountain, Thomas A., must. in Sept. 1, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit.

Folliard, Michael (Franklin), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; died of scurvy at Andersonville, Ga., July 25, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga., Grave 3338.

Hulman, John, must. in Jan. 12, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. I.

Hamilton, Marcus A., must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit.

Hendershot, Mark, must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1861.

Heater, John (Newton), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; disch. at Finley United States army general hospital Oct. 27, 1862, disability.

Herbert, Anthony (Newton), must. in Feb. 10, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. H.

Hawk, Richard, must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; recorded as died at rebel prison at Jacksonville, Fla., May 20, 1863; buried at Jacksonville, Fla.

Hotalen, Marvin G. (Smulyston), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years.

Hughes, Peter (Franklin), must. in Sept. 14, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. from Co. B.

Leaman, John, must. in Sept. 24, 1863, for three years; recruit; disch. at De Camp United States army general hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, Oct. 12, 1863, disability.

McChris, Robert J., must. in Feb. 2, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

McConnell, Michael, must. in Jan. 20, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865.

McGovern, William, must. in Oct. 14, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Phillips, William S., must. in Feb. 15, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. C.

Predmore, John, must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for three years; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit; disch. at camp near Cloud's Mills, Va.

Predmore, William, must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for one year; must. out June 28, 1865; recruit; disch. at Ward United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J.

Rochelle, Mahlon (Sparta), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out Sept. 16, 1864; corporal Aug. 27, 1861.

Rogers, Daniel (Hamburg), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Smith, Edward, must. in Feb. 11, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Smith, Thomas, must. in Oct. 3, 1864, for one year; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Smith, Thomas G., must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Snyder, John, must. in Aug. 27, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; trans. from Co. H; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergeant Aug. 27, 1861.

Stoll, Joseph E., must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865.

Simonton, Jacob H., must. in Aug. 19, 1864, for three years; recruit.

Townsend, Christopher (Newton), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years; disch. at Camp Custis, Va., Dec. 9, 1861; minor.

Tidback, John (Franklin), must. in Sept. 2, 1861, for three years.

Vanderhoof, William D., must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for one year; must. out July 25, 1865; recruit; vis. h. at Ward United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.

Vanderhoof, Jacob D., must. in Sept. 2, 1864, for three years; recruit; usch. at Lincoln United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1865, disability.

Warbasse, John L., must. in Oct. 5, 1864, for one year; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. F.

Ward, Francis (Lafayette), must. in Aug. 20, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. B; disch. at camp near Cloud's Mills, Va., May 8, 1865.

Walter, Peter (Lafayette), must. in Dec. 20, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

Williams, George (Newton), must. in Sept. 10, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.

CO. M, FIRST CAVALRY.

Jones, Harry (Hamburg), first lieutenant; must. in Jan. 12, 1862, for three years; trans. from Co. E; trans. to Co. B; regularly dismissed Dec. 7, 1863.

Bristol, Horace W., first lieutenant; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; pro. captain Co. B, May 3, 1862; regularly disch. Dec. 2, 1863, Washington, D. C., disability.

Austin, Allison (Hamburg), second lieutenant; must. in March 14, 1862; com. second lieutenant, *vice* Warbasse, usch.; killed in action at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Warbasse, Samuel (Lafayette), second lieutenant; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; regularly disch. April 11, 1862, disability.

Tillman, James M. (Sparta), orderly sergeant; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; corporal Dec. 1, 1862; sergeant July 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; orderly sergeant Jan. 1, 1864.

Eisall, Andrew J., sergeant; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; disch. at Camp Bayard, Va., March 11, 1863, disability.

Hurd, Stockton, sergeant; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; corporal March 11, 1862; private Feb. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; sergeant July 1, 1865.

Adams, Robert K. (Sparta), commissary sergeant; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; sergeant Sept. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; commissary sergeant Jan. 1, 1864.

Beemer, Harrison (Lafayette), corporal; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corporal July 1, 1865.

Dean, David (Sparta), corporal; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Todd's Tavern, Va., May 9, 1864; corporal Nov. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Elston, John H., corporal; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; sergeant Nov. 1, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; private Jan. 1, 1864; corporal July 1, 1865.

Gunderman, James E. (Lafayette), corporal; must. in Dec. 24, 1863, for three years; must. out July 3, 1865; corporal March 1, 1864.

Hornbeck, James G. (Montague), corporal; must. in Feb. 2, 1864, for three years; must. out June 12, 1865; recruit; corporal Jan. 1, 1865.

Van Barcom, John (Lafayette), corporal; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three

years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; re-enl. March 12, 1864; corporal Jan. 1, 1865.
 Belcher, Peter (Hamburg), bugler; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 10, 1864.
 McPeck, Isaac, farrier; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; farrier Jan. 1, 1864.
 Williams, Charles, saddler; must. in Feb. 9, 1864; recruit; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 20, 1864; disch. thence July 11, 1865; trans. from Co. F; saddler July, 1864.
 Dolan, Peter (Franklin), blacksmith; must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 10, 1864.
 Anderson, Robert J., blacksmith; must. in Oct. 18, 1861, for three years; disch. Nov. 17, 1862, disability.

Privates.

Bateman, William T. (Franklin), must. in Sept. 3, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.
 Berrigan, William (Franklin), must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Boyd, Thomas, must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.
 Bruer, David, must. in Dec. 22, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.
 Burnham, Charles W., must. in Dec. 31, 1863, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Brennan, Patrick, must. in Oct. 4, 1862, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. H; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Bloom, August (Vernon), must. in Sept. 18, 1863, for three years; recruit; killed in action at Mountain Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; trans. from Co. E.
 Campbell, James, must. in Oct. 10, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Cassidy, Terrence, must. in Feb. 4, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Conklin, John L., must. in Jan. 5, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Coyle, Thomas, must. in Sept. 1, 1863, for three years; must. out Jan. 29, 1865.
 Decker, Samuel, must. in Oct. 16, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Delaney, Patrick, must. in Feb. 4, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. D.
 Doyle, James, must. in Aug. 11, 1864, for one year; must. out June 12, 1865.
 Drew, Jacob M. (Vernon), must. in Oct. 7, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 10, 1864.
 Durling, Robert S. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; disch. at general hospital, Newark, N. J., May 3, 1865.
 Earl, William, must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit; regularly disch. at camp near Cloud's Mills, Va., May 8, 1865.
 Everman, Daniel (Franklin), must. in Oct. 10, 1861, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; returned from Co. K, Fifteenth Regiment, Sept. 16, 1862.
 Everman, William (Franklin), must. in Oct. 10, 1861, for three years; disch. at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 15, 1862, disability.
 Ennius, David H., must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. F; must. out May 25, 1865.
 Everman, James (Hamburg), must. in Oct. 9, 1861; died of chronic diarrhoea at Hamburg, N. J., Jan. 8, 1865; re-enl.
 Edsall, Benjamin H. (Hardyston), must. in Oct. 23, 1861, for three years; corporal Oct. 23, 1861; private Feb. 9, 1862.
 Fitzgibbons, Robert J., must. in Aug. 28, 1868, for three years.
 Gunn, Wilson C., must. in Feb. 27, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.
 Grover, Edward (Amover), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. F; must. out May 25, 1865.
 Hoppough, Horace, must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 10, 1864.
 Hornbeck, Aaron J. (Montague), must. in Feb. 29, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.
 Hornbeck, George W. (Montague), must. in Feb. 29, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.
 Holmes, Charles (Sparta), must. in Sept. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 10, 1864.
 Hawk, Aza, must. in Feb. 20, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co.

E; died July 2, 1864, of wounds received in action at Todd's Tavern, Va.; buried at National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va., Grave 2289.
 Hornbeck, Alexander (Montague), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; must. out May 31, 1865.
 Howell, David W. (Lafayette), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; must. out May 31, 1865.
 Ingersoll, James W., must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; must. out May 31, 1865.
 Kithcart, Benjamin (Swartwood), must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; regularly disch. Oct. 13, 1862, disability; corporal Oct. 4, 1861; private.
 Lott, David, must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; regularly disch. at general hospital, Newark, N. J., May 15, 1862, disability.
 Lemon, Joseph F. (Stillwater), must. in Feb. 29, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. F; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Murray, James, must. in Sept. 29, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; must. out May 31, 1865.
 Murray, Thomas, must. in Aug. 22, 1864, for three years; recruit; trans. to Co. E; recruit; must. out July 24, 1865.
 Polley, Sydney (Hardyston), must. in Dec. 29, 1863, for three years; must. out July 6, 1865; recruit.
 Parlment, John (Franklin), must. in Oct. 9, 1861, for three years; disch. at general hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1862, disability.
 Reed, Winfield S. (Sparta), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit.
 Rosenkrantz, Joseph (Hamburg) must. in Oct. 10, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 10, 1864.
 Severool, Nathan A. (Stillwater), must. in Aug. 11, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. A.
 Snaver, Sydney V., must. in Aug. 11, 1864, for one year; must. out May 31, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. A.
 Straway, Henry, must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 10, 1864.
 Shuler, Andrew J., must. in Oct. 8, 1861, for three years; disch. at general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 21, 1862, disability.
 Saverool, Robert (Stillwater), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; must. out May 31, 1865.
 Tillman, Edward S. (Wantage), must. in Dec. 31, 1863, for three years; must. out June 28, 1865; recruit.
 Tracy, Edward S., must. in Sept. 3, 1864, for three years; must. out July 24, 1865; recruit.
 Thorpe, Frederick (Newton), must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; recruit.
 Ward, Daniel (Newton), must. in Sept. 5, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. A; died of heart disease at camp near Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 18, 1864; buried at Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Va., Division A, Section V, Grave 15.
 Wintermute, Ezra D., must. in Oct. 6, 1861, for three years; must. out Oct. 10, 1864.

CO. F, SECOND CAVALRY.

Thornton, George (Deckertown), must. in Sept. 6, 1864, for one year; must. out June 29, 1865; recruit; disch. at Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1865.

CO. G, SECOND CAVALRY.

Cottsen, Samuel J. (Frankford), must. in Sept. 14, 1864, for one year; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Merring, Francis (Walpack), must. in Sept. 6, 1864, for one year; must. out June 9, 1865; recruit; regularly disch. May 12, 1865.
 Ratan, Hudson (Hamburg), must. in Sept. 6, 1864, for one year; must. out June 29, 1865; recruit; regularly disch. at Vicksburg, Miss., May 8, 1865.
 Smith, Nelson C. (Wyckertown), must. in Sept. 6, 1864, for one year; must. out June 29, 1865; recruit; regularly disch. at Vicksburg, Miss., May 8, 1865.

CO. B, THIRD CAVALRY.

Cault, Isaac (Sandyston), first sergeant; must. in Jan. 29, 1864, for three years; must. out Aug. 29, 1865; corporal Jan. 5, 1864; first sergeant Aug. 1, 1864.
 Gordon, John A. (Newton), corporal; must. in Jan. 24, 1864, for three years; must. out Aug. 6, 1865; farrier Jan. 13, 1864; corporal March 1, 1865.

Privates.

Blanchard, Bradner (Newton), must. in Jan. 29, 1864, for three years; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Emory, William, must. in Sept. 28, 1864, for one year; recruit; trans. to Co. E; final record unknown.

Fox, William (Newton), must. in Jan. 29, 1864, for three years; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Gray, William (Newton), must. in Jan. 29, 1864, for three years; pro. hospital steward June 7, 1865.
 McGulgan, Thomas (Newton), must. in Aug. 31, 1864; recruit; trans. to Co. E; must. out June 15, 1865; recruit; regularly disch. at camp near Clond's Mills, Va., April 28, 1865; died in Newton.
 Sldner, Robert T. (Newton), must. in Jan. 29, 1864, for three years; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Simpson, William H. (Newton), must. in Feb. 10, 1864, for three years; must. out Aug. 1, 1865; corporal Feb. 10, 1864; private Jan. 1, 1865.
 Stackhouse, Francis (Anlover), must. in Jan. 29, 1864, for three years; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Strable, Peter M. (Baleville), must. in Jan. 29, 1864, for three years.
 Townsend, John J., Jr. (Fredon), must. in Jan. 29, 1864, for three years; must. out Aug. 8, 1865; regularly disch. at Trenton, July 8, 1865.

FOURTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Hatth, James M.

MISCELLANEOUS NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Heltz, William C. (Sparta), Co. A, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Blanchard, Samuel S. (Lafayette), Co. E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Babcock, Nathan (Franklin), Co. B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers.
 Buchanan, William H. (Deckerstown), Co. I, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers.
 Beemer, John (Wantage), Co. —, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers; must. in 1861 for three years; died May 29, 1862.
 Clark, Wallace (Wantage), corporal, Co. D, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers.
 Davenport, Malhoun (Stanhope), Co. I, Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers.
 Fay, Charles (Ozlenburg), Co. D, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.
 Georgia, Levi M. (Beemerville), Co. B, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment New York Veterans.
 O'Brien, William (Newton), enl. 1861, in the Engineer Corps of New York, for three years; must. out in 1864.
 O'Leary, John (Newton), enl. 1861, at St. Louis, Mo., Co. E, First Missour Light Artillery; disch. 1862.
 Rice, Edward (Hamburg), Co. A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers.
 Sears, George (Newton), Co. A, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteers; must. in September, 1861, for three years; wounded June 11, 1862.
 Watts, James (Franklin), Co. I, Fifth New York Volunteers.
 Wilson, Hampton S., Thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers; must. in 1861 for three years; died April 15, 1862, from wounds received at West Point.
 Yoro, Peter (Newton), enl. in 1861 in the Sappers and Miners Engineer Corps of New York for three years; must. out in 1864.

II.—WARREN COUNTY SOLDIERS.

Beside the names embraced in the following rosters, Warren County furnished many men who enlisted in commands other than those here given, as well as in troops of Pennsylvania, New York, and other States; among whom may be named Lieut. Chas. Butz, who, with twenty men from Warren County, enlisted in Co. I, of the 11th Pa. Cavalry.

CO. D, FIRST REGIMENT.

(This company was raised at Phillipsburg and vicinity, and was mustered into the United States service with the regiment, May 21, 1861.)
 Valentine Mutchler, captain; pro. to major Eleventh Regiment, Aug. 6, 1862.
 Charles Sitgreaves, Jr., second lieutenant, June 7, 1861; first lieutenant Aug. 19, 1861; captain, vice Mutchler, promoted.
 Henry A. McLanghlin, first lieutenant; res. July 31, 1861.
 Charles W. Mutchler, first sergeant, May 22, 1861; second lieutenant Sept. 18, 1861; first lieutenant, vice Sitgreaves, promoted; res. Nov. 4, 1862.

Andrew J. Mutchler, private, March 12, 1862; corporal April 29, 1862; second lieutenant Aug. 29, 1862; first lieutenant, vice C. W. Mutchler, resigned; res. Feb. 15, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, first sergeant Company B.
 Isaac L. F. Elkin, first sergeant, Co. F; second lieutenant Sept. 21, 1861; first lieutenant Co. H, Oct. 7, 1862; trans. from Co. H; pro. to adjutant Sept. 29, 1863.
 Gustavus N. Alced, second lieutenant, vice A. J. Mutchler, promoted; pro. first lieutenant Co. B, Aug. 30, 1863.
 Edward H. Swayne, sergeant, May 22, 1861; first sergeant July 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Samuel B. Mutchler, corporal, May 22, 1861; sergeant June 14, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 John Warner, corporal, May 22, 1861; sergeant June 14, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Charles Seagraves, corporal, May 22, 1861; sergeant Sept. 14, 1862; pro. to sergeant-major Oct. 15, 1862.
 Joseph Liddle, sergeant; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; corporal Aug. 1, 1864; sergeant April 8, 1865; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 William H. Hough, corporal, Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Isaac W. Nicholas, corporal, Nov. 1, 1864; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Peter Myers, recruit, Oct. 14, 1861; corporal Dec. 11, 1862; served in Fourth Regiment; must. out June 23, 1864.
 John R. Wittie, corporal Nov. 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Abram Diamond, corporal, Dec. 8, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Andrew Armstrong, corporal, April 13, 1864; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Charles Lippincott, re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; corporal April 18, 1865; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 23, 1865.
 Zachariah Bender, re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; corporal June 4, 1865; served in Company A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Barnett Van Poesen, wagoner, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Privates

Charles Baker, re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 John C. Bauer, recruit; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Nelson J. Baylor, must. in May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Timothy H. Berry, recruit, Jan. 4, 1864; served in Co. A, First Battalion.
 James Breiner, recruit, Jan. 29, 1864; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Charles A. Britton, re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Theodore Carhart, must. in May 22, 1861; corporal Aug. 27, 1862; private Sept. 22, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.
 William H. Dellart, disch. at Ward United States army general hospital, Newark, N. J., tel.-ins. War Department, A. C. O., Washington, D. C.; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out July 31, 1865.
 Andrew Edwards, must. in May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 George Enmons, must. in May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 William E. Entimus, must. in May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Martin Fagan, must. in May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Edward Fehr, must. in May 22, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Godfrey Fleming, recruit; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 David Frazer, must. in May 22, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864, Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 23, 1864.
 William Hoffman, three years; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Daniel Hoff, three years; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Ezra J. Hutchings, three years; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Jesse Kinney, served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out May 1, 1865.
 William Larkin, three years; must. out June 23, 1864.
 John Lyons, recruit, Aug. 27, 1862; served in Fourth Regiment and Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 23, 1865.
 Melancthon Meeker, must. in May 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, First Battalion; disch. at Trenton by order of War Department, June 28, 1865.
 John Murray, recruit, Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for wounds received at Spottsylvania, July 8, 1863; arm amputated.
 John Myers, must. in May 8, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Zachariah Nye, three years; must. out June 23, 1864.
 William E. Platt, three years; must. out June 23, 1864.
 Reuben Platt, recruit, Dec. 17, 1863; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Alexander G. Rafter, three years; must. out June 23, 1864.

James E. Ross, May 22, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out Aug. 14, 1864.
 John Schouover, May 22, 1861; pro. commissary sergeant March 24, 1862.
 William C. Smith, recruit, Feb. 4, 1864; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Garret Trout, recruit, Dec. 28, 1863; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Samuel Vanatta, recruit, March 12, 1862; re-enl. March 21, 1864; served in Co. A, First Battalion.
 Archibald Wier, three years; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; served in Co. A, First Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Jethro B. Woodward, sergeant, May 22, 1861; commissary sergeant Sept. 6, 1862; private April 5, 1863; pro. to quartermaster sergeant Aug. 1, 1863; must. out June 29, 1865.

Discharged.

George Beanmont, sergeant, May 22, 1861; sergeant-major Sept. 20, 1861; for disability, at United States general hospital, Aug. 26, 1862.
 Jacob L. Ricker, corporal; disability; United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1862.
 James J. Krom, musician; disability; general hospital, Fort Wood, New York Harbor, Aug. 30, 1862.
 Edward K. Allen, private; division hospital, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 5, 1862; for wounds in action at Manassas, Va.
 Theodore Allen, private; United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1862; wounded at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 Thomas T. Andrews, private; United States hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1862; for disability.
 Peter H. Barnes, private; United States hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Nov. 6, 1862; for disability.
 George B. Beavers, private; Camp Seminary, Va., Jan. 1, 1862; for disability.
 Thomas Burns, private; Conch United States general hospital, Nov. 2, 1862; for wounds in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 James Cameron, private; McKim's United States general hospital, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16, 1863; for disability; re-enl. Feb. 11, 1864; served in Co. A, First Battalion.
 Joseph A. Campbell, private; United States army hospital, Newark, Oct. 13, 1862; for disability.
 William G. Carr, private; near Brandy Station, Va., Feb. 23, 1864; for disability.
 Francis Grant, private; Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1863; for disability.
 Thomas Haley, private; United States army hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1862; for wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 George S. Heany, private; United States army general hospital, Frederick, Md., March 6, 1863; for wounds received in action at Crump-ton's Pass, Md.; arm amputated.
 Philip Henrie, private; United States army general hospital, Newark, Nov. 20, 1863; for disability.
 George E. Hummel, private; United States general hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1862; for disability.
 William Metcary, private; at Frederick, Md., Oct. 5, 1863; for wounds received in action near Williamsport, Md.; left leg amputated.
 William S. Merrill, private; Dec. 15, 1862. to join the regular army.
 William T. Neel, private; hospital, Central Park, New York, July 6, 1865; for wounds received in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; arm amputated; re-enl. March 29, 1864; served in Co. A, First Battalion.
 John Quigley, private; Nov. 13, 1863, S. O. 504, Par. 16, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.
 Edward W. Lathrock, private; at Douglass United States army general hospital, Nov. 13, 1863; for wounds received in action at Salem Heights, Va.
 Ralph K. Slack, private; Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1862; for disability.
 Charles Stern, private; recruit; at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Aug. 15, 1863; for disability.
 Henry Wilke, private; Camp Banks, Va., Jan. 21, 1863; for wounds received in action at Gaines' Farm, Va.
 Edward J. Willever, private; at Ingerston, Md., Dec. 9, 1862; to join the regular army.

Transferred.

Michael Murphy, musician, to Co. F.
 Charles H. Price, private, to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. therefrom May 22, 1864.
 Daniel Wort, private, to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 15, 1863; disch. therefrom May 21, 1864.

Died.

Wilber F. Lovel, sergeant; must. in March 22, 1861; corporal May 22, 1861; sergeant Sept. 1, 1862; died June 6, 1864, a prisoner of war.
 George W. Creveling, sergeant, March 19, 1863; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
 Paul Gravel, corporal; died of fever in United States army hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, 1862; buried at Philadelphia.
 John S. Ryan, corporal; died of typhoid fever at Chesapeake United States army general hospital, at Fortress Monroe, Va., May 25, 1862.
 Wellington Pierson, corporal; died of fever at White Oak Church, Va., March 3, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Grave 423.
 Peter S. Taylor, corporal; died of typhoid fever at Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 4, 1862.
 Winchester T. Bennett, corporal; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Joseph Allison, private; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1862, of wounds received in action at Manassas, Va.
 Robert S. Beckwith, died at Bull Run Bridge, Va., while a prisoner, Aug. 27, 1862, of wounds received in action at Manassas, Va.
 Calvin Calkins, private, died at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., May 24, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 Earnest Devlin, private; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, June 27, 1862.
 James Flood, private; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, June 27, 1862.
 John Gano, private; killed in action at Gaines' Farm, June 27, 1862.
 William George, private; killed in action at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863.
 Benjamin Hartzell, private; died at United States army general hospital, Fredericksburg, Va., May 24, 1864, of wounds received in action at the Wilderness.
 Josiah M. Hollock, private; died of typhoid fever in United States army general hospital, Philadelphia, June 11, 1863.
 John Hartzell, private; killed in action at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
 Robert N. Hugh, private; died at Satterlee United States general hospital, West Philadelphia, June 21, 1864, of wounds received in action at Spotsylvania, Va.
 John W. Kirby, private; died on march from Harrison's Landing to Newport News, Va., July 21, 1862.
 Thomas Leonard, private; killed in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Jeremiah Levers, private; died at United States army hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1862; buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, Grave 411.
 Samuel Linton, private; died at United States army general hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1863; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, District of Columbia.
 James Malloy, private; died at army general hospital, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
 Albert J. Miller, private; died of typhoid fever at Douglass United States army hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, District of Columbia.
 John Saylor, private; died June 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor (corporeal May 22, 1861; private April 29, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863).
 Peter Stead, killed in action at Gaines' Farm, June 27, 1862.
 Alfred Thompson, private; died at hospital First Division, Sixth Corps, Feb. 18, 1865; buried near Petersburg, Va.
 Joseph S. Wesley, private; died at United States army general hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va., Nov. 13, 1862.
 Willard S. Wood, missing in action at Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., May 12, 1864; supposed dead; sergeant May 22, 1861; private June 14, 1862.

CO. D, THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

David Bonnell (Blairstown), enl. May 27, 1861; missing battle at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864; supposed dead.
 William C. Comer (Oxford), enl. May 27, 1861; disch. for disability May 15, 1863.
 Ira C. France (Blairstown), enl. May 27, 1861; must. out May 27, 1864.
 David M. Price (Hackettstown), enl. May 27, 1861; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps June 8, 1864.
 Stephen Foll (Hackettstown), enl. May 27, 1861; disch. for disability April 3, 1865.
 William A. Price (Hackettstown), enl. May 27, 1861; died of wounds July 26, 1862.

Nathan S. Smith (Hope), enl. May 27, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 25, 1861.
 Watson Tillman (Frelinghuysen), enl. May 27, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; served in Co. D, Fifteenth Regiment, and Co. A, Third Battalion; must. out June 29, 1865.
 William Williamson (Oxford), enl. May 27, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 25, 1862.

CO. E, THIRD REGIMENT.

Edward L. Campbell, capt.; com. May 28, 1861; pro. lieut.-col. Fifteenth Regiment Aug. 13, 1862.
 William P. Robeson, Jr., capt.; com. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. maj. Third Cavalry Dec. 28, 1863.
 Thomas P. Edwards, capt.; com. Jan. 12, 1864; missing at Spotsylvania; supposed dead.
 Nelson S. Easton, second lieut.; com. Dec. 6, 1862; pro. first lieut. Co. K, Aug. 21, 1863.
 Nehemiah Tunis, first sergt.; enl. May 28, 1861; pro. second lieut. Co. K, Fifteenth Regiment, Jan. 19, 1863.
 Abraham M. Salmon, sergt.; enl. May 28, 1861; pro. quartermaster-sergt. Dec. 8, 1862.
 George M. Zinc, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Henry H. Nefmeyer, sergt.; enl. May 28, 1861; disch. from hosp. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Franklin B. Lukens, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 10, 1862.
 William A. Smith, enl. May 28, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 23, 1862.

CO. E, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Henry C. Cooper, capt.; com. Sept. 18, 1861; res. May 27, 1862.
 Joseph Abbott, Jr., capt.; com. May 27, 1862; killed Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
 Daniel Hart, capt.; com. Sept. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. C.
 David H. Ayres, capt.; com. April 1, 1864; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Edward Gephart, first lieut.; com. Oct. 2, 1862.
 Charles C. Dally, first lieut.; com. April 1, 1864; pro. capt. Co. C March 10, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Frederick Knich, second lieut.; com. Sept. 5, 1862; res. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Merritt Bruen, second lieut.; com. Oct. 2, 1862; pro. quartermaster June 27, 1864.
 Alfred H. Austin, second lieut.; com. Oct. 13, 1864; trans. from Co. D, Fifth Regiment.
 William D. Clark, second lieut.; com. Nov. 13, 1861; trans. to Co. A.
 James T. Olem, second lieut.; com. Oct. 13, 1864; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 John E. Swazey, first sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864; com. second lieut. Sept. 10, 1864.
 William H. Powers, first sergt.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. sergt. Jan. 2, 1865.
 William Fisher, sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Phillip Clark, sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Eben N. Pierson, sergt.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Jacob Aultman, sergt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 James Vannia, sergt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. D, Fifth Regiment.
 Charles N. Millor, sergt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; not must. out with company.
 William D. Young, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Andrew J. Hayes, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 George Ballor, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 David R. P. Dhanick, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 James M. Van Houton, corp.; enl. March 14, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Mahlon M. Sprague, corp.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 William F. Barlett, corp.; enl. March 2, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Samuel Hulmes, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 Casper Wurtz, corp.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 William Killian, corp.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 Elias Yaeger, corp.; enl. March 4, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

John B. Cruden, corp.; enl. March 26, 1864; must. out July 22, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

William H. Prall, mus.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Patrick Cunningham (1), mus.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out July 22, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.

Edward Garrecht, mus.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Thomas Viguers, wag.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Privates.

Ackerman, Phillip, enl. Feb. 23, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. B, Fifth Regiment.

Apgar, Conrad, enl. Feb. 27, 1861; must. out June 5, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Austin, John, enl. Feb. 11, 1865; not must. out with company.

Barber, Wm., enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.

Butcher, Joseph, enl. Aug. 29, 1861; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Bartlett, James, enl. Feb. 14, 1865; not must. out with company.

Brombach, Daniel, enl. March 3, 1865; not must. out with company.

Burrs, Charles, enl. Feb. 14, 1865; not must. out with company.

Clark, James K., enl. Nov. 20, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.

Coburn, John, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.

Cole, William, enl. Feb. 23, 1861; must. out June 30, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Coyle, Lawrence, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corp.

Denman, John, enl. March 10, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Dilts, John W., enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Dimmick, Jacob H., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Dunn, Peter, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; must. out May 26, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Eulerick, John H., enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Emmons, Andrew J., enl. March 10, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Emmons, William N., enl. Feb. 26, 1864; must. out Aug. 3, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Ferguson, John, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Fetler, Joseph, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; not must. out with company.

Gary, Miller H., enl. February, 1864; must. out June 3, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Godshalk, Samuel, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864; pro. corp. May 9, 1862.

Greer, Benjamin F., enl. Aug. 11, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.

Gray, George S., enl. March 22, 1864; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Grogan, William, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment.

Haeley, John, enl. March 1, 1865; must. out July 6, 1865.

Hannon, Thomas, enl. March 5, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Helzig, William, enl. Sept. 24, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. D, Fifth Regiment.

Hendershot, Josiah, enl. June 1, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. D, Fifth Regiment.

Hennessey, Thomas, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.

Heminger, Charles, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Henry, Patrick, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; must. out May 18, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Holmon, Henry, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.

Hulber, Frederick, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Hulmes, Jacob, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Hunt, Thomas, enl. Feb. 13, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.

Haley, John, enl. March 1, 1865; not must. out with company.

Hanson, Peter, enl. Feb. 28, 1865; not must. out with company.

Harrocks, Sampson, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; not must. out with company.

Heffern, Michael, enl. March 1, 1865; not must. out with company.
 Hurl, David, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; not must. out with company.
 Itsch, Christopher, enl. March 7, 1865; must. out July 22, 1865.
 Ironsides, Alexander, enl. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. D, Fifth Regiment.
 Keokey, James, enl. Nov. 6, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 Kopper, Edward, enl. April 27, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Kuhn, Fritz, enl. March 2, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Kiehlme, David E., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; not must. out with company.
 Kitchell, Hudson, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; not must. out with company.
 Kling, Frederick, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; not must. out with company.
 Knoll, Gustavus, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; not must. out with company.
 Kolb, Godfried, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; not must. out with company.
 Lewis, Joseph, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Long, Jacob, enl. March 11, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Loper, Elijah, enl. Dec. 13, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 Lunger, Abraham N., enl. March 9, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Lombard, Lewis, enl. Aug. 8, 1864; not must. out with company.
 Maler, Frank, enl. March 31, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Mansfield, Thomas, enl. March 7, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Martin, George W., enl. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Martin, Patrick, enl. March 30, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 McGeaving, Thomas, enl. March 23, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 McKeever, James, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 24, 1864.
 McPeak, David, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Miller, Ebenezer A., enl. April 4, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Miller, William H., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Minsterman, Joseph, enl. March 29, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Mackey, Alexander B., enl. Feb. 27, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Morphy, George, enl. Oct. 6, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Miller, George H., enl. Feb. 25, 1864; not must. out with company.
 McCarty, James, enl. March 19, 1864; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Newman, Albert, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 O'Callahan, James, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 O'Reilly, Patrick, enl. Nov. 9, 1861; must. out Nov. 9, 1864; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Osman, Calvin J., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864; pro. sergt. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Pettit, William H., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Ploeger, Lewis, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; pro. to first sergt. May 1, 1865.
 Rigler, Frederick, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out July 22, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Russell, Alfred B., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Saunders, George, enl. Oct. 22, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Segraves, Edw. H., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Selah, Edwin, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Shiveley, Solomon W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Sisco, George W., enl. April 5, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Skillman, Theodore, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Smith, William (1), enl. Nov. 12, 1861; must. out Nov. 12, 1864; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 Staufferacker, Dietrich, enl. March 16, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. E, Fifth Regiment.
 Stull, James, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1864.
 Sutton, David F., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Sutton, John R., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 24, 1864.
 Swain, Job, enl. April 4, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Swisher, Abram B., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Skillman, Thomas, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; not must. out with company.
 Task, Joseph, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; not must. out with company.

Taylor, Charles, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; not must. out with company.
 Tate, George, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. D, Fifth Regiment.
 Upton, Robert, enl. March 29, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Van Order, Henry J., enl. Feb. 9, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Vreeland, Garrett, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Vreeland, William, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Wallberg, Julius Otto, enl. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Watson, George, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; not must. out with company.
 Welsb, Jacob F., enl. April 8, 1865; not must. out with company.
 Wenzel, Louis, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; not must. out with company.
 Whitfield, Andrew, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; not must. out with company.
 Wood, Edward, enl. Feb. 10, 1865; not must. out with company.
 Weaver, Joseph, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 24, 1864.
 Webb, Robert, enl. Feb. 8, 1865; must. out June 17, 1865.
 Whitehead, John H., enl. Feb. 18, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; trans. from Co. A, Fifth Regiment.
 Wilson, David F., enl. Feb. 8, 1865; must. out June 14, 1865.
 Wortman, Jacob E., enl. March 10, 1864; must. out Aug. 9, 1865.
 Young, Wm. W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.

Discharged.

George Bierman, sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 4, 1864.
 James Roseberry, sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. July 26, 1862.
 Benjamin A. Cary, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1864.
 Allegar, Lewis, enl. April 15, 1864.
 Alexander, George, enl. Feb. 4, 1865; disch. March 21, 1865.
 Brady, Hugh, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. May 6, 1862.
 Buckman, Adam, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Courter, Henry, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. March 29, 1865.
 Dingler, Marcus, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 21, 1863.
 Farrell, Richard, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. March 29, 1865.
 Fleming, Jacob, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. June 9, 1862.
 Gano, George, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. June 13, 1862.
 Hanley, John, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. April 2, 1863.
 Hartzell, Peter, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Henderson, Lawrence, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 28, 1863.
 Horn, John W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. July 22, 1862.
 Horton, William H., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Jackson, John E., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; discharged.
 Keen, Abram T., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 2, 1863.
 Kitchen, Philip A., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. June 8, 1862.
 Lawton, Philip, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 28, 1863.
 Leifer, George, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 6, 1865.
 Lutz, Godfrey, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 26, 1862.
 McDonald, James, enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 McCowan, James, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. July 17, 1865.
 Morrell, Charles, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. June 13, 1862.
 Nigh, John W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Reinhart, Charles, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. May 20, 1862.
 Roads, Charles, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Schuyler, Nelson W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. March 20, 1862.
 Segraves, George, enl. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.
 Snyder, Daniel M., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 20, 1863.
 Stevenson, Seth, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. March 14, 1862.
 Tects, Wilson, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Tice, Lewis B., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. June 13, 1862.
 Ward, Patrick, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. April 8, 1863.
 Williams, Joseph, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. June 2, 1862.

Transferred.

Joseph Hillman, first sergt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. H.
 Henry Engle, sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Thomas Fagan, sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. I.
 John F. Raudels, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Samuel Pettit, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Barry, Michael, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Dunn, Joseph, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
 Howard, Henry, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Johnson, Joseph, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Keller, Levi, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Miller, Charles (1), enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 O'Reilly, Benjamin, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D.
 Ramsey, William H., enl. April 26, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Rogers, Patrick, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.

Schmidt, Charles, enl. Jan. 16, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
 Schaffer, Lewis, enl. Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. H.
 Smith, Aaron W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Smith, Francis E., enl. April 12, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Smith, Spencer C., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Van Allen, John J., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Walker, Outlibert, enl. Aug. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. D.
 Walton, John, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Walter, Charles, enl. June 25, 1864; trans. to Co. D.
 Williams, Thomas, enl. Feb. 11, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
 Winter, Frank W., enl. Feb. 11, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
 Yaxhelmer, Abraham, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Died.

William W. Mutchler, first-sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va.
 John G. Toinde, sr., sergt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at Williamsburg, Va.
 Edward Creveling, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at Brandy Station, Va.
 John S. Gulick, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died on United States transport June 3, 1864.
 David H. Bockatellow, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at hospital, Alexandria, Va., July 19, 1864.
 Beck, Stephen, enl. March 16, 1864; died at hospital, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 15, 1865.
 Bass, Thomas, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at Camp Baker, March 11, 1862.
 Conetz, William, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at United States Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1861.
 Crosby, Edward, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
 Dalrymple, Robert, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., June 30, 1864.
 Grant, Joel, enl. Aug. 19, 1861; killed near Petersburg, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.
 Hiel, Robert, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died at Newark Hospital, May 12, 1865.
 Kinney, John W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
 Kopp, George, enl. April 26, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
 Miller, Louis, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; died at hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1864.
 Prall, David, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Rierdon, John, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
 Shevell, James, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
 Tolmie, William H., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at hospital, Brandy Station, Va., Dec. 21, 1863.
 Walraven, Thomas, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 29, 1864.
 Wetzell, Daniel, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at hospital near Budd's Ferry, Md., May 12, 1862.
 Wilson, Martin W., enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died at hospital, Alexandria, Va., April 13, 1862.

CO. II, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

George Hoffman, capt.; com. Sept. 27, 1861; pro. maj. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Andrew S. Davis, capt.; com. Oct. 4, 1862; died of wounds July 29, 1863.
 William B. Mason, capt.; com. Oct. 3, 1863; res. as capt. Co. I Feb. 13, 1865.
 James Gillan, capt.; com. Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864.
 Andrew J. Mutchler, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 27, 1861; res. Jan. 4, 1862.
 Edwin C. Nichols, first lieutenant; com. Feb. 3, 1862; pro. capt. Co. G Sept. 27, 1862.
 Frederick Langer, first lieutenant; com. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. July 29, 1863.
 James H. Demarest, first lieutenant; com. Nov. 6, 1864; bvt.-capt. April 9, 1865.
 Henry B. Langer, second lieutenant; com. Oct. 15, 1862; res. April 2, 1863.
 Jacob Hehr, second lieutenant; com. Oct. 18, 1864.
 Noah E. Lippincott, first sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; trans. from Co. F, Sixth Regiment; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Edward C. Warner, sergt.; enl. March 28, 1864; trans. from Co. F, Sixth Regiment; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Charles Brough, sergt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; trans. from Co. G, Sixth Regiment; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Matthew Tiller, sergt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out June 13, 1865.

Aaron Hoffman, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out Sept. 21, 1864.
 Charles S. Scholze, corp.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Henry Maull, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Thomas Lally, corp.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Peter McCauley, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; must. out June 4, 1865.
 John Schneider, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Francis Marmont, corp.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; trans. from Co. K; must. out May 30, 1865.
 Rudolph Krauss, corp.; enl. Oct. 3, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Antou Lerch, corp.; enl. Oct. 3, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Wm. Marrett, corp.; enl. March 14, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Wm. P. Weller, mus.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; must. out Sept. 23, 1864.
 Wm. Wilson, mus.; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Moses Beauwold, wag.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.

Privates.

Archer, Charles H., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; pro. sergt.-maj. Oct. 23, 1863.
 Arvine, James C., enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Baier, Julius, enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Barlach, Herman, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Bemer, August, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Bird, John J., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Bowley, Elsha, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Brown, George H., enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
 Callan, John, enl. March 29, 1865.
 Carroll, Robert J., enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Coleman, James, enl. March 15, 1865.
 Crammer, Frazier, enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
 Cross, John, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Davis, Frederick, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Doffler, Andrew, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Doide, Gottlieb, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Doll, Sylvester, enl. March 15, 1865.
 Dumaine, Martin, enl. March 15, 1865; trans. from Co. K.
 Douegan, Patrick, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Edwards, John, enl. March 16, 1865.
 Eger, George, enl. June 7, 1864.
 Evans, Obadiah, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Fallison, Julius, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; trans. from Co. A.
 Falter, Henry, enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Fernandez, Joseph L., enl. March 29, 1865.
 Fitzgerald, James, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Flury, George, enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Gerhardt, Herman, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Gerner (or Gardner), Charles, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Golder, Michael, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Greishammer, George, enl. March 29, 1865.
 Griffith, Charles, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Grimm, Louis, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hahn, Charles, enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Hellstern, Alexander, enl. March 14, 1865.
 Hellbrant, David, enl. Feb. 24, 1865.
 Hems, Henry, enl. March 29, 1865.
 Heuch, George, enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Hoffman, Abram, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Hoffman, Elias, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hoffman, Jeremiah K., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hughes, Henry, enl. Sept. 10, 1864; pro. to sergt. Jan. 8, 1865.
 Humbroke, Ferdinand, enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Husemier, William, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Jones, Anton, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Joseph, Frederick, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Kutley, Thomas, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Keefe, Joseph, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Klein, John L., enl. March 15, 1865.
 Kenney, Patrick, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Kline, John, enl. Sept. 14, 1861; trans. from Co. D.
 Kuhn, Robert, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Lake, James I., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Lance, Hiram, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Lauth, Frank, enl. March 29, 1865.
 Lee, Albert C., enl. Sept. 3, 1861; trans. from Co. D, Sixth Regiment.
 Leischer, Edward, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Lenke, Charles, enl. March 29, 1865.
 Lenhardt, John, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Linnerry, Andrew F., enl. Sept. 6, 1864.

Lochley, Charles, enl. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Lyons, Patrick, enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Martio, Henry, enl. June 29, 1864.
 McGinnis, Michael, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 McLaughlin, Patrick, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 McNamara, John, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Mertins, Philip, enl. April 7, 1865.
 Miller, Frederick (1), enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Montgomery, John A., enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Moore, George, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Moore, Jeremiah, enl. July 9, 1864.
 Mussleman, Henry H., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Nicholson, John, enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 O'Hage, Justus, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Percolls, James M., enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Peterson, Christianson, enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Powers, Archibald, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Quino, James, enl. March 16, 1865.
 Quinn, John, enl. Aug. 3, 1864.
 Reed, Ebenezer J., enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Reinner, Jacob, enl. March 15, 1865.
 Rourke, Peter, enl. Feb. 2, 1865.
 Runsey, Leonard, enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Ryan, Edward, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Schifers, Martin, enl. March 29, 1865.
 Seaming, George, enl. March 15, 1865; trans. from Co. K.
 Sheridan, John J., enl. March 15, 1865; trans. from Co. K.
 Sibolt, Joseph, enl. March 20, 1865.
 Sipp, Vreeland, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Smith, George, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Smith, Henry E., enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Smith, Martin V., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Snyder, John, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Solan, Edward, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Srobona, Joseph, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Triuka, Martin, enl. Sept. 8, 1861.
 Unangest, Jacob S., enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Uncles, Benjamin (or Oncles), enl. July 5, 1864.
 Vogel, Ferdinand, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Venah, John, enl. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Wagner, Frederick, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; trans. from Co. K.
 Warnek, Frederick, enl. March 5, 1865.
 Weglein, Simon, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Werner, William, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Wickward, Samuel, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Widman, Louis, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Wilkins, Charles, enl. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Enoch Scudder, corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; must. out.
 Edwin H. Sheldon, corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; joined regular army.
 Henry J. Miller, corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; joined regular army.
 James H. Price, mus., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Beam, Robert F., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Berry, William, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Bowby, Hamilton, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Bowby, William W., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Cornell, Daniel, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Cook, Alexander, enl. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Coon, Nathan, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Craft, John W., enl. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Cravat, Lawrence, enl. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Croner, John, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Eslanger, John, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hillhour, Abram, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hayes, George, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Heath, William, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hicks, Edward, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Higgins, Thomas F., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hight, Edward L., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hoffman, Morris, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 House, William, enl. March 16, 1865.
 Howard, John R., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Hunt, Theodore, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Millham, Robert S., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Petty, William, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Reynolds, Lawrence H., enl. March 16, 1865.
 Rinehart, Andrew, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Rogg, Calvin H., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.

Schenaban, Patrick, enl. March 15, 1865.
 Silverstone, Michael, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Snyder, Frederick, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Steinmetz, William S., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Stewart, John B., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Totten, John H., enl. Feb. 24, 1865.
 Vanacker, Christopher, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Vunck, James R., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Wick, William, enl. Sept. 6, 1864.

Transferred.

William J. Donnelly, first sergt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; to Co. C.
 William R. Lunger, sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Amos Lunger, sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John W. De Hart, sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Vet. Res. Corps.
 William Hull, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Samuel Berry, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. B.
 Birton, John M., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Cook, Philip, enl. Oct. 20, 1862; to Co. C.
 Drake, Joseph S., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Gordon, Everitt, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Heath, Sylvester W., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Henderson, Aaron, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Hime, Samuel V., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Kearney, Robert S., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Ketcham, John D., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Lee, Charles P., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 McClary, James, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Miller, Edward, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Mosley, George, enl. March 4, 1864; to Co. I.
 Phillips, Alexander, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Stomming, Charles, enl. Jan. 25, 1864; to Co. F.
 Stiles, Frederick, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; to Co. H.
 Tice, Nicholas E., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.
 Transue, William, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Vet. Res.
 Wilson, Ervine, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; to Co. C.

Died.

James Berthoff, first sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va.
 Robert W. Johnston, sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va.
 Andrew J. Hoppock, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Andersonville, Ga.
 William McClary, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va.
 Botlin, Jackson, enl. May 11, 1864; died at Point Lookout Hospital, Md.
 Bowly, William, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Washington, D. C.
 Burke, Thomas, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; died at Point Lookout Hospital, Md.
 Carling, John, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Budd's Ferry, Md.
 Cregan, George, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va.
 Dilly, David, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Budd's Ferry, Md.
 Garrison, George G., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va.
 Garvin, Cornelius, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Newark, N. J., Hospital.
 Graff, Andrew L., enl. Sept. 9, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va.
 Gustus, John H., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va.
 Johns, Jacob, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died at hospital, Petersburg, Va.
 Koebler, William, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died near Petersburg, Va., in the field.
 Kuhn, Jacob, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died at hospital, City Point, Va.
 Lee, Jabez, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va.
 Lockwood, Valentine H., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va.
 Loginsor, Jonas W., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
 Mart, Joseph, enl. July 5, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va.
 McCrea, William, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Richmond, Va.
 O'Hara, Charles, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va.
 Palardy, Andrew, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at hospital, Newark, N. J.
 Read, John, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va.
 Riddle, Thomas R., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va.
 Smith, John, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va.
 Smith, William B., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va.
 Thatcher, Isaac S., enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died at Andersonville, Ga.
 Whalen, Michael, enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va.

Not mustered out with company.

Blance, Francois, enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Carroll, James, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Collier, August, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Earl, Charles B., enl. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Eder, Ludwick H., enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Fall, George, enl. May 31, 1864.

Findon, William F., enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Frey, Peter, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Gilliland, David, enl. May 28, 1864.
 Hammer, John, enl. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Huffalen, Edward, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Huck, Alexander, enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Jantlen (or Schnazen), Martin, enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Johnson, Joseph, enl. May 31, 1864.
 Klein, August, enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Lee, John, enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Loop, Francis, enl. June 3, 1864.
 Lyon, William, enl. June 7, 1864.
 Martin, George, enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Mills, Henry, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Miller, Daniel, enl. May 31, 1861.
 Mooney, George, enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Moroney, Patrick, enl. Oct. 18, 1861.
 Muller, Frederick, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Peterson, Charles E., enl. Sept. 10, 1863.
 Relli, Frank, enl. March 15, 1865.
 Rounseville, Joseph, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Shero, P.
 Shrauk, Henry, enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Sullivan, James, enl. March 29, 1865.
 Taylor, James, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Thomas, Joseph, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Thompson, Henry, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Trilby, Benjamin, enl. Feb. 4, 1865.
 Ward, Joseph, enl. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Young, John, enl. Sept. 5, 1861.

Final Record Unknown.

Cassady, James J., enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Dean, George, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Flanagan, Patrick, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Jones, Thomas, enl. June 8, 1864.
 Klein, Charles, enl. Oct. 3, 1864.
 McCormick, John, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 McDonald, Hugh, enl. March 15, 1865.
 Savage, George, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Senman, Phillip, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Shotwell, Simon, enl. Aug. 6, 1864.
 Smith, Thomas, enl. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Syberg, Francis, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Ward, John F., enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Wiley, John, enl. Oct. 4, 1864.

CO. II, NINTH INFANTRY.

Joseph J. Henry, capt.; com. Nov. 11, 1861; killed Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862.
 James Stewart, Jr., capt.; com. March 9, 1862; pro. to maj. Dec. 22, 1862.
 Joseph B. Lawrence, capt.; com. Dec. 23, 1862; died of wounds May 31, 1864.
 Edward S. Pallen, capt.; com. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Jacob L. Hawk, first lieut.; com. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Edward S. Carrell, second lieut.; com. March 9, 1862; pro. adjt. Dec. 23, 1862.
 Lucius C. Bonham, second lieut.; com. Sept. 10, 1864; pro. first lieut. Co. A March 10, 1865.

*Non-Commissioned Officers.**

Francis M. McCue, first sergt.; disch. for disability June 23, 1862.
 George W. Taylor, first sergt.; disch. on account of wounds Aug. 23, 1864.
 John W. Creveling, first sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. from sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Robert R. Phillips, first sergt.; died at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 9, 1864.
 George W. Miller, sergt.; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; pro. from corp. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Jacob L. Yeomans, sergt.; re-enl. March 25, 1864; pro. from corp. Dec. 10, 1864.
 John Donnelly, sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1865.

Wm. Van Gordon, sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. from corp. June 14, 1865.
 Andrew W. Little, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 14, 1865.
 William H. Ward, sergt.; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Austin E. Armstrong, sergt.; killed at Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862.
 William W. Clarke, corp.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
 Jacob Meyer, corp.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Marshall Howell, corp.; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 John Keenan, corp.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; recruit; trans. from Co. F.
 Samuel R. Buckley, corp.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Edward Clayton, corp.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Francis Donnelly, corp.; must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
 John F. Sutphin, corp.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Samuel Y. Shipman, corp.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864; recruit.
 Augustus Boyd, corp.; disch. at Newbern, N. C., disability, May 19, 1862.
 John E. Mathews, corp.; disch. at Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 17, 1862.
 Charles P. Levers, corp.; disch. disability Aug. 15, 1863.
 John Hirt, corp.; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
 Jacob Schieck, mus.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L.
 Marcus M. Fisk, mus.; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 William H. Decker, wag.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 John Dickey, wag.; disch. disability July 19, 1862.

*Privates.**

Aunnick, Jacob, disch. on account wounds Sept. 8, 1862.
 Aunnick, William, disch. on account wounds Sept. 8, 1862.
 Alaton, Charles, not must. out with company.
 Aunnick, John L., re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
 Becht, John, enl. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Beck, Henry, enl. Dec. 28, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
 Bennett, Eden B., enl. Feb. 4, 1865; recruit.
 Berry, John J., enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
 Bertrand, Albert, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L.; must. out July 19, 1865.
 Bettinger, John, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Brown, Charles M., enl. April 12, 1865; trans. from Co. K.
 Butler, Edward, enl. Sept. 26, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
 Butler, John F., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Burrign, James, disch. at Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 17, 1862.
 Bettinger, Jacob, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L.; disch. disability May 28, 1863.
 Brem, Frederick, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L.; disch. disability May 28, 1863.
 Barron, Charles T., enl. Feb. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
 Barron, Tighman A., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
 Burns, Thomas, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Barron, William P., enl. Feb. 19, 1864; died fever, March 29, 1864.
 Brown, John, killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
 Brown, Samuel C., died fever, April 10, 1862.
 Barnes, Thomas, enl. Oct. 2, 1864; not must. out with company.
 Bean, Peter B., not must. out with company.
 Rosenburg, Joseph, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; not must. out with company.
 Burns, Thomas (2d), enl. May 21, 1864; not must. out with company.
 Cooper, Thomas, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; not must. out with company.
 Coyle, Thomas, enl. March 15, 1865; not must. out with company.
 Cuhill, Patrick, re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 Cannon, James, enl. April 8, 1865, for one year; recruit.
 Courtright, Samuel, enl. Jan. 14, 1865; trans. from Co. B.
 Casey, James, enl. March 16, 1865, for one year; recruit.
 Cole, Samuel W., enl. May 16, 1864, for three years; recruit.
 Culfer, James, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. from Co. K.
 Cooley, Eldin, re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Cogle, James, enl. Sept. 26, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
 Courtright, Thomas G., enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.
 Crossman, William H., enl. May 13, 1864; recruit.
 Couer, Wesley, disch. disability May 28, 1863.
 Cook, Harvey, disch. disability Nov. 9, 1861.
 Courtright, George, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
 Callahan, Timothy, killed at Walthall, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Cook, John E., died Jan. 23, 1862.
 Crumer, Nelson R., died yellow fever, Oct. 3, 1861.
 Densler, John, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L.
 Devoe, Frederick M., re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
 Doyer, Charles, enl. Feb. 25, 1865, for cue year.

* Enlisted Oct. 3, 1861, and must. out July 12, 1865, unless otherwise stated.

- Duncan, Alfred L., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
- Duncan, Daniel L., disch. disability July 22, 1862.
- Durand, Joseph, disch. disability Nov. 23, 1862.
- Decker, George M., enl. Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
- Deiber, Charles, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Dickson, George B., enl. Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
- De Forest, Amada, died, fever, Roanoke Island, Feb. 25, 1862.
- Daws, John, enl. March 26, 1863; not must. out with company.
- Emory, Aaron S., enl. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
- Emory, William, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
- Edmonls, John, re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863.
- Eier, Daniel, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L.; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
- Frank, John, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; must. out Jan. 14, 1865.
- Fisher, Joseph, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; disch. disability May 2, 1864.
- Forgus, William D., died, fever, March 4, 1862.
- Garris, Jason, enl. March 27, 1865, for one year; recruit.
- Gilbeck, John, enl. Feb. 24, 1865, for one year.
- Grady, Thomas, enl. April 13, 1865, for one year; trans. from Co. I.
- Graham, James, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, for three years; trans. from Co. I.
- Gumpert, Max, enl. April 13, 1865, for one year; trans. from Co. I.
- Gillis, Frederick, disch. disability Nov. 23, 1862.
- Garrison, Philip S., enl. Jan. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Hagerman, Spencer A., died, fever, April 17, 1862.
- Hallowell, Daniel, died of wounds July, 1864.
- Hadley, Jacob, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 28, 1863.
- Horly, Thomas B., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
- Harrison, Jeremiah, disch. from Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 3, 1864.
- Hartzell, Benjamin, disch. disability, July 18, 1863.
- Higgins, Michael, disch. disability Nov. 23, 1862.
- Hoffman, James, disch. to join regular army Nov. 19, 1862.
- Hulbs, George, disch. at Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 17, 1862.
- Hagerty, Isaac W., must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Hamilton, Lycidas, must. out Oct. 13, 1864.
- Hart, John F., enl. Sept. 3, 1864, for one year; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Hawthorn, James A., enl. April 13, 1865; trans. from Co. I.
- Hoffman, George, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L.; re-enl.
- Houck, Allen G., re-enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
- Hommer, William, enl. Sept. 26, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Hussey, Michael, enl. Dec. 3, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.
- Idesson, William, enl. March 4, 1867; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Johnson, David S., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1861.
- Johnson, William H., disch. at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1, 1861.
- King, George, enl. Jan. 13, 1865; recruit.
- Keasley, Charles, enl. April 13, 1865, for one year; trans. from Co. I.
- Ketcham, William G., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
- Keyser, Adam P., must. out Oct. 3, 1864.
- Kiog, John H., enl. March 7, 1862; re-enl.; com. second lieut. Co. A, Thirty-fifth Regiment.
- Klaproth, Charles, enl. March 9, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Koch, George, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. G.
- Koenig, William, enl. March 1, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps March 4, 1865.
- Levers, Edward, must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Levers, John, re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
- Littell, Cornelius P., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
- Loftus, John, Jr., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
- Losey, Caspar, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Lott, Augustus, re-enl. Jan. 18, 1861; must. out June 14, 1865; paroled prisoner.
- Losey, Henry, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died of fever Nov. 13, 1864.
- Losey, Joseph, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; died of spotted fever March 10, 1864.
- McCansland, John A., enl. Dec. 20, 1863; trans. from Co. F.
- McCosh, Robert, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. from Co. D, Fifth Regiment; must. out June 14, 1864.
- McGraw, Jeremiah, must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Mietzer, John, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. from Co. I.
- Miers, Isaac M., must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Moore, John, must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Moore, William, enl. Jan. 25, 1865; recruit.
- Mathews, James F., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. D.
- McGeed, James, enl. Feb. 3, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Muller, John, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Miller, John, died, typhoid fever, March 5, 1862.
- Meyers, John, killed in action May 10, 1864.
- Mullineux, William, enl. March 15, 1865; recruit; trans. from Co. F.
- Neyenomer, Conrad, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. I; re-enl.
- Nast, Rudolph, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Norton, Joseph, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
- Osborn, John W., enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 7, 1864.
- Oldham, John, enl. March 7, 1865, for one year; recruit; trans. from Co. F.
- Ozenbaugh, Jacob, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Phillips, Mulford B., died, yellow fever, Newbern, Oct. 16, 1864.
- Ponimore, Pierson V., enl. Feb. 28, 1865; recruit.
- Pittinger, Henry, disch. from Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 2, 1865.
- Parker, George W., must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Powers, Henry C., re-enl. Nov. 23, 1863.
- Reichard, Harrison, must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Ribble, George F. (1), disch. disability June 20, 1864.
- Ribble, George F. (2), enl. Aug. 19, 1861; recruit.
- Rink, John, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. disability Nov. 14, 1863.
- Ribble, Conrad, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. E.
- Rodenbough, Irvin, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Ryno, Henry C., enl. Aug. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. B.
- Scanlan, Morris, must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
- Schaeffer, John F., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
- Scherf, Ludwick A., enl. Sept. 3, 1862; trans. from Co. L; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Schwartz, John, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; trans. from Co. L; re-enl.
- Shoemaker, Daniel W., must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Smalley, Edward, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Smith, Jerome, enl. May 24, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Smith, John G., must. out Oct. 15, 1864.
- Smith, William G., enl. Sept. 20, 1864, for one year; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Stapleman, Richard, enl. April 12, 1865, for one year; recruit.
- Stont, George A., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
- Strinning, Frederick, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Surrey, William, enl. April 6, 1865, for one year; recruit.
- Schaefer, Bergard, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. disability Nov. 20, 1863.
- Stoefel, Edward, disch. to join regular army Nov. 20, 1862.
- Snover, Zebede, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. disability Aug. 6, 1864.
- Sylvester, Reuben F., disch. disability June 9, 1862.
- Shuller, Andrew J., enl. Jan. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Spangenberg, Andrew G., enl. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps March 20, 1865.
- Speakman, William, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Staples, Andrew D., died typhoid fever April 20, 1862.
- Taylor, John P., re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
- Tisman, S. J., enl. Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Terrell, Daniel H., enl. Jan. 21, 1864; recruit.
- Van Gordon, Jonas S., enl. Jan. 7, 1864, three years; recruit.
- Van Norman, John B., must. out Dec. 8, 1864.
- Van Campen, Jacob S., disch. disability May 14, 1863.
- Van Gordon, Alexander M., disch. disability Sept. 23, 1865.
- Van Gordon, Amos J., enl. Feb. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. I.
- Van Gordon, James, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Vanaman, Charles, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Van Gordon, Mahlon, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; died, diarrhoea, July 30, 1864.
- Van Gordon, Abraham, must. out with company.
- Van Gordon, Jacob A., enl. Jan. 1, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Wilson, James, enl. Feb. 3, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Warner, Joseph, died typhoid fever, April 5, 1862.
- Winter, William C., enl. Feb. 25, 1864; died, fever, April 11, 1864.
- Warman, William H. II., enl. May 11, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Wax, Paul, enl. April 13, 1865, for one year; trans. from Co. I.
- Weaver, Richard, enl. May 24, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Welstead, Edward W., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. first lieut. Co. E May 24, 1863.
- Wheeler, George F., enl. May 16, 1864, for three years; recruit.
- Woolvorton, Charles A., must. out Dec. 7, 1864.
- Woodruff, James, enl. Feb. 4, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Worthington, Elijah, re-enl. Nov. 23, 1863.
- Worthington, Samuel, re-enl. Nov. 23, 1863.
- Witherell, Jeffrey W., disch. disability Oct. 22, 1862.
- Warford, William, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. I.
- Wilgus, Joseph R., disch. from Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 25, 1863.
- Zane, Isaac B., enl. Jan. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. G.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Robert McAllister, col.; com. June 30, 1862; lieutenant-col. First Regiment May 21, 1861; col. to fill vacancy; brevet brig.-gen. Oct. 27, 1864; brevet major-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out June 6, 1865.

John Schoonover, lieutenant-col.; com. July 28, 1863; com-sergt. First Regiment; adjt. Aug. 2, 1862; lieutenant-col., vice Moore, res.; March 13, 1865; must. out June 6, 1865.

Valentine Mutchler, maj.; com. Aug. 6, 1862; capt. Co. D, First Regiment, May 22, 1861; maj. to fill vacancy; res. April 1, 1863.

Edward Hyington, asst. surgeon; com. Aug. 6, 1862; res. March 20, 1863.

George T. Ribbidge, asst. surgeon; com. Feb. 10, 1863; private Co. I; hosp. steward Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Frederick Klingler, chaplain; com. Aug. 22, 1862; res. May 27, 1863.

E. Clark Kline, chaplain; com. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 6, 1865.

Edward T. Kennolly, first lieutenant. Co. A; com. June 21, 1863; second lieutenant. Co. D Aug. 6, 1862; pro. capt. Co. C Sept. 29, 1863.

CO. B, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Alfred S. Burt, capt.; com. Aug. 15, 1862; res. Jan. 18, 1861.

James S. McDonalds, capt.; com. March 6, 1864; disch. account wounds, Dec. 15, 1864.

James J. Bullock, capt.; com. Feb. 9, 1865; lost on steamer "Gen. Lyon," off Hatteras, March 31, 1865.

Charles M. Ehrlich, first lieutenant; com. Aug. 15, 1862; res. Oct. 6, 1862.

Nehemiah Tunis, first lieutenant; com. Nov. 4, 1863; pro. capt. Co. D, July 3, 1864.

Adolphus Weiss, first lieutenant; com. July 3, 1864; pro. capt. Co. A, Second Regiment, Feb. 2, 1865.

Charles R. Paul, second lieutenant; com. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. first lieutenant. Co. G, July 27, 1862.

Emanuel Ackerson, second lieutenant; com. July 3, 1864; pro. first lieutenant. Co. G, Sept. 10, 1864.

William S. Earles, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1864; pro. from first sergeant. Co. D; must. out June 22, 1865.

George Martin, first sergeant; enl. July 20, 1862; pro. second lieutenant. Co. C, April 7, 1863.

Elias B. Nichols, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. first lieutenant. Co. E, July 3, 1864.

George A. Byram, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. first lieutenant. Co. H, Feb. 9, 1865.

Morris S. Hann, first sergeant; enl. July 20, 1862; pro. second lieutenant. Co. F, March 28, 1865.

Arch. R. Skimmer, first sergeant; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from sergeant; must. out June 22, 1865.

Dayton E. Flint, sergeant; enl. July 20, 1862; pro. first lieutenant. Co. D, March 6, 1864.

Peter Anthony, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 22, 1865.

Foster H. Langdon, sergt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Jacob Reibinger, sergt.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Hiram Sears, sergt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

And. C. Yeomans, sergt.; enl. July 20, 1862; pro. sergt. May 12, 1864; prisoner in "Libby"; must. out May 22, 1865.

Henry J. Hull, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. com-sergt. April 1, 1865.

William E. Broadwell, sergt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. account wounds, May 3, 1863.

Samuel B. Danley, sergt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. disability May 23, 1865; leg amputated.

Charles W. Bogle, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1864.

John Smith, sergt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died, Winchester, Va., Oct. 29, 1864.

Dennis W. Sharp, corp.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Edwin C. Albertson, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 3, 1864.

William A. Schenck, corp.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 28, 1865.

Alexander D. Snow, corp.; enl. May 20, 1864; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Isaac Garrison, corp.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Abram Thompson, corp.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

George A. Preston, corp.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

George Gaskill, corp.; enl. July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Lewis R. Schofield, corp.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

James A. Ross, corp.; enl. Feb. 22, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

John L. Young, corp.; enl. July 23, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Hiram M. Sanks, musg.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Samuel B. Hanth, wag.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, John H., enl. July 25, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps July 12, 1865.

Barker, William R., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Hayles, John R., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. June 20, 1865.

Beagle, Francis M., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Hulkin, Richard G., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Babbitt, Stephen I., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 25, 1862.

Baker, Joseph, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; killed, Salem Heights, May 3, 1863.

Barker, Theo. H., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died Dec. 4, 1864.

Barnett, William H., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of wounds July 15, 1864.

Baylor, James D., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Billy, George H., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Brown, Edwin N., enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed, Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864.

Brink, John P., enl. Aug. 10, 1862; not must. out with company.

Cockfairs, George E., enl. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.

Carr, Harvey H., enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. disability May 2, 1865.

Clawson, William R., enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. disability March 22, 1863.

Cooper, Levi H., enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. disability Sept. 13, 1863.

Cogle, John H., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. disability March 22, 1863.

Cook, William, enl. Feb. 6, 1865; trans. to Co. C.

Corson, Aaron R., enl. April 3, 1865; trans. to Co. C.

Cruzer, Charles W., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Carpenter, Ziba O., enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died, fever, March 26, 1863.

Cole, Henry W., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed, Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Deremer, Morris, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died, fever, May 10, 1864.

Dickerson, Lewis C., enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed, Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.

Dougherty, Thomas, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Docker, William H., enl. March 10, 1865; trans. to Co. I.

Diehl, Lewis, enl. Sept. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. I.

Drake, Albert L., enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. disability March 20, 1863.

Dennis, Stephen, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Drake, Owen, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Egbert, James, enl. July 31, 1862; died, Anders-ville, Ga., June 18, 1864.

Fernald, Frank J., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Force, Thomas, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. A.

Gourlay, Samuel, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. H.

Goodheart, Philip S., enl. July 18, 1864; died, wounds, Nov. 16, 1864.

Grimm, Frederick, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Gunther, Alexander, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hall, Charles, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hackett, Edward P., enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Harit, Frederick, enl. Jan. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hayes, David L., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 21, 1865.

Hendershot, John S., enl. March 10, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hildenshelm, Fratz, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hoary, Joseph, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment.

Hoffman, James, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hoffman, John, enl. March 25, 1862; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hemelshimer, Gotfried, enl. March 25, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Horne, Aaron, enl. March 25, 1862; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hankerson, William H., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863.

Hull, Edward S., enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died, fever, Dec. 13, 1862.

- Hand, Charles, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. disability June 17, 1865.
- Heed, Henry J. V., enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. wounds May 29, 1865.
- Hendershot, Jacob B., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Dec. 11, 1863.
- Horn, Richard B., enl. July 20, 1862; disch. disability March 22, 1863.
- Howell, Jamison O., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. disability April 21, 1864.
- Harrington, Michael, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; trans. from Co. A; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Hoffman, Henry II., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Horn, Charles, enl. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Ireland, Japhet J., enl. March 20, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Jones, Charles, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment.
- Judd, William, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Kay, Seth, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Kimbecker, Andrew, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Klein, Ludwick, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Klein, Peter, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Kugleman, Jacob, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- King, Abraham G., enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
- Krewson, Joseph M., enl. Sept. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. A; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Kulp, Peter C., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. May 19, 1865.
- Lippicott, William, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Lambert, John, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability July 23, 1863.
- Lawrence, John, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability March 21, 1863.
- Leigh, Henry, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to navy April 7, 1864.
- Lichan, Louis, enl. March 9, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
- Liod, Frederick, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Maier, Frederick, enl. July 10, 1864; died of wounds Oct. 21, 1864.
- Martin, John O., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
- Minion, Jacob P., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died, prisoner of war, June, 1864.
- Martin, Philetus B., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; not must. in.
- Mackay, William, enl. May 28, 1861; must. out July 2, 1864.
- McDeed, James, enl. Aug. 3, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Marlatt, William, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 19, 1863.
- McKim, William H., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 19, 1863.
- Mott, John II., enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. for disability Dec. 24, 1864.
- Mills, George, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Mitchell, Thomas, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps June 20, 1865.
- Montgomery, Alexander, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Monk, Bernard, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Olmstead, Lucius J., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Parks, Lyman M., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability Aug. 17, 1864.
- Pearce, Charles, enl. March 15, 1865; trans. to Co. I.
- Probst, John T., enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Roll, Frank, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Randall, James W., enl. March 9, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Rau, Andrew J., enl. July 23, 1864; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Richeufield, Adolph, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Righan, George, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Rowley, Gideon, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of fever April 4, 1863.
- Sanderson, Richmond, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed, Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
- Sidener, William F., enl. Jan. 4, 1864; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
- Slirer, John T., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of wounds May 17, 1864.
- Smith, Beckwith, enl. March 21, 1865; not must. out with company.
- Smith, William, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; not must. out with company.
- Smith, Hiram, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
- Sheron, Patrick, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864.
- Stutz, Jacob, enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Sotton, George, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Swick, R. Clinton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Seals, Zachariah, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability March 9, 1863.
- Sutton, Jacob L., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability July 20, 1863.
- Schmidt, Charles, enl. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Schlyler, John, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Sidener, Walter A., enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. C.
- Sowers, Abraham, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; trans. to Co. F, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Still, Henry, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps July 14, 1865.
- Syllagi, George, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Thomas, William, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; trans. to Co. II.
- Toole, James, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Tunstall, John, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment.
- Titus, Charles W., Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Tunis, George W., enl. March 21, 1865; must. out June 20, 1865.
- Thompson, John O., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability March 26, 1863.
- Timmins, James, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. disability April 9, 1863.
- Timmins, Patrick, enl. July 25, 1862; died of wounds July 14, 1864.
- Van Ness, Simon S., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. from hospital May 13, 1865.
- Van Schorer, Joseph, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Van Syckel, Joseph E., enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps June 29, 1865.
- Voorhees, Richard B., enl. Aug. 22, 1864; died of wounds Nov. 11, 1864.
- Vossler, George, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
- Vossler, Oakley W., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 8, 1864.
- Vought, Charles R., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
- Vought, Emanuel R., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed, Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
- Wagner, John, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Walther, Leopold, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; trans. to Co. K.
- West, Charles, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- Whitwell, Ogden, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Williams, Samuel, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 12, 1864.
- Wilson, John A., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out May 19, 1865.
- Wiggins, Henry L., enl. July 20, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 17, 1864.
- Winters, James J., enl. July 28, 1862; rejected by must.-officer, Flemington, N. J.
- Wolter, George, enl. July 31, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
- Zeiss, William, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

CO. II, FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

- Andrew J. Wight, capt.; com. Aug. 15, 1862; res. March 16, 1863.
- William T. Cornish, capt.; com. March 18, 1863; pro. maj. Thirty-ninth Regiment Sept. 22, 1864.
- Dayton E. Flint, capt.; com. Dec. 31, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
- James S. McDonalds, first lieut.; com. March 18, 1863; pro. capt. Co. B March 6, 1864.
- James E. Cole, first lieut.; com. July 3, 1864; pro. capt. Co. D Feb. 9, 1865.
- George A. Byram, first lieut.; com. Feb. 9, 1865; trans. to Co. I, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.
- James V. Bentley, second lieut.; com. Aug. 27, 1862; res. Feb. 24, 1864.
- Manuel Kline, second lieut.; com. Sept. 10, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Henry R. Merrill, first sergt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. second lieut. Co. C, July 3, 1864.
- William G. Bailey, first sergt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.
- George P. Brewer, first sergt.; enl. June 28, 1861; killed, Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 21, 1864.
- Charles R. Cornish, sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. first lieut. Co. E, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Sept. 23, 1863.

James Donnelly, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. second lieut. Co. A July 3, 1864.

Marshall Brunner, sergt.; enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

William Forrester, sergt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

William Doremor, sergt.; enl. July 23, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Jacob R. S. Hoff, sergt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out July 12, 1864.

John B. Langer, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

John Moulter, sergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed, Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Samuel Bulodon, sergt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 9, 1864.

Josee S. Caster, sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; not must. out with company.

William K. Melroy, sergt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; not must. out with company.

Abraham F. Rush, sergt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Jacob S. Langer, sergt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

George Dufford, sergt.; enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Abraham Creveling, sergt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Theodore S. Dalrymple, sergt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Gardner H. Doremor, sergt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

William H. Howard, sergt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Martin Gault, corp.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Isaac Prall, corp.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. disability Jan. 19, 1863.

Moses Langer, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. disability Nov. 9, 1863.

Albert H. Greeley, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Richard C. Lovick, corp.; enl. May 28, 1861; killed, Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Cornelius Slack, corp.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; not must. out with company.

John McWilliams, mus.; enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

William J. H. Mason, mus.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1864.

Henry Croteley, wag.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Privates.

Alford, Henry, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Andrews, John C., enl. July 25, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 26, 1862.

Andrews, Isaac M., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Archer, William E., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Bodine, William J., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Black, William, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded; not must. out with company.

Buck, Fritz, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out June 13, 1865.

Baker, John B., enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 26, 1862.

Bell, John, enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. disability Jan. 19, 1863.

Bates, Benjamin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps June 14, 1865.

Bauer, Frederick, enl. April 5, 1863; trans. to Co. C.

Blinkenberger, Augustus, enl. July 13, 1864; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Brady, James, enl. April 8, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Brandhurst, Charles, enl. March 28, 1863; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Bross, Thomas, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. I.

Brown, Nathan, enl. Feb. 20, 1863; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Croteley, William, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Corvat, Lawrence, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 26, 1862.

Coen, Moore G., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. disability March 3, 1863.

Canfield, Ferdinand M., enl. May 31, 1864; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Chamberlin, William H., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps July 26, 1865.

Courtright, Chauncey, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. I.

Conrags, William C., enl. Jan. 5, 1864; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Cole, Dennis, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died in hospital July 25, 1863.

Cole, Isaac B., enl. Aug. 16, 1862; missing in action, Salem Heights; supposed killed.

Connor, Harris, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; died of wounds Nov. 6, 1864.

Collins, Cornelius, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; not must. out with company.

Davidson, John, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; not must. out with company.

Dufford, James O., enl. July 30, 1862; killed, Spotsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Bailey, Daniel, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Daub, William G., enl. April 8, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Doremor, Ralph, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Dest, Nicholas, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Dereiner, Joseph, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 26, 1862.

Dukin, Charles, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. disability June 3, 1865.

Dalrymple, Jacob D., enl. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Dereiner, Isaac K., enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 24, 1865.

Dow, Alonzo, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Ervine, James, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. disability Aug. 12, 1863.

Force, Justus L., enl. July 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Frey, Charles, enl. July 20, 1864; not must. out with company.

Gano, Samuel, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Gaston, Thomas, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Goarcke, Henry A., enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. from hospital July 15, 1863.

Gansz, Clemens, enl. March 27, 1865; trans. to Co. C.

Gebhart, Gustav K., enl. April 11, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Gourley, Samuel, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Gunkler, Edward, enl. April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Garrison, Jacob D., enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of wounds May 11, 1864.

Greveler, Frank, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of wounds May 3, 1863.

Hill, Charles, enl. July 11, 1864; not must. out with company.

Hamilton, Jeremiah, enl. March 25, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Helms, Francis H., enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Heinrich, Paul, enl. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hoffman, George, enl. March 17, 1865; trans. to Co. I.

Hoffman, Hezekiah, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps June 28, 1865.

Hough, Benjamin M., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. K Sept. 1, 1863.

Housel, Jacob, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps June 28, 1865.

Huff, Thomas H., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. I.

Huntsman, Henry, enl. April 8, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Hepler, Alexander, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. disability Feb. 17, 1863.

Hart, Joseph, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Hawley, Seth E., enl. July 13, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.

Held, William, enl. July 28, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Hilton, John R., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. hospital steward Aug. 25, 1862.

Hoffman, David, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Inasche, Henry J., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed, Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Johnson, Garret, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died, fever, March 4, 1863.

Johnson, William, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died, fever, March 9, 1863.

Kitchell, Edward E., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out June 12, 1865.

Krugor, Charles, enl. April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Lindberry, John R., enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. disability Oct. 17, 1863.

Laman, William, enl. March 21, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Lieberman, Fredolin, enl. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Lusler, Theodore S., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of wounds July 19, 1863.

Marlatt, Nelson, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Metz, Reuben, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Miller, John B., enl. July 30, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

McCrea, Samuel, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. disability, April 21, 1861.

Melick, Isaac, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on account wounds July 8, 1863; arm amputated.

Mair, John, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Mason, William J. II., enl. Feb. 7, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Meir, Charles, enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Miller, John, enl. Feb. 1, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Mitchell, Thomas, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. B Sept. 1, 1863.

Morton, Caleb J., enl. Aug. 20, 1864; died, diarrhoea, Sept. 19, 1864.

Moser, Joseph, enl. July 21, 1864; died, wounds, Oct. 11, 1864.

Murphy, James, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed, Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.

Mann, George N., enl. June 2, 1864; not must. out with company.

O'Carroll, Patrick, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Osman, Prall, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Olmstead, Lucius J., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. B Sept. 1, 1863.

Opperman, Charles, enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Potter, Reuben H., enl. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Perry, James, enl. July 5, 1864; trans. to Co. E, Eighth Regiment.

Petty, Steward, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died, fever, Feb. 20, 1863.

Pierson, Lewis C., enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died, fever, March 4, 1863.

Rush, John B., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Rush, Levi, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 22, 1865.

Ranlison, James, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Roman, Thomas, enl. April 8, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Rush, Moses, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed, Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Roach, Cornelius, enl. July 14, 1864; not must. out with company.

Seymour, Henry, enl. May 28, 1861; died of wounds Nov. 2, 1864.

Stack, John, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died of wounds May 16, 1864.

Steel, Joseph B., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed, Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.

Smith, Jeremiah D., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died from fever March 20, 1863.

Smith, Luke, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Seguine, Joseph, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Seguine, William S., enl. July 31, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Snyder, Leonard, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 13, 1865.

Stout, Sydney, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Schefer, Philip, enl. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Scharf, Jacob, enl. July 21, 1864; trans. to Co. I.

Sleter, William, enl. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Spencer, William, enl. June 2, 1864; trans. to Co. II, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Staats, Henry B., enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. F Sept. 1, 1863.

Stanford, Hazard, enl. July 19, 1864; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment.

Stein, Gustav, enl. March 24, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Stutz, Ferdinand, enl. March 25, 1863; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Thomas, William, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Trimmer, Samuel, enl. July 31, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 16, 1864.

Tsarp, Joseph S., enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of wounds June 13, 1863.

Turney, Edward, enl. July 25, 1862; not must. out with company.

Van Horn, Simon W., enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of wounds May 15, 1864.

Van Berger, Herman, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. from Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 7, 1865.

Voorhees, Whitfield, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

Voorhees, William H., enl. April 12, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Welsh, Patrick, enl. April 13, 1865; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Williams, John, enl. July 23, 1864; trans. to Co. H, Second Regiment, June 21, 1865.

Wenzel, Lawrence, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out June 13, 1865.

Weyandt, Peter, enl. July 28, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865.

Young, Holloway H., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. to join regular army Oct. 26, 1862.

Younghouse, Henry, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; killed Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 10, 1864.

CO. B, THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Joseph W. Johnson, capt.; com. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. May 20, 1863.

Joseph C. Felver, capt.; com. May 22, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.

Jacob T. Thompson, first lieutenant; com. May 22, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.

Frank P. Weymouth, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 15, 1862; pro. first lieutenant. Co. F March 1, 1863.

Washington Stout, second lieutenant; com. May 22, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.

Wesley W. Castner, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. com.-sergt. Sept. 18, 1862.

William Wilson, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1861.

Robert A. Brown, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. com. sergt. March 22, 1863.

Charles E. Lancaster, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. sergt.-major Sept. 18, 1862.

James Little, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Henry C. Cotton, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

James M. Smith, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Benjamin Oplyke, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Samuel A. Bristol, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. adjt. March 23, 1863.

Charles R. McFern, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

George Fennel, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Isaac Cole, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

George J. Maxwell, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

James W. Kemmerer, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

George W. Weller, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Joseph S. Carter, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

John W. Bray, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

William Doolittle, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. on account of wounds Feb. 5, 1863.

Samuel R. Oplyke, wag.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

*Privates.**

Jacob W. Baker, Lewis Balkenberg, Robert M. Bodine, Whitfield W. Bowley, James L. Boyd, Edward Bryan, Joseph Bryan (disch. for disability June 5, 1863), George R. Creveling, Charles Cyphers, Alphaeus Cyphers (disch. for disability Feb. 5, 1863), William Dagan, John Davison, Philip Deremer, James Dugan, Justin P. Edgarton, Isiah W. Emmons (disch. for disability Jan. 31, 1863), Clark Felver, Peter C. Felver, Joseph H. Force, Daniel Gardner, Oscar Godley, George W. Hansler, Newbold W. Hess, Caleb H. Hollingshead, Charles K. Hornbaker, William Hornbaker, James C. Hummer, Peter Hummer (died of fever April 8, 1863), Philip C. Hutchings (died of fever March 23, 1863), James Irwin, Jeremiah Keifer, John Keldron, James Kelly, Elias S. Kessler, David Kreis, Samuel Lambert, Nathaniel Libby, William Lillie, Richard Mackler, John H. Nightingale, Thomas L. Norton, William S. Oplyke, Henry S. Ponce, Christopher F. Petty, Seth Petty, Morgan Petty (died of fever June 19, 1863), William T. Powers, Andrew J. Price, Fenton Quigley, And. J. Raymond, Morris Scott, Elias Slack, John S. Smith, John W. Smith, Jr., Jacob Stone, Edward Taylor, William C. Thompson, William H. Thompson, Lewis Proster, William C. Van Doren, George C. Wandling, Henry B. Wandling, Jacob C. Wandling, Benjamin Ward, Jacob S. Warne, James S. Warne, Lawrence L. Weller, Peter B. Weller, Andrew J. Wiley, Mathias B. Wilson, Anthony O. Wintermute, Peter R. Winter (disch. for disability Nov. 14, 1862), Peter C. Woodruff, Jacob Woolston, Henry R. Woolverton (killed by accident at camp near Belle Plains, Va., April 8, 1863), William C. Yard, John Youmans.

CO. C, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Andrew J. Raub, capt.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; pro. major Feb. 28, 1863.

Martin Wyckoff, capt.; com. March 13, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.

Thomas T. Stewart, first lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1862; res. Feb. 9, 1863.

Abram O. S. Carpenter, first lieutenant; com. Feb. 10, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.

Silas Hulsizer, second lieutenant; com. Sept. 10, 1862; res. Feb. 10, 1863.

John R. Cyphers, second lieutenant; com. Feb. 16, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.

John Smith, first sergeant; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Abram E. Hinley, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Robert C. Carpenter, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Daniel Pureell, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Charles Parloe, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

David Stamec, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Lewis Dieble, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

* Unless otherwise specified, each enlisted man of this regiment was enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, mustered in Sept. 17, 1862, and mustered out June 24, 1863.

Jonathan G. Robbins, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John Dennis, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Henry Carter, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Josiah P. Blattenberg, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John B. Hand, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Christian S. Huisizer, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Jacob Althaus, mus.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Peter Purcell, mus.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Hugh R. Person, wag.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Privates.

Andrew Abel, Thomas Abel, William H. Bachman (disch. disability Nov. 26, 1862), James Barker, James Bell, John M. Benward, Joseph M. Benward, Edward Butler, Henry E. Butler, John T. Coss, William Coss, James A. Crevelling, James T. Dalrymple, Edward Doremor, John Dills, Zenobio Donohoe, Jacob Fisher, Martin Fisher, Jr., Robert W. Fisher, William L. Fosse (died, fever, June 26, 1863), Martin J. Fosse (died, fever, April 13, 1863), John S. Gardner, Lafayette Gardner, John Huger, Peter Huger, William Hagerman, Phillip C. Hartung, John Hawk, Joseph Y. Househ, Jacob S. Hiff, William W. Incho, Aaron Keichline, John F. Kennedy (pro. to second lieut. Co. F, Thirtieth Regiment, Feb. 4, 1863), Thomas W. Kitchen, William Koss, Martin Lair, Henry Lehr, Simon A. Leiblesperger, Henry W. Long, John Loudenberg, John S. Lott, John H. Melick, William S. Mettler, John Mettler (died, fever, Feb. 2, 1863), Sebastian Myers, William Mitchell, John Mowery, Lewis O'Neil, George Osmun, William C. Osmun, Jacob F. Parker, James Parker, John Parker, Willis Pearson, William M. Plummer, Albert Powelson, Patrick Rodgers, Edward Roath (died, disability May 23, 1863), George W. Schooley, Isaac Schooley, Joseph H. Seafuss, William S. Seafuss, Christopher S. Sellers, Peter Sicks, Samuel Sicks, Henry W. Sidors, Christopher F. Stants, John Y. Stevenson, Isaac B. Thatcher, John Thatcher, Henry Warman (died, fever, April 25, 1863), William K. Wallace, William H. Weldon, George F. Wheeler, John T. Wheeler, William Whelan, Isaac L. Wyatt, Robert Wyatt, Andrew Young, George M. Young (died, fever, April 7, 1862).

CO. F, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT (NINE MONTHS).

Woodward D. Holt, capt.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
William L. Hodenbough, first lieut.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John Alpaugh, second lieut.; com. Sept. 10, 1862.
John Robbins, second lieut.; com. Feb. 3, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Wm. D. Johnson, first sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Jesse Teas, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Stewart K. Heers, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Alexander Altomus, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Jacob R. Wert, sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Lorenzo D. Stevenson, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Joseph C. Rea, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Milton A. Gregory, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Wm. S. Naughtright, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Martin V. B. Sine, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
James Conly, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Enoch Strecker, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Sylvester Groff, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Thomas S. Gibbins, mus.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
David Hoper, mus.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
David Huisizer, wag.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.

Privates.

John L. Alliger, William E. Alpaugh, Herman Altomus, Thomas Barras, Andrew Bartock, Stephen H. Boers, Joseph B. Bird, William T. Bird, Henry Blackburn, Aaron Bowley, Sylvester Bowley, Henry Bruner, Cornelius Buchanan, Ishu Butler, John Butler, Thomas Butler, Levi Case, Peter Y. Chandler, Enoch Cramer, Lynn B. Cramer, Victor Cramer, William E. Cramer, George Cramer, Henry L. Cummings, Hiram Demott, Elliphlet W. Duffert, Samuel D. Edmunds (corp. Sept. 3, 1862), Isaac S. Eldridge, James A. Exton, Bonnett Gene, George Graham, William Graham, Eldridge Green, Henry A. Green, James G. Gulick, William B. Harly, Samuel Hoppeck, John Huddleson, Robert Huddleson, Peter Huldner, William Holzner, Alton King, Edwin G. Lewis, Elias Lewis, James M. Lewis, Charles E. Mathson (corp. Sept. 3, 1862), Emmanuel Manning, John Manning, Samuel Manning, Robert McCloud, George A. Melick, Edward W. Merritt, Abraham Mount (corp. Sept. 3, 1862), Alexander Mulligan, Alexander Probasco, Aaron Rockafollow, James H. Rodenbough,

John H. Schomp, Lucien C. Sheppard, William W. Smith, George Snyder, Henry Soliday, Joseph E. Storr, Theodore Stout, John Stryker (corp. Sept. 3, 1862), George W. Sutton, Jacob Swarner, Watson F. Swarner (corp. Sept. 3, 1862), Samuel Wagner, Richard Wilson, Levi S. Young.

Discharged.

Ball, William H., disability, Nov. 14, 1862.
Ely, Henry P., disability, Nov. 14, 1862.
Hickerman, August, disability, Feb. 25, 1863.
Lanning, Aaron H., disability, Dec. 7, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 4, 1863.

Died.

Altomus, Charles, at Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1862.
Slack, Charles W., at Belle Plaine, Va., Feb. 23, 1863.
Smith, John W., at Belle Plaine, Va., March 23, 1863.
Yanse, William, at Belle Plaine, Va., Feb. 19, 1863.
Wheat, Thompson H., at Tennallytown, D. C., Oct. 17, 1862.

CO. G, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Benjamin F. Howey, capt.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
William C. Lazzeller, first lieut.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; res. Feb. 14, 1863.
William Bowers, second lieut.; com. Feb. 20, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
James F. Green, second lieut.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; res. Feb. 11, 1863.
Wesley W. Castner, second lieut.; com. Feb. 20, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Sergeants.—William C. Bloom (formerly), Aaron W. Davis, Isaac L. Lauterman, Elijah S. Sauer, William K. Evans (died, disability Jan. 13, 1863), Theodore H. Andross (died of fever June 3, 1863).
Corporals.—John Swover, Amos Merrill, Daniel P. Matlock, John B. Corwin, Martin L. Chambers, Marshall H. Smith, Isaac Harris, George W. Dell.
Musicians.—Emilia D. Mann, Robert L. Gibbs, Conrad Miller (died of cholera morbus Oct. 5, 1862).
Wagoner.—Elisha H. Christian.

Privates.—Emelius Able, Jacob J. Angle, Alfred Aten, James L. Berry, Samuel Brittenheimer, William S. Darge, Samuel Babcock (disch. disability Nov. 14, 1862), Peter Cary (disch. disability Sept. 24, 1862), John W. Case, Jonas Case, Jabez G. Cowell, Lewis Cramer, Jacob Cruser, William Cyphers, Simon Peter Denberger (enl. Nov. 3, 1862), Peter Dennis, Austin Emmons, David M. Emmons, William H. Emmons, John Flinch, Edward Freer, David X. Gardner, Abraham Gilbert, Ephraim Gilbert, Jacob Gualryman, George Harris, Ogden Harris, George Hayes, Alfred Henry, Charles E. Hartung (disch. disability Jan. 13, 1863), Charles A. Hall (died, fever, March 7, 1863), Theodore Harris (died, consumption, Dec. 15, 1862), David M. Kitchen, Jesse Kitchen, Marshall J. Koyt, David R. Kunkle, Abraham F. Lance, Andrew D. Litts, Samuel Litts, William Lusk, Theodore Maines, Benjamin F. McCormick, John A. McCormick, George W. McKnight, John W. Millburn, Thomas B. Matlock (disch. disability Nov. 14, 1862), George D. Nixon (disch. disability Nov. 14, 1862), Henry Oberkiedt (died, heart disease, May 2, 1863), William Parr, Owen Phillips, Aaron Pool, Charles W. Poyer, Daniel V. Poyer, Henry R. Poyer, Abraham S. Price, George Quick, Abr. A. Rice, Nathan H. Rice, Cornelius S. Robbins, Daniel Shannon, Nelson H. Shotwell, Daniel Smith, John Smith, Oscar Smith, Manuel C. Snover, Nathaniel C. Snover, William K. Snyder, Austin Stiles, Uriah Stiles (disch. disability Nov. 14, 1862), Philo Story, Samuel Stout, Joseph C. Sutton, Henry Sutton (disch. disability Feb. 28, 1863), Andrew Wildrick, Jacob Winemaker, William B. Winemaker, Abraham Wintermute, George M. Wintermute, John R. Wolf.

CO. H, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

David M. Trimmer, capt.; com. Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
John S. Givens, first lieut.; com. Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Henry Haunce, second lieut.; com. Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 24, 1863.
Sergeants.—Charles Freeman (orderly), Alpheus McCracken, Talmage L. Bell, Sylvester Koyt, John O. Schomp.
Corporals.—Phillip W. Emmons, Levi H. Newman, Marshall T. Ward, George T. Nunn, Tadas S. Van Horn, Frederick L. Crammer, William H. Nunn, William H. H. Stires.
Musicians.—Jacob N. Downs, Isaac S. Givens.
Wagoner.—Cornelius Gillick.
Privates.—Edward H. Albertson, Conrad P. Anderson, Daniel H. Anderson, John S. Applegate, James E. Ayres, David B. Ball, Andrew Beam, George Best, Henry D. Bily, Nicholas S. Billy, Henry J.

Bird, Thomas S. Bird, Samuel Carhart, William R. Carpenter, George B. Cole, William D. Coleman, John Connor, Aaron Crammer, Jr., Lawrence Culver, Andrew J. Dennis, Lawrence H. Dilley, Azel Edgarton, William Efaer, Benjamin Felver, Mahlon Forco, Charles France, George W. Frazier, Moses Gray, John O. Griggs, John W. Graver, John M. Gulick, Alexander Hardin, David Hardin, David Hart, Samuel B. Hartpence, Edward B. Heid, And. H. Hibler, David Hill, Edmond Hogan, John Hogan, William Holmes, Alfred Humler, Charles H. Hayward (disch. disability Feb. 2, 1863), Thomas Karr, Daniel F. Kennedy, Isaac Lee, Henry Lossy, Ezra Marlatt, William H. Marlatt, William H. Marlatt, Jr., Andrew J. Mattison, William McClain, Amos McLean, John H. Mott, George Mowry, William Mowry (died, fever, March 12, 1863), Charles Parson, Daniel S. Rice, Joseph C. Russell, William L. Shapps, Jacob A. Smith, William Sowers, James M. Staples, John D. Staples, William Staples, William C. Staples, John C. Steife, William R. Stewart, Adolphus Stillwell, Alexander Stine, Martin R. Thomas, William P. Turner, Michael Verden, Philip G. Vroom, Robert Wallace, Aaron Washburn, Andrew M. White, Jacob Wiley, Isaac L. Willott, Roderick B. Willet (died near Fitz Hugh House, Va., June 3, 1863), Stewart Wire, Henry M. Zellers, Martin B. Zellers.

CO. I, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Calvin T. James, capt.; com. Sept. 10, 1862; res. Feb. 9, 1863.
 Richard T. Drake, capt.; com. Feb. 16, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
 James Prall, first lieut.; com. Feb. 16, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
 James Lukens, second lieut.; com. Feb. 16, 1863; must. out June 24, 1863.
Sergeants.—George Fox (orderly), Israel Swaze, Matthew L. Van Scooten, Simon Braider, George S. Osunn, Derrick Albertson, first sergt (died, typhoid fever, April 14, 1863).

Corporals.—John Fallou, William Salmon, David C. Gardner, Charles Johnson, Hiram W. Allegar, James L. Pierson, George A. Benler, Phineas K. Hazen.

Musicians.—Joseph N. Bogart, William Ripple.

Wagoners.—James Pittenger (from Oct. 31, 1862).

Privates.—Elin W. Allegar, Edwin Ayres, John S. Banghart, Samuel Bachman, John H. Bescherer, Robert M. Bishop, William Boofman, Elijah C. Bard, Daniel Butz, Christopher Cole, William Cramer, John V. Crutz, John M. Dalrymple, John Deisel, John Deremor, David H. Drake,* John H. Eilenberg, John Fagan, Charles Flatt, John Falkner, Peter A. Fry, James G. Galloway, George Gance, Reuben Glass (disch. disability Nov. 26, 1862), James Goodison, George Gray, Mathias P. Hart, William H. Hatfield, Morgan Hinehine (disch. disability Nov. 18, 1862), Phillip Hopkins, Michael Houseman, Aaron V. Hulsizer, Seneca B. Kitchen, Stephen Lanning, Baltzer T. Laypock, Jesse V. Lomason, Marshall T. Lomason (disch. disability May 23, 1863), Charles Launing (died of typhoid fever March 9, 1863), Thomas Lomason, David Lomason, James G. Mace, Theodoro Meddock, Elijah Melroy, John Melroy, Aaron Mershon, Miller Mershon, Robert Miller (died, fever, March 17, 1863), George W. S. Norton, Burris Osburn, William Pelts, John Porson, Reuben Phillips, Jr., Timothy Rake, Thomas L. Randall, John Rasely, William S. Roberson, Irvine Rodenbough, John Rowe, George W. Rush, Isaac D. Rush (died March 27, 1863), Frank Sawyer, Thomas Shafer, James Slack, John Smith, John Sowdera, Roderick B. Stephens, William E. Stiles, Angatna Struble, Dennis Titus, Joseph C. Tans, John C. Twining (died, diphtheria, Nov. 18, 1862), Wesley R. Van Gilder, Lafinis Wambold, William H. H. Warman, Benjamin Warner, John T. Widener (wagoneer Sept. 3, 1862; private Oct. 31, 1862), Alden Wilkinson, Thomas M. Williams, John M. Young.

* Died at home, June 25, 1863.

HISTORY OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

I.—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

SUSSEX was the thirteenth county of the State in the order of its erection. It was taken from the upper part of Morris County by an act of the General Assembly passed June 8, 1753. The boundaries were set forth as follows:

"That all and singular the land and upper parts of Morris County northward of Musconetcong River, beginning at the north of said river where it empties into the Delaware River, and running up said Musconetcong River to the head of the Great Bend; from thence northeast to the line that divides the province of New Jersey; thence along the said line to the Delaware River aforesaid; thence down the same to the mouth of the Musconetcong, the place of beginning; and the said Musconetcong River, so far as the County of Hunterdon bounds it, shall be the boundary line between that county and the county of Sussex.*"

At the original formation of the county of Sussex, Warren County was included in it. The latter was set off by an act of the Legislature passed Nov. 24, 1824, reducing Sussex to its present limits. It was named by Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Governor of New Jersey, in honor of the Duke of Newcastle, whose family seat was in the county of Sussex, England.

II.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The territory comprised in Sussex County, as originally formed, was included, in nearly equal proportions, in East and West Jersey. By the act of 1709, which defined the boundaries of the several counties of the province, the soil of Sussex was comprehended within the limits of Burlington. When Hunterdon was erected into a county, in 1713, this territory formed a part of the same; and in 1738, when Morris County was set off, it was included in the latter until erected into a separate county called Sussex. While included in Morris County, between 1738 and 1753, something like municipal organization was extended over the scattered population of this northwestern portion of the State. Townships were formed, with metes and bounds very imperfectly defined, yet answering in some sort the wants of the people. These townships were Walpack, New Town, Hardwick, and Greenwich,—the original townships of what are now Sussex and Warren Counties. One of them—Hardwick—was erected by royal patent. Walpack and New Town, at the period of which we speak, comprised all the

territory constituting the present county of Sussex, except so much as is comprehended in Stillwater and Green, which two latter precincts, with all the present county of Warren, were covered by Hardwick and Greenwich. The settlements at this time were principally in Walpack and Greenwich and at certain points on the Wallkill, Papakating, Paulinskill, and Pequest. In 1738 the population of the whole province of New Jersey was only forty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-nine, of which Sussex probably did not contribute more than five or six hundred.

New divisions were made when the county was set off from Morris, in 1753. During the fifteen years preceding rapid settlements had been made, and a spirit of enterprise and progress was manifest, not only in subdividing the forest, building mills, and opening roads, but in the conveniences inaugurated for local municipal regulation. The people, no longer content with the out-of-the-way privileges which they had enjoyed under Morris County, went to work to set in order that portion of the territory which had been assigned to their jurisdiction. In 1753 the anxiety to have the bounds of the old townships defined and new ones set off was so great that the court had to authoritatively direct "That the townships of Walpack, Greenwich, Hardwick, and New Town shall remain and continue in the county of Sussex as they formerly were in the county of Morris until further orders." In the term of May, 1754, Benjamin Smyth, William Schooley, John Depue, Johannes Cornelius Westbrook, Joseph Hull, Richard Gardiner, and Richard Lundy, Jr., who had been appointed a committee to divide the county into precincts, made a report, which was adopted, and which added three precincts to the original townships,—viz., Wantage, formed from parts of Newton, and Oxford and Mansfield-Woodhouse, from parts of Greenwich, Hardwick and Walpack retaining their original limits. The townships thus defined remained unaltered for a few years, when the increase of population led to further divisions. In 1759, Montague was erected from Walpack by royal patent. In 1762 another portion was taken from Walpack and called Sandyston, and in the same year Hardyston was formed from the northern part of Newton. Knowlton was set off from Oxford in 1764, Independence from Hardwick in 1782, Vernon from Hardyston in 1792, Frankford from Newton in 1797, and Byram, also from Newton, in 1798. These divi-

* Laws of New Jersey (1821), pp. 21, 22.

sions multiplied the four original townships to fifteen, and there was no further alteration of the original landmarks until the county of Warren was set off from Sussex, in 1824. Stillwater and Green townships were formed from Hardwick in 1824.

The present civil divisions of the county are fifteen, as follows: Andover, Byram, Frankford, Green, Hampton, Hardyston, Lafayette, Montague, Sandyston, Sparta, Stillwater, Vernon, Walpack, Wantage, borough of Newton.

III.—COUNTY COURTS OF SUSSEX.

Courts were established in this county by a royal ordinance, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

"George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all whom these presents may in any way concern, Sendeth Greeting: Whereas by a late Act of our Governor, Council and General Assembly of our Province of New Jersey Made in the Twenty-sixth year of our Reign, the upper parts of our County of Morris were separated from said County of Morris and erected into a distinct County and called the County of Sussex; and whereas the several times for the holding of Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for our said County of Sussex are not yet fixed, Wherefore, for Ascertaining the same, *Non know ye* that of our special Grace and mere motion, we have Constituted, Ordained and Appointed, and by these presents, Do Constitute, Ordain and Appoint, that our Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for our said County of Sussex, be held on the days and times following, to wit: One of the times for holding said Courts to begin on the third Tuesday in November, another on the third Tuesday in February, another on the fourth Tuesday in May, and the other on the fourth Tuesday in August, in every year; Each of which Courts shall continue and be held for any time not exceeding four days in each Term. We also Will, Ordain and Appoint, that our several Courts for our said County of Sussex, shall be held and kept at the Dwelling-House of Jonathan Pettit, Esq., at the place now called Hardwick in said County of Sussex, until there shall be a new Court House built and erected in and for said County, pursuant to the Act of our Governor, Council and General Assembly made in the Twenty-sixth year of our Reign, and no longer; and when said Court House for our said County of Sussex shall be built and erected, then We Will, Ordain and Appoint that our said several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas shall hereafter be held at the times hereinbefore appointed at said Court House to be built as aforesaid in and for the County of Sussex. We also Will, Give and Grant that the Justices of the Peace of our said County of Sussex, and the Judges of our said Inferior Court of Common Pleas for our said County of Sussex do exercise, use and have all such Powers and Jurisdictions in the said several Courts at the times herein Appointed as by Law they may and ought to exercise, use and hold. In testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our said Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well Beloved Jonathan Belcher, Esq., our Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province of New Jersey and Territories thereto depending in America, Vice-Admiral and Chancery in the same, &c., at our Borough of Elizabeth, the thirteenth day of October, in the Twenty-seventh year of our Reign.

"1753.

"READ."

"Let the Great Seal of the Province of New Jersey be affixed to the within Communication.

"To the Secretary of State of New Jersey.

"J. BELCHER."

This ordinance, and those of its class generally, although issued in the name of the king, really emanated from the Governor and council. The king or queen, according to the English constitution, is supposed to be the fountain of justice and general conservator of the peace. In the provinces this prerogative was liberally delegated to the Governor and Council, by virtue of which they granted patents es-

tablishing and altering the boundaries of townships, constituting municipal and other corporations, establishing and regulating ferries, constituting courts of justice, defining their powers, appointing the times and places at which they should be held, and regulating the fees of judges and officers. The judicial system, as partially established under Lord Cornbury,—the first of the royal Governors of New Jersey,—gave to justices of the peace cognizance of all cases to the amount of forty shillings. In each county there were established Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, each with quarterly terms, and Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, having power to try all actions at common law; and these courts convened and held their sessions at the same time and place. The Court of General Sessions of the Peace was composed of all the justices of the peace in the county, while the Common Pleas was presided over by judges appointed from among that number. In 1724 the Common Pleas Court was so restricted as to except causes wherein the right or title to lands, tenements, or hereditaments were in any way concerned; otherwise, it remains the same as originally established.

The first Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and of Common Pleas for Sussex County were held on Nov. 20, 1753, at the house of Jonathan Pettit, in the township of Hardwick. The royal ordinance so ordaining and appointing was read, as also the commissions of Jonathan Robeson, Abraham Van Campen, John Anderson, Jonathan Pettit, and Thomas Woolverton, Esqs., judges of the Common Pleas. These men were likewise empowered to act as justices of the peace, in connection with Richard Gardner, Obadiah Ayres, Japhet Byram, and Peter Decker. Jeremiah Condy Russell was appointed clerk, and Joseph Brackenridge was qualified to act as high sheriff of the county. Joseph Perry, of Newton, was sworn as constable, and the organization of the courts was completed, with the exception of grand and petit jurors, who necessarily had not been summoned for lack of officers duly empowered to discharge that duty. Nothing was done at this term except to grant tavern licenses and affix the rates of entertainment. Licenses were granted to Thomas Woolverton, Joseph Carpenter, Jonathan Pettit, Joseph Bell, Abraham Carman, Henry Hairlocker, and Casper Shafer. In the records of the court for this year we find the following:

"The Court affixed the several rates and prices of all liquors, meats, and entertainment for man and beast, and the several sums to be taken for the same:

For each person, dinner, hot, of three dishes.....	one shilling.
For dinner, cold.....	nine pence.
Wine per pint.....	eighteen pence.
Methuein per ditto.....	seven pence.
Strong Beer per quart.....	five pence.
Ship ditto.....	three pence.
Rum per gill.....	four pence.
Punch per quart, of loaf sugar.....	one shilling.
Ditto, of brown sugar.....	ten pence.
Hip per quart.....	ten pence.
Lodging each person per night.....	three pence.
Horses, oats per quart.....	peny-half-penny.
Stabling horses.....	one shilling.
Pasturing ditto.....	six pence."

"The business of tavernkeeping at this time, and for at least fifty years afterwards, was a stepping-stone to public distinction, as well as a source of pecuniary profit. Nearly all the early judges, justices, sheriffs, chosen freeholders, etc., were innkeepers. The number of hostleries continually augmented in consequence of the repute and influence they gained for their proprietors; but what was little to the credit of the fraternity was the fact that some of them, in order to increase their profits, would use diminutive measures in selling their liquors, oats, etc. The court felt itself scandalized by this mode of doing business, and, by way of suppressing it, took the precaution for several years to add to the annual rate bills which it made out an official notification in these words: 'Liquors and Oats, when called for, to be delivered in full measures.' Great inducements for wholesale lodging were also held out in those days, the charges being for one man in a bed, five pence; for two in a bed, three pence each; and for three in a bed, two pence each. Hence, when two men chose to bundle together instead of sleeping singly, they saved two pence each by the operation,—just enough to buy a gill of New England rum for their respective stimulation, provided they had a partiality for that most pungent and odoriferous of all alcoholic liquids.

"During the brief time the courts were held in Hardwick the business mainly related to the collection of debts; some cases of assault and a few offenses against chastity were reached and punished by indictment, but no crime of special magnitude required to be judicially investigated. The grand jurors appeared to be vigilant,—probably a little too much so; indeed, some of their presentments would be regarded at the present day as trilling and frivolous. In searching out small offenses upon one occasion they pounced upon a luckless wight named Richard Duddy, and formally presented him 'for damning His Grace the Duke of Cumberland.' This certainly was manifesting an excess of loyalty. The Duke of Cumberland never set his foot upon American soil; he was merely a leading general in the British army who was defeated at Fontenoy by the French, but who had balanced his misfortune by defeating the forces of the Pretender in Scotland on the field of Culloden, where he infamously signalized himself by inflicting the most savage cruelties upon the poor Scots whom he had vanquished. Duddy was doubtless a Scotchman, and the ebullition was entirely natural. The duke will certainly have esaped well if, after 'life's fitful fever,' he experienced no other damning, in righteous expiation of his crimes at Culloden, than that denounced against him by the irascible Richard Duddy."

The clerks of the courts were appointed by the Governor, and commissioned to hold during pleasure. There were, besides, one or more clerks of the circuit, who attended the sittings in the counties and kept their own minutes. A book containing such minutes

of the Oyer and Terminer and Circuit Courts held in most of the counties from 1749 to 1762 is preserved in the clerk's office of the county of Middlesex. The Oyer and Terminer, as well as the Circuit, was regarded as a branch of the Supreme Court, and the proceedings therein were subject to its control. The clerks exercised the power of appointing deputies.

The Supreme Court was organized in 1704, and met once a year at Perth Amboy and Burlington. In 1714 it was required to meet twice a year in each place, and courts for the trial of issues were appointed to be held yearly in each county. Circuits were established in 1751, and subsequently the time for holding them was fixed by the Supreme Court. They were held in Sussex County in May and November of each year, the Oyer and Terminer being held at the same time.

IV.—SUSSEX COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.

The courts of the county were first held at the residence of Jonathan Pettit, Esq., in Hardwick township, in accordance with the ordinance of 1753. The locality is now known as Johnsonsburg, and lies within the present limits of Warren County. No court-house was ever erected there, although an effort was made to secure to that place the permanent seat of justice. On March 21, 1754,* the board of justices and freeholders met at the house of Samuel Green, in the neighborhood, and appointed a meeting of all the qualified voters of Sussex to be held at the house of the said Samuel Green on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April, 1754, "to elect a place to build a jail and court-house." The meeting was duly held, but was very thinly attended on account of the difficulty of getting there from the remote parts of the county. The jail was ordered to be built near Pettit's tavern, on lands of Samuel Green, at the expense of the county. Mr. Green gave an obligation,† in the pen-

* The following is a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, taken from the records of the board of justices and freeholders:

"At a meeting of Justices and Freeholders held for the County of Sussex at the Dwelling house of Samuel Green the 21 Day of march Anno Domi 1754, Summoned by Virtue of a Late Act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly, Entitled an Act for the Erecting the upper parts of the County of Morris in New Jersey into a Separate County, &c. In pursuance Where of The said Justices and Freeholders have ordered that Advertisements be Immediately put up in the most public places in the said County, to Assemble all persons Qualified by law to elect a place to build a Goal and Court House,—That the Election be held the sixteen, Seventeenth and Eighteenth days of April Next.

† That the Poll shall be Continued from Day at the said Green's and not be moved from place to place; that the said Justices and Freeholders shall Duly Attend the said Election as the Law in the Case further Directs.

"JOSEPH HULL,	ADAM VAN CAMPEN,
"JOSEPH WILLIAMS,	JONATHAN PETTIT,
"RICHARD LUNDY, JUNR.,	THOS. WOOLVERTON,
"ROBERT WILLSON,	SAM'L WILLSON,
"HELIK WESTBROOK,	Esqrs."
"CORNELIUS WESTBROOK,	
"Freeholders,	

† BOND OF SAMUEL GREEN:

"Know All men by these presents that I Samuel Green of the Township of Hardwick Do hereby Obligate myself my Heirs Executors and

alty of five hundred pounds, "to secure to the county of Sussex the liberty and use of the ground where the jail is built by Jonathan Pettit, while the court is continued there." Jonathan Pettit and Richard Lundy were appointed to superintend its erection.*

The jail was built of logs, and soon completed. This gave to early Johnsonsburg the *sobriquet* of "the Log Jail," by which it was familiarly known.† The board of justices and freeholders met in Pahaquarry and examined the bills for materials and labor. They were ascertained to amount to thirty-seven pounds two shillings ten pence.‡ The jail was not considered safe, and "the board appointed Samuel Wilson and

Richard Lundy, Jr., to finish it as they should judge needful." This they did, and the additional work swelled the cost to forty-one pounds three shillings one penny, about thirty pounds of which was for iron and blacksmithing, leaving for work, boards, etc., about eleven pounds.

This building was used nine years as a jail, and a watchman was paid five shillings a day (of twenty-four hours) for watching it. Yet the prisoners escaped, and the sheriff would plead "clearance of damages" on account of the unsafe condition of the prison. The county, however, became responsible for the amount of about six hundred pounds on account of the "flight of imprisoned debtors," about fourteen times the sum originally expended in erecting the jail.

Courts were subsequently held at Wolverton's tavern, in the same neighborhood, but the place and the accommodations were designed to subserve only a temporary purpose. Accordingly, at the earliest convenient period, Abraham Van Campen, Esq., was dispatched to Perth Amboy with a petition of the people to the General Assembly, praying for authority to erect a court-house and jail, and on Dec. 12, 1761, that body passed an act granting the desired privilege and ordering that the building be erected "on the plantation in possession of Henry Hairlocker, within half a mile of said Hairlocker's dwelling-house; the particular spot to be fixed, with the consent of the owner of the land, by a majority of the Justices and Freeholders of said County." The owner of the land occupied by Hairlocker was Jonathan Hampton, Esq., a citizen of Essex County, and he, in conjunction with the board, took the matter immediately in hand and decided that the course from Hairlocker's dwelling should run south, "which brought the site of the court-house in the meadow below. However, by stretching the chain they managed to crowd the site partly up the hill, and there it remains till this day. Although the fault is invariably attributed to a blunder of the Legislature, it is not true. The Legislature did not require the board and the owner of the land to take any particular course in running out the half-mile from Hairlocker's dwelling, and consequently, if the local authorities so managed as to land it in a ditch, they alone are to blame."

For the purpose of building the court-house a tax of five hundred pounds was at first levied upon the county in 1762, to which other assessments were added during the two following years. "The total cost of the building and furniture was two thousand one hundred pounds proclamation money,—equal to five thousand six hundred dollars." The managers under whose direction the building was erected were Abraham Van Campen, Jacob Starn, and John Hackett.‡ In 1763 the cells, or that portion which

Administrators in the penal sum of Five Hundred Pounds Proclamation Money, conditioned to secure to the County of Sussex an uninterrupted Liberty and Privilege for the Use of the ground where the Goal is built by Jonathan Pettit while the Court is Continued there, and when Removed from thence the Liberty of taking away the Iron in the said Goal whenever the Justices and Freeholders for the time being shall think fit So to Do as Witness my hand and Seal this Eighteenth Day of April 1754.

"SAM'L GREEN. [SEAL]

"Seal'd and Delivered in the presence of

"JAMES ANDERSON,

"MAUR: ROBESON,

"JOHN WRIGHT,

"A True Copy of The Original."

* "At a meeting of the Justices and Freeholders held at Samuel Green's in Hardwick Township the Eighteenth Day of April 1754, Ordered by Unanimous Agreement that the whole Cost of Building the Goal by Jonathan Pettit shall be paid at the Expense of the County of Sussex; That Jonathan Pettit is Appointed to finish the Iron work and Richard Lundy, Junr. to agree with the workmen to finish the Back and Chimney and to be Done before the Next Court.

"DERIK WESTBROOK,

"CORNELIUS WESTBROOK,

"JOSEPH HULL,

"JOSEPH WILTYS,

"RICHARD LUNDY,

"ROBERT WILSON,

"WILLIAM HENEREE,

"JAMES ANDERSON,

"Freeholders.

AERAN VAN CAMPEN,

JOHN ANDERSON,

JONATHAN PETTIT,

SAM'L WILSON,

MAUR: ROBESON,

Esqrs."

† New Jersey Historical Collections.

‡ "SUSSEX }
COUNTY }

"At a meeting of the Justices and Freeholders chosen for said County held at Pahaquarry the Eighteenth Day of June, 1754, in order to Adjust the accounts of Building the Goal by Jonathan Pettit and to Raise Money for Defraying the Cost thereof, which now amounts to the Sum of £37 2s. 10d. as per Acc^{ts} of Sundrys, Approved and Allowed, Appears, and for paying the Tax for killing Wolves and Panthers, Unanimously agreed that the sum of One Hundred Pounds Proc: shall be Raised for said Use to be paid to the County Collector on or before the first Day of October Next Ensuing. Also Ordered the said Assessment to be made Agreeable to the Tenor and Direction of a late Act entitled An Act for the Support of Government of this Province. And whereas, the said Goal is not finished as it ought to be, Ordered that Sam'l Wilson Esq^r and Richard Lundy, Junr, agree with workmen to finish it as they shall Judge needful, and charge the County Dr. for it and draw an Order on the Collector to pay said Cost, and also that the Iron remaining unused be sold by said Wilson and Lundy for cash and apply'd towards paying the Cost of making two pair of Hand-Cuffs and Shackles and other Necessary Uses.

"JOSEPH WILTYS,

"JOSEPH HULL,

"HENRY KIKENBO,

"JOHANAS WESTBROOK,

"CORNELIUS WESTBROOK,

"RICHARD LUNDY, JUNR,

"ROBERT WILSON,

"Freeholders.

ABRAM VAN CAMPEN,

JAPHETH BYRAM,

SAM' WILSON,

ABRAM VAN AUKEN,

Esqrs."

§ The following is the authority under which this committee acted:
"We, the Justices and Freeholders, convened this day at the house of Henry Hairlocker, have elected and chosen Colonel Abraham Van Cam-

was devoted to the purposes of a jail, were so far completed as to admit of the confinement of prisoners therein.

During the May term of 1765 courts were opened in the building, and the managers delivered it to the board of justices and freeholders as a finished edifice. "Devoted originally to the conservation of royal authority, it became in a few years the agent and exponent of republican equality and justice. For a period of seventy-nine years this solidly-constructed temple of justice, unaltered in its external appearance, firmly resisted the 'corroding tooth of Time,' and retained its identity amidst surrounding change and innovation. In 1844 the old edifice was enlarged. Its steep angular roof disappeared; its gray walls, which had withstood the blasts of eighty winters, received a coating to cover their nakedness, and massive pillars, surmounted by a corresponding entablature, adorned its front, entirely obscuring the familiar outlines of the old building. Thus enlarged and renovated, it stood until Thursday, Jan. 28, 1847, when it was destroyed by fire. Immediate measures were taken for its reconstruction, and the present commodious court-house arose upon its ruins."

CHAPTER II.

CONTINUATION OF THE CIVIL HISTORY OF SUSSEX.

I.—DEED OF CONVEYANCE BY JONATHAN HAMPTON.

THE land upon which the court-house stands, with the public green annexed, was conveyed to the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Sussex on Aug. 31, 1764, by Jonathan Hampton, Esq., of Essex County. It was through the exertions of Mr. Hampton that the Legislature was induced to select Newton as the county-seat in place of Stillwater, more centrally located in the county and then pressing its claims as the most formidable competitor. Mr. Hampton also conveyed land for an academy at Newton, and the same now forms a part of the cemetery near the Episcopal church. We give below a verbatim copy of the deed for the court-house lot and public square in Newton, taken from the records:

pen, Jacob Stern, and John Hackett to be managers and directors of the Court-House and Goal to be erected southward of the house of Henry Hackett aforesaid. In witness whereof we have herewith set our hands this 13th of May, 1762.

"Justices:

"JOSEPH HULL,

"ROBERT MCMURTRIE,

"NATH'L PETTIT.

CORNELIUS WESTBROOK,

JOSEPH WESTBROOK,

HENRIK KUCKENDAL,

ABRAHAM SILVER,

PETER SCHANEN,

JOHN RICHLY,

ELIAH CATEARD,

BENJ. McTILLOUGH,

EPH'R DABBY,

ANDREW WILSON,

ISAAK HULL."

THE DEED.*

"TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom these Presents may come, Greeting: Know ye that I, Jonathan Hampton, of Essex and Province of East New Jersey, for divers just and good causes and considerations hereunto moving, and especially for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings lawful money of said Province to me in hand paid before the enjoining and delivery of these presents by the Chosen Freeholders of the County of Sussex, according to Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided in New Jersey, the receipt whereof I, the said Jonathan Hampton, doth acknowledge and am fully satisfied, contented, and paid, hath given, granted, Bargained, Sold, Aliened, Conveyed, and Confirmed, and by these Presents do fully, freely, clearly, and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, convey, and Confirm to the above freeholders and to their Successors in Office all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate, lying, and being in the Township of Newton, in the County of Sussex and Province aforesaid, beginning at a Stake and Stone Standing one chain North forty-eight degrees East from Ephraim Darby's beginning corner, and thence South forty-eight degrees West three chains and Eighty links to a Stone planted in said Darby's Line; thence North forty-two degrees West seven Chains and a half to another Stone then North forty-eight degrees East, two Chains and Seventy-three Links to a Stake four links North from the North-West Corner of the Court-House of said County of Sussex; then North Eighty-Six links; then East eighty-three links, then South Ninety links to the North-East corner of said Court-House; then East Sixty and Six links; then South forty-two degrees East Six Chains and forty-five links to the beginning corner containing two Acres and Eight-tenths to the same more or less, together with all the Appurtenances to the same belonging or any wise appertaining thereunto, To have and to hold, all and singular, the above-mentioned premises and every part thereof unto them the said Freeholders and their Successors in Office for the use of the Court-House Yard & Green so long as the Court-House and Courts shall be continued there to the Sale and only purpose, use, benefit, and behoof of the said Freeholders and their Successors in Office. And I, the said Jonathan Hampton do for myself, my heirs, Executors, and Administrators, with them the said Freeholders and their Successors further Covenant to Warrant and Defend them the said Freeholders and their Successors in Office in the Quiet and Peaceable possession of all the above-granted premises and every part thereof for the use above said against the just and lawful claim of all and every person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof. In testimony whereof, I, the said Jonathan Hampton, have herewith set my hand and affixed my Seal this thirty-first day of August in the fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c., and in the Year of Our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four.

"JON'A. HAMPTON,

[SEAL]

"Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

"EPH. DABBY,

"ISAAK WINANS,

"True Copy.

"N. B. the above deed acknowledged before Al'rn Van Campen, one of the Judges."

II.—NOTES FROM THE FREEHOLDERS' RECORDS.

The expenditures of the county for 1754 were ninety-six pounds sixteen shillings. This was chiefly for building the "log jail" and to pay the bounty on wolves' scalps.

"At a meeting of the Justices and Freeholders the fourteenth day of May, 1775, the County Collectors accounts being audited it appears that the said Collector received £105, 7 6½ for the use of the County."

The county collector was Thomas Woolverton, Esq., and the treasurer was Samuel Smith.

"May 12, 1766.—Agreed that there shall be paid to Jeremiah Condy Russell for a Record for the County and a Seal for the same, £1 12s. Agreed to pay W. Wagner for making and putting a lock on the Goal, according to agreement, £2 10s."

Thomas Woolverton, Esq., served as collector of the county till the summer of 1759. He appears to

* This deed was delivered by Mr. Hampton to Thomas Anderson, Esq., March 31, 1783, to have the same entered on record. It is recorded in Book B, folio 145.

have died about that time, at his residence, in Newton, for on May 9, 1759, "the Justices and Freeholders met at the house of Thomas Woolverton, Esq., in Newton," and on the 20th of September following they met "at the house of Widow Woolverton," in the same village, at a special meeting to choose a county collector in Mr. Woolverton's place. Two candidates were nominated, Samuel Lundy and Ephraim Darby,—as the record says, "to be voted for, and the majority of votes carried it in favor of Samuel Lundy to be County Collector."

Among the items paid by the county in 1760 we find "Cash paid to Ephraim Darby for Judge Nevels expenses the sum of £192 19s. 4d." This sum, we take it, was paid to Judge Neville for holding Oyer and Terminer in Sussex County, which was probably the first instance of that court being held in the county.

In 1761 the board of justices and freeholders met at the house of John Downy, in Hardwick. The usual sum of one hundred pounds was ordered to be assessed upon the taxable property of the county. The collector had been in the habit of being delinquent in small sums in the payment of the taxes to the treasurer, and the board resolved not to tolerate this lax way of doing business, and so ordered "that the County Collector shall pay the said money immediately on demand after he shall receive the same or any part thereof, towards defraying the debt now outstanding for wolves' and panthers' heads and other necessary expenses, which shall or may be ordered by the Justices and Freeholders of said County."

In 1774 the quotas of assessment for the towns of the county were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Newton.....	121	2	4
Mansfield.....	77	19	5
Greenwich.....	163	5	5
Oxford.....	112	19	3
Knowlton.....	121	15	0
Walpack.....	43	9	4
Montague.....	40	8	11
Sandyston.....	49	2	0
Wantage.....	62	9	9
Hardwick.....	229	0	9
Hardyston.....	117	8	7

This, with a balance in the treasury of £56 10s. 5d., made the sum-total for the county £1185 11s. 2d.

The taxes increased rapidly during the Revolution. From July, 1777, to Sept. 27, 1778, the amount collected was £5868 4s. 8d. Of this amount, £43 10s. 3d. was from militia fines. From Sept. 27, 1778, to May 8, 1779, the tax collected in the county was £8054 15s. 10d. Peter B. Shaver was duly elected county collector July 8, 1777. The following certificate appears Oct. 22, 1779:

"We have examined and cast the receipts by Mr. Shaver to this time, and find them amount to £17,932 2s. 9d."

Signed by Timothy Symmes, Gabriel Ogden, and Charles Rhodes.

The following, under date of Oct. 7, 1779, shows that all the money collected was not genuine:

"Ordered that the Counterfeit money in the late County Collector's hands paid into him as tax, the loss shall ly on the whole County."

This item follows:

"Ordered that the Laws of this State be brought by Timothy Symmes, Esq., into this County at the expense of the County."

The following statement is copied from the freeholders' records, folio 77:

"A list of the Quotas of the several Townships in the County of Sussex settled January 13, 1781:

	May Tax.	Aug. and Jan. Tax.
Sandyston.....	£3,050	£7,723
Hardyston.....	10,728	27,086
Knowlton.....	16,227	40,974
Mansfield.....	14,347	28,874
Hardwick.....	26,909	67,944
Greenwich.....	15,985	40,381
Oxford.....	12,910	32,552
Wantage.....	6,281	16,100
Newton.....	12,777	32,256
Walpack.....	4,089	11,838
Montague.....	3,924	9,906
	£125,336	£315,673

The addition of these totals makes a grand aggregate for the county of £441,009 for 1781. At the bottom of the certificate is written "True Copy." Signed by Guisbert Sutfin, John Cortright, Japheth Byram, Jacob Stoll, Joseph Gaston, and Manuel Hover.

At a meeting of the justices and freeholders of the county, Nov. 10, 1780,

"Timothy Symmes was by a Majority of the votes elected County Collector. Voted that the County pay a fine inflicted on Mr. Ogden by the Treasurer for not Conveying Taxes to him. Voted that three hundred pounds in the hands of the former Collector be paid to Mr. Ker to discharge the Collector's Fine, and cast if sufficient. Voted that Timothy Symmes and Wm. Anderson draw up a petition to the Assembly and put the Names belonging to this Board to it, praying that they will pass an Act to enable the Treasurer of this State to receive £1695: 1: 6 of old Jersey Money from the former Collector—little more in the hands of the Town Collectors of the same Money."

"Voted that the God and Court House be repaired by Sheriff Ker at his own discretion and that his account be laid before the board at their next meeting.

"Voted that eight thousand pounds Continental money† be levied by a Tax on the County and Collected with the next tax that is levied on the County."

July 23, 1781, £8000, Continental money, was assessed upon the county, the quotas being divided among the several townships as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Hardyston.....	688	0	2
Newton.....	819	8	0
Wantage.....	499	4	4
Oxford.....	827	19	1
Mansfield.....	734	9	10
Sandyston.....	135	7	8
Knowlton.....	1040	13	9
Walpack.....	319	19	1
Hardwick.....	1726	15	3
Greenwich.....	1025	16	2
Montague.....	251	13	1

"A hard-money tax of £6000" was also levied, and proportionally divided among the townships. From Oct. 15, 1781, to April 22, 1782, the tax collections of the county amounted to £18,119 15s. 9d., of which

* These were the laws passed by the new Legislature under the constitution of 1776.

† This is the first notice of Continental money we meet with in the record. It was about this time taking the place of the "old Jersey money" referred to above, and hence the desire to get an act of the Legislature to substitute the former for the latter.

£6316 1s. 8d. was in specie and the balance in "State Money and Certificates." These assessments were made, the record tells us, "by virtue of an act passed at Trenton the 26th of December, 1781, for Raising the sum of One hundred and fifty thousand pounds in Money and Certificates; also an Act passed the 29th December to provide for the defence of the Frontiers and for defraying the expenses of the Government of this State."

The tax of this year was payable quarterly, March 25, June 25, April 1, and July 1, 1782.

"June 18, 1782.—Ordered that the County Collector Call on the Estate of John Backett, Abram Van Campen, and Jacob Stern, deceased, and settle with them for the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, with the interest due thereon, advanced by the Treasurer of the then Province* to purchase Riced Corn for the use of the Inhabitants† Also to call on Nathaniel Pettit, Esq., for their account of the Notes delivered him to be presented for the flour delivered;‡

In pursuance of an order of the justices and freeholders, March 14, 1783, the following letter, addressed to the town collectors of the several townships, was written, and twenty copies of it sent to the said collectors:

"NEWTOWN, 16th May, 1783.

"SIR,—I am ordered by the Justices & Freeholders at their last meeting to Notify all the delinquent Collectors that unless they do Come in and make payment in thirty days from the date hereof to prosecute for the Arreiwages due—you will therefore take notice.

"I am your very humble serv^t

"EDWARD DUNLAP, C^y. Coll^r."

It is but just to say that collecting taxes at this date—the close of the long and exhausting seven years' war of the Revolution—was no easy task. The strength and resources of a people whose endurance and sacrifice will ever be the wonder of the world had become so depleted, and the currency so depreciated, that collecting and paying the heavy taxes promptly were next to impossible. The list of those to whom the above notice was sent embraced some of the best men of the county,—Peter De Witt, of Newton; George Armstrong and Stephen Shimer, of Hardwick; John Decker and James Cudelback, of Wantage; Edmund Palmer and David Johnson, of Mansfield; John Lundy and Reuben Manning, of Knowlton; William White and Jacob Wyckoff, of Oxford; Thomas Van Kirk, of Hardyston; Peter Kinney and John Schooley, of Greenwich; Guisbert Sutfin and Edward Lodar, of Sandyston; Abraham Van Campen and Ezekiel Schoonover, of Walpack; Josephus Westbrook and James Brink, of Montague.

The difficulty about the tax question at this date will be seen by the following extract copied from the records:

"1783, May Term.—The Grand Jury of the County presented the Jus-

* The act to provide the inhabitants of Sussex with bread corn was passed in 1756.

† See Allison's "Law," folio 275.

‡ See folio 43 of the freeholders' records: "Ordered that Nathaniel Pettit, Esq., do collect part of the Two Hundred pounds due to the Treasurer of this Province which is outstanding and due for the same if not paid before the first day of August next." Dated May 11, 1785.

‡ Indited.

lices and Freeholders for raising in aid for the County's use, saying by John De Hart, Attorney at Law, in open Court that it was a power they were not Invested with.

"At said Court a notification for the Justices and Freeholders to meet on the 18th of June next, advertised and signed by Timothy Synnes (only) by order of the Court; whereas the usual method of advertising is to be signed by three Magistrates. The Board then paying attention to the above notification, met and proceeded to business in a few exceptions which would not go Contrary to Law though illegally called, overest the business which was done agreeably to Law, at their Annual Meeting.

"In the Interim some of the debts were ordered to be paid, which was paid by Edward Dunlap and the same persons, by the last board; (the board) has it in their power to Call for the same sum a second time."

"March 14, 1783.—Ordered, That the sum of fourteen pounds fifteen shillings be allowed Capt. James Bonnell for seventeen days in going express from Minisink to Prince Town with a Petition for the Assembly there sitting from the Frontiers Inhabitants (1781) to get a Company of Levies raised for their protection against the savages."

"Ordered, That the sum of two hundred pounds be allowed Edward Dunlap County Collector for settling and arranging the accounts of the County previous to his being County Collector."

"July 23, 1783.—Ordered, That the sum of eight pounds fifteen shillings and ten pence be allowed Col. Mark Thompson for Collecting the several Assessors Duplicates and for Carrying them to the Assembly at Mount Holly."

The following was the "Quota of Sussex, settled Feb. 22, 1789," of the £100,000 tax:

	£	s.	d.
Newton.....	960	13	4
Hardwick.....	1623	15	0
Wantage.....	502	17	0
Mansfield.....	669	16	0
Knowlton.....	166	17	6
Oxford.....	871	7	0
Hardiston.....	836	0	0
Greenwich.....	1061	10	0
Sandyston.....	213	2	0
Walpack.....	254	5	0
Montague.....	229	0	0
Total, fees included.....	8138	3	4
Fees subtracted.....	387	10	0
Quota of Sussex.....	7750	13	4
Paid the Treasurer.....	5407	14	0
Balance due.....	2342	19	4

CHAPTER III.

THE BOUNDARY-LINE CONTROVERSY.

I.—A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

THE county of Sussex was without a settled northern boundary until 1772, the line between the provinces of New Jersey and New York not having been definitely determined prior to that date. The dispute about the boundary and the respective claims under New York and New Jersey patents involved the right to a considerable strip of country—two hundred and ten thousand acres—in the northern part of New Jersey which was awarded to New York in the final settlement. There probably never would have been any very serious difficulty about the boundary line had not certain patentees of the Minisink and Wawayanda patents been disposed to stretch their claims over a portion of Northwestern New Jersey, and to

The sense of the paragraph is not very clear, but its purport seems to be that some of the taxpayers, on account of the informality of proceedings, were required to pay their taxes over again.

regard them as "floating patents," to be located according to the will or fancy of the holders. This greed to extend their patents over a part of New Jersey and to appropriate the lands of neighboring settlers led, first, to serious contentions, resulting frequently in open violence between the two sections upon the borders of the territory in question, and, secondly, to a befogging of the boundary line between the provinces, which was originally clear and well defined.

II.—THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY.

The original boundary between New York and New Jersey extended from the Hudson River to the Delaware in a direct line to the most northwardly branch of the Delaware, at a point on that river in latitude forty-one degrees and forty minutes, or, as was always understood, to Cochection, or Station Point.* This point was fixed as the true termination of the boundary line on the Delaware by royal commissioners and by the surveyors-general of both provinces, in pursuance of a joint act of the two legislatures, in 1719, and the "Tripartite Deed" and accompanying maps were drawn up and deposited in the archives of the respective provinces as a solemn voucher to the settlement. So well established was this fact that it was recognized in all subsequent deeds of conveyance and maps of the country. There is in the possession of many persons, probably, in this county, a map of the middle colonies of Great Britain in America, published in Philadelphia by Lewis Evans in 1755, in which the boundary line referred to, from the Hudson to the Delaware, is run directly to Cochection or Station Point, whereby the whole Minisink patent and a large portion of the Wawayanda grant are apportioned to New Jersey. In addition to this, the same line was reaffirmed by royal patent in the erection of Montague from Walpack in 1759, when the northernmost limit of the township was expressly fixed at Cochection or Station Point. Moreover, deeds are recorded in which conveyances were made in that section by the Jersey proprietors.†

Nothing further was needed to establish the rightful claim of the New Jersey people to that portion of their territory which became the subject of long dispute, litigation, and conflict, amounting nearly to a civil war, and which was finally, through the intriguing avarice of designing landholders, wrested from them and given to a neighboring colony. The history of this conflict forms a long and excited chapter in both the annals of Sussex and those of the adjoining county of Orange, N. Y.

* In the grant of New Jersey by His Royal Highness James, Duke of York and Albany, June 23, 1664, to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, the northern boundary is described: "to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of the said bay or river of Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River."

† See Chapter VII, on the "Part in Line between East and West Jersey," pp. 41-49, in this work.

III.—CONFLICTING LAND-CLAIMS.

The conflict of the settlers upon and near the division line between New Jersey and New York began to develop itself as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century. In November, 1700, according to the "Journal of the Colonial Assembly of New York," the attention of the Governor was called to the subject, and it was recommended that measures should be taken to have the partition line defined. No decisive action, however, appears to have been taken at that time, and the people were left to fight their own battles, unassisted by any government or local municipal aid, until immediately after the erection of the county of Sussex. That event developed a new phase in the conflict. The people of Sussex, who had always been disposed to maintain their rights even when trespassed upon by superior numbers, now saw in the extension of civil authority over their long-neglected region a means for the redress of their grievances, and the county officials sympathized strongly with the popular feeling. The arrest and imprisonment of several of the intruders who had covered New Jersey rights with New York land-grants soon followed, giving unmistakable evidence that further aggression would not be tolerated. The effect of this action upon the New York authorities may be judged of to some extent by the following extract from the minutes of the General Assembly of that province:

"April 24, 1754.—The Hon. James D. Lancy, Esq., Lieut.-Governor, communicated as follows:

"GENTLEMEN.—The division line between this Government and the Province of New Jersey not being settled has given rise to great tumults and disorders among the people of Orange County and the adjacent Inhabitants of New Jersey, and may produce worse evils unless prevented by timely care. Nothing can answer this purpose so effectually, I think, as the fixing of a temporary line of peace between us until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known in the matter. Governor Belcher assures me of his sincere desire that amicable and conciliatory measures may be fallen upon by the Governments to make the borders easy, and I have proposed to him the running of such a line conformably to the opinion of His Majesty's Council, signified in the report to me, which I shall order to be laid before you; and if it receive your approbation, I shall forthwith appoint Commissioners for the running of such line of peace, and apply to that Government to do the like on their part."

That the authorities of Sussex County made it warm for the Orange County intruders about this time may be inferred from the following paragraphs extracted from the report made to the New York Assembly on Oct. 29, 1754. Of course, due allowance must be made for the local and party coloring. The extracts read:

"That the people of New Jersey have from time to time, for a considerable time past, collected themselves in large bodies, and with violence have arrested officers of His Majesty's subjects, holding lands under this Province, to the northward of said bounds, and have taken possession of their lands, and do now forcibly hold the same.

"That the Government of New Jersey hath, within a few years past, erected a new county called Sussex, a great part of which they have extended many miles northward of the bounds aforesaid.

"That Justices of the Peace and other officers have been, and are from time to time, appointed in the said county, and do from time to time exercise authority and jurisdiction over the persons and possessions of a great number of His Majesty's subjects, holding their lands under and paying submission to the Government of this colony.

"That in consequence of the exercise of such authority and jurisdiction, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and other subordinate officers and ministers in and for Orange County have been frequently beaten, insulted, and prevented in the execution of their respective offices, taken prisoners, and carried into parts of New Jersey remote from their habitations and the opportunity of being relieved, and have been thrown into jail and held to excessive bail, and prosecuted by indictments, and that others of His Majesty's subjects belonging to Orange County have also met with similar treatment.

"That the people of New Jersey have also, from time to time, and as often as they are able, possessed themselves of the vacant lands of Orange County.

"That they frequently beset the houses of His Majesty's subjects in Orange County by night, and attempted to seize and take prisoners such of His Majesty's subjects, and are encouraged to do this by the offer of large rewards made to them, and are also actually kept in pay for that purpose by the proprietors of East New Jersey.

"That the commissioners of highways for the said new county have laid out a new highway through Minisink aforesaid, which now, by the above-mentioned conduct of the people of New Jersey, is almost, if not entirely, reduced to subjection to the government of New Jersey.

"That the public officers of New Jersey assess and raise taxes upon the people dwelling to the Northward of said bounds, by which means many have been prevented from paying their proportion of the taxes of Orange County for more than a year past. Some of them have been obliged to desert their possessions and retire in the Northwardly parts of Orange County, while a few, more resolute than the rest, are reduced to the necessity of converting their dwellings into places of defense, and go armed for fear of some sudden attack.

"That though the Committee could produce many instances of this kind, they confine themselves to one which happened very lately. Thomas De Key, Colonel of the Militia and Justice of the Peace for Orange County, whose plantations are claimed by the people of New Jersey to be within the aforesaid new County, though he, and those under whom he claims, have held them and been settled upon them under New York high fifty years, finding himself extremely vexed, disturbed, and disquieted by the people of New Jersey, went to James Alexander, Esq., one of His Majesty's Council for this Province, and also for New Jersey Province, and who is one of the Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, of great interest there, and esteemed one of the most active persons among them, to endeavor to come to some agreement with him, in order that he might remain quiet until the line was finally settled. But the said Alexander refused to consent to anything of that kind,* unless the said De Key would agree to hold his lands under New Jersey, become a Jerseyman, and fight, as he expressed it, for New Jersey against New York people; and told him at the same time if he would do so he should neither want money nor commissions, and if he would not do so, he should be dispossessed of his plantations. This Col. De Key refusing to comply with, some short time after a number of armed men from New Jersey came to the house of the said Col. De Key, who, observing their approach in such manner, shut himself up in his house. On which they drop up before his door and some of them cocked their guns and presented them towards the window where Col. De Key stood, swearing they would shoot him through the heart, that they would starve him out and burn the house over his head; and if man, woman, or child attempted to escape, they would shoot them down; that they had strength enough to take all Goshen, and would do it in time. However, they then withdrew without further violence, and upon their departure one of them said to Col. De Key, "Take care of yourself, for we will have you yet."

This report was considered on Nov. 8, 1754, and a resolution passed to lay the same before His Honor Lieut.-Governor De Lancey, with the request that he would exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory till His Majesty should be pleased to declare his pleasure with respect to the further jurisdiction of this province. Col. Beekman and Capt. Winne, the committee, reported that they had laid the report before

the lieutenant-governor, who was pleased to say that "He would consider thereof, and lay the same before His Majesty's Council."

Thus the controversy remained till February, 1756, when a new memorial was presented to the House by the proprietors of the Minisink and Wawayanda patents, dated Feb. 10, 1756, which was ordered to be printed. This memorial was very long, and contained a legal argument upon the points in dispute. We have not learned what lawyer furnished the sophistry by which "to make the worse appear the better reason" in this famous report. It certainly went before the king and his Privy Council in such a shape as to mystify and begot the ancient boundaries, and the learned author was probably well rewarded by the Minisink and Wawayanda patentees.

"The acts of violence," says Mr. Edsall, "which were committed under this boundary dispute, are remembered only in part, and it would be quite as well were they all forgotten. The accounts we have of them all come through New York sources, and invariably represent the New Jersey claimants as the aggressors. If this be true, New York, in the final settlement of the matter, managed to turn the blows which her citizens received to quite profitable account, for she certainly obtained about one thousand acres of land for every New Yorker who was thrashed, even though the number thus flogged by the 'Jersey Blues' be set down at full two hundred."

We give only another statement touching this matter from the New York point of view:

"Maj. Swartwout resided on the lands in dispute. Some of the Jersey claimants were watching for an opportunity to enter his house and get possession before he could procure help from his neighbors. He was aware of it, and, to counteract the attempt and repel the invaders, kept a number of guns ready loaded in his house, with some additional men to work his farm and lend assistance in case of emergency. He was a bold, resolute man, and feared by those who wished to dispossess him. Notwithstanding his precautions, it appears that at a certain time, in the year 1730, his family were expelled and his goods removed out of the house, and possession taken by the intruders. This was in his absence and while his wife was confined to her bed by the birth of a child, and it caused her death.

"In order to reinstate the major, assistance was procured from Goshen, which, with the neighbors, concluded to go secretly and lay in ambush on a hill in a piece of woods near the major's house, that Peter Gunner should go to the house and discover the situation of the enemy, and when the opportunity became favorable for them to enter the house, then to go into the orchard and throw up an apple as a signal for the party to come on. After the party had ambushed themselves and the opportunity became favorable, Gunner left the house, went into the orchard, and threw up an apple, whereupon the party rushed into

* James Alexander had a very good reason for refusing. He, as surveyor-general of both East and West Jersey, had been one of the principal officers of the Crown in fixing the north station-point, in 1719, and he very well knew that the Jersey people had justice on their side.

the house, expelled the inmates and reinstated the major.

"The occupants, now fearing that they might be taken by surprise, managed to have a spy among the Jersey claimants, at some twenty miles' distance, through whom, from time to time, they received information of all the projects of the Jersey claimants. . . . The last struggle between the parties was to capture and imprison the major and Johannes Westbrook, both of whom lived on the battle-ground. Any open effort to capture the major was known to be enveloped with great difficulty, and the Jersey men undertook to effect it on the Sabbath at the door of the Maebackmack church. This was between the years 1764 and 1767, while Rev. Thomas Romeyn was the pastor. To accomplish it they had collected a strong party, who came armed with clubs on the day appointed and surrounded the church. After the services were ended and the major and Capt. Westbrook had gone out, they were captured and made prisoners after a harsh rough-and-tumble struggle. The major was taken and confined in the Jersey prison, from which, however, he was soon released."³

The probability is that the authorities of Sussex did not recognize the legality or propriety of such proceedings, and so gave the captured and imprisoned major a speedy release.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY LINE.

The remaining branch of this subject is the settlement of the boundary line. As already intimated, the great difficulty in the way of a speedy and amicable adjustment of the controversy was the desire and purpose on the part of certain claimants under the Minisink and Wawayanda patents to effect a settlement in favor of their claims. This, by delay and intrigue with government officials, and by obscuring and confusing the original boundaries, they finally succeeded in accomplishing only in part. The people of New Jersey, although protesting against any alteration of the original bounds of the province, were anxious and ready for a settlement, and were willing to co-operate with New York in the adoption of any fair measure for the adjustment of the difficulty. This is proved by the fact that, in October, 1748, an act for running and ascertaining the line between the provinces passed the Assembly of New Jersey and was laid before the Assembly of New York for their objections, if any were to be made. Before the House had acted upon it the inhabitants of Orange County, all along the line, got up a petition against the act, and presented it to the House, desiring to be heard by counsel. This was granted, and on Oct. 28, 1748, the petitioners were heard by counsel against the New Jersey act. On the 29th the House considered the objection against the act, and

³ *Readed*, That they were strong and well grounded; that the petitioners take measures, if they see fit, to oppose it; and that the Speaker

transmit their objections to Mr. Charles, Agent for the Colony in Great Britain, with directions to oppose said Act when it shall be transmitted for His Majesty's royal assent."

Mr. Charles wrote back to know whether the expenses of opposing the law were to be borne by individuals or by the public, whereupon the House resolved that they be paid by the public. Thus New York had a powerful lobbyist before the Crown to influence the decision against New Jersey, backed up by the public treasury of that colony, while New Jersey had no agent to defend her rightful claim. It is a matter of history that during this time, and for many years afterwards, the authorities of the general government of New Jersey were strangely inactive respecting their interests involved in the dispute. "New Jersey unfortunately dozed over her rights, while New York was wide awake."† It has been stated that if the General Assembly of the province had followed up the initial proceedings with half the boldness and discrimination which characterized the officials of Sussex County, New Jersey might have been the gainer in a large extent of territory unjustly shorn from her northern border.

"The county of Sussex had been organized barely eleven months before the New York Assembly had an elaborate report drawn up, giving its own version of the boundary difficulties and artfully setting forth the facts so as to exonerate its own citizens and throw all the odium of all the breaches of the peace upon the persons who held their lands by virtue of New Jersey grants." In this report, after befogging the case as much as possible in reference to what stream might be regarded "the most northwardly branch of the Delaware," or what part of that river is in latitude "forty-one degrees and forty minutes," the "main consideration upon which New York rested her claim is acknowledged to have been the location of the Minisink and Wawayanda patents, both of which had their boundaries so imperfectly described that the holders thereof treated them as 'floating patents,' to be run out with a gum-elastic chain, and accordingly located them to suit their fancy, caring little how distances were stretched so long as their very flexible consciences did not recoil before the magnitude of their own greediness. The southward bounds of the lands thus located the report assumes to be the rightful boundary between the two provinces, and takes it for granted that the Jersey settlers, who were remote from the seat of their colonial government, isolated, and practically without any representative in the Provincial Assembly, and who, consequently, were compelled to submit to what they could not prevent, concurred in so regarding it. But this was not, and could not, be true. Even in the final settlement of the controversy, when New York obtained all that the commissioners could with the least approach to decency award her, her

⁴ Eager's "History of Orange County," pp. 378, 379.

† Centennial Address, by Benjamin B. Edsall, Esq.

line did not come down as far south as the boundary of these famous patents."*

The New York report was transmitted to England and laid before His Majesty's council. While it was pending, the authorities of Sussex County persevered in extending their jurisdiction over portions of the disputed territory, and with such success that the New York Assembly, in June, 1762, received a petition in which it was stated that "the Precinct of Minisink had been wholly wrested from the Colony of New York, and is now subject to the Government of New Jersey." Therefore the New York Assembly passed an act submitting the dispute to such commissioners as the Crown of Great Britain might be pleased to appoint; and the Assembly of New Jersey concurred in the same by the passage of an act, Feb. 23, 1764, setting forth that, "by reason of the unsettled state of the limits of the two colonies, not only the extent of their respective jurisdictions remains uncertain, and the due and regular administration of government in both colonies is by that means impeded, but also frequent and dangerous riots have been occasioned and are still likely to arise between the borderers, as well concerning the extent of the respective jurisdictions as the property of the soil, to the great disturbance of the public peace and the manifest discouragement of His Majesty's subjects in the settlement and improvement of that part of the country."

Pursuant to these acts of the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, the King of Great Britain, by royal commission bearing date of Oct. 7, 1769, appointed certain commissioners to determine the boundary line; which duty they performed, fixing it where it now is, and the two Legislatures ratified and confirmed it by joint act in 1772. The titles to lands held by Jersey grants on the north and by New York grants on the south of the line were confirmed to their respective possessors, and the King of Great Britain gave his royal approval to the whole proceeding on Sept. 1, 1773.

CHAPTER IV.

SUSSEX COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

The following list contains the names of persons, either residents or natives of the county, who have held civil offices under the general government, the State, or the county, together with the time of service.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1819-23, Hon. John Linn; 1837-39, Hon. Samuel Fowler; 1847-49, Hon. Richard E. Edsall; 1863-67, Hon. Andrew J. Rogers; 1873-77, Hon. Robert Hamilton.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. John Cleves Symmes, appointed Feb. 13, 1777.
Hon. Thomas C. Ryerson, appointed February, 1831.
Hon. Daniel Haines appointed November, 1852.
Hon. Martin Ryerson, appointed March, 1855.

* Centennial Address, pp. 48, 49.

GOVERNOR AND CHANCELLOR.

Hon. Daniel Haines was Governor and *ex-officio* chancellor of the State of New Jersey from October, 1843, to January, 1845, under the old constitution, and was elected Governor under the new constitution in November, 1847.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Whitfield S. Johnson, 1861-66.
Henry C. Kelsey, 1871-81.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Sussex County, on its first erection, in 1753, united with Hunterdon and Morris in sending a representative to the General Assembly, and continued so to do for nineteen years.

On May 10, 1768, an act was passed empowering each county to send its own representatives, and allowing to Sussex County two members. The act was at once sent to England for the sanction of the king and council, but it did not immediately receive the royal approval. In December, 1769, the Assembly appointed a committee to write to Benjamin Franklin, then in London, requesting him to use his influence and exertions to obtain His Majesty's approval of the bill. The royal sanction was granted on Dec. 9, 1770; the confirmation was proclaimed in New Jersey in 1771, and on Aug. 7, 1772, Thomas Van Horne and Nathaniel Pettit were elected the first representatives of the county of Sussex. To be eligible to the office at that time required the ownership of one thousand acres of land or five hundred pounds sterling, English money; no one was allowed to vote who did not own one hundred acres of land or was not worth fifty pounds sterling in real and personal property.

Mr. Pettit served in the Assembly till the royal authority over the province was superseded by the adoption of the first constitution, on July 2, 1776. Mr. Van Horne died in 1775, and Joseph Barton was elected to fill the vacancy; he continued a member till the constitution was adopted. The constitution of 1776 allowed to Sussex, in common with the other counties, one member of the council and three representatives in the General Assembly. They were elected, and the members of both Houses have been chosen as follows, down to the present time:

1776-77.—Council, John Cleves Symmes; Assembly, Casper Shaffer, Thomas Peterson, Alda Brown.
1778-79.—Council, Robert Ogden; Assembly, Casper Shaffer, Jacob McCollum, Benjamin McCullough.
1780.—Council, John Cleves Symmes; Assembly, Edmund Martin, Hugh Hughes, Samuel Kennedy.
1781.—Council, Hugh Hughes; Assembly, Joshua Swayze, Isaac Van Campen, Peter Hopkins.
1782.—Council, Hugh Hughes; Assembly, Isaac Van Campen, Isaac Martin, Aaron Hankinson.
1783.—Council, Hugh Hughes; Assembly, Isaac Van Campen, William Maxwell, Aaron Hankinson.
1784.—Council, Robert Hoopes; Assembly, Isaac Van Campen, Aaron Hankinson, Charles Beardslee.
1785.—Council, Robert Hoopes; Assembly, Aaron Hankinson, Charles Beardslee, Christopher Longstreet.
1786-88.—Council, Mark Thompson; Assembly, Aaron Hankinson, Charles Beardslee, Christopher Longstreet.

- 1790.—Council, Robert Hoops; Assembly, Aaron Hankinson, Charles Beardslee, John Rutherford.
- 1790.—Council, Robert Hoops; Assembly, Aaron Hankinson, Robert Ogden, John Rutherford.
- 1791-92.—Council, Charles Beardslee; Assembly, Aaron Hankinson, William Helmes, Valentine Bidleman.
- 1793-94.—Council, Charles Beardslee; Assembly, William McCullough, Peter Sharp, Martin Ryerson.
- 1795.—Council, Charles Beardslee; Assembly, George Armstrong, Peter Sharp, William McCullough.
- 1796.—Council, Charles Beardslee; Assembly, William McCullough, Peter Sharp, Peter Smith.
- 1797.—Council, Charles Beardslee; Assembly, Peter Sharp, Peter Smith, Thomas Armstrong.
- 1798.—Council, Charles Beardslee; Assembly, John Gustin, Joseph Gaston, Levi Howell, William Runkle.
- 1799.—Council, Charles Beardslee; Assembly, Joseph Gaston, Levi Howell, William McCullough, Silas Dickerson.
- 1800.—Council, William McCullough; Assembly, Levi Howell, Silas Dickerson (Speaker), Joseph Gaston, Joseph Sharp.
- 1801-2.—Council, William McCullough; Assembly, Levi Howell, Silas Dickerson (Speaker), Abram Shafer, John Linn.
- 1803.—Council, William McCullough; Assembly, Levi Howell, John Linn, John Johnson, Abram Shafer.
- 1804.—Council, John Linn; Assembly, John Johnson, Levi Howell, Wm. Kennedy, Joseph Sharp.
- 1805.—Council, George Bidleman; Assembly, Levi Howell, Joseph Sharp, William Kennedy, William Armstrong.
- 1806.—Council, Jacob S. Thompson; Assembly, Henry Hankinson, John Coutsen, Daniel Harker, William A. Ryerson.
- 1807.—Council, Barnabas Swayze; Assembly, Henry Hankinson, Aaron Kerr, Daniel Harker, John Cox.
- 1808.—Council, Barnabas Swayze; Assembly, Henry Hankinson, Aaron Kerr, William Kennedy, John Cox.
- 1809.—Council, Barnabas Swayze; Assembly, Aaron Kerr, John Cox, William Kennedy, Richard Edsall.
- 1810.—Council, Barnabas Swayze; Assembly, Wm. Kennedy (Speaker), George Bidleman, Joseph Sharp, Richard Edsall.
- 1811.—Council, Barnabas Swayze; Assembly, William Kennedy, Joseph Sharp, Richard Edsall, Gerrit Vliet.
- 1812.—Council, Barnabas Swayze; Assembly, Joseph Sharp, R. W. Rutherford, Simon Cortright, James Davidson.
- 1813-15.—Council, William Kennedy; Assembly, Simon Cortright, Joseph Sharp, R. W. Rutherford, James Davidson.
- 1816.—Council, Thomas Van Kirk; Assembly, Abram Bidleman, Peter Decker, Robert C. Thompson, William Derrah.
- 1817.—Council, Thomas Van Kirk; Assembly, Abram Bidleman, Jeremy Mackey, R. C. Thompson, George Beardslee.
- 1818.—Council, Thomas Van Kirk; Assembly, Thomas Teasdale, Jeremy Mackey, R. C. Thompson, George Beardslee.
- 1819.—Council, Robert W. Rutherford; Assembly, Thomas Teasdale, Jeremy Mackey, R. C. Thompson, George Beardslee.
- 1820.—Council, Robert W. Rutherford; Assembly, Jacob Hornbeck, Abram Shafer, Peter Kline, Joseph Coryell.
- 1821.—Council, William T. Anderson; Assembly, James Egbert, Leffitt Houghwout, Thomas Teasdale, Benjamin Hamilton.
- 1822.—Council, Jeremy Mackey; Assembly, James Egbert, Leffitt Houghwout.
- 1823.—Council, Jacob Thompson; Assembly, Thomas Teasdale, Abram Newman, Joseph Coryell, Joseph Chandler.
- 1824.—Council, Jacob Thompson; Assembly, Evi A. Sayre, James Egbert, Joseph E. Edsall, ——— Swayze †
- 1825.—Council, Thomas C. Ryerson; Assembly, Joseph Chandler, Nathan A. Shafer.
- 1826.—Council, Thomas C. Ryerson; Assembly, Joseph Chandler, Hiram Munson.
- 1827.—Council, Samuel Fowler; Assembly, Joseph Chandler, Hiram Munson.
- 1828.—Council, Thomas C. Ryerson; Assembly, Joseph Chandler, Hiram Munson.
- 1829.—Council, David Ryerson; Assembly, James Evans, Peter Markle.
- 1830-31.—Council, David Ryerson; Assembly, Simon McCoy, John Hull, Peter Markle.
- 1832.—Council, Peter Markle; Assembly, Benjamin Hamilton, Joseph Green, Peter Young.
- 1833.—Council, Samuel Price; Assembly, Benjamin Hamilton, Joseph Green, Peter Young.
- 1834.—Council, Samuel Price; Assembly, Joseph Green, Joshua Shay, Benjamin Hamilton.
- 1835.—Council, David Ryerson; Assembly, John Strader, Joshua Shay, Joseph Linn.
- 1836.—Council, Samuel Price; Assembly, Joseph Linn, John Strader, Benjamin Hull.
- 1837-38.—Council, Richard R. Morris; Assembly, William J. Wilson, Isaac Shiner, John Hull.
- 1839-40.—Council, Daniel Haines; Assembly, Joseph Green, Samuel Trnax, William H. Nyre.
- 1841-42.—Council, Alexander Bayles; Assembly, Isaac Bonnell, David Hyard, Nathan Smith.
- 1843-44.—Council, Benjamin Hamilton; Assembly, Timothy Cook, Abraham Denning, Jesse Bell.
- 1845.—Senate, Benjamin Hamilton; Assembly, Thomas D. Armstrong, John Hunt, Peter Young.
- 1846-47.—Senate, Nathan Smith; Assembly, Thomas D. Armstrong, Peter Hoyt, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.
- 1848.—Senate, Nathan Smith; Assembly, Martin Ryerson, Peter Hoyt, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.
- 1849.—Senate, Joseph Green; Assembly, Guy Price, William Simonsen, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.
- 1850.—Senate, Joseph Green; Assembly, Guy Price, William Simonsen, Daniel Decker.
- 1851.—Senate, Joseph Green; Assembly, John B. Stinson, Timothy E. Shay, George W. Colver.
- 1852-53.—Senate, Isaac Bonnell; Assembly, Benjamin Hamilton, Jr., Luther Hill, Timothy E. Shay.
- 1854.—Senate, Isaac Bonnell; Assembly, Daniel D. Gould, James L. Decker, Aaron K. Stinson.
- 1855.—Senate, Zachariah H. Price; Assembly, Daniel D. Gould, Richard E. Edsall, William Smith, John W. Oplyke.
- 1856.—Senate, Zachariah H. Price; Assembly, Daniel D. Gould, William Smith, John W. Oplyke.
- 1857.—Senate, Zachariah H. Price; Assembly, Sanford McKeely, William Smith, John W. Oplyke.
- 1858.—Senate, Andrew A. Smealley; Assembly, Abraham Shimer, Charles Mackerly, Daniel D. Decker.
- 1859.—Senate, Andrew A. Smealley; Assembly, Martin Cole, Charles Mackerly, Daniel D. Decker.
- 1860.—Senate, Andrew A. Smealley; Assembly, William H. Bell, Charles Mackerly, Daniel D. Decker.
- 1861.—Senate, Peter Smith; Assembly, William H. Bell, Thomas N. McCarter.
- 1862-63.—Senate, Peter Smith; Assembly, William H. Bell, Robert Hamilton.
- 1864.—Senate, Joseph S. Martin; Assembly, Samuel Fowler, William M. Hiff, Richard E. Edsall.
- 1865-66.—Senate, Joseph S. Martin; Assembly, Francis M. Ward, William M. Hiff.
- 1867-69.—Senate, Richard E. Edsall; Assembly, Hiram C. Clark, Samuel H. Hunt.
- 1870.—Senate, Richard E. Edsall; Assembly, Leubus Martin, Peter Smith.
- 1871.—Senate, Richard E. Edsall; Assembly, Leubus Martin.‡
- 1872.—Senate, Richard E. Edsall; Assembly, Francis M. Ward.
- 1873.—Senate, Samuel T. Smith; Assembly, Francis M. Ward.
- 1874-75.—Senate, Samuel T. Smith; Assembly, William Owen.
- 1876-77.—Senate, Francis M. Ward; Assembly, George Greer.
- 1878.—Senate, Francis M. Ward; Assembly, Lewis J. Martin.
- 1879-81.—Senate, Thomas Lawrence; Assembly, Lewis J. Martin.

COUNTY JUDGES.]

The first judges of the Common Pleas in Sussex County were Abraham Van Campen, Jonathan Robe-

† Mr. Fowler died the first week of the session, and at a special election Richard E. Edsall was chosen to fill the vacancy.

‡ Redistricted under the census of 1870; no member elected.

§ From 1787 to 1804, the judges of the Orphans' Court were identical with the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

‡ Vice-President in 1815.

† Warren County was set off Nov. 20, 1824.

son, John Anderson, and Jonathan Pettit, appointed in 1753, by royal ordinance of His Majesty George III., to organize the County Courts. Judge Van Campen remained upon the bench until August, 1766, during which time he was the presiding officer of the court, and, as appears by the minutes, was rarely absent from his seat during its sessions. The following appointments of judges were made by the same authority: 1760, John Hackett; 1761, Joseph Hull and Richard Gardner;* 1764, Hugh Hughes. These were the last appointments by the Crown.

The following justices sat at times upon the bench from 1753 to 1765, and some of them still later: Obediah Ayres, Richard Gardner, Japhet Byram, Peter Decker, Samuel Crowell, Abram Van Auken, Anthony Van Atta, Morris Robeson, Joseph Hull, John Wilson, John Rosenkrans, Lemuel Barrett, Thomas Van Horne, Robert McMurtry, Jacob Starn, Hugh Hughes, and Nathaniel Pettit. Four of these—viz., Hackett, Hull, Gardner, and Hughes—were promoted by being appointed judges, as above.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Sept. 9, 1765.—Joseph Hughes.
 April 30, 1768.—Jacob Starn.†
 Oct. 27, 1771.—Jacob Starn, Samuel Lundy.

APPOINTMENTS BY JOINT MEETING.

Sept. 13, 1776.—John Cleves Symmes, John Barber, Mark Thompson, Isaac Van Campen, Anthony Broderick, William Noreros.
 Sept. 24, 1777.—Anthony Broderick, John McMartry, Jacob McCollum, Timothy Symmes.‡
 Nov. 17, 1779.—Robert Ogden, Robert Hoops, John McMurtry, Isaac Martin, Daniel Predmore.
 1781.—Timothy Symmes, James Bonnell.
 1784.—John McMurtry, Robert Hoops.
 1786.—Timothy Symmes.
 1788.—Hugh Hughes, Abraham Van Campen, Samuel Kaykendal.
 Nov. 29, 1789.—Robert Hoops, John McMurtry, Evi Adams, George Allen, Francis Price.
 Nov. 23, 1790.—William Helmes.
 Nov. 26, 1794.—Evi Adams, Francis Price, George Allen, Mark Thompson, Jacob Platt, Jonathan Willis.
 Feb. 24, 1795.—William Helmes; November 23d, Samuel Kennedy, John Maxwell, Gulshert Sutclife.
 Nov. 4, 1796.—Abraham Van Campen.
 March 3, 1797.—Robert Beavers.
 Feb. 15, 1799.—Daniel Predmore; October 29th, William Helmes, Evi Adams, George Allen.
 Nov. 30, 1800.—Samuel Kennedy, John Maxwell.
 Feb. 26, 1801.—Mark Thompson, Thomas Lawrence, John Holmes; November 24th, Robert Beavers, Peter Van Nest, John Armstrong.
 Nov. 3, 1803.—Robert Denison, William McCullough.
 Nov. 9, 1804.—George Billman, Evi Adams, Barnabas Swayze.
 Nov. 14, 1805.—John Holmes, John Armstrong, John Linn.
 Nov. 25, 1806.—Robert Beavers, Silas Dickotson, Daniel Predmore, Thomas Stewart, Simon Cortright.
 Dec. 2, 1807.—John Seward, John Ogden, James Davison.
 Nov. 23, 1808.—Thomas Van Kirk, William McCullough.
 Nov. 25, 1809.—Barnabas Swayze, Montgomery Roasting.
 Nov. 1, 1810.—John Linn, John Armstrong.

* Richard Gardner was sent out by King George II. as royal surveyor of New Jersey. Mrs. Parmelia Moudon, of Port Jervis, lost in her possession the private seal of Richard Gardner, by whom it was presented to her father. It is made of silver, and the seal consists of the letters "R. G." so ingeniously woven into each other as to spell entirely the two names for which the initials stand.

† Booked Nov. 24, 1769.
 ‡ In place of John Cleves Symmes, resigned.
 § Resigned Nov. 14, 1805.

Oct. 30, 1811.—Simon Cortright.
 Feb. 3, 1812.—James Huston; October 29th, William Kennedy, Samuel Hull, John Ogden, Thomas Stewart.
 Feb. 19, 1813.—Henry Shoemaker, John Guatin, Caleb Duseberry, Thos. Bullman, Jacob Kerr, Evi Adams, Thomas Armstrong, William Elston.
 Nov. 3, 1813.—William McCullough, Thomas Van Kirk, Samuel Price, Joseph Mackey.
 Feb. 9, 1814.—Ephraim Green, Jr.; October 28th, Barnabas Swayze, Montgomery Roasting.
 Oct. 26, 1815.—John Armstrong, John Linn.
 Feb. 10, 1816.—John Johnson.
 Feb. 6, 1817.—Morris Robeson, Walter L. Shea, John Somers; November 6th, William Kennedy, John Ogden, Thomas Stewart.
 Feb. 13, 1818.—John Guatin, Stephen Cortright.
 Oct. 27, 1820.—John Armstrong, John Linn; November 15th, John Johnson, Charles Carter, Robert Thompson.
 Nov. 21, 1821.—John Somers, Daniel Swayze, Morris Robeson, Abraham Hunt, Walter L. Shea.
 Oct. 25, 1822.—John Ogden, Thomas Stewart, John Guatin; October 29th, Benjamin Halsey.
 Dec. 9, 1823.—John Stoll, William McCullough, John Kinney, Jr., Aaron Hagen, Joseph Y. Miller.
 Oct. 27, 1826.—Walter L. Shea.
 Oct. 26, 1827.—John Guatin, Benjamin Halsey.
 Nov. 6, 1828.—Benjamin Stoll, Joseph Y. Miller, Aaron Hazen.
 Feb. 20, 1829.—Joseph E. Edsall, John H. Hall.
 Nov. 6, 1830.—Samuel Price.
 March 14, 1832.—Robert H. McCarter, Elias L'Homédieu.
 Jan. 21, 1833.—Walter L. Shea, Nathan A. Shafer, John Bell, John H. Hall; October 25th, James Stoll, Joseph Y. Miller.
 Jan. 27, 1837.—Nathan A. Shafer, Robert H. McCarter, Elias L'Homédieu.
 Jan. 18, 1838.—John Bell, John H. Hall,† Walter L. Shea, Thomas Teasdale; February 28th, Nathan Smith; October 1st, James Slate, Samuel Roebuck.
 March 19, 1839.—Robert P. Bell.
 Feb. 27, 1840.—Charles Lewis, Henry J. Courson.
 March 9, 1841.—Lewis Howell.
 Oct. 28, 1842.—Nathan A. Shafer, Robert H. McCarter, John D. Everitt.
 Jan. 3, 1843.—Walter L. Shea, Thomas Teasdale, Elias L'Homédieu, John Bell; February 23d, Nathan Smith; October 27th, Joseph Greer, Azariah Davis, Isaac Shiner, Samuel S. White; November 15th, Joshua Shuy.
 Jan. 12, 1844.—Joseph Northrup; March 13th, Joseph Linn, Samuel Price, Enoch A. Ayers, Richard B. Morris.

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

1845.—Moses Dunning, term expired April, 1849.
 1846.—John H. Hall, term expired April, 1851.
 1847.—Henry J. Courson, term expired April, 1852.
 1848.—John D. Everitt, term expired April, 1853.
 1849.—Daniel Roebuck, term expired April, 1854.
 1850.—Moses Dunning, term expired April, 1855.
 1851.—Isaac Shiner, term expired April, 1856.
 1852.—Guy Price, term expired April, 1857.
 1853.—Henry K. Winans, term expired April, 1858.
 1854.—Joseph Greer, term expired April, 1859.
 1854.—William Ryerson, vice Price, resigned.
 1857.—Enoch A. Ayers, term expired April, 1862.
 1858.—Henry K. Winans, term expired April, 1863.
 1859.—William Huot, died in office.
 1862.—Enoch A. Ayers, term expired April, 1867.
 1862.—Benjamin B. Edsall, never qualified.
 1862.—Daniel S. McCarter, vice William Hunt, deceased, time expired April, 1864.
 1863.—Henry K. Winans, term expired April, 1868.
 1864.—John Townsend, resigned 1868.
 1867.—William McDonald, resigned 1871.
 1868.—Henry K. Winans, term expired April, 1873.
 1868.—Henry C. Kelsey, vice John Townsend; time expired April, 1869.
 1869.—Henry C. Kelsey, for full term; resigned 1871 to accept appointment as Secretary of State under Governor Randolph.
 1871.—John Hill, vice Kelsey, resigned; term expired 1874.
 1871.—Daniel S. Anderson, appointed law judge under act of 1871; term expired April, 1876.

† Resigned 1841.

1873.—John B. Huston, term expired 1878; reappointed April 1, 1879; present county judge.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Jeremiah Condy Russell, appointed Nov. 29, 1793.
John Gregg, appointed June 14, 1757.
John De Hart, appointed March 27, 1760.
——— Drake, appointed, 1776.
Charles Rhoads, appointed August, 1783; reappointed in 1788, 1793, and November, 1798.
Jacob Thompson, appointed February, 1800.
John Johnson, appointed October, 1805; reappointed November, 1810.
Ephraim Green, Jr., appointed 1815; reappointed 1820.
David D. Chandler, appointed 1825.
Joseph E. Edsall, appointed March, 1831; reappointed February, 1836.
John H. Hall, appointed February, 1841.
William Smith, elected February, 1846.
Thomas I. Ludlum, elected February, 1851.
Lynnan A. Edwards, elected November, 1854.
James J. Martin, elected November, 1859; re-elected November, 1864.
Lewis J. Martin, appointed 1868.
Peter A. Van Syckle, elected November, 1869.
George H. Nelden, elected November, 1874; re-elected November, 1879; present county clerk.

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

Joseph Brackenridge, appointed Nov. 12, 1753.
Morris Robeson, appointed Oct. 10, 1754.
Peter Schenck, appointed Nov. 12, 1757.
Isaac Hull, appointed 1760.
Ephraim Darby, appointed Nov. 16, 1763.
Jacob Starb, appointed Nov. 29, 1766.
Hugh Hughes, appointed Dec. 18, 1769.
Thomas Potts, appointed June 18, 1772.
Archibald Stewart, appointed June 12, 1775.
Philip Dodderer, appointed 1777.
William Kerr, appointed October, 1779.
Mark Thompson, appointed October, 1782.
William Kerr, appointed October, 1785.
James Hyndshaw, appointed October, 1788.
Mark Thompson, appointed October, 1791.
James Hyndshaw, appointed October, 1794.
Charles Pemberton, appointed October, 1797.
George Bidlemao, appointed October, 1800.
Charles Pemberton, appointed October, 1803.
John Gustin, appointed October, 1806.
Ephraim Green, Jr., appointed October, 1809.
John Linn, appointed October, 1812.
Daniel Swazey, appointed October, 1815.
William Darrah, appointed October, 1818.
Van Cleve Moore, appointed October, 1821.
George Mashback, appointed October, 1824.
Benjamin Hamilton, appointed October, 1825.
Lewis M. D'Camp, appointed October, 1828.
Uzal C. Hagerty, appointed October, 1831.
Alexander Boyles, appointed October, 1834.
John Broderick, appointed October, 1837.
George H. McCarter, appointed October, 1840.
Andrew Shiner, appointed October, 1843.
Jos. A. Osborn, appointed November, 1846.
George H. Nelden, appointed November, 1849.
Frederick Arvis, appointed November, 1852.
Richard E. Edsall, appointed November, 1855.
Peter S. Decker, appointed November, 1858.
Charles Arvis, appointed November, 1861.
James Smith, appointed November, 1864.
Jesse Ward, appointed November, 1867.
Thomas T. Simouson, appointed November, 1870.
William E. Ross, appointed November, 1873.
William E. Ross, appointed November, 1876.
James L. Decker, appointed November, 1879.

SURROGATES.

Jeremiah Condy Russell, appointed surrogate of Sussex and Morris Counties, Nov. 25, 1753.

* Present sheriff.

Thomas Anderson, appointed 1768; reappointed Nov. 5, 1799.
Daniel Stuart, appointed Dec. 2, 1803.
William T. Anderson, appointed Dec. 26, 1822.
Thomas Teasdale, appointed Dec. 9, 1823; reappointed Nov. 8, 1828.
Grant Fitch, appointed Oct. 25, 1833.
David Thompson,† appointed Oct. 10, 1848.
Daniel S. Anderson, elected Nov. 7, 1848; re-elected in November, 1854, and November, 1858.
Charles Roe, elected November, 1863; re-elected in November, 1868, and November, 1873.
Gabriel B. Dunning,‡ elected November, 1878.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.‡

1754-59.—Thomas Woolverton,§ Hardwick.
1759-64.—Samuel Lundy, Hardwick.
1764-67.—Ephraim Darby, Newton.
1767-76.—Samuel Lundy, Hardwick.
1776-77.—Capt. Daniel Harker, Hardwick.
1777-79.—Peter B. Shafer, Hardwick.
1779-80.—Gabriel Ogden, Newton.
1780-81.—Timothy Symmes, Newpuck.
1781-84.—Edward Duulap, Newton.
1784-91.—John Armstrong, Hardwick.
1791-96.—George Armstrong, Hardwick.
1796-1805.—Thomas Anderson, Newton.
1805-22.—Daniel Stuart, Newton.
1822-48.—David Ryerson, Newton.
1848-51.—Theodore F. Anderson, Newton.
1851-54.—Edward C. Moore, Newton.
1854-67.—Thomas N. McCarter, Newton.
1857-60.—Samuel Whittaker, Wantage.
1860-64.—Thomas R. Everitt, Newton.
1864-67.—Dr. Franklin Smith, Newton.
1867-73.—Levi Shepherd, Newton.
1873-76.—Dr. Robert A. Shepherd, Newton.
1876.—Joseph Anderson, Newton.
1877-79.—Dr. Robert A. Shepherd, Newton.
1879.—Joseph Hill, Newton.
1880.—Theodore Morford, Newton.

PRESENT JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Anderson, Moses, Newton; Andress, Oscar, Stillwater; Ball, Stephen C., Ogdensburg; Beardsley, Samuel, Hamburgh; Beatty, G. B., Sparta; Bissell, Joseph H., Stanhope; Bray, N. K., Branchville; Cole, Martin, Montague; Davidson, Charles S., Andover; Decker, Job J., Andover; Dennis, Samuel, Deckertown; Hendershot, J. A., Swartwood; Hockenbury, E., Beemerville; Hotalen, W., Hainesville; Howell, William, Lafayette; Huff, Joel W., Middleville; Huff, Martin, Flatbrookville; King, A. G., Stanhope; Marthis, Theodor, Coleville; McCarthy, D., Franklin Furnace; Neapass, S., Montague; Pettit, S. J., Papakating; Pattison, William M., Lafayette; Row, D. C., Hunt's Mills; Sandford, Collin, Sparta; Scott, C. K., Hamburgh; Shaw, Albert P., Vernon; Smith, R. T., Andover; Smith, James, Newton; Skinner, Andrew, Newton; Simpson, W., McAfee Valley; Stewart, John T., Newton; Stoddard, S. M., Deckertown; Terhune, J. A., Newton; Warner, M. V., Layton.

CHAPTER V.

PROGRESS—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I.—INCREASE OF POPULATION—HEALTHFULNESS—LONGEVITY.

WHEN her agricultural resources first became known, Sussex County attracted an immediate influx of population. In 1753 she had less inhabitants than

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Grant Fitch.

‡ Present surrogate.

§ Compiled from the official records of the board of freeholders.

‡ Died in office in the summer of 1759.

any of her sister counties; in 1790 she had outstripped them all except Hunterdon. The census by counties for that year was as follows: Hunterdon, 20,153; Sussex, 19,500; Burlington, 18,095; Essex, 17,785; Monmouth, 16,918; Morris, 16,216; Middlesex, 15,956; Gloucester, 13,363; Bergen, 12,601; Somerset, 12,296; Salem, 10,437; Cumberland, 8248; Cape May, 2571; total, 184,139.

One cause of the rapid increase of population in Sussex was her good reputation as to healthfulness of climate,—a reputation which she still sustains. No portion of New Jersey is so highly favored in this regard or so free from miasmatic and malarial influences. The air of the mountains is peculiarly favorable to health and longevity. Here may be seen in any direction fine specimens of physical vigor in all their gradations, from chubby infancy to robust old age. The average of human life in this county greatly exceeds that attained in cities, from the fact that deaths in infancy and childhood are far less frequent here than there. The proportion of old men to the whole population is also very considerable; seventy, eighty, and ninety years are not uncommon ages among the citizens of this county. At any period during its history a surprisingly long list of aged persons, both male and female, might have been made out, showing that the people in this healthy section live to more than an average age. One hundred years and over have sometimes, though rarely, been reached. The greatest ever attained here was by Matthew Williams, who died in the township of Frankford, on the 3d of January, 1814, in his one hundred and twenty-fourth year. Mr. Williams was a native of Wales, born in 1690; he served in the British army and navy for thirty years, and was in numerous battles; he was with Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, and after that event retired from the service and took up his residence in Sussex. Here he married when a little over seventy years of age, but lost his wife after she had borne him two sons. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he enlisted in the Continental army, although eighty-six years of age, and fought through the whole war with the vigor of a man of forty. He survived the peace of 1783 more than thirty years, and died a pensioner of the United States.

It may not be out of place to mention in this connection that Sussex County is the birthplace of the fattest person ever known. Mrs. Catharine Schooley, who twenty-five years ago was on exhibition in the principal cities of the United States, was born in Greenwich township, Sussex Co., in the year 1816. She weighed seven hundred and sixty-four pounds,—about one hundred more than the far-famed Daniel Lambert, of England. Her arm was three feet two inches in circumference, and her waist measured nine feet six inches. Her parents, Anthony and Catharine Leureh, were Germans. Her mother died when she was but a few days old, and her father says he “*raised her mit der spoon.*” At the age of nineteen she mar-

ried William Schooley, also of Greenwich, and soon after removed to Ohio.

The general healthfulness of Sussex County made it almost a fruitless field for physicians at an early day, and hence few of them settled in the county prior to the Revolution. The number has never been great compared with some other sections of the country, and those in practice have had, for the most part, a wide and generally healthy section to ride over.

During the decade following the organization of the county the increase of population was rapid,—so much so, indeed, as to exhaust for a period the means of subsistence. In 1765 it was represented to the Provincial Legislature, by the board of justices and freeholders, that “the inhabitants of the county of Sussex were reduced to great distress for the want of bread-corn, and that the board were incapable of administering to the relief of the sufferers for the want of money to enable them to purchase grain for their present exigencies;” in consequence whereof, the Legislature, on the 20th of June, passed an act authorizing the treasurer of the province to pay to Abraham Van Campen, John Hackett, Jacob Starn, Richard Shackleton, Samuel Lundy, Richard Bowlby, Hendrick Kuykendal, and Henry Winter, or any three of them, a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds, to be disposed of “to the best advantage in purchasing bread-corn for the inhabitants of said county,” or to “distribute the said money to such persons, and in such proportions, as they or the majority of them should think fit.” It was also provided that said money should be returned to the provincial treasury within two years after the publication of the act. And it was undoubtedly so returned, being regarded simply as a loan from the province to aid the citizens in an unusual emergency. Such instances have not been uncommon in the history of settlements. A similar scarcity occurred in Michigan about a quarter of a century ago; though a large producer of wheat, that State, at the time alluded to, was forced by an excess of immigration to become a heavy purchaser of flour for home consumption.

Another circumstance affecting the production of the county at an early day was the fact that large quantities of land were owned by non-residents, who, while they encouraged immigration for the purpose of settling and improving their lands, diverted from the support of actual settlers a considerable portion of the grain and products raised. This system of settlement would have been well enough if the land-owners had been willing to sell small tracts to such of their tenants as desired to purchase them; but this they declined to do, and thus, although the county augmented in population, it increased but little in wealth. Up to a comparatively late date nine-tenths of the land in the township of Newton was held in large tracts by non-resident owners, and other portions of the county were subjected more or less to the paralyzing influence of a similar monopoly. Had this

state of things continued and been general, the county would have been like Ireland,—its lands held by a monopolizing aristocracy and peopled by a poor and dependent population. "But the owners finally took a different view of their duty, as well as their interests. Instead of holding on in hope of ultimately getting large prices, they sold out to as good advantage as they could ere the virgin soil of their respective tracts should become completely exhausted; and every portion of the county soon felt the beneficial influence of the change." The passing of the fee-simple of the soil into the same hands which guided the plow gave a new impulse to agriculture, which, being since supplemented by scientific and improved methods, by greater variety, and by the advantages of new and accessible markets, has made Sussex County one of the most prosperous and desirable agricultural sections of New Jersey.

II.—OTHER ELEMENTS OF PROGRESS—POST-OFFICES.

If we compare the present state of the county with its condition in the past, we find a wonderful advance. In 1737, Benjamin Franklin, as postmaster at Philadelphia, advertised that "Henry Pratt is appointed Riding Post Master for all the stages between Philadelphia and Newport in Virginia, who sets out about the beginning of every month and returns in twenty-four days." In 1739 the mail was carried between New York and Philadelphia once a week on horseback during the summer, and Gouverneur Morris submitted the proposition to Postmaster-General Spotswood "whether it be not fit to direct the rider to stay one night in such towns where the Governor happens to be resident."* In 1743, April 13th, ten years before this county was organized, Franklin advertised that "after this week the northern post will set out for New York on Thursdays, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, till Christmas. The Southern post sets out next Monday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, and continues going every fortnight during the summer season." At that time, "during the winter, the post between Philadelphia and New York went once a fortnight."† During the Revolutionary war horse-expresses were provided to give dispatch to news. After the Revolution a humble stage-wagon performed this duty between our great cities once a week, taking two days for the journey. The early postal arrangements for the counties of Morris and Sussex we have not the means at hand for ascertaining, but from a package of letters dating back to 1774, written by John Jacob Faesch, of New York, to his agent at Mount Hope, we are led to suppose there was then no post-route farther west than Morristown, since these letters were evidently sent by a private messenger. Perhaps an examination would show that there was not a post-route or post-office in this

county from the organization of Sussex until the close of the Revolution. This we cannot affirm, but such is our impression. But the time is within the remembrance of men still living when it took a whole week for the stage-wagon to accomplish its journey from Newton to New York and back.

We find in Alden's "New Jersey Register" for 1811 the following notices of stage-routes: "There are five lines of stages which run daily, except on the Sabbath, between New York and Philadelphia. Three of these leave each city at the hours of 8 and 10 A.M. The mail-stage leaves each city at 2 o'clock P.M., and arrives at 6 the following morning. From May to November the 'Expedition Line' leaves each city early in the morning and performs the distance by daylight. The 'Swiftsure Line' passes through Springfield and Somerset by Coryell's Ferry, on the old York Road, and the other line through the principal post-towns by the way of Delaware Bridge." It was advertised that "Fulton's steamboats, in the course of the year 1811, are to be employed at the Paulus Hook Ferry, when the passing from the City of Jersey to the City of New York will be safe, expeditious, and pleasant."

There were at that time eighty-seven post-offices in the State of New Jersey, of which Sussex County contained six, at the following places, with the postmasters named:

Andover, Lemuel D. Camp; Belvidere, John Kinney, Jr.; Hackettstown, Benajah Gustin; Hamburg, Thomas Lawrence; Johnsbury, Thomas Stinson; Newton, Charles Pemberton.

In 1837 the number of post-offices in the State had increased to two hundred and seventy-one, while those in Sussex County had attained the number of twenty-five, showing a considerably greater ratio of increase for Sussex County than for the State at large. The post-offices, with the names of postmasters, of Sussex County in 1837 were as follows:

Andover, Joseph Northrup; Augusta, Abraham Bray; Benville, Benjamin Tuttle; Bevan's, James C. Bevan; Branchville, Samuel Rice; Conersville, Lewis L. Smith; Deckertown, Samuel Whittaker; Flatbrookville, Jacob Smith; Fredon, Isaac V. Coursen; Gratitudle, Benjamin J. Lowe; Hamburg, Robert A. Lewis; Harmonyvale, Isaac Beardslee; Lafayette, Alexander Boyles; Libertyville, Silas Hemingway; Lockwood, Alexander McKain; Marksborough, James Blair; Montague, James Stoll; Newton, George H. McCarter; Sandyston, John D. Everitt; Sparta, Elias Black; Stanhope, Charles Munson; Stillwater, Peter B. Shafer; Vernon, R. S. Denton; Walpack, Daniel Shoemaker; Wantage, David H. Gale.

The notaries public in Sussex County in 1810 were John Linn, Daniel Stuart, George Bidleman, and Henry Hankinson.

There were in 1811 five lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the county,—viz., Harmony Lodge, No. 8, at Newton; Farmers' Lodge, No. 14, at Wantage; Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, at Greenwich; Augusta Lodge, No. 23, in Frankford; and United Lodge, No. 24, in Sandyston. These lodges were all operated under warrant from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, which was instituted at New Brunswick, Dec. 18, 1786.

* Morris Papers, p. 70.

† Spark's "Franklin," vol. i. p. 132.

III.—RAILROADS.

The first company chartered with a view to the construction of a railroad in any part of Sussex County was the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company, in 1832. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and was empowered to construct a railroad from some point on the Delaware River between the New York State line and the mouth of the Paulinskill, thence by Snufftown, in Sussex County, to the Hudson River opposite the city of New York. In addition to this, in February, 1836, the company was authorized to construct a lateral road from the Delaware River, near the mouth of the Paulinskill, to some point on the New York State line between the Warwick and Blue Mountains within five miles of the Walkkill, and to build a bridge over the Delaware, with the consent of Pennsylvania. This lateral road was intended to be a connecting link between the New York, Hudson and Delaware road—which was to commence at Newburg, on the Hudson, and terminate at the New Jersey line in the valley of the Walkkill—and the Delaware and Susquehanna road, which was to commence on the Delaware at some point between Belvidere and the Water Gap, and terminate in the immense coal-regions of the Susquehanna valley.

A survey of this road was made, following the valley of the Walkkill and Papakating to the table-lands dividing the tributaries of the Hudson from those of the Delaware, near Augusta; thence down the Paulinskill valley to Columbia, on the Delaware; thence up the Delaware and through the Water Gap to opposite Dutoit's Island, the place proposed for crossing the river with the Delaware and Susquehanna road. The whole distance of this lateral road was about forty-five miles, and the cost per mile for construction was estimated at \$7484.92. The route was surveyed in 1836 by James B. Sargeant, engineer of the New York, Hudson and Delaware Railroad.

THE NEW JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Such was the first system of railroads contemplated for Sussex County, or intended to intersect the county in bringing the immense coal-fields of the Susquehanna into connection with the New York market. The company did little more than to secure an extension of the time limited by its charter and the passage of certain supplementary acts by the Legislature of New Jersey till about the time of the survey of the Midland Railway from Oswego to New York. An act to extend the time for commencing and completing the road was approved Feb. 22, 1842, and other acts supplementary to the act of incorporation were approved March 17, 1846, Feb. 11, 1847, Feb. 5, 1856, and Feb. 10, 1862. Two routes were surveyed for the road,—one known as the Sink Hole, the other as the Walkkill route,—and the work of construction was begun in the township of Wantage

in April, 1870, just prior to the consolidation of the company with the New Jersey Midland Railway Company.

This consolidation included, besides the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company, incorporated in 1832, the New Jersey Western Railroad Company and the Sussex Valley Railroad Company, both incorporated in 1867. It may be well to give some account of these latter two companies and the objects of their respective charters.

The New Jersey Western Railroad Company was chartered in 1867 by certain citizens of Bergen County for the purpose of constructing a railroad westward from Jersey City, or from some point on the Hudson River opposite New York, through the counties of Bergen, Passaic, Morris, and Sussex to the Delaware River opposite Milford, whence branches were to extend northerly to the Erie at Port Jervis and southerly to the coal-fields at Scranton. This road was designed to take the place of the contemplated Midland Railroad through the counties referred to, as the latter enterprise had been delayed and little confidence was entertained of its early completion through New Jersey. This road would form an important western connection by the most direct and feasible route from New York City, shortening the distance between Port Jervis and the metropolis by twenty-four miles, or an hour's travel, as compared with the Erie, and would open a way to the mines and furnaces in Morris, Passaic, and Sussex Counties. The route was surveyed from Jersey City to Bloomingdale, thence up the Pequannock Creek to Newfoundland, thence across the mountain to the mines at Franklin, and thence through Culver's Gap to the Delaware. The distances, as laid down by the engineers, were: From New York to Bloomingdale, 32 miles; from New York to Franklin, 50 miles; from New York to Scranton, 102 miles; from New York to Port Jervis, 64 miles; and from New York to Monticello, 87 miles; thus making the latter distance to New York twenty miles less than by the Midland Railroad.

Meetings were held in the interest of the New Jersey Western Railroad at various points along the line, and large amounts subscribed. Prior to the consolidation the road had been constructed and put in operation to Paterson.

Meanwhile, the agents and projectors of the Midland road were actively engaged. Losing the assistance of Port Jervis, which had been turned over to the New Jersey Western, they adopted a new route by the way of Middletown. In July, 1869, a series of meetings were held in the interest of the Midland at Deckertown, Ogdensburg, and other villages in Sussex County, terminating with a grand gathering at Unionville, in Orange County. At the meeting in Deckertown, Hon. D. C. Littlejohn stated that the Midland road would be speedily put through provided the northern and eastern towns of Sussex and Mini-

sink, in Orange County, would give the right of way and subscribe \$400,000 to aid in building the road, in the following proportions: Minisink, \$100,000; Wantage, \$150,000; Hardyston, \$50,000; Sparta, \$50,000. The respective quotas were raised by Wantage, Minisink, and Hardyston. In Hamburg one gentleman alone—Governor Haines—subscribed \$10,000. The Ogdensburg Zinc Company pledged \$50,000. Other liberal sums were subscribed in Paterson and along the eastern end of the road. At all the meetings the benefits and advantages likely to be derived by the several towns from the construction of the road were ably set forth by Messrs. Littlejohn and Low in behalf of the company. The editor of the *Middletown Mail* gives the following report of the remarks of Judge Low at the Unionville meeting:

"He stated that the Midland project first assumed definite shape some three years since at Delhi, and that the work through to Middletown was now provided for, and the question that now presented itself was, 'What route shall the road take from there?' There are two routes open to us,—viz., Greenwood Lake, and the other through Sussex County by the way of Munson's Gap. The Greenwood Lake route is from five to seven miles shorter than the Sussex route; but, on the other hand, they would pass through a better country on the line of the Munson's Gap route, and obtain a better local business, which would nearly equalize the advantages of the two routes. The directors of the Midland were now on their way through to see what the people of New Jersey would do towards aiding their road, as they intended to put the work under contract in four weeks.

"Hon. D. C. Littlejohn was then introduced to the meeting. He stated that the Midland company now control a charter in New Jersey, and parties have agreed to build a road and give the Midland a perpetual interest at seven per cent. He considered the Sussex route very favorable on account of its agricultural and mining resources, and knew of no other unoccupied line which had advantages equal to it. The grades nowhere would exceed sixty-five feet, excepting a distance of two or three miles, perhaps, at Munson's Gap. The distance from New York to Newton will be fifteen miles less by Munson's Gap than by any other route."

At this meeting Unionville pledged \$150,000 with only one dissenting vote.

At a meeting held in Paterson in July, 1869, it was stated by Mr. Littlejohn that \$6,000,000 had been raised and one hundred and fifty miles of the northern portion of the road built; that Oswego had subscribed \$725,000, and Norwich \$475,000. The estimate for building the entire road was about \$15,000,000.

The Sussex Valley Railroad Company, consolidated with the New Jersey Midland, was incorporated in 1867. Its charter authorized it to "lay out and construct a railroad from some suitable point in the county of Sussex on the boundary line between

this State and the State of New York, within three miles on either side of where the Walkkill stream crosses said boundary line to or near the village of Deckertown, in said county, with the power and privilege of extending said railroad, on the most feasible route, from said point at or near the village of Deckertown, by the way of the Paulinskill valley through the counties of Sussex and Warren, to a point at or near Columbia, on the Delaware River, in the county of Warren, and to intersect with any railroad crossing said Delaware River, by and with the consent of said company so to be connected with, and with power to said company to connect their road with any railroad constructed or to be constructed in the county of Orange, in the State of New York, by and with the consent of the said company in Orange County, with the privilege of constructing such spurs and branches thereto as may be necessary to intersect with any other railroad or railroads now constructed or hereafter to be constructed in the county of Sussex, or to any mines, iron-works, or stone-quarries in the said county of Sussex, subject to the restrictions herein contained; and said railroad may be in four divisions,—that is to say, one division from the beginning of said road on the boundary line between this State and the State of New York to or near the said village of Deckertown; and one division extending from the village of Deckertown to intersect with the railroad now being constructed to the village of Branchville, in the county of Sussex; and one division to extend from the said intersection with the road being constructed to the said village of Branchville to a point at or near the village of Marksboro', in the county of Warren, with the right to said company to cross the said road leading to Branchville on the same grade; and one division to extend from said point at or near Columbia on the Delaware River ~~as~~resaid, and to intersect with any railroad crossing the Delaware River."

Consolidation.—By an act of the Legislature of New Jersey approved on the 17th of March, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Consolidation of the Capital Stock, Property, Powers, Privileges, and Franchises of the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company with those of the New Jersey Western Railroad Company, the Sussex Valley Railroad Company, the Hoboken, Ridgefield and Paterson Railroad Company, or any or either of them," three of the corporations named in the act—viz., the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company, the New Jersey Western Railroad Company, and the Sussex Valley Railroad Company—consolidated and merged their several acts of incorporation into one, in pursuance of the act of consolidation, on the 13th of July, 1870, and from thence became known as the New Jersey Midland Railway Company. This consolidation was effected in accordance with articles of agreement entered into on the 26th of April, 1870, and signed by the presidents of the respective corporations,—viz., John Rutherford, president of the

New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company; C. A. Wartendyke, president of the New Jersey Western Railroad Company; and John Loomis, president of the Sussex Valley Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New Jersey Midland Railroad Company, held on the 3d of May, 1870, at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, agreeably to notice given, Elisha P. Wheeler chairman, the following-named persons were duly elected a board of directors: D. C. Littlejohn, C. Vreeland, H. R. Low, J. W. Hewson, E. P. Wheeler, J. Rutherford, H. Watkins, M. J. Ryerson, Isaac Demerest, John Loomis, C. A. Wartendyke, J. N. Pronk, Julius H. Pratt; Martin J. Ryerson, Secretary.

The New York and Oswego Midland Railway went into full operation on Monday, Aug. 18, 1873; passenger-trains then started for the first time from each terminus to go over the entire line. The New Jersey division is eighty-eight miles in length, the Middle division is one hundred and forty-five miles, and the Western one hundred miles, making the entire distance from New York to Oswego three hundred and thirty-three miles. The road was projected in 1865; on the 11th of January, 1866, the company was incorporated. Work was begun June 29, 1868, and the first train was run Nov. 5, 1869. A large portion of the road opens up a region of country hitherto deprived of easy access to market.

The New Jersey Midland Railway enters the county of Sussex upon its northern border, and, making a crooked course through the townships of Wantage and Hardyston, leaves the latter at Snufftown, where it passes into Passaic County, and thence to its eastern terminus at New York. The stations on this road within the county are Deckertown, Hamburg, Franklin, Ogdensburg, and Snufftown.

We append the following statistics, taken from the commissioners' report for 1880: Capital stock, \$2,000,000; bonded debt, \$5,400,000; receipts for 1879, \$745,069.93; expenditures, 1879, \$740,118.55.

SUSSEX RAILROAD.

This road was chartered and built under the name of the "Sussex Mine Railroad." Previous to its incorporation, Messrs. Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt, proprietors of the iron-mines at Andover, had built and successfully operated a mule-road extending from their mines to Waterloo, on the Morris Canal. This not being sufficient to meet the demands of their business and of other contemplated enterprises, these gentlemen conceived the project of building a railroad to their works, which should also connect with other mines as well as those in the vicinity, and aid in developing the rich mineral resources of Sussex County. The charter was granted by the Legislature in 1848, David Ryerson, Peter Cooper, Nathan Smith, Abram S. Hewitt, Andrew A. Smalley, John Wills, Alexander McKain, and Edward Cooper being the commissioners named in the

act of incorporation. The capital stock was placed at \$50,000, with liberty to increase it to \$250,000. The company was authorized to construct a railroad from the Andover mines, in the county of Sussex, to some convenient and accessible point on the Morris Canal, in said county, and with the privilege of extending the said road to the village of Newton, in the said county of Sussex, and of constructing such spurs or lateral roads, not exceeding, each, five miles in length, as might be necessary to afford access to the adjacent mines in the said county.

Various amendments were made to the charter, among others the following: March 18, 1851, to enable the company to extend their road to any point to be selected by them in Sussex, Warren, and Morris Counties, so as to connect with the Morris and Essex Railroad, and to empower them to issue and execute bonds; Feb. 5, 1853, an act changing the name to the "Sussex Railroad Company," and empowering them to extend their road from Andover to the village of Newton, and thence to any point on the Delaware River, in Sussex County, with power to construct a bridge across the Delaware; Feb. 4, 1863, an act authorizing the company to construct a branch road from some convenient point on the present line to Franklin Furnace, and thence to such other point in the county as might be deemed for the public good, and to make contracts with other companies for the transportation of milk, lime, coal, etc., to the city of New York.

In consideration of the citizens subscribing \$60,000 upon security of the first mortgage bonds, the company extended the road to Newton, the county-seat, and the line was built and went into operation from Waterloo to Newton in December, 1854. The length of this part of the route is eleven miles. The cost of construction and equipments was about \$300,000, of which Cooper & Hewitt, the builders, paid \$150,000, taking stock for it, and \$150,000 was raised at six-per cent. mortgage bonds, payable in twenty years, and due in 1873.

In December, 1857, Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt, who were controlling stockholders in the company, sold their stock to Thomas N. McCarter, John McCarter, John Townsend, Edward C. Moore, Dr. John R. Stuart, and others, for \$82,000, of which \$32,000 was raised in new stock to pay arrears of interest on the bonds and part of a floating debt of over \$50,000, and \$50,000 issued in second mortgage bonds at seven per cent. The new proprietors operated the road for several years, and then sold their stock to Capt. Aaron Peck, formerly of Essex County. In 1864, Capt. Peck sold his stock to Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, John I. Blair, and others, for \$187,000, who still own and operate the road.

Branchville Extension.—In 1868, Mr. William Bell, of Branchville, was instrumental in securing an extension of the Sussex Railroad from Drake's Pond to Branchville by the way of Lafayette. Mr. Bell pro-

cured the right of way and graded the road, which was constructed and equipped by the company, who have since operated it as a part of their line.

Franklin Extension.—In 1871 the Sussex Railroad Company extended their line to Franklin, laying a new track across the Newton meadows, intersecting with the line to Branchville and following that to the Branchville Junction, thence diverging in an easterly direction, passing to Monroe Corners and thence to Franklin. By an arrangement with the New Jersey Midland Company the cars of the Sussex road were permitted to run over the track of the former to Hamburg Junction, from which point the Sussex road was extended to McAfee's Corner, in Vernon township, where it now connects with the Warwick Valley Railroad, since built from Warwick, in Orange County, to McAfee's.

It was the intention of the Sussex company, in building a road to Franklin, to leave the Sussex Railroad at Andover, passing by Struble's and Iliff's Ponds through Woodruff's Gap to the Wallkill valley, thence to Ogdensburg, and thence to Franklin. But the subscription of \$25,000 by the citizens of Newton changed the route and secured its construction by way of that village. The obstacle in passing the bog-meadow was overcome with no little difficulty, the ground being so soft as to require a covering of plank before the filling in with rock and gravel could be effected. The work, however, was successfully accomplished by continuous filling.

The entire distance traversed by the road and its branches is thirty-five miles. Cost of construction and equipments, \$1,875,100; receipts for 1879, \$123,167.91; expenditures, \$105,628.63. John I. Blair, President.

OGDEN'S MINE RAILROAD.

A portion of this road lies in Sussex County. It was chartered Feb. 19, 1864, and extends from Ogden's Mines to Nolan's Point, Lake Hopatcong, a distance of ten miles.

Capital stock paid in, \$450,000; value of road and equipments, \$189,808.76; dividends paid in 1879, in cash (three per cent. on capital stock), \$13,000; income, \$27,327.60; expenditures, \$14,335.15. This road in 1879 transported 49,226 tons of iron ore and 3791 tons of coal. George Richards, President.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

The Morris and Essex Railroad passes along the southern corner of Sussex County, with stations at Waterloo and Stanhope. These villages are in the township of Byram, Sussex Co., but the stations are just over the line, in Morris. This road forms a valuable outlet for the Sussex road, both east and west, extending, as it does, from New York to Easton, Pa., and being an important division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.*

* See history of the Morris and Essex division under the head of "Railroads" of Warren County.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

I.—EARLY SCHOOLS.

THE first schools of the county were of the most primitive type, kept in log school-houses erected often by a few settlers who felt the necessity of giving their children some instruction in the simple rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. A quarter's schooling of this sort was all that could be afforded during the year, and this usually occupied the winter months, when the children's time at home was least valuable. The following description, given by Mr. B. A. Westbrook of an old-time school-house which stood on lands of Capt. Abraham Shiner, in Wantage, and built just prior to or during the Revolution, will suffice to illustrate the class of school-houses of those days and to suggest somewhat the character of the schools taught in them:

"It stood at the foot of a ledge of rocks at the head of the captain's mill-pond, on grounds at present owned by his great-grandson, Jacob Hornbeck. It was in size sixteen by sixteen feet, and built of logs, with plank floor, one story high, with one course of boards for roof, and the cracks battened with slabs from the captain's saw-mill hard by; the oval side was turned to the weather. In one end inside the room was an open fireplace, with chimney laid through the roof and built of sticks and clay. The school-room was entered by the old-style double door, divided horizontally in the middle and opened with a latch and string. There was no ceiling overhead, and the boys sat on slab benches that surrounded the centre of the room and formed a hollow square. A rude desk used for writing, etc., faced the wall in front of the window,—which, by the way, was the only window in the room, and only three panes of glass, placed abreast in it,—the use of which seemed to be for the 'master' alone, as he occupied it almost exclusively. During pleasant weather the upper door was allowed to stand open, in order to benefit from the light thus afforded, or, more likely, so that the boys could see what was passing out of doors."†

Little can be said of education in the county prior to the Revolution. Most of the settlements had their common schools, such as they were at that early day. Many wealthy citizens sent their sons to be educated at Princeton, at Queens College (now Rutgers), and some even to England and Holland. The county was not without its men of education in the professions and in the civil walks of life. Clergymen frequently engaged in school-teaching, and were generally among the most active advocates and supporters of schools. The tendency, however, among ministers, as well as among many others of that day, was to give their support and encouragement to colleges and schools for the higher education of the few, rather

† Centennial report on schools of Sussex.

than to schools for the primary instruction of the masses.

II.—BEQUEST OF REV. ELIAS VAN BUNSCHOOTEN.

Rev. Elias Van Bunschooten, who was many years pastor of the Reformed Dutch Churches of this county, and during the latter part of his ministry of that at the Clove, in Wantage, made, in 1814, just prior to his death, a bequest of fourteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars, increased by his will to seventeen thousand dollars, the income of which was to be applied to the education of "pious youth who hope they have a call of God to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ." The following is a literal copy of the dominic's bequest:

"The donor has a mind to bestow thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars in obligations, and eight hundred in cash, to the Trustees of Queen's College in New Jersey, in trust on the following terms, viz.: The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in America to appoint a Committee and the Trustees to appoint one also. The two Committees jointly to devise the best plan and most solid foundation to put out said money to interest, which the giver reserves to himself during his life, but after his decease, the Trustees to use and apply said interest for the support and education in the classical and theological studies of pious youth who hope they have a call of God to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ; no one is to be admitted to said benefit but such as are recommended by the General Synod. If the interest of which is now offered, and what in future may be added by him and others, should accumulate above the aforementioned education, such surplus the Trustees, with the advice and consent of the General Synod, may then use and apply to such other purposes as shall most tend to the good of the institution and the benefit of literature; who are to render an account to the General Synod when they require it.

"The giver humbly desires that these terms be recorded in the record of General Synod, and in the record of Particular Synods, and registered in the records of all the Classes belonging to General Synod; and to be read in the said judicatories at their ordinary meetings, not for aggrandizement or self-ostentation, but to be an humble pattern for others to copy after; if the thing being so kept alive and considered, who knows whether God, in His good providence, would not move some to do the like. It will also be the pleasure and delight of him, the bestower, and others, that all the officers of the college live frugal and industrious, and thus set a good pattern to their pupils; and all ecclesiastical officers deport themselves diligent, frugal and pious, before those over whom they are set for edification; thus to prepare not only for heaven, but for the approaching millennium, the commencement of which may be at a further distance than the present living. It is also the humble and sincere request of the donor that the aforesaid officers exhibit no special inclination for luxury and accumulation of wealth, which is offensive and bars the door of donation. On the said terms and recommendations the giver is willing to bestow as before mentioned.

"ELIAS V. BUNSCHOOTEN.

"NEW YORK, June 9th, 1814.

"It is my wish, and I therefore recommend it to the Trustees within named, to require such retribution as they shall deem just and reasonable from any person who shall obtain the benefit of the within mentioned fund, and who may become able to make such retribution.

"ELIAS V. BUNSCHOOTEN.

"JUNE 9th, 1814."

This fund at the present time exceeds twenty thousand dollars, and has educated a large number of useful ministers of the Reformed Church.

III.—CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

About 1825 the late Rev. Clarkson Dunn, rector of Christ Church, established a small classical school in the village of Newton. This school, though small in numbers, was conducted with dignity, taste, and pro-

priety, and attended with success. The fruits of this early effort at classical education were such cultivated minds as the late Hon. Martin Ryerson, Dr. Thomas Ryerson, Rev. N. Petit, and numerous others.

The school at Deckertown was not, as is supposed by some, the first classical teaching in the northern townships of Sussex. In the fall of 1828 the Rev. Edward Allen, then residing in the Clove, a man of scholarship joined to great benevolence of character, zeal, and activity, opened a room for a small select school, in which he employed William Rankin to teach. This was truly the first classical teaching given in the northern part of Sussex. At this incipient Clove school the late E. A. Stiles was a scholar, and commenced that career of mental cultivation which led to a life of usefulness enjoyed by few. This little Clove school was participated in and upheld by the families of Dr. Herman Allen, of Deckertown, Robert A. Linn, of Hamburg, and Nathan Shafer, of Stillwater. Latin and English grammar were taught, and astronomy by oral instruction or lecture. It continued but one term, at the close of which, by an arrangement agreed upon by the Rev. Mr. Allen and the Rev. Clarkson Dunn, Mr. Rankin removed to Newton and became the English teacher of Mr. Dunn's school in that village, while Mr. Dunn himself taught the classics. Again, in 1830, Mr. Allen, assisted by Mr. Rankin, hazarded the establishment of a boarding-school at Harmony Vale, near Hamburg. This school was at once liberally patronized, reaching about fifty boarders, besides day-scholars. The school at Deckertown was commenced towards the close of 1833. This was a natural growth and advance on what had already been done.

Subsequently arose the Mount Retirement Seminary, which completed the series of pioneering academic schools in Sussex. This seminary was conducted with faithfulness and success for a long term of years. It was opened by Mr. Edward A. Stiles as the "Wantage Select School" in 1833, with three boarders. These gradually increased, so that in 1860 there were sixty, besides a large number of day-scholars, and three assistant teachers were employed. The name was changed to "Mount Retirement Seminary" in 1846. The school continued prosperous under the management of Mr. Stiles till 1865, when failing health compelled him to relinquish it, after having devoted to it thirty-five years of his life.

WILLIAM RANKIN—DECKERTOWN CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

William Rankin, who has been called "the venerable pioneer of classical education in Sussex County," deserves to be mentioned in connection with the history of education in this section. He was born in Greenville, East Tenn., his father having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When but a boy his mind thirsted for knowledge, and by untiring industry he early acquired what in those days and in that country was regarded as a liberal education. But,

desiring greater advantages than the backwoods of the Southwest then afforded, young Rankin turned his face eastward with the design of ultimately entering Yale College and quaffing knowledge from that fountain-head of learning. On his pilgrimage his scanty means were replenished at times by teaching a quarter in some common school by the wayside.

In 1828 he arrived at Johnsonsburg, now in Warren County, and applied for the village school, which he received after undergoing a thorough and critical examination by Dr. Roderick Byington, father of Rev. Theodore L. Byington, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newton, and now a missionary in Turkey. The examination took place at the tavern, and attracted quite a crowd of persons, who expected a "streak of fun" at seeing an uncouth backwoodsman "put through" by the well-educated village doctor. But their merriment was soon turned to surprise, then to admiration, when they found that the rough-looking young man before them was more than a match for his interlocutor. Besides exhibiting a thorough knowledge of history, grammar, and geography, and the common branches of education, he showed himself equally at home in Latin and Greek. During his short stay there he was prostrated several weeks with a violent fever, which came near terminating his life. When he had recovered barely sufficient to be able to walk he visited Newton, where he was kindly received by Rev. Joseph L. Shafer. Here he spent some time as assistant teacher in the school then kept by Rev. Clarkson Dunn in the old Episcopal rectory on the hill, late the residence of Levi Shepherd, Esq. At the conclusion of his engagement with Mr. Dunn he went to New Haven and entered Yale College, thus realizing the dream of his youthful ambition. He remained but a single year, when he again returned to Sussex County.

In 1833 he started a select school at Deckertown. So little interest was felt in the enterprise that he could procure no room for the purpose but a small building about fourteen feet square in an inconvenient part of the village. This, however, he rented, and commenced his first term with a single scholar. This lone pupil was John A. Whittaker,—for many years cashier of the Deckertown Bank, and now its president,—whose father then lived at Unionville, in Orange County. "It was universally looked upon as a romantic and impracticable undertaking. But the school went on, and for the first week with one scholar only, who accompanied his preceptor to and from the school-room at regular hours, resembling a hen with one chicken." Before the ensuing spring, however, the school numbered twenty scholars. From this small beginning it grew to be a power for good, and with its success dawned a new era in educational matters in Sussex. At the end of ten years *over a thousand pupils* had been under his instruction. Many had been prepared to enter college or to commence professional studies, and a large proportion of the

schools in the surrounding country were conducted by teachers qualified at this institution. Among his early pupils was the veteran educator Edward A. Stiles, for many years county superintendent of schools for Sussex County.

Mr. Rankin subsequently taught at Amity, N. Y., but for more than twenty years he was engaged in Morris County, N. J., teaching with his usual force and zeal at Mendham.

Mr. Rankin was not only a master of the classics, but his mind was a perfect storehouse of scientific and useful knowledge, and his memory remarkable for its retention of facts gathered from a wide field of reading and observation. In fact, he has been called "a walking encyclopaedia of all things worth knowing," and his power of imparting to others was equal to the great resources of knowledge which he possessed. He was truly a remarkable man, and his name and self-sacrificing labors will long remain as one of the bright pages in the educational history of Sussex County.

We select from contributions made to the press by Mr. Rankin himself the following account of the school at Deckertown and matters pertaining to education in general in this county:

"I rented from the tavernkeeper before mentioned a small building, which was situated about half-way up a very steep hill. This building had been erected for a tailor-shop, and used for that purpose until the proprietor changed his business and went to tavern-keeping. It had never been painted, and had stood long enough to turn black, or at least blackish. There was no furniture,—neither stove, chair, bench, nor stool. Access to the door was by steps—or, rather, stairs—on the lower side. After examining all within I descended the steps and attempted to regain the main street, which I did by two or three dangerous slides, for the ground was covered with ice. It was now the latter part of the week, and I determined to open my school on the next Monday; consequently, my whole thoughts were turned upon preparation. In the first place, borrowing a pick, I dug out of the frozen ground steps up to those of the house, thus making the whole ascent practicable. I next inquired of the merchants for a stove, but they knew of none to be had nearer than Newton or Goshen. I then made the same inquiry of the tavernkeeper, who at first made the same reply; but then, looking for a moment downward, he raised his head and, striking the counter, as was his manner, said, 'I will rent you a stove, but it is a broken one. A few nights ago the young fellows in my bar-room got tight and in a row broke my stove badly.'—'I will take it,' said I. 'What is your price?'—'I will charge you nothing for the use of it if you will get it repaired.'—'Have you a blacksmith-shop in the place?'—'None nearer than a mile and a half.'—'Have you anything by which I can convey the stove thither?'—'I can lend you a horse, but I have neither sleigh, sled, nor wagon that would answer for such a purpose.'—'Have you a wood-pile?'

—'Do you mean to hitch my horse to the wood-pile and drag it to the smith's shop with the stove on top?'

—'If I injure your horse in the least,' I answered, 'I will indemnify you for the same.' He then laughed, and said, 'Go ahead.' While he went for the horse I went to the wood-pile and selected a couple of poles eight feet long, and, having obtained a hammer and nails, nailed on several cross-pieces; and, putting the horse in these shafts, I loaded up the broken stove and moved off to the blacksmith-shop.

"This the reader will say is partly romance, but I say, upon honor, it is every word strictly true. The repairing accomplished with dispatch, I returned and put my stove in the place for which it was prepared. Having now furnished my room with warming apparatus and a few rude seats, I advertised on the public doors of the village that my school would open on the ensuing Monday morning. I repaired to my lodgings oppressed with anxiety for the future. I had not as yet one single scholar engaged certainly, though all told me they would see about it, and, if I succeeded, they would most likely send.

"I spent that night in sleeplessness, and the ensuing Sabbath day in anything but peace of mind. At length Monday morning came, and I went at sunrise to my newly-prepared school-room and kindled a fire that the room might be warm in time for taking in the school. I then returned for my breakfast, after which I went to open school. Roguish eyes were peering out from behind corners and suppressed laughs were heard as I passed along the street, but no scholars were seen gathering. Ascending the steps, I entered the door; and was there not a single scholar there? Yes, there sat a single one,—a young man of fifteen or sixteen. He arose and handed me a note from his father, a respectable and worthy gentleman of Orange Co., N. Y. This gentleman stated in his note that he had heard of my intention of opening a school, and wished to enter his son at the beginning.

"Thus opened the classical school at Deckertown in 1833, which continued twenty years, always full in numbers and prosperous in other respects. At this school scores of young men were educated who are now eminent in each of the professions throughout this and the adjoining States, and between four and five hundred teachers of schools of all grades in Northern New Jersey emanated from this school, supplying the country with teachers at a time when they were most needed."

Thus Mr. Rankin's school might be called the normal school of Sussex; it had sent out four or five hundred teachers before the State Normal School was founded. We find the following reference to this school in Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey:"

"Although Wantage, Sussex Co., has long been celebrated for the wealth of its inhabitants, it has not, until recently, fostered literature in its precincts. Formerly, the wealthy citizens who wished to educate

their children sent them off to boarding-schools in some different sections of the country. Common schools also were in a low condition. No select schools of any permanency had been sustained in the township until near the close of 1833, when an enterprise was undertaken by William Rankin in the village of Deckertown. A few circumstances relative to the establishment of the school at Deckertown will throw light on the subject of education in this region. When the above-mentioned gentleman proposed to open a select school in the central and main village in this township at the time mentioned, so little interest was felt in his proposal that he could procure no room but a small building fourteen feet square in an inconvenient part of the village. This, however, he rented, and commenced the first term with a single scholar; and this lone pupil was not of the State of New Jersey, but from New York. This discouraging commencement did not arise from want of knowledge of or confidence in the teacher,—for he had been favorably known in the country several years previous as a classical instructor,—neither was it because the inhabitants were averse to education, but it stands as an illustration of the strength of habit on communities, and the difficulty of breaking over the barriers of long-continued custom."

IV.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the progress of public schools the county of Sussex labored under the same difficulties which embarrassed every other portion of the State. For more than half a century there was no action taken by the State to provide for popular education, no law enacted by the Legislature or fund created or appropriation made for educational purposes. The people, left to themselves, did the best they could towards sustaining schools in their respective neighborhoods. The act which gave the first legal authority for laying out school districts and for raising money by vote of the townships for building and furnishing school-houses was passed in 1829. In that year an appropriation was made from the school fund of \$20,000 for the entire State, to be distributed according to the ratio of State taxes. An equal sum continued to be appropriated till 1838, when it was increased to \$30,000; in 1851 it was raised to \$40,000, and an additional \$40,000 appropriated out of the State treasury, making the annual amount appropriated for school purposes \$80,000, at which it remained till 1867, since which the amount has been \$100,000. The act of 1851 changed the basis of apportionment, making it to the counties in the ratio of population and to the townships in the ratio of the school census.

In the year 1837 a considerable fund remained in the treasury of the United States not required for the expenses of the Federal government. It arose mainly, if not entirely, from sales of the public lands of the United States. Congress that year, by law, ordered the distribution of this fund (which was called "the

surplus revenue fund") among the several States of the Union. The same year (March 10th) the Legislature of New Jersey, by law, ordered the distribution of her share of this fund among the several counties of the State. The share of Sussex County was \$38,689. The law directed that the board of chosen freeholders of each county should loan this fund within this State, "giving a preference to the citizens of their respective counties," and should apportion and pay the interest to the several townships in the ratio of their State tax. By the school law, the townships are required to appropriate the interest of the surplus revenue received by them for the support of public schools, and the county superintendent apportions this interest to the several school districts upon the basis of the last published school census.

The portion of this fund belonging to Sussex County was loaned out by commissioners for a long time, but has been called in and most of it used by the county. In 1858, as appears by the minutes of the board of chosen freeholders, the county had used \$21,616.24 of the principal, leaving an unexpended balance of \$17,072.76. Since that time the county has used the balance of the principal fund, excepting the sum of \$842.38, which remains uncollected. The county, however, pays the interest annually to the several townships, and the same is still employed in the support of public schools.

Among the staunch advocates of a normal school for the education of public-school teachers was Governor Daniel Haines, of this county, who took strong ground in favor of it in his message in 1847. The act was passed in 1856, and on the 24th of April of that year the first board of trustees of the normal school was organized. Hon. Thomas Lawrence, of this county, was among the early friends of the institution, and is the only member of the original organization still remaining in the board. The whole property of the institution, now owned entirely by the State, including normal and model school buildings and the boarding-houses, is valued at \$250,000.

The State board of education was established in 1866. In 1867 the present public-school law, in most of its essential features, was passed by the Legislature, the amendment making the schools of the State entirely free being adopted in 1871.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

The funds for the support of public schools are as follows:

State Funds.—The trustees of the school fund are the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and Comptroller. All moneys received from the sale and rental of lands under water, from the tax on the capital stock of banking and insurance companies, and all gifts and legacies are invested and form a permanent fund, and out of the income of said fund there is appropriated \$100,000 annually, which

is apportioned among the several counties on the basis of the school census. The amount of the State school fund is now \$1,660,502, and it is continually increasing. In addition to the above State appropriation there is a State tax of two mills on each dollar of valuation of all the taxable property of the State, which is apportioned among the several counties in the same manner. The amount derived annually from this source and appropriated by the State for the support of schools is about \$1,000,000.

County Funds.—The interest arising from the surplus revenue of each county is appropriated to the support of public schools. The amount derived annually from this fund is about \$30,000.

Township Funds.—The townships are authorized to raise by taxation an additional amount for school purposes, if necessary. The amount raised in 1878 was \$24,199.

District and City Funds.—Each district and city has power to raise funds, by taxation or by the issue of bonds, for the erection and repair of school-houses. About \$400,000 is annually raised in the State for this purpose. Each district and city has also power to raise by taxation funds to pay teachers' salaries. About \$300,000 is annually raised for this object. All the money derived from the State appropriations, surplus revenue, and township school tax, except twenty dollars for each district for incidentals, must be used for the payment of teachers' salaries and the purchase of fuel. Each district must provide suitable buildings and maintain free school at least nine months in each year to entitle it to a share of the school moneys.

The Two-Mills Tax.—A writer in the *New Jersey Herald* for April, 1879, gives the following on the workings of the two-mills tax in Sussex County and in the Newton District from 1873 to 1878, inclusive. It is an instructive illustration of the operation of the school law:

"It is provided by law that there shall be assessed, levied, and collected, annually, on the inhabitants of this State, and upon the taxable real and personal property therein, two mills on each dollar of valuation contained in the last abstract of ratables furnished by the board of assessors of the several counties. This two-mills tax is paid by the several township collectors to the county collectors of each county. The county collectors, in their turn, pay to the treasurer of the State the quotas due from their respective counties of this two-mills tax on or before the first day of January, annually, next ensuing the assessment thereof. Then the State superintendent of public schools, on or before the first day of January of each year, apportions the money received from all the counties, raised by the two-mills tax, among the several counties, in proportion to the number of children included in the last published school census of the counties respectively. The census is taken between the first and the twentieth days of July of each year,

by the clerk of each school district, and shows the number of children in the district between the ages of five and eighteen years. The State superintendent, on or before the tenth day of January of each year, draws orders on the comptroller of the treasury in favor of the county collectors for the payment of the money thus apportioned. Then the county superintendent of each county is required to apportion the money received from the State treasurer by the county collector of his county to the towns and cities, and also to the several school districts, upon the basis of the last published school census. On or before the tenth day of February of each year the county superintendent is required to draw orders on the county collector in favor of the township collectors of his county for the payment of the money so apportioned.

"It will be seen that the two-mills tax is assessed on the basis of the ratables, and after being collected into one grand mass (if I may use the expression) the money so raised is apportioned at Trenton among the counties according to the number of schoolable children. It will be seen from this, at once, that the operation of this plan results in a gain to the poorer counties, unless the richer ones can hold their own by showing a census of children corresponding in point of number to the excess of their taxable wealth.

"The following statement shows the outgo in Sussex County of the two-mills tax for each year since 1873, and the income (so to speak) received by the county (after apportionment by the State comptroller) for the corresponding years :

Outgo, 1873.....	\$32,424.40
Income, 1873.....	33,428.24
Outgo, 1874.....	32,116.74
Income, 1874.....	32,740.19
Outgo, 1875.....	32,116.98
Income, 1875.....	31,754.16
Outgo, 1876.....	31,134.47
Income, 1876.....	30,141.38
Outgo, 1877.....	29,895.59
Income, 1877.....	28,550.11
Outgo, 1878.....	26,421.58
Income, 1878.....	26,436.36

"It will be observed that in 1873 this county received \$1003.84 more than it paid; in 1874 it received \$633.45 more than it paid; in 1875 the tide turned, and it received \$362.82 less than it paid; in 1876 it received \$993.09 less than it paid; in 1877 it received \$1345.39 less than it paid; in 1878 the tide turned again, and it received \$14.78 more than it paid.

"The difference between the two-mills tax for 1873 and that for 1878—to wit, \$6002.82—marks, though it does not measure, the rate of shrinkage in values during that period.

"To show the working of the two-mills tax system in the Newton District, I subjoin a statement showing the produce of that tax in the town of Newton for the last six years, and the portion received each year by the same town in the distribution of the money raised by that tax. Newton 'town' and Newton 'School District' may be considered for this purpose as identical in extent, though, in fact, Newton

School District laps over a little on both Andover and Hampton :

Paid, 1873.....	\$1054.80
Got back, 1873.....	2469.65
Paid, 1874.....	4011.42
Got back, 1874.....	3264.61
Paid, 1875.....	3874.61
Got back, 1875.....	2613.36
Paid, 1876.....	3049.90
Got back, 1876.....	2925.29
Paid, 1877.....	3284.44
Got back, 1877.....	1958.22
Paid, 1878.....	2213.50
Got back, 1878.....	1501.63

"This shows that a considerable portion of the two-mills tax raised in Newton School District goes to the support of other districts in the same county. Last year (1878) there came back into the county only \$14.78 more than went out of the county, yet Newton District received that year (1878) \$711.87 less than it paid. Of course, this difference went to the support of some of her weaker sister-districts.

"The State is divided into school districts, numbering now one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven. These districts are corporate bodies, consisting of the inhabitants who are legal voters therein. The executive officers of these corporations are trustees, three in number, one of whom is chosen by each board as district clerk, who is, in effect, the secretary of the board, and by whom, with one other trustee, all orders on the township collector for the payment of money must be signed. The township collectors are the depositaries of the school moneys for final distribution, and that distribution is effected through the instrumentality of orders from the trustees on the township collectors.

"The law provides that if the two-mills tax-money received by any township shall be insufficient to maintain free schools for at least nine months in each year, the inhabitants of the township shall, by township tax, raise such additional amount as shall be necessary for that purpose, and upon their failure to do so the county superintendent shall, unless the State board of education shall for good cause otherwise direct, withhold from such township all that part of the State appropriation derived from the revenue of the State, and shall apportion and distribute the same among such of the townships in the county as shall have complied with the requirements of the law.

"In addition to the two-mills tax-money and the State appropriation, each school district may raise by tax such other sums of money as they may need for school purposes. The sums to be so raised, and the purposes to which, when raised, they shall be applied, are to be determined upon by a majority of the legal voters of the district, in district meeting assembled, and this district tax is assessed, levied, and collected by the township officers on the inhabitants and property of the district in the same manner as other taxes are assessed, levied, and collected.

"It is further provided that no district except those which have less than forty-five schoolable children shall receive less than \$300 out of the State school

money and the surplus revenue interest, and such moneys as may be raised for school purposes. There are many districts which would not be entitled to as much as this sum under the apportionment upon the basis of the last published school census. To each district, therefore, having forty-five schoolable children, \$300 is first apportioned; then the residue is apportioned among them all upon the basis of their census. The result is that a large number of the small district schools are supported in part by the larger and stronger districts. The apportionment of the State school money (including the two-mills tax-money) upon the basis of the school census, in connection with the \$300 limitation, results in an annual loss to Newton District for the benefit of other districts in the county, weaker in point of wealth and possibly stronger (proportionally) in the number of schoolable children. This loss varies from year to year as the rates, upon which taxes are assessed, vary in the several townships and counties, and as the census of schoolable children varies in the respective school districts.

"Until this year (1879) the school law provided that in the apportionment of school moneys districts having forty-five children or more should receive no less than \$350. Accordingly, all districts with a school census ranging from forty-five to about ninety received this fixed sum. This provision was incorporated in the school law in 1871. In consequence of the yearly increase in the rates of the State, the receipts from the two-mills tax continued to increase till the year 1875, when they reached the maximum. Since then there has been an annual decrease in the rates, and a corresponding decrease in the amount of money received. In 1875 the two-mills tax amounted (in the whole State) to \$1,238,115.80; last year (1878) it was but \$1,132,501.38, being a decrease of \$105,614.42. The school census in the mean time has increased from 298,000 to 321,166, an increase of 24,166. These two causes combined have reduced the apportionment per head of the two-mills tax to the counties from \$4.16 to \$3.56,—a decrease of sixty cents per child in the amount received by the counties. In consequence of the provision of the law referred to remaining unchanged, the \$350 districts received, until this year, the same as theretofore, and the entire loss fell upon the remaining districts. In order to equalize this loss, the Legislature last winter reduced the amount to be apportioned to the weak districts to \$300. The loss in the apportionment per head to the large districts since 1875 is seen conspicuously in the case of this, Sussex County. Here the number of \$350 districts has increased since 1875 from fifty-five to seventy-five, and the maximum census in those \$350 districts from eighty-seven to one hundred and ninety-five. The reduction in the apportionments for the remaining districts is remarkable. In 1875 it was \$4 per child, and last year it was but \$1.80. Professor Apgar, from whose last annual report I take

these statements touching the operation of the \$350 district clause of the school law, says that the apportionment to the larger districts will be increased (by the reduction to \$300) to the sum of \$3.80, making a difference (gain) to those districts of \$2 per child.

"The school tax is felt to be a heavy one in these dull times, but it is cheerfully borne. Resting its claim to public support upon its tendency to promote the general welfare, the public school system should be administered in such a manner as to insure thorough instruction in those practical studies which have a direct bearing upon the business of life,—studies which lie at the very foundation of finished scholarship, and at the same time furnish the best equipment for the every-day business of this intensely practical age."

SCHOOL STATISTICS (1879).

The following table, taken from the report of the county superintendent, Mr. Luther Hill, for 1879, gives the school census and the amount of money received by Sussex County from the two-mills tax, State appropriation, and surplus revenue combined, from 1871 to 1879, inclusive:

Report of	School Census.	Public Fund.
1871.....	7790	\$39,112.30
1872.....	7725	39,435.04
1873.....	7652	38,518.45
1874.....	7640	37,733.00
1875.....	7691	36,619.75
1876.....	7530	34,022.34
1877.....	7432	33,263.26
1878.....	7362	31,001.04
1879.....	7054	28,829.30

"It will be seen," remarks Mr. Hill, "that we have lost during this period more than seven hundred children from the census, and more than \$10,000 in the public money. By reducing salaries we have made an average of nine months in which the schools of the county have been kept open for the year, a fraction less than last year. Of the loss in the census, more than three hundred falls in the present year, and the result is seen in the several columns indicating attendance. Three new school-houses have been built during the year,—to wit, at Tuttle's Corners, Tranquillity, and McAfee. These buildings have taken the place of very poor ones, and have been erected at a moderate expense to the districts.

"We have a surplus of teachers. Our own public schools and private institutions are furnishing many of them. Their averages at examination give evidence of good scholarship. Some of them are teaching with marked success, and others lack experience, chiefly, to render them effective and useful. The few normal graduates teaching in the county are successful, almost without an exception. . . . Nine districts have made application for and secured the metric apparatus furnished by the State. Several new libraries have been procured, and additions made to those already established under the library act. . . . The work done in the schools and advancement made by the pupils are not below that of any previous year."

Number of districts in the county	118
" children of school age	7,406
" enrolled	5,956
Average attendance for nine months and over	3,145
Attendance for over eight months, and less than ten	731
Number who have attended ten months and over	52
" six months and over	127
" four months and over	1,319
" less than four months	2,957
Amount apportioned of State appropriation	\$29,607.96
Apportionment of township tax	7,709.91
District tax for teachers' salaries	4,559.60
" building repairs	4,816.45
Appropriation from surplus revenue	22,221.54
Total district school tax ordered to be raised	9,396.45
Total revenue from all sources for schools	45,895.75
Average salary of male teachers	35.33
" female teachers	26.17

The school-houses now in the county are generally of a good class. Their improvement is briefly shown by the following statement :

Value of school property in 1866	\$39,000
" " " " 1876	154,000

The amount since the last date has somewhat declined, owing to a lower valuation, as will appear by the report of 1879.

Teachers' institutes have been held annually in the county for the past ten or twelve years, and have been very profitable as means of elevating the standard of education.

V.—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The county superintendents of schools for Sussex County since the passage of the act of 1867 have been the following: Nathaniel Pettit, Newton, 1867-68; Edward A. Stiles, Deckertown, 1869-75; Luther Hill, Andover, 1876-81. Rev. Nathaniel Pettit became rector of Christ Church, Newton, in 1857, and officiated in that capacity till 1867.*

EDWARD A. STILES.

Mr. Stiles died while in office in 1875; to his report of that year was appended the following brief but just tribute to his memory :

"For the first time since the enactment of the law creating the office of county superintendent death has entered this corps of school officers and taken one of their number. Before Mr. Stiles could finish his report, which terminates abruptly, he was called to his eternal home. Mr. Stiles, during his term of office, was faithful in the performance of every duty. He was elected to this office in 1869, and the tabular statement given in his brief report shows what progress was made in his county in educational matters under his administration. He was beloved by all who knew him, and his death occasions profound regret. The following obituary notice appeared in one of the county papers :

"The parents of Mr. Stiles moved from Morris County into Vernon township when he was but two years old. Nine years later, or in the year 1819, they settled on the farm where Mr. Stiles died, and where he spent the greater part of his active years as principal of Mount Retirement Seminary. This school

arose from the humblest beginning. In 1833 a half-dozen of boys were instructed in a room of the farmhouse. But the teacher had found his calling, and as he developed with his work his school rapidly increased to a size and reputation far beyond his early hopes. For many years there was an average of seventy-five pupils under his tuition, and it was in full vigor when he relinquished its control in 1865. The graduates of this seminary are to be found in every part of the country, many of them filling high positions, and all ready to testify to the singleness of purpose, the steady devotion to duty, and to the considerate kindness of his supervision, as well as to the thorough and practical tone of his instruction. In 1869 he was appointed to the superintendency of this county, and the constant growth in all matters material pertaining to the educational system of the county, the gradual elevation of public sentiment, the increased efficiency of teachers, all bear witness to the success of his administration. For more than forty years he has been devoted to the work of education, and, whether estimated by his capability or his devotion or ample success, he well deserves the title of "Educator." He had excellent common sense and a most reliable judgment, and behind all his words and actions was a character so far beyond reproach that his purity of motive was never questioned. His last illness was long and most painful, but the religion which had been his life was his support in death. The promise did not fail, but once more the Psalmist's word was verified, and "the end of the upright man was peace." Retaining his faculties in full vigor and giving counsel as to school matters up to the final day, at last he passed away so gently that his watching friends were scarcely aware of his departure.'

"At a meeting of the county superintendents, held soon after the death of Mr. Stiles, the following preamble and resolution were passed :

"WHEREAS, This association of county superintendents of New Jersey has heard with deep emotion of the demise of one of its members, Mr. E. A. Stiles, superintendent of Sussex County, and being deeply impressed because of the fact that in this event death for the first time has entered our circle, and has taken away one of the earliest workers in the field; AND WHEREAS, we recognize in the death of this co-worker the removal of one who, by his unobtrusive manners, his steady devotion to duty, and his gentle nature had commanded our admiration and esteem; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere condolence with his bereaved family, and we tender them our assurance that we regard this loss as not theirs alone, but ours also."

LUTHER HILL.

Mr. Hill was born in Green township, in this county, in March, 1834. He was a pupil of Mr. Stiles at Mount Retirement Seminary, in Wantage, previous to his entering the public schools as teacher. After teaching at Springdale, Sussex Co., he engaged in mercantile business, which he pursued till 1873, when he taught the public school at Andover up to the time of his appointment as county superintendent.

* See history of Christ Church, Newton.

CHAPTER VII.

BENCH AND BAR OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

I.—LAWYERS AND COURTS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

IN his "Centennial Address," Mr. Edsall gives the names of the first lawyers who practiced at the Sussex bar as follows:

"The names of the lawyers who first practiced in our courts were Bernardus Lagrange, John Smith, Abraham Cottnam, John De Hart, William Pidgeon, Jasper Smith, and Aaron Doud. None of these practitioners resided in our county except Doud, who acted as deputy to De Hart while the latter held the office of county clerk. De Hart belonged to Elizabethtown, and there, I believe, he remained, notwithstanding his official position in Sussex. The attorney-general of the province, Cortlandt Skinner, attended our courts pretty regularly. In his absence Aaron Doud or Jasper Smith acted for him. This Skinner was a zealous royalist, and became a brigadier-general under Sir Henry Clinton in the war of the Revolution, in which position he rendered himself forever infamous by his attempts to procure the kidnapping of William Livingston, the first republican Governor of New Jersey. About the time the court-house was completed in this town, Thomas Anderson, a young lawyer, who studied under Abraham Cottnam, of Trenton, came to Newton and settled here permanently, and proved himself a useful and patriotic citizen. Robert Ogden, Jr., another man of merit and public spirit, subsequently became a resident of Sussex and a practitioner in our courts. Judges Neville, Saltar, and Read, of the Supreme Court, attended in this county when it was necessary to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and the county paid their bills for food, lodging, and drink, the latter item being by no means the smallest in the account rendered."

"I mention this last matter in no invidious spirit. It was the custom in those days for judges to imbibe strong drink; and the records of our county show frequent instances wherein the court adjourned to meet at the tavern for no other purpose than to moisten their judicial clay with milk-punch or rum-toddy. Excess, however, appears to have been regarded as disgraceful, especially by men in authority."

The lawyers mentioned above were probably all who practiced in the county till after the Revolution. During the early part of that period Chief Justice Morris held a term of Oyer and Terminer at Newton, and had occasion to write Governor Livingston the following letter:

"NEWTON, June 14, 1777.

"SIR,—Enclosed Your Excellency has a list of the convictions and the judgments thereon at this very tedious, and I would have said premature, court, if the council had not thought expedient on mature deliberation to have appointed it. I had the pleasure to find Mr. Justice

Synmes here at my arrival, and confess, if I had supposed the council would have spared him for the business, I would not have traveled post over the mountains, through the rain and late into the night, on so very short notice.

"Judges young in office, and not appointed for their legal erudition; associates but reputable farmers, doctors, or shopkeepers; young officers, no counsel nor clerk, for want of timely notice, which was not even given to the sheriff; and this in a disaffected country, both witnesses and criminals to be collected from all parts of the State. Thus circumstanced was a court of the highest expectation ever held in New Jersey; a court for the trial of a number of state criminals, some for high treason, a crime so little known to New Jersey that perhaps the first lawyer in it would not know how to enter a judgment under our Constitution. It would make an excellent paragraph in *Gaule's Veritable Mercury*; no other printer could venture to publish it. In England, where treasons and rebellions are from immemorial usage become familiar terms, twelve learned judges from the first courts in the world, the members of privy council, and the first gentlemen in the kingdom would have been sent on such an errand, and attended by old and experienced officers and the ablest counsel at the bar, witnesses prepared, criminals to try, and reasonable notice given. But there the law is systematically administered, and the ministers of it have settled forms of practice under an old constitution well understood. And here we have a new-modeled government, incomplete in all parts, young in practice, and contingencies unprovided for.

"Seriously, sir, with due submission to the council, I should have thought that for a court of such consequence, the members of the council and some of the bar ought to have been joined in the commission and requested to attend. We have sat with great patience, and have now closed the third week. Had it not been for the negligence or villainy of a rascally jailer, in suffering John Eddy, the only person indicted for high treason, to escape yesterday morning, I flatter myself we should have acquitted ourselves with tolerable success, and I hope have given satisfaction to the good people. This escape has given me much uneasiness, as I fear it will be undeservedly attributed to the inattention of the court. If the jailer was not privy to the escape, which did not appear, he is perhaps too severely punished. The court, in fixing his punishment, had a retrospective eye to past abuses of this sort, and thought an early example of severity would be likely to prevent them in the future. He appears to be a young, simple fellow, unacquainted with the duties of his office, and not fully instructed by the sheriff, who has been almost daily cautioned on the subject. This jailer's case is recommended to the mercy of Your Excellency and Council, at such season as you shall judge expedient to examine it. Mr. Attorney-General will inform you of the particular demerits of the other convicts; some of them may hereafter be entitled to partial pardons; I wish I could say they were at this time. The little time the members of the court had for considering the commission after my arrival hurried us into a matter which, on further consideration, I confess I am not satisfied with; I mean the short time between the teste and return of the *precept* for the grand jury. In England, I observe, fifteen days was ordered, on mature deliberation of all the judges acting under the special commission of 1746. What the practice has been in New Jersey we do not know, as the clerk has none of the former circuit papers. If we have erred, it is partly chargeable to the council for appointing the court so shortly after issuing the commission, and they are bound to get the Legislature to cure it. Had I half an hour's time for thinking of the matter it should have been otherwise.

"In your letter notifying me of this court, you observe that my not attending the court at Burlington had given uneasiness. Whatever private individuals might have thought, I am persuaded no member of the Legislature had the least right to expect my attendance. Two hundred miles a day is rather hard traveling; and even that would not have done, unless they supposed me possessed of the spirit of divination. I accepted my present office to manifest my resolution to serve my country. I mean to do the duty of it while I hold it, according to my best judgment. Whenever the Legislature think they can fill it more advantageously, the tenure of my commission shall not disappoint them.

"The court rose without adjournment, as it was not supposed they would have occasion to sit again, unless Eddy should be taken. If this should be the case, I hope one of the other justices will be able to attend; I fear I shall not. I wish the Legislature, before another court sits, would take under consideration the judgment in high treason, old indictments at the suit of the king, and some other difficulties in former practice, which the attorney-general will mention to you.

"I have the honor, etc.,

"ROBT MORRIS.

"GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON."

To understand some of the difficulties referred to in this letter, it must be remembered that at this time, and for many years after, grand and petit jurors were summoned by virtue of venire directed to the sheriff for that purpose. Courts of Oyer and Terminer were held by virtue of special commissions issued by the Governor and Council, in pursuance of the authority contained in the commission from the king. The constitution of 1776 gave no such express power, and doubts were entertained whether the new Governor and Council could exercise it. They did do it, however, holding it to be justified by the act passed soon after the meeting of the first Legislature, which provided that the several courts of the State should be confirmed, established, and continued with the like powers under the present government as before the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.

Charles Pettit, who was a lawyer and had been the deputy clerk of the old Council and of the Supreme Court, writes to Governor Livingston, June 15, 1777: "You will receive herewith a draught of a commission of Oyer and Terminer, which I have made from one of the old forms; it is a translation as literal as the change of style will admit. I send also, by way of cover, the draught of the late commission for Sussex; so that you may have an opportunity of comparing them. On further consideration (although I have had no opportunity of examining books), I am better satisfied that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer may be legally held under such commission, if it were only by virtue of the act for reviving and establishing the courts of justice. The only doubt that remains is the appointment of assistant justices to those of the Supreme Court, as it may be said they ought to be elected by the Council and Assembly; if so, it might be well at their next meeting to elect a set of associates for each county."

In September, 1777, an act was passed making the punishment for treason the same as that for murder,—that is, hanging instead of quartering,—and that all persons who had committed the crime before July 2, 1776, might be proceeded against and punished as if the crime were committed against the State; and that all indictments found in the name of the king should be prosecuted as if in the name of the State. Another act was passed specially authorizing the Governor and Council to constitute and appoint by commission Courts of Oyer and Terminer, under which commissions for that purpose continued to be issued until 1794, when an act was passed constituting these courts substantially as they are now held.

From this period jurisprudences, courts, and trials assumed a more systematic and settled form, and the profession of the law became fixed and orderly. We give below a list of those who have participated in this honorable profession in Sussex County, from the advent of the first lawyer to the present time, including the dates of their admission, both as attorneys and as counselors.

II.—LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SUSSEX BAR.

Thomas Anderson,* date of admission not known.
 Robert Ogden, Jr.,* called to sergeant-at-law May, 1780.
 Robt S. Halsted,* April term, 1795; September term, 1799.
 William T. Anderson,* September term, 1801; September term, 1843.
 Thomas C. Ryerson,* February term, 1814; May term, 1817.
 Alpheus Guntlin,* November term, 1820; September term, 1824.
 Daniel Haines,* November term, 1823; November term, 1826.
 Whitfield S. Johnson,* May term, 1828; May term, 1832.
 David Thompson,† November term, 1833; November term, 1836.
 Robert Hamilton,* February term, 1836; February term, 1839.
 Martin Ryerson,* November term, 1836; November term, 1839.
 Cyrus S. Leport,* September term, 1838.
 Levi Shepherd,* May term, 1838; September term, 1842.
 Daniel S. Anderson,† September term, 1841.
 Samuel Fowler, Jr.,* February term, 1842.
 Henry O. Fowler,* September term, 1843.
 George M. Ryerson,† September term, 1834; not in practice.
 John Linn,† November term, 1814; October term, 1848.
 Benjamin Hamilton, Jr.,* February term, 1845.
 Robert T. Shlmer,* February term, 1845.
 Thomas N. McCarter,† October term, 1845; January term, 1849.
 Manning M. Knapp,† July term, 1846; January term, 1850.
 Henry O. Ryerson,* April term, 1847; February term, 1856.
 Samuel H. Potter,* January term, 1849; November term, 1854.
 Michael R. Kemble,† January term, 1849.
 Andrew J. Rogers,† June term, 1852.
 Thomas Anderson,† February term, 1856.
 Jacob L. Swayze,† February term, 1858; not in practice.
 William E. Skinner,† November term, 1860; November term, 1864.
 Joseph Conli,† February term, 1861.
 Alfred Ackerson,† June term, 1861.
 Thomas Kays,† February term, 1863; February term, 1872.
 Elias M. White,† June term, 1864.
 Lewis Van Blarcom,† June term, 1865; June term, 1868.
 William H. Morrow,† November term, 1865; February term, 1869.
 Dawson Woodruff,† June term, 1866.
 Lewis J. Martin,† February term, 1867.
 James E. Howell,†
 William S. Leport,† February term, 1867; June term, 1870.
 William M. Perrine,† November term, 1867.
 Lewis Cochran,† November term, 1868; February term, 1872.
 Martin Rosenkrans,† June term, 1870; June term, 1873.
 Walter I. Ross,† June term, 1870.
 Robert T. Johnson,† September term, 1870.
 Charles J. Roe, June term, 1873; June term, 1876.
 Thomas M. Kays,† June term, 1873.
 Charles M. Woodruff,† November term, 1873.
 Winfield H. Courson,† November term, 1876.
 Theodore Simonson,† February term, 1876.
 Robert L. Lawrence,† November term, 1876.
 Theodore E. Dennis,† November term, 1876.
 Alton R. Shay,† February term, 1877; June term, 1880.
 Charles D. Thompson,† June term, 1877; June term, 1880.
 Henry Huston,† June term, 1877; June term, 1880.
 A. Watson Stockbower,† November term, 1877.
 David B. Hetzel,† February term, 1880.
 William M. Smith,† June term, 1878.
 A. Lewis Morrow,† November term, 1878.
 Frank Shepherd,† June term, 1880.

Two in the above list—viz., Robert Ogden, Jr., and Hon. Daniel Haines—were called to the degree of sergeant-at-law, the former in May, 1780, and the latter in September, 1837.

III.—BIOGRAPHIES AND BRIEF NOTICES OF LAWYERS AND JUDGES.

ROBERT OGDEN, JR., whose name appears second in the list of the Sussex bar, was a great-grandson of Jonathan Ogden, one of the original associates of the

* Deceased. † Present members. ‡ Removed.

Elizabethtown purchase, who died in 1732, at the age of eighty-six. He had a son named Robert Ogden, and his son Robert, the father of Robert Ogden, Jr., and of Col. Aaron Ogden, the Governor of New Jersey in 1812, resided at the old borough of Elizabethtown, where he filled several offices of honor and trust, among others that of surrogate for the county of Essex. He was a member of the Council, and several years Speaker of the House of Assembly. Being appointed one of the delegates from the Legislature of New Jersey to the convention which met in New York in 1765 to protest against the Stamp Act, he, with the chairman of the convention, refused to sign the protest and petition to the king and Parliament, upon the ground that it ought to be transmitted to the Provincial Assembly, and be presented to the government of Great Britain through them. This so displeased his constituents that he resigned his seat in the Assembly, saying, in his address delivered on that occasion, "I trust Providence will in due time make the rectitude of my heart and my inviolable affection for my country appear in a fair light to the world, and that my sole aim was the happiness of New Jersey."

When the war of the Revolution commenced he took a firm part on the side of freedom, and was one of the committee of vigilance for his town. His sons were all ardent Whigs. Matthias was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment in the New Jersey Line in December, 1775, was wounded in storming the Heights of Quebec, and was distinguished throughout the war as colonel of the regiment and brigadier-general by brevet. His son Aaron, born at Elizabethtown in 1756, graduated at Princeton in 1773, before he had attained the age of seventeen, and became an assistant to Mr. Francis Barber, who was teacher of a celebrated grammar school at which Judge Brockholts and Alexander Hamilton were pupils. In the spring of 1777 both pupils and teacher entered the army. Aaron Ogden was appointed lieutenant and paymaster in the First New Jersey Regiment, and continued in the service till the close of the war, as aide-de-camp, captain, and brigade major and inspector. This last-named officer (now abolished) was during the Revolutionary war, and long afterwards, the most important of the staff-officers of the brigade.

"In the winter of 1776-77, while Maj. Ogden was sleeping in the same room with Gen. Maxwell at Elizabethtown, they were informed that one of the pickets had heard the rowing of the boats of the British, who were coming over from Staten Island to surprise them in the night. Ogden volunteered to reconnoitre, and, approaching a house near the meadows, he observed a light. Slackening his pace, the night being very dark, he found himself all at once surrounded by British soldiers and within reach of a sentinel, who ordered him to dismount. Determined at all hazards to alarm his troops, he immediately

wheeled and put spurs to his horse, expecting a shot; he received from another sentinel a thrust of a bayonet into his chest. He had strength, however, to reach the garrison, about two miles distant, and give the alarm. Gen. Maxwell's remark was, 'The pitcher that goes oftenest down the well will come up broken at last.' By proper attention and care at his home he recovered from this wound, which was a very dangerous one. His timely alarm prevented the enemy from doing any mischief."

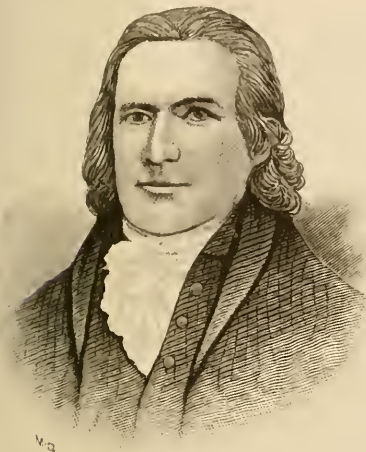
A complete account of the brilliant services of Col. Ogden in the Revolution would require more space than we have at command. "When the war ended he was among those who, after they had borne the toils, the perils, and the sacrifices of a long and at times apparently a desperate conflict, laid down their arms and retired, most of them to private life and to poverty."

"Towards the close of the Revolution, Robert Ogden, Sr., removed to Sparta, in the county of Sussex, where he owned large tracts of land, and where he continued a life of usefulness to both Church and State until the year 1787, when he died at the full age of threescore and ten."* Mr. Edsall, in his "Centennial Address," makes the date of the arrival of Mr. Ogden at Sparta "about 1765," and that of his son, Robert Ogden, Jr., at the Sussex bar, "some time subsequently" to the first occupation of the court-house, which was during the May term, 1765. As to the senior Robert Ogden the date of settlement given by Mr. Edsall is undoubtedly too early by at least ten or a dozen years. The precise date at which Robert Ogden, Jr., began to practice in the Sussex courts is not known; it was probably about the time his father settled in Sparta. Elmer, in his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," speaks of him as follows: "Robert Ogden, Jr., was a lawyer and had a large practice, and was called 'the honest lawyer.' He was disabled by a fall in childhood, which prevented him from active service in the field; but he was a quartermaster and commissioner of stores, in which capacities he rendered good service, giving his time, talents, money, and credit freely to supply the army." This relates to his career at Elizabethtown during part at least of the Revolution; and, as no mention is made of him at an earlier date in any of the proceedings of the courts of Sussex, we conclude that he did not settle in this county until towards the close of the Revolution. He first appears as a member of the State Council from this county in 1778 and 1779; in 1790 he was a member of the Assembly, with Aaron Hankinson and John Rutherford, after which his name does not appear in the legislative

* Elmer's "Reminiscences," p. 139. We find in a sketch of the early history of Morris County an allusion to the attempts to destroy the furnaces which were of such great service to the Americans during the Revolution. The author says, "Some of the attempts were by Tories, led by Claudius Smith, who once threatened Mount Hope, and who actually robbed Robert Ogden between Sparta and Hamburg, Charles Hoff at Hibernia, and Robert Erskine at Ringwood."

archives. It appears from the records of the Sussex County Bible Society that he was president of that organization in 1825. He died in 1826.

HON. JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.—The subject of this notice never practiced law in Sussex County, but was one of the judges of the County Courts before the Revolution down to the year 1777. He was a son of Rev. Timothy Symmes, of Scituate, Mass., who graduated at Harvard College in the year 1733, and in 1742 settled at River Head, L. I. Rev. Timothy



John Cleves Symmes

Symmes had one other son, Timothy, who was judge of the Common Pleas of Sussex from 1777 to 1791, having been appointed in the place of his brother, John Cleves Symmes, who resigned the position to accept an appointment on the bench of the Supreme Court.

John Cleves Symmes was a delegate from this county to the Provincial Congress, and took an active part in framing the State constitution of 1776. He was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court in February, 1777. In 1784 and 1785 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, still retaining his position as justice of the Supreme Court.

One of his letters to Governor Livingston, detailing his proceedings in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer of Hunterdon and Cumberland in 1778, will be found in "The New Jersey Revolutionary Correspondence," p. 135. Several persons were convicted of treason and sentenced to death, but whether any of them were executed is now unknown. He presided in 1782 at the

court held in Westfield, Essex Co., for the trial of James Morgan, arraigned for the murder of Rev. James Caldwell. The shooting of this gentleman was one of those tragic events of the Revolution which excited the deepest sympathy of the community. He was the Presbyterian minister at Elizabethtown, a zealous Whig, and was chaplain of the Northern army in the fall of 1776. He returned to the State and was incessantly engaged in his parochial and public duties, and was perhaps the most popular man with the army and the people generally in his neighborhood. In 1780 his wife was shot in her house by British soldiers. On the 24th of November, 1781, he was shot through the heart, and immediately killed, at Elizabethtown Point, by Morgan, who was then in service as a militiaman, and who claimed to have been on duty as a sentinel and to have shot him because he persisted in passing him when required to stop. Morgan was an Irishman and a Catholic, and in the excitement which prevailed at the time he was tried—about six weeks after the act was committed—he had but little chance for his life, whether guilty or not. He was defended by Col. De Hart, but after a full and fair trial, said by those present to have been remarkably solemn, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung. This sentence was carried into execution on the 29th of January, after he had been conducted to the church, where a sermon was preached by Rev. Jonathan Elmer, according to a custom then prevailing.

In 1788, Judge Symmes was chosen by Congress one of the judges of the Northwest Territory, and shortly afterwards removed to Ohio. In connection with Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot, Dr. Clarkson, and other New Jerseymen, he purchased of Congress a large tract of land between the two Miami Rivers, containing nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres,* and comprising the sites of the present cities of Cincinnati and Dayton. He established his own residence at the North Bend of the Ohio and laid out a city there, but Cincinnati, becoming a military post soon after, took the precedence in growth and became the great city. North Bend is chiefly noted as the place of residence of William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, who married Judge Symmes' daughter. Judge Symmes died in 1814, at the age of seventy-two.

Judge Symmes was born at River Head, L. I., July 21, 1742. He married, for his first wife, Anna Tutthill, daughter of Henry Tutthill, of Southold, L. I. From this marriage there were two daughters, Maria and Anna, the former of whom married Peyton Short, of Kentucky, and the latter William Henry Harrison. After the death of his first wife Judge Symmes married the "widow Halsey," who lived only a few years. His third wife was Susanna, daughter of Hon. Wil-

* See Book A, 5480, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, pp. 474-80, for full account. Deed 1780.

liam Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, and sister to the wife of the celebrated John Jay.*

JUDGE TIMOTHY SYMMES, of Walpack, is thus spoken of by Mr. Edsall: 'Timothy Symmes, a brother of John C., was an active man in the Revolution, and a judge of our courts. He was the father of John Cleve Symmes, Jr., whose novel theory that the earth, like an eviscerated pumpkin, was hollow—that its interior was habitable, and that an orifice to enter this terrestrial ball would undoubtedly be found at the north pole—attracted great attention throughout the United States some thirty years ago, more especially as a very eloquent lawyer named Reynolds became a convert to Symmes' views and made addresses in support of their soundness in all our principal cities. Poor Symmes wearied out his existence in a vain effort to procure means for fitting an expedition to explore the inner portion of the shell of the earth; he gained, however, more kicks than coppers, and succeeded only in furnishing a theme for the wits of the land to exercise their waggery upon. 'Symmes' Hole' not only figured in newspapers, but grog-shops bore it upon their signs with various devices to illustrate it. One I recollect was the representation of a hollow watermelon, with a tiny mouse peeping out of the orifice at its polar extremity to see if Symmes' expedition had yet 'hove in view.'"

This noted theorist was born in Walpack, Sussex Co., and was named after his uncle, John Cleves Symmes, who adopted and educated him. His father kept one of the earliest hotels near the Delaware in Walpack. After he was appointed judge he came to Newton, and lived two doors above the court-house, in what was recently known as the "Drake house," burned in the summer of 1880.

JOE S. HALSTED.—The family of Halsted is supposed to be of German-Austrian descent, as the name was originally spelled "Halstadt." However this may be, the distinguished ancestor of the family in New Jersey was Sir William Halsted, of England, who was an admiral in the British navy and knighted for some valuable service. The crest is still in the possession of the family.

Timothy Halsted came to this country during the early history of the colonies, and at first settled on Long Island. A large tract of land was afterwards purchased by the family at Elizabethtown, N. J., upon which Caleb, son of Timothy Halsted, located; this he owned and cultivated.

Caleb Halsted's wife was Rebecca Ogden, who was an aunt of Robert Ogden, of Sussex County, and also of Col. Aaron Ogden, of Revolutionary fame.

To Caleb and Rebecca Halsted were born five sons and five daughters, of whom Dr. Robert Halsted was eldest. He was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Sept. 13, 1746, and was graduated at Princeton College. He was a distinguished physician of that town, and a

zealous and fearless citizen in the gloomy days of the contest with Great Britain, conspicuous for his exertions and sufferings in the cause of liberty, it having been his lot to endure the horrors of confinement on board the "Jersey Prison-Ship." On one occasion a notorious Tory informed against him, as a rebel and an aider and upholder of rebellion, and he was temporarily lodged in the old sugar-house, in Liberty Street, New York City. On another occasion he saved the life of Col. Aaron Ogden, who had been seriously wounded by the Hessians while out alone on a military reconnoissance. He was grave, and by some is spoken of as stern, yet he was by all admired and respected, and was a patriot at a time when the title bore a significant and an eloquent meaning. His younger brother, Caleb, was also an eminent physician, born Sept. 15, 1752. On July 15, 1825, while confined to his house on account of illness, he received a visit from Gen. Lafayette, and had the pleasant honor of entertaining that famous son of France.

Dr. Robert Halsted's first wife was Mary Wiley, whom he married April 15, 1773. She was born Dec. 17, 1750, and died May 4, 1785. The children born of this union were Job Stockton, Molly Tillinghast, Rebecca Ogden, William Wiley, and Robert Wiley. His second wife was Mary Mills, born Feb. 20, 1763, whom he married Oct. 1, 1787. The children born of this union were William Mills, Caleb Pierson, Matthias Ogden, Jacob Reading, and Hannah Mills.

Job Stockton, eldest son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Wiley) Halsted, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., March 4, 1774. At the proper age he became a student in the law-office of Col. Aaron Ogden, a distinguished soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war, and prominent as a lawyer in New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar in 1795, and as counselor in 1798, and shortly after his admission he removed to Newton, N. J., where for nearly half a century he practiced his profession and performed the duties of a good citizen with exemplary faithfulness. Whatever trust was reposed in him was honorably fulfilled; whatever enterprise of public utility was started found in him an ardent advocate; whatever project of philanthropy needed the fostering aid of the Christian or the patriot was sure of receiving at his hands a liberal support. The circulation of the Scriptures and the cause of temperance were in his opinion of vital importance in effecting the moral and religious regeneration of society, and for the promotion of these objects he labored long and efficiently, and with a zeal that death alone could abate. He was emphatically a "gentleman of the old school." His principles were formed in the school of Washington, and he had for his preceptors the founders of our government.

His political rights he never failed to exercise. To vote was with him a duty, and to vote honestly and independently a matter of conscience. No consideration of self, no morbid ambition to attain the higher

* See his military record in Chapter IX. of the general history.



Joh. S. Salgtid



Martin Ryerson

seats in the political synagogue, ever sullied his public conduct or cast a shade upon the purity of his patriotism.

In 1832, as a member of the National Committee, he cordially joined in nominating Henry Clay for the Presidency, and he remained to the last an earnest friend and advocate of the Statesman of the West. He died April 13, 1844.

His wife was Ann McIntire, who was born at Coleraine, near Londonderry, Ireland, March 7, 1782, came to Philadelphia with her widowed mother during the latter part of the century, and whom he married June 10, 1805. She died Sept. 28, 1838. The children born of this union who grew to manhood and womanhood are:

1. Robert Wiley, born May 21, 1806; graduated at Princeton; studied law with his father; attended law-lectures of Judge Gould, of Litchfield, Conn., and after his admission to the bar practiced law in Newton until his decease, Nov. 19, 1829.

2. James Maner, born May 5, 1808; was a prosperous merchant in New York City, and is in 1880 president of the American Fire Insurance Company of that city.

3. Job Stockton, born March 5, 1810; was a merchant at Charleston, S. C., for several years; was subsequently in business in Hong Kong, China; on account of ill health returned to Newton, where he died, Feb. 7, 1846.

4. Thomas McIntire, born May 21, 1811; studied law with his father, but in consequence of declining health never practiced his profession. He died Feb. 18, 1837.

5. William Mills, born Oct. 7, 1812; was a merchant in New York City until his death, which occurred Oct. 21, 1849.

6. Charles McIntire, born April 13, 1814; was during a part of his life engaged in mercantile pursuits, and died at Newton, May 12, 1853.

7. Mary McIntire, born Nov. 1, 1815; became the second wife of Judge Martin Ryerson, of Newton.

8. Jacob, born Aug. 10, 1817; was for many years a successful merchant in New York, and is in 1880 a resident of that city.

9. Ann Boggs, born Nov. 8, 1818; became the first wife of Judge Martin Ryerson, of Newton, and died April 22, 1855.

10. Matthias Ogden Halsted, born Nov. 16, 1822; was a merchant in New York City, and died March 30, 1855.

WILLIAM T. ANDERSON was a son of Thomas Anderson, who, "about the time the first court-house in Sussex County was completed, a young lawyer, came to Newton and settled there permanently, and proved himself a useful and patriotic citizen."* He (William T. Anderson) was born at Newton in the year 1777, spent his early youth at home, was graduated at

Princeton College in 1796, and soon after commenced the study of the law. At the time of the threatened rupture with France he sought and obtained a commission as major in the provisional army of the United States, raised in 1798. In the year 1801 he was admitted to the practice of the law, and in the active duties of his profession he was ever afterwards profitably and honorably engaged. A character for uprightness, capability, and energy, early acquired, gave him a prominent position and forced him into very active participation in the affairs of his native county. He represented her in the "Council" at Trenton in 1821, was appointed surrogate in 1822, and for nineteen consecutive years was director of the board of chosen freeholders. The stockholders of the Sussex Bank chose him as a member of its first board of directors, and he occupied that position until his death,—a period of thirty-two years. His local contemporaries in his profession were Job S. Halsted, Daniel Haines, and Thomas C. Ryerson, while he was on terms of familiar social and professional intercourse with Samuel L. Southard, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Joseph C. Hornblower, Gabriel H. Ford, Jacob W. Miller, James S. Green, Peter D. Vroom, and William Pennington, most, if not all, of whom during the first third of the present century habitually attended the trial terms of the Sussex County courts. Maj. Anderson was at the time of his death, which took place at Newton on the 9th of February, 1850, one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton.

HON. MARTIN RYERSON, LL.D., late of Newton, in this county, was born, Sept. 15, 1815, at Hamburg, in this county, and was the eldest son of Judge Thomas C. Ryerson, of whom some account appears in this work. He received a first-class academical education, which enabled him to matriculate advantageously at Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1833, dividing the first honor with three others, and in the assignment of position received the Latin salutatory. He subsequently commenced reading law in his father's office, afterwards continuing his studies with Hon. Garret D. Wall, in Burlington, and concluding his course with the late ex-Governor Pennington at Newark. He was licensed as an attorney in November, 1836, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in the last-named city, continuing there till 1841, when he removed to Newton, where he afterwards resided, excepting for three years between 1853 and 1857, during which he lived at Trenton. He was made a counselor in 1839, and acquired distinction in his profession. He was a prominent member of the convention in 1844 which framed the present constitution of the State. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Assembly, when the late Chief Justice Whelpley was Speaker, and served upon the judiciary committee; it was mainly through his influence and instrumentality in that Legislature that the charter was obtained for the Farmers' Bank

* See sketch of Thomas Anderson in Chapter IX. of general history.

at Deekertown. Upon an increase of judges in the Supreme Court he was appointed one of the associate justices by Governor Price, and filled the position only three years, ill health compelling him to resign the bench in 1858. In 1873 he was appointed as one of the judges of the Alabama Claims Commission,—a position which he was compelled to resign in January, 1875, by reason of the complete failure of his health. He had likewise been selected by Governor Parker as one of the commissioners to revise the constitution, which he had assisted to frame in 1844, but was constrained to decline that position also from the same cause.

Judge Ryerson's political opinions were Democratic down to the period when the attempt was made to force slavery upon Kansas and Nebraska and the Democrats surrendered unconditionally to the slave power. At that time he sundered his connection with it and entered with all the enthusiasm of his nature into the work of organizing and building up the anti-slavery sentiment which finally crystallized in the Republican party organization. At the commencement of the recent civil war he was among the foremost supporters of every measure looking to the maintenance of the Union and the vindication of its authority. He was in constant correspondence with many of the most influential men in the country, and by his counsel and advice contributed much towards shaping the policy of the government during the critical periods of the war. His mind was well stored with useful information, and his retentive memory enabled him to draw upon it at will. He engaged actively in the political campaigns which occurred during and immediately after the war, and was mainly instrumental in the revolution in the old Fourth Congressional District when the Republicans triumphed for the first time. He threw himself with zeal and energy into that sharp conflict, and he also did yeoman's service for his party in all the succeeding elections, especially in those of 1868, 1870, and 1872. "He would without hesitation, at a moment's notice, summon a conference of leading politicians, from all parts of the State, at Newark or Paterson or New York, and opposition to his policy was generally in vain. His *elan* was irresistible and his enthusiasm contagious."

In religious belief, Mr. Ryerson was a Presbyterian, and had been for many years a leading member of the congregation in Newton, of which he had been a ruling elder for ten years, and was likewise frequently selected as a delegate to all the Presbyterian ecclesiastical bodies. He was also a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and was often called upon to attend conventions of that organization. He was a man of great force of character, looking with earnest care to all the details of every enterprise in which he was about to engage, and was the energetic and active leader in every local improvement in the town of his late residence. As a lawyer he occupied the front

rank in his profession, and as a judge he was regarded, by those qualified to give an intelligent opinion, as one of the ablest and very best on the bench. He was a kind, considerate, cultivated, Christian gentleman, a scholar, a patriot, an invaluable citizen, and in all the elements of intellectual manhood an honor to his native county and State. In 1869 Princeton College, his Alma Mater, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Ryerson was twice married, his wives being sisters, daughters of Job S. Halsted, late of Newton, in this county. He died June 11, 1875, leaving a widow and three children,—two daughters and a son.

HON. THOMAS C. RYERSON, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of this State, was the third son of Martin Ryerson and Rhoda Hull, born May 4, 1788, at Myrtle Grove, in this county, five miles northwest of Newton, the county-seat. He was a great-great-grandson of Martin Ryerson, of Huguenot descent, who emigrated from Holland before 1660 and settled on Long Island, marrying, in 1688, Annetyes Rappelye. From this marriage have sprung large numbers of the name of Ryerson (besides numerous descendants of the female branches of the family), who are scattered over New York, New Jersey, and several other of our States and Canada.

Judge Ryerson's grandfather resided in Hunterdon County, in this State, whence his father removed to Sussex about 1770, dying there in 1820, in his seventy-third year. His father and grandfather were both distinguished as surveyors, his father being deputy of the surveyor-generals of both East and West Jersey, and his father was thus enabled to make very judicious land locations for himself, and at his death left a landed estate even then worth between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

Until the age of sixteen Mr. Ryerson remained at home, working on his father's farm and receiving only the common education of the country. In 1801 his father removed to Hamburg, in this county, and in 1804 the son began to prepare for college. His preparatory studies were finished at the Mendham Academy, Mendham, Morris Co., then taught by Rev. Dorton Armstrong and the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, and in 1807 he entered the junior class at Princeton, graduating there in 1809 with the third honor in a class of forty-four. This school acquaintance with Mr. Southard ripened into an intimate and life-long friendship, and a very warm and enduring friendship grew up between him and the late Judge George K. Drake, who was graduated at Princeton in 1808.

After graduation Judge Ryerson studied law with the late Job S. Halsted, of Newton, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1814. Four years of study with a practicing lawyer were then required, even of graduates, and during part of this time he was out with the New Jersey militia at Sandy Hook to resist a threatened attack of the British. Immediately after being licensed he began practicing law at Hamburg,

removing to Newton in April, 1820, where he resided till his death, Aug. 11, 1838, aged fifty years, three months, seven days.

In December, 1814, Mr. Ryerson married the fifth daughter of Robert Ogden, a lawyer residing at Sparta, in this county, elder brother of Col. Aaron Ogden and Col. Matthias Ogden, of Revolutionary memory, the Ogden name, like that of Ryerson, having for several generations been associated, in New Jersey, with the struggles for the rights of all men.

For two years (1825-27) Mr. Ryerson was a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey, and in January, 1834, was elected by the joint meeting a justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Drake, whose term then expired. Judge Drake had given great offense, but without good reason for it, to the Hicksite Quakers by his opinion in the celebrated suit between them and the Orthodox Quakers, for which they determined, if possible, to defeat his reelection. To accomplish this they aided, in 1833, in electing a large majority of Democrats to the Legislature, which the year before had a majority of the other party. Judge Drake was not a Democrat, yet Mr. Ryerson, with many other influential and leading Democrats in the State, were strongly opposed to the idea of his retirement from the bench, especially at such a juncture as this. To effect his reappointment Mr. Ryerson used all his influence with the four Democratic members from Sussex. He was not in Trenton at the time of the election, and so was not permitted the opportunity of preventing his name being used as an opposition to that of Judge Drake; and, as this use of his name was the only means by which the defeat of Judge Drake was accomplished, he was very loath to accept the office at the expense of so excellent and irreplaceable a judge, his own warm personal friend.

The news of his election was a complete surprise to Judge Ryerson, and with it came letters from prominent Democrats urging him to accept, and assuring him that his declination would not benefit Judge Drake; that party lines had been drawn, and he could not now, under any circumstances, be re-elected. He held the matter under advisement till the receipt of a letter from Judge Drake himself, dated Feb. 3, 1834, urging him to accept, "and that promptly." He said also, "I feel under obligation to you and my other friends for your zeal in my behalf; but it has proved ineffectual, and I have no confidence in the success of another effort." And again: "If the place is thrown open, nobody knows into whose hands it may go. I rejoice that it has been so disposed of that we may still confide in the independence and integrity of the bench." This letter decided him to accept, and he was sworn into office Feb. 25, 1834, holding it till his death, in August, 1838.

Judge Ryerson's course at the bar and on the bench fully justified the opinion of Judge Drake, quoted above, as in all positions he was a man of the firmest

independence and strictest integrity. He was an able lawyer, well read, and was remarkable for a discriminating and sound judgment; an earnest and successful advocate, with great influence in our courts and juries in Sussex and Warren, to which counties he confined his practice, although following his own cases to the Supreme Court; and as a judge it is believed that he enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and confidence of the bench and bar, as well as of the people at large. For the last eight years of his life he was a very devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, his first wife having joined it some eight years earlier and dying three years before him. Early in 1838 he married a younger sister of his deceased wife.

Judge Ryerson was very easy and affable in his manners, delighting in social intercourse and conversation, with a great fund of anecdote, very simple and economical in his personal tastes and habits, expending, however, freely in educating his children, and noted for his liberality to the poor around him and to the benevolent operations of his day. So much did he give away that he left no more estate than he inherited, although in full practice for twenty years before his appointment as judge. He often said to his children that he desired only to leave them a good education and correct principles, and that they must expect to make their way in life with only these to depend upon. Both as lawyer and judge he was very painstaking and laborious, conscientiously faithful in the discharge of his duties to his clients and the public. Having a strongly nervous temperament, this mental strain was too great, and resulted at length in a softening of the brain, from which he died after an illness of three months, leaving three sons, a daughter, and a widow—his first wife's younger sister (as above stated)—to mourn an irreplaceable loss. Two of his children remain,—Thomas Ryerson, M.D., of Newton, in this county, and a daughter, who is the widow of Theodore F. Anderson. The youngest son, Col. Henry Ogden Ryerson, was killed in the war of the Rebellion, in May, 1864, at the head of his regiment, on the second day's bloody fighting in the battles of the Wilderness, in Virginia. The eldest, Judge Martin Ryerson, died June 11, 1875. The second son is Thomas Ryerson, A.M., M.D., who at this writing is a practicing physician and surgeon at Newton, and has been since August, 1845.

HON. DANIEL HAINES was born in the city of New York in the year 1801. His father, Elias Haines, was for many years a well-known and successful merchant in that city, and was noted as a man of upright and benevolent character. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Elizabethtown, where his grandfather, Stephen Haines, resided, and, with his sons, took a distinguished part in the war of the Revolution. They were surrounded in their dwelling one night by a strong force, which captured them and took them as prisoners to New York, where they were imprisoned

in the "old sugar-house" and were for a long time, with others, great sufferers. The mother of Governor Haines was a daughter of Robert Ogden, of Sparta, and a sister of Governor Ogden.



HON. DANIEL HAINES.

Daniel Haines graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1820, having received his preparatory education under Rev. Dr. Edmund D. Barry, a celebrated teacher of New York, and at the academy in Elizabethtown. He studied law at Newton, Sussex Co., with Hon. Thomas C. Ryerson, was admitted as an attorney in 1823, as counselor in 1826, and as sergeant-at-law in 1837. In 1824 he settled as a lawyer in Hamburg, Sussex Co., where he continued to reside till his death, which event occurred Jan. 26, 1877. His practice as a lawyer, although never very large, soon became quite respectable. The year of his settlement at Hamburg proved auspicious for his entrance into political life, as it brought forward Gen. Jackson, whose cause was espoused by most of the leading politicians of the county, both Democrats and Federalists, as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Haines, although of Federalist descent, took an active part in promoting the success of Jackson, and secured for his candidate the entire vote of the township of Vernon, in which he resided. In 1839-40 he took an active part in what was known as the "Broad Seal War," he being that year a member of the Council. A series of resolutions had been passed by the Legislature of 1838-39, which were ordered addressed, not to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, but to "The Honorable Robert M. Hunter, representative of Virginia." Mr. Hunter, as Speaker of the House refused to receive them, justly regarding the address

as insulting to that body over which he presided. This rejection excited the Whigs, and new resolutions were introduced into the Legislature in the session of 1839-40, denouncing in strong terms the action of the House of Representatives as equivalent to declaring New Jersey out of the Union and no longer entitled to a voice in the councils of the nation. "Amzi Armstrong, of Newark, and Jacob W. Miller, then members of the Council, were the leading advocates of the resolutions, and Mr. Haines bore the brunt of the contest in opposition. The Whigs, being at that time largely in the majority, carried their resolutions, but the efforts of Mr. Haines and his friends were not lost. The testimony taken in reference to the election which occasioned the difficulty established the fact that the Democratic members had received a clear majority of the votes, and their party grew stronger and stronger in the State, until, in 1843, it carried a majority of the Legislature. The debate in which Mr. Haines took so prominent a part served to make known his ability and to bring him forward as a leader. He served a second time in the Council, and then declined a renomination."*

In the fall of 1843 he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor, and was elected by the joint meeting. While in the executive office he sought to advance the cause of education, and gave his influence in favor of a new constitution. This last measure was adopted under his administration, in 1844. He was the last Governor under the old constitution, and might have been the first under the new had he not peremptorily declined the candidacy. In 1847, however, he was put in nomination by the Democrats, and was elected by a respectable majority. "In his inaugural address and in his message he reiterated his recommendations in favor of education by means of public and free schools. He strongly recommended a normal school for the education of teachers,—a measure which did not then obtain the favor of the Legislature, but which not long afterwards was adopted, and has proved of great public benefit."† During his first term as chancellor *ex-officio* he delivered several carefully prepared opinions, which will be found 3 Green's Chancery Reports.

At the expiration of his second term he resumed the practice of his profession, and was occupied in it till November, 1852, when, having been nominated as a justice of the Supreme Court and confirmed by the Senate, he took his seat on the bench, and, being re-appointed, held the office fourteen years.

As a judge he was remarkably impartial, always seeking to do justice, and he rarely failed to ascertain and give preponderance to the merits of a cause; by his courteous deportment as well as by his sound judgment he merited and received the confidence and respect of suitors and their advocates. "Few judges

* Elmer's "Reminiscences," p. 258.

† Elmer. See Chapter VI., p. 172, of this work.

were ever freer from the influences of passion or prejudice. For several years he presided in the Newark circuit, the most important and difficult, perhaps, in the State, and left it greatly respected by the bar, who expressed their feelings by a strong testimonial of regard.

Governor Haines was carefully educated as a Presbyterian, and was for many years a ruling elder of the Church. He was prominent as a member of the General Assembly, of the Bible society, the Sunday-school, and interested in other religious and benevolent projects, which always engaged his hearty and earnest attention. In 1845 he was appointed one of the commissioners to select a site for the State Lunatic Asylum, and was a member of the first board of managers of that institution. In 1868 he was appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature "to examine the existing system of the State prison of this State and similar institutions of other States, and to report an improved plan for the government and discipline of the prison." In October, 1870, he was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Randolph to the National Prison Reform Congress held at Cincinnati, and by that body was appointed one of the committee charged with the duty of organizing a national prison reform association and an international congress on prison discipline and reform, to be held in the city of London in 1872. In the organization of the National Prison Reform Association he was made one of the corporators and a vice-president. For many years he was one of the board of trustees of Princeton College.

Governor Haines was twice married. His children were Rev. Alanson A. Haines, of Hamburg; Capt. Thomas Ryerson Haines, killed in the late war; and one daughter, who married Professor Guyot, of Princeton College.

JUDGE JOHN LINN was a native of Hardwick township, and was of Irish descent. The early part of his life was spent on the farm where he was born until his removal with his family to Hardyston township, where he passed the remainder of his days. In 1805 he was appointed judge of the Common Pleas, and reappointed in 1810, 1815, and 1820. He married the daughter of the senior Richard Hunt, of Hardwick. Judge Linn possessed a strong mind and sound judgment; he was endowed with talents above mediocrity, and exerted more than ordinary influence in the community. He represented the Fourth District of New Jersey in Congress two terms with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, and while in Congress, in the winter of 1823, he was taken ill and died of typhoid fever. His remains were shortly after sent for and brought home to his family. He was an exemplary man and an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Hardyston.

JUDGE JOHN TOWNSEND was a native of Sussex County, having been born in Vernon township, in the year 1815. His early life was spent in rural pursuits, and upon reaching his majority he purchased a

rough farm in Warren County and there settled. A few years later he sold it, much improved, and removed to Newton, where his public life began; this was in 1843. Although he had enjoyed but limited scholastic advantages, he possessed naturally strong administrative abilities, a powerful will, and a peculiar faculty for influencing others. Politics—at that time the absorbing question in the county—engaged his ardent and active nature; and yet his ambition never ran in the direction of official honors and preferment. The influential position he sustained in the dominant party of the county and State placed such honors within his reach, but he declined them all, with one exception—that of the appointment of judge of the Common Pleas in 1864, which station he filled with usefulness to the public and with credit to himself until 1868, when declining health impelled him to resign it. He died in 1868, in his fifty-third year. He brought to the bench a singularly lucid and legal mind, and his deportment as a judge was marked with courtesy, dignity, candor, and the strictest integrity.

COL. ROBERT HAMILTON was an attorney and counselor of more than ordinary abilities. He was born Dec. 9, 1809, and was a son of Hon. Benjamin Hamilton, of Hamburg, for several years a member of the Council from this county. He was admitted to the Sussex bar in February, 1836, and in due course was advanced to the rank of counselor, serving three terms as prosecutor of the pleas. As a lawyer he was very shrewd and skillful in the management of causes, an able advocate, and a forcible and eloquent speaker, having a voice remarkable for its peculiar sharpness and penetration. During the time of his practice at this bar he was engaged in most of the important litigations of the county, and did a large business in the Supreme Court at Trenton, in the Circuit Courts, Court of Chancery, Court of Last Resort, and Court of Errors and Appeals. He was very successful in business, amassing a handsome fortune.

It has been the privilege of few to enjoy a larger share of the confidence and respect of the community in which they have lived,—of none to sustain a more enviable reputation in his profession. He received a substantial common-school and academic education, and came to Newton in 1831, after the appointment of Col. J. E. Edsall as county clerk, and assisted in that office for about ten years. At that time he commenced the study of law with Maj. William T. Anderson. He was for several years a chosen freeholder from Newton, and was regularly selected by the board as its director. For his ability he was prominently mentioned for judge of the Supreme Court at the time of the reappointment of Judge Dalrymple. He was elected to the Assembly in 1862, and re-elected the following term. During the session of 1863-64, upon the death of the Speaker, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hamilton was elected as his successor.

At the announcement of his death the Assembly unanimously passed resolutions of respect. He was the member of Congress from the Fourth District from 1873 to 1877, and held important positions. At the organization of the Merchants' National Bank in 1865, and of the Newton Library Association in 1868, he was in each institution chosen as a director and also selected as president, both of which positions he held at the time of his death. In the church, Mr. Hamilton was an Episcopalian, and represented Christ Church of Newton in the Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey in 1837, and was a delegate almost continuously from that date for over forty years. In that church he was a member of the vestry from 1839, and warden from 1848. He was baptized and confirmed in 1845, and was a communicant for nearly thirty-three years. He was extremely liberal in his gifts for the support of the church, and in its management was continually looked to for judicious advice, which was always cheerfully given and respected. It is a pleasure to say that he was always their counselor, but never their dictator. It is unnecessary in this brief sketch to eulogize his professional attainments or to weave in history the brilliant traits in his character in private life. The esteem in which he was held has been well shown by the many positions of trust and confidence reposed in him. From the commencement of his professional career he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

It only remains to record briefly a statement of his decline and death. During the long session of Congress in 1875, Col. Hamilton contracted malarial fever at Washington; he partially recovered, but was seized with another attack during the next session, from the effects of which he never rallied. He was stricken with paralysis on Oct. 29, 1877, after which he was unable to speak but few words, or to otherwise communicate his thoughts. He died March 14, 1878, leaving a widow and only daughter. Daughter, son-in-law, relatives, rector, physicians, many kind friends and watchful nurses, constantly attended and tried to minister to his relief and comfort, notwithstanding which he gradually declined until his death, and left many vacancies to be regretted and mourned by loved ones and by a sympathizing community.

ALPHEUS GUSTIN was a lawyer of good character and fine legal abilities, having been prepared for the bar at the law school in Connecticut. He was a son of John Gustin, and was born in Augusta, Frankford township, Sussex Co., where he began practice in 1820 and resided till the time of his death. In the preparation of his cases he was remarkably orderly and systematic. He was prosecutor of the pleas for Sussex County from 1830 to 1835. Mr. Gustin's surviving widow (third wife) now resides in the village of Newton; also his daughter by his second wife, Mrs. John J. Edwards, and daughter Miss Anna J. Gustin. He died on the 13th of June, 1862.

WHITFIELD S. JOHNSON practiced law in Newton

for many years subsequent to his admission as an attorney, in May, 1828. He was a lawyer of good reputation and a citizen of strict integrity. For five years he was prosecutor of the pleas for Sussex County; was for twenty-one years secretary and treasurer of the Sussex Mutual Insurance Company, and also served as Secretary of State from 1861 to 1866.

DANIEL S. ANDERSON was born in Newton, Nov. 1, 1819. He is a son of Thomas Oakley Anderson, an officer in the United States navy, who was with Com. Decatur at the sacking of Tripoli. Daniel S. studied law with his uncle, William T. Anderson, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1841, when he began practice at Newton. In 1848 he was elected surrogate of the county, and was twice re-elected, holding the office till 1863,—a period of about fifteen years. He then resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued till 1871, when he was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County, under the act of April of that year, and held the position till April, 1876.

Judge Anderson has discharged the duties of his several offices well, and is highly respected both in his profession and as a citizen. He was for a number of years the law-partner of Hon. Thomas N. McCarter. At one time he did a large business as executor and administrator, his experience as surrogate having given him great familiarity with the laws and rules relating to Orphans' Courts. All his transactions commanded the entire confidence of the people. He was at one time a director in the old Sussex Bank, and its attorney. By a too generous desire to befriend others he became security for certain parties, involving, we are told, the loss of his property, amounting to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Judge Anderson still resides in Newton, and is a member of the Sussex bar, though the infirmities of age disqualify him for active practice.

CYRUS S. LEPORT was admitted to the bar in 1838, and began practice at Stanhope, Sussex Co., where he remained several years and then removed to Wisconsin. In 1864, or about that time, he returned to Stanhope, and was for some time prosecutor of the pleas of Sussex County. He was a son of John Leport, a farmer of Byram township, where he was born. His son, William T. Leport, is a practicing lawyer in Dover, Morris Co., N. J.

COL. SAMUEL FOWLER was regularly admitted to the Sussex bar, although he never practiced the profession of the law. He was in some respects the most remarkable man that Sussex County ever produced, and inherited much of his native ability from his father, Dr. Samuel Fowler, of Franklin.

Col. Samuel Fowler—or "Col. Sam," as he was familiarly called—was born at Franklin, and was brought up amidst these mining ideas and interests. He became possessed of the same strong predilection for minerals which characterized his father. At his father's death he inherited the mines and furnace at



Genl. Thompson

Franklin, made the discovery of zinc white,—now so well known to the chemist and the artisan,—carried on the mines and furnaces, organized companies, procured charters for them, and handled mining stocks for many years, often, it is said, making as high as eighty thousand dollars in a single operation. He was engaged as a broker in the city of New York, and made money very rapidly there. Retiring from that business, he went to Port Jervis, and did more than any other man towards the building up of that place. While there he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of the State of New York.

Col. Fowler was a man of most decided ability, great power of will, and force of character. "At times," says a gentleman who remembers him well, "he was the most eloquent speaker I ever heard. He had a burning eloquence, great personal magnetism, and I have seen him in some of his bursts of eloquence cause a whole audience, instantaneously and all at once, to spring to their feet as if he had every man by the collar. At other times I have heard him make dry and rather tedious speeches, but they were always sound and thoughtful."

HENRY O. FOWLER was a son of Dr. Samuel Fowler, and youngest brother of Col. Samuel. He was born at Franklin, where he continued to reside, and, although educated for and admitted to the profession of the law, like his brother, he never practiced.

GEORGE M. RYERSON, although admitted in 1841, never practiced the profession of the law. He is a surveyor and farmer by occupation, and was at one time engaged as a hardware-merchant and a druggist. He is a son of David Ryerson, and was born in Newton.

BENJAMIN HAMILTON, JR., son of Gen. Benjamin Hamilton, and brother of Col. Robert Hamilton; born at Hamburg, Sussex Co.; studied law with his brother, Col. Robert Hamilton, and was admitted in February, 1845. He practiced law at Hamburg, evincing good abilities in the profession, and sustaining a good character. He was a member of the Assembly in 1852 and 1853, and died while a member during the latter year, in young manhood.

JOHN LINN, son of Andrew Linn, was born at Harmonyvale, in Hardyston township, Sussex Co.; was admitted as an attorney November, 1841, and as a counselor October, 1848; went to Wisconsin soon after his admission, where he remained till 1850, when he returned and settled as a lawyer at Newton. He remained in practice here till 1867, when he opened a law-office in the city of New York, where he remained two or three years, and then settled in Jersey City, where he is still in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Linn was for many years one of the leading members of the Sussex bar, being well up in his profession, a good speaker, and an able advocate and attorney; he is also a sound and safe counselor. A member of the present bar says, "Mr. Linn stood very high while he lived in Newton, both as a lawyer

and a man. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a man of very dignified appearance and manners, and at one time was one of the 'Riparian Commissioners of the State of New Jersey.' He was a candidate for member of Congress from the Fourth District against Andrew J. Rogers in 1862. While here he was engaged in most of the important litigations of Sussex and had a good practice in the higher courts; and he has a good practice where he now lives. He was engaged to some extent in mining interests while in Sussex County, and is still interested in that business, having possession of the 'Williams Mine', near Canisteer, N. J." He built the large brick dwelling-house in Newton, on Liberty Street, and lived there till he removed to New York, in 1867. The residence is still owned by him. Mr. Linn is a hard student and well versed in the ground principles of the law.

ROBERT T. SHINER, son of Amos Shiner, of Green township, and brother of ex-sheriff Andrew Shiner; studied law with David Thompson, Esq., and was admitted to the Sussex bar in February, 1845. He practiced law in Newton, and acted, chiefly in the capacity of a clerk, first in the office of Mr. Linn, and afterwards in that of Thomas Kays, where he remained till the time of his death. Meantime, he served five years as justice of the peace.

HON. THOMAS N. McCARTER, now of Newark, was a prominent member of the Sussex bar from 1849 till his removal to his present residence and place of business, in 1867. He is a son of Robert H. McCarter, who was for many years a prominent citizen and merchant of Sussex County, residing at Newton. The elder McCarter came here from Morris County, where he had been clerk of the courts, and while living here was judge of the Common Pleas and of the Court of Errors and Appeals, holding the latter office at the time of his death, in 1851.

Thomas N. McCarter was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1823; graduated at Princeton College; studied law and was admitted as an attorney in October, 1845, and as a counselor in January, 1849. By his ability, self-reliance, and thorough knowledge of the law he attained to a leading position at the Sussex bar during his residence at Newton, and now stands among the prominent lawyers of the State. He was a member of the Legislature from this county in 1861. He married the second daughter of ex-Sheriff Ezra C. Hagerly, of Sussex County, and has three sons and three daughters. One of his sons, a graduate of Princeton, is a law-student with him, and another is in Princeton College.

DAVID THOMPSON.—The progenitor of the Thompson family from whom the subject of this sketch traces his descent was Aaron Thompson, who, with his younger brothers, Moses and Hur, emigrated from Scotland to America in the year 1686. The youngest of these, Hur, settled in New England, Aaron and Moses settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., and their de-

scendants are found at "Connecticut Farms" (Union), "Battle Hill" (now Madison), and Mendham, N. J.

Joseph, youngest son of Aaron Thompson, removed from "Connecticut Farms" to Mendham in 1739. He died in July, 1749. His wife, Lydia, died March 24, 1749. The same year with the death of the parents five of their nine children also died, of a prevailing epidemic called the "long fever."

David, youngest of these children, was born Oct. 4, 1737, and died Dec. 28, 1824. His first wife was Rachel Bonnel (born Oct. 15, 1737; died March 27, 1766), who bore him two sons and two daughters. His second wife was Hannah Cary, whom he married Aug. 11, 1766. She was born April 26, 1747, and died Nov. 19, 1831. Of this union were born six sons and five daughters.

David Thompson was a man of great energy and strong force of character. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, and retained the office of elder most of his life. During the war of the Revolution he commanded a company of minute-men, and at the time the American army was encamped at Morristown, when despair of success and extreme poverty weighed heavily upon the forces, his house became the welcome home of multitudes of famishing soldiers, and his hospitality was limited only by his means of supply. He was a man of good influence in society, and, being well read in Bible truths, his desires were never gratified until all who came in contact with him had received wholesome impressions of a better life from his teachings.

Familiarly known as "Captain," and as often, "Judge,"—which latter title he obtained from being on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas,—he was always the favored guest among both the old and the young, and his retentive memory, quaint sayings, and ready wit, often accompanied with sarcasm, made his companionship agreeable and his narratives and stories of "olden time" instructive. He was a man of keen perceptive faculties and bright intellect, and not only was he a close student of the best authors and the current topics of his time, but he sought to give his children the best opportunities then afforded for an education.

One of his sons, David Thompson, Jr., was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1804, was surrogate of Morris Co., N. J., for many years, was prominent and influential in local and national politics, and for ten years retained the Speakership in the lower branch of the New Jersey Legislature. He was an intimate friend of the late Samuel L. Southard, and while that gentleman held high places in the State and nation Mr. Thompson's counsel was often sought. He died in 1831, at the age of forty-nine.

Another son of David Thompson was Stephen, father of our subject, who was born Jan. 16, 1775, in Mendham, on the old homestead purchased by his grandfather, Joseph, in 1740. He succeeded to the home property upon his father's decease, resided upon

it during his life, and died in June, 1858. He lived a quiet life as a farmer and was not solicitous of publicity, although he was elected to and served one term in the State Legislature. He was a man of good business ability, and was esteemed for his integrity in all his business relations. Like his father before him he was a very devoted Christian man, was elder of the same church for many years, and reared his children under the strictest family discipline of the old Puritan style. His wife was Susanna, a daughter of George and Mary (Boyd) Harris, whom he married Aug. 12, 1802. She was born May 15, 1776, and died in 1841. Her grandfather, William Harris, came from Ireland in 1742, settled in Philadelphia, and belonged to the family who founded Harrisburg, Pa.

The children of Stephen and Susanna Thompson are four sons and one daughter. George, Nancy, and Robert reside on the old homestead in Mendham; Alexander died in 1834, in Charleston, S. C., at the age of nineteen; David was born Oct. 26, 1808, in Mendham. While very young he evinced rare ability as a student, and at the age of eleven was found reading Virgil. He was prepared for college under the tutelage of the late Samuel H. Cox, then a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church at Mendham and at Bloomfield, N. J., and entered the junior class at Princeton in the year 1823 at the age of fifteen, from which he was graduated with the usual honors in 1825. Among his most noted classmates were William L. Dayton and A. O. Zabriskie. For four years following his graduation he was a classical teacher in the academy at Mendham. In 1830 he entered the law-office of Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, N. J., where he remained one year, and then came to Newton, N. J., and for two years was a law-student in the office of the late Judge Thomas C. Ryerson. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term in 1833, and at the November term in 1836 he was admitted as counselor.

In the winter following his admission to the bar as an attorney Mr. Thompson opened a law-office in Newton, and has remained in continuous practice until the present time (1880), a period of forty-seven years. In November, 1838, he was appointed surrogate of Sussex County, and held the office for five years. Outside of the duties of his profession, he has been interested in the various worthy local enterprises of the village and county of his adoption, and in an unostentatious way has sought to fulfill all obligations incumbent upon him as a citizen. Since 1844 he has been interested in the Sussex Bank as a director, was for many years its vice-president, and upon the resignation of the late David Ryerson he was elected president of the bank,—now the Sussex National,—which position he now holds.

In politics Mr. Thompson was formerly a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been a supporter of its principles. Of a naturally retiring disposition, he has never been



Levi Shepley

solicitous of political place or the emoluments of office, but has preferred rather the quiet duties of his profession and business pursuits. His judicious and safe counsel as a lawyer, his sterling honesty and financial ability in business, his moral and Christian influence as a citizen and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Newton, have won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

His wife was Susanna, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Anthony) Dederer, whom he married Nov. 11, 1835. She was born Nov. 10, 1815, was a woman of real moral worth and Christian excellence, and died May 28, 1879. Their children were Alexander, died at the age of eight years; Juliana, wife of David R. Hull, of Newton; Susanna Dederer; William Armstrong, a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic Institute in the class of 1868; and Charles Dederer, a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1874, admitted as attorney in 1877, as counselor in 1880, and the law-partner of his father at Newton.

LEVI SHEPHERD. — Deacon Nathan Shepherd, father of Levi, resided in the township of Frankford, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a man of good influences, and one of the pillars of the First Presbyterian Church of Wantage. During his early manhood he commanded a company of militia and was known as Capt. Shepherd. His wife was Miss Ayers, who bore him the following children: Jesse, Moses, Morris, Nathan, Levi, Harriet (who became the wife of Nathaniel Roe, of Frankford), Melitable (who became the wife of George Kymer, of Frankford), and Susan (wife of — Baker, who resided near Cayuga Lake, N. Y.). After his family had grown up Deacon Shepherd removed to Bradford Co., Pa., where he died.

Levi Shepherd was born in Frankford township, Sussex Co., Oct. 28, 1813. In his early life he had but few of the educational advantages which are enjoyed by young men of the present day. His limited knowledge was acquired at the common school and at the academy at Branchville, under the instruction of the well-known teacher Willard Barrows. For some two years prior to his entering the academy he was a clerk in the store of Haines & Broderick, of Hamburg. About the year 1833 he began studying law with Hon. Daniel Haines, afterwards Governor of New Jersey, at Hamburg, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1839; in his class at that time were Chief Justice Whelpley and Gen. E. R. V. Wright. He commenced practice at Deckertown immediately thereafter. While there, on Jan. 17, 1852, he married Nancy, youngest daughter of Samuel and Nancy Decker, of that place. She was a sister of ex-Sheriff Peter S. Decker, and a descendant of Peter Decker, who built the first house, and settled in Wantage in 1734, from whom Deckertown took its name.* She was born April 2, 1826, and died

April 2, 1858. The children of this union are Kittie, wife of Ira C. Moore, of Newton; Frank, a graduate of Princeton in the class of '77, and now a member of the law-firm of Roe & Shepherd, of Newton, N. J.; and Nancy.

In September, 1842, Mr. Shepherd was admitted as counselor,—the only other person in his class being Cortlandt Parker, Esq., now of Newark, N. J. In 1845 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he practiced law for a short time in partnership with John Linn, when he again returned to Deckertown, where he remained in uninterrupted practice until 1864. In 1849 he took an active and prominent part in securing the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Wantage, and upon its organization was elected one of its board of directors, a position which he held until his removal from that township.

In the spring of 1864 he came to Newton and again entered into a law partnership with John Linn, maintaining it for about two years, when he withdrew from the firm and continued the practice alone until his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1875.

In May, 1869, he was elected county collector,—a position which he held for six years. He was chosen a director in the Sussex National Bank, in the place of George D. Turner, resigned, and soon after was made its vice-president, in the place of David Thompson, who was promoted to the presidency of that institution. In this as in all his other official positions his sound judgment, unflinching integrity, and correct business qualities were of great value and gave him high standing.

"A man of more than ordinary judgment and of great purity of character, he possessed the very soul of honor, as all those who came in contact with him can attest. In a public business life in his profession of nearly forty years—in which he transacted business with thousands of persons and held important trusts, the labor and care of which wore out his physical energies—we have yet to hear for the first time that he ever betrayed the confidence reposed in him or did one mean or dishonorable act. His nature was above meanness, and no man regarded sham pretense and dishonesty in others with greater indignation than he.

"Those old fashions of rectitude which he inherited from his father and the good men of his time were never laid aside for a moment, but were made the governing principle of his life. He was very guarded in his intimacy with others, but when he once formed an attachment it was as lasting as life itself. His motto was, 'Stand by old friends;' and he had hosts of them who would stand close by him in all emergencies.

"Few men in the county had greater influence than he, and his power over others was not acquired by craft or intrigue, but by his known good judgment and sterling and unyielding honesty. The secret of his popularity was in the fact that the people had

* See E. Isail's "Centennial Ad-dress."

faith in him; and those who trusted him were never deceived.

"As a citizen he was public-spirited and enterprising almost beyond his means. All projects for the benefit of the community and to promote the best interests of society in which he lived found in him a willing and liberal supporter."

In his profession he was not a man who would be termed a brilliant advocate, but his talents were more fully developed as a counselor; and his opinions were generally safe, judicious, and given with strict integrity and on the side of justice and of right.

SIMEON M. COYKENDALL.—Moses Coykendall, grandfather of Simeon M., was born Dec. 11, 1767, and was one of the early settlers of Wantage township. The wife of Moses Coykendall was Hannah, daughter of Samuel Decker, born May 9, 1771, also representing a pioneer family of Wantage. The issues of the marriage were Henry, born Oct. 11, 1789; Samuel D., father of our subject; Elijah, born Sept. 17, 1793; Susannah, born Aug. 6, 1795; Mary, born June 16, 1799; Jonathan, born Oct. 14, 1802; Sarah, born April 6, 1805; Margaret, born Aug. 23, 1807; Julia, born Nov. 28, 1809; Madson, born June 8, 1812; Harrison, born May 26, 1815.

Samuel D. Coykendall was born Sept. 8, 1791, and married, on June 29, 1822, Huldah, daughter of Samuel Adams, born March 31, 1804. Her mother was Mary Cuddeback, and her grandparents James and Mary (Westbrook) Cuddeback. Of the union were born three children,—namely, Ellis M., April 15, 1823; Simeon M., our subject; and Adams D., July 5, 1831. Samuel D. Coykendall died Sept. 12, 1837.

Simeon M. Coykendall was born in Wantage township, on Nov. 29, 1824. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and his education was obtained at the district school of his neighborhood and at the excellent academies of Messrs. Rankin and Stiles, of Deckertown. At the age of sixteen, owing to a change of circumstances, he was thrown upon his own resources, and thus early entered upon a life of self-discipline, labor, and toil. He commenced by securing employment on a farm, and after a while engaged in school-teaching in his neighborhood,—an occupation that he continued for a number of years. In the year 1847 he commenced the study of law in the office of Levi Shepherd, Esq., of Deckertown, and after three years entered that of Hon. Daniel Haines, where he continued one year, being regularly admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Trenton on April 3, 1851. He located in the exercise of his professional duties at Unionville, N. Y., where he established a business for himself, and for fourteen years enjoyed an excellent practice, occupying a prominent and an influential place in the community. On April 19, 1865, he removed to Deckertown, where he continued to practice until his death, on March 12, 1872.

Mr. Coykendall may be said to have passed away

just at the time when he was becoming best known, and when he had reached a prominent and influential position among his fellows. One of his chief characteristics was great energy, industry, and perseverance, coupled with the most exact method and system. Everything he touched received careful and analytical treatment and was thoroughly digested before it was passed by. As a lawyer he was careful, systematic, and painstaking, and his advice and judgment were ever to be relied on. As a man he was liberal, generous, and public-spirited, and universally respected for integrity and uprightness of character. He took an active interest in all local affairs, was town superintendent of schools in 1850, one of the directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, and was especially interested in the project of bringing the Midland Railroad to Deckertown, contributing fifteen hundred dollars to that end, besides devoting his time and using his influence towards the accomplishment of the purpose. In politics he was a Democrat, but no seeker after position. He was a warm supporter of the Union cause in the late war, and did yeoman service in gathering recruits and perfecting the muster-rolls of the town of Minisink, Orange Co., during the struggle. Early in life he was imbued with strong religious convictions, which throughout his days exerted a controlling influence over him. He possessed a singularly deep devotional nature, and in all his transactions was guided by the moral and religious precepts of the Man of Nazareth. The commission of a dishonest or dishonorable act seemed impossible with him, and in his private life he was one of the purest of men. He was a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Unionville for a number of years, and took an active interest in all of its affairs.

Mr. Coykendall was married on Oct. 27, 1858, to Frances, daughter of John and Mary (Wilson) Fuller, of Deckertown, who survives him.

HON. MANNING M. KNAPP, son of William Knapp, of Newton; born in that village; studied law with Col. Robert Hamilton, and was admitted as an attorney in July, 1846, and as a counselor in January, 1850. Shortly after his admission Mr. Knapp removed to Hackensack, N. J., and opened a law-office, where he has remained ever since. For many years he was a leading lawyer of Bergen County, possessing fine abilities, varied information, and excellent character. He is now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, having been appointed to that office by Governor Bedle in 1875.

COL. HENRY OGDEN RYERSON, the youngest son of Judge Thomas C. Ryerson, was born at Newton, in this county, Jan. 10, 1826. On the mother's as well as the father's side he was descended from patriotic stock. His father's family had their representatives in the Revolutionary army, among both the combatants and the non-combatants. His father, as seen elsewhere, did his tour of duty in the militia in the



"Hubert Kendall"



Thos. Kaye

war of 1812, and the records of the State Historical Society sufficiently show the part taken by his mother's family in the war of the Revolution, her father and uncles being field- or staff-officers in the Continental army, and her grandfather one of the New Jersey Committee of Safety. Her uncle Aaron Ogden was aide to Lafayette and a trusted agent of Washington in connection with the affair of André and Arnold.

Col. Ryerson, declining a collegiate course, passed from the grammar-school directly to the study of the law, and was licensed in 1847. From that time until 1855 he lived an unsettled life in Chicago, California, and the Sandwich Islands. After returning to New Jersey and taking his counselor's license, he lived in Belvidere until 1857, when he returned to his native town, where, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he held the office of public prosecutor. While engaged in taking depositions in chancery at Jersey City he saw the first call for volunteers, returned home, and, baggage in hand, walked directly to the recruiting-office and volunteered as a private. Elected captain by his comrades, he led them to the field as Company B of the gallant Second Regiment of New Jersey. As an officer of this regiment—captain, and afterwards major—Ryerson had high reputation for soldierly bearing, tactical skill, and high discipline. His enthusiasm led him to practice the bugle-calls of the skirmish-line, and when assigned to command in brigade drill he was always ready and accurate.

At the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, six companies of the Second Regiment, under Col. Tucker and Maj. Ryerson (promoted to that vacancy in his regiment just before leaving Alexandria), were sent in to relieve a whole regiment. So rapid and effective was their fire that they kept an entire brigade at bay until our line had fallen back on both sides of them. Exposed to a double cross-fire, and the gallant Tucker mortally wounded, the regiment began a hasty retreat. Maj. Ryerson seized the standard, and was rallying the battalion when he fell, shot through both thighs and bleeding so profusely as he was carried away that his attendants reported him mortally wounded in the abdomen, and left him on the field. There he remained ten days, three of them without food. Water, however, was abundant in the swamp. That ten days' exposure and three weeks (before his exchange) in a Richmond prison gave him a fever, which aggravated his wounds and kept him away from his regiment until the 1st of October. With one wound still open, he rejoined his regiment as lieutenant-colonel, hurried to the field by the record of his comrades at Crampton's Gap. Just as the army began to move towards Manassas he was placed by Gen. Torbert over the Twenty-third Regiment of nine months' men, and received a regular commission as colonel. With this regiment he participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, where they were for a short time under heavy fire and suffered severely.

In March, 1863, some three months before the Twenty-third was mustered out, Col. Ryerson was transferred to the Tenth, which regiment did most important service both before and after his taking command. At Suffolk, against Long-street, after Col. Ryerson took command, this regiment did most excellent fighting. With his command Col. Ryerson was sent to Philadelphia to suppress the threatened riots during the draft, and afterwards to Pottsville and Mauch Chunk to suppress the virtual hostilities in our rear. Here Col. Ryerson was effective in performing excellent and important service, sitting as president of a commission to try those engaged in these most dangerous riotous proceedings. While at Suffolk, Col. Ryerson performed (for a part of the time) brigadier's duty, and in that capacity received Gen. Peck's written compliments for his vigilance, knowledge of the strategic character of the country, etc.

At his urgent request the Tenth was assigned to the First New Jersey Brigade, in the Army of the Potomac, in the spring of 1864, when it participated in all the battles of the Wilderness. It was on the 6th of May, during these battles, that Col. Ryerson fell, being struck in the head by a ball from a sharpshooter, who had taken the corps badge upon his cap as a mark. He was carried to a log cabin in the rear, where two of his captains, with Capt. Cooke, adjutant-general of the brigade, waited by him through the night, unable to get surgical assistance, and expecting his speedy death and the sad duty of burying him. During the night our line fell back, and early in the morning the whole party were taken prisoners. Col. Ryerson was left at Locust Grove Confederate hospital, where he died on the 12th, attended by a paroled Vermont surgeon, who marked his grave and so described it that at the close of the war his remains were found and reinterred in the cemetery at Newton.

Col. Ryerson was said to be conspicuous for courage, showing it often to the admiration of his fellow-soldiers. He never was conscious of personal danger, but of his men he was scrupulously careful in action and in camp, because he was responsible for their welfare both to his superiors and to the country's cause. A strict disciplinarian also, he was yet beloved because impartial to both officers and men. Along with the other officers of our army, he showed his conviction of the righteousness of our cause by the assistance furnished for religious instruction both in the camp and on the march. It was known, by the voluntary assurance of President Lincoln to his brother, Dr. Ryerson, that had he lived, he would have been promoted at an early day; but, falling, he received, as was believed, higher than earthly promotion from the Captain over all, under whose banner he had long been enlisted.

THOMAS KAYS, lawyer, of Newton, is the son of the late Thomas and Mary (Bale) Kays, and was born Oct. 15, 1825, at La Fayette, Sussex Co., N. J. He is

of Scotch, German, and English descent, and his ancestors, paternal and maternal, were among the early settlers of his native county. His paternal grandfather, John Kays, was a Scotchman, born April 22, 1739, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to this country in 1760 and married Sarah, one of the thirteen children of the late Benjamin and Anna (Duer) Hull. He located in Frankford township, near Moden, and resided there in the occupation of a farmer until his death, in 1829, at the advanced age of ninety years.

Benjamin Hull was of English extraction, and settled in that section of the Delaware Valley above Flatbrookville as early as 1750. Mr. Kay's mother, Mary Bale, was born Sept. 10, 1791, and was one of eleven children of Peter Bale, of Baleville, in this county, who was the eldest son of Henry Bale, a German, who came to this country and settled at La Fayette as early as 1750, and there erected one of the first flouring grist-mills in Sussex County. His grandmother on the maternal side was Elizabeth (Struble) Bale, one of nine children of Leonard Struble, who was also of German descent and one of the pioneer settlers of that section of Hampton township west of Baleville. His father, Thomas Kays, born June 5, 1785, was a justice of the peace, and owned and operated the old grist-mill at Lower La Fayette from April 1, 1819, until his death, May 9, 1830.

His parents, Thomas and Mary (Bale) Kays, had ten children: Sarah, Martha, and John, all of whom died young; Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Dormida; Mary S., who married George W. Collver and died soon after her marriage; Henry B., who married Sarah Morris; Dorcas, who married George W. Collver; Phebe, who married Samuel Shottwell; Martha, who married Judge James B. Huston; and Thomas, the subject of this sketch, who married Amanda E., the eldest daughter of the late Hazlet Slater, of La Fayette, on Sept. 24, 1857.

His father died when the subject of this sketch was only seven months old, leaving a small estate, which was spent in the support of the family. He was thus left at an early age with only his widowed mother to care for him, but, most fortunately for him, she was the best of Christian mothers, and his education and moral training were looked after with the most scrupulous care; which debt was paid in after-years by every known want of the mother being diligently supplied. He received only a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen went with his older brother, Henry B. Kays, to learn the trade of a pattern-maker, machinist, and millwright. He continued this, occasionally clerking in a store, until his majority, becoming thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business. While learning his trade he spent all his leisure hours in study, and obtained a thorough knowledge of most of the higher branches of education, and especially of mathematics, for which he had a natural aptitude; during the same time, to

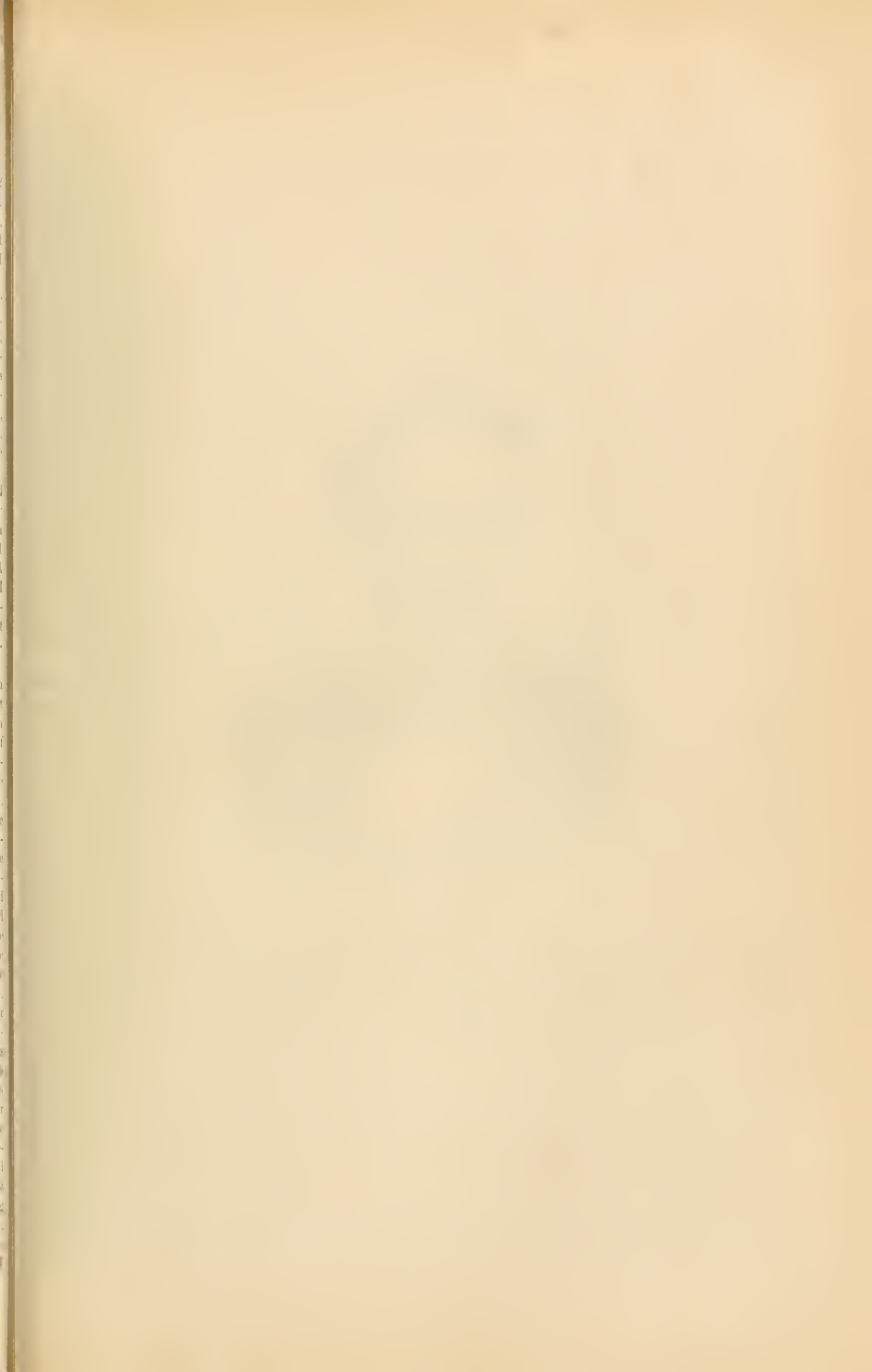
some extent, he read law, towards which profession, at an early age, he had a strong inclination.

He taught school a few months in 1851, and in 1852 formed a copartnership with Dr. Franklin Smith. They carried on a very heavy and extensive foundry, machine, and milling business at La Fayette until 1859, when he sold out his interest to his partner and devoted his whole time to the study of the law.

While heavily engaged in business, in 1858, he commenced the study of law with Hon. A. J. Rogers, and continued it under the preceptorship of his cousin, Hon. Martin Ryerson, and Mr. Rogers, until February term of the Supreme Court, 1863, when he was licensed as an attorney-at-law. He immediately became an equal partner with Mr. Rogers, at Newton, which connection continued until 1867, when Mr. Rogers removed to New York City, since which time Mr. Kays has continued the practice of law alone. Soon after this he was called as a counselor-at-law and a special master in chancery, having continuously had a very heavy practice in all the higher courts in the State and the United States Circuit Court, and more recently admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He is a member of the board of directors of the Sussex National Bank and counsel for the same, and was for several years president of the Celluloid Harness Trimming Company of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Kays is emphatically one of the self-made men of the times. Left fatherless in infancy, without means or influential friends, and thrown wholly upon his own resources, he sought and obtained outside of schools a thorough education, and by like close application acquired a large store of general knowledge and rapidly advanced to prominence in business, politics, and his profession. As a business man he was recognized as one of the most active and successful in the county, forcing himself to the head of the business in which he was engaged in spite of all opposition and obstacles. By the burning of a leased grist-mill filled with grain he lost many thousand dollars, but more than made up this loss in a single year by the purchase of the premises on which the burnt mill was located, the sale of seven feet of the water-power, and the building and sale of a new mill.

Mr. Kays became a prominent member of the bar of his county almost as soon as admitted. He is self-reliant, is a close, rapid, and logical thinker, and has a strong, clear legal mind. His nature is not only to do systematically whatever he undertakes, but to do it in the most thorough manner, whether working for pay or not, and whether the amount involved is large or small. His knowledge of mathematics and mechanics and his experience in business have aided him very much in his profession, and balanced, if not overcome, the disadvantage of his not earlier taking up the practice of law. He has been a hard student, earnest in his work, always making his client's cause his own; has great power of concentration; is cool





Levin Tochrann

and self-possessed, grasping the strong points and justice of the case; is usually a logical and deliberate debater, yet has at his command a rapid and powerful utterance. He always prepares his causes in the most thorough manner, and presents them to the court and jury with all the power of which the law and the facts will admit. For many years he has devoted most of his time as counsel in causes and in preparing briefs and arguments in litigated cases. He selects his business and stands as one of the leading members of the bar of the county, and among the prominent lawyers of the State.

In politics Mr. Kays has always been a decided and uncompromising Democrat. During the late Rebellion he warmly espoused the cause of the Union, urging enlistments by public speeches in aid of the integrity of the Union, yet claiming and exercising at all times the right freely and boldly to criticise the acts of the party in power.

From early manhood he has been generally active in politics. Well versed in the fundamental principles of government and the political issues of the day, with recognized honesty and a thorough knowledge of human nature, bold, fearless, and with decided power over the minds of men in influencing their judgment and uniting them and getting discordant elements to work harmoniously in a common cause, he naturally became a prominent man in his party in the county and in the State. He refused a seat in both branches of the Legislature when quite young, and never sought, but has always refused to accept, any political office, either by appointment or by election by the people. While decidedly outspoken in his political views of men and measures, he scrupulously respects the honest opinions of his opponents, and has many warm friends among them.

As a citizen Mr. Kays occupies a prominent position, and is recognized as a man of strict integrity, public-spirited, and of broad and liberal views.

HON. ANDREW J. ROGERS—well known to this bar as a prominent lawyer and politician, and now residing and practicing in the city of New York—was born in the township of Lafayette, Sussex Co., and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In that year he commenced practicing in the village of Lafayette, and continued there till 1857, when he removed to Newton and conducted a successful law business there for ten years. In 1867 he established his office in New York City, and has continued there ever since. He was known in Sussex County as a very prominent and influential lawyer and politician. In his successful practice he amassed quite a large sum before he went to New York. Thomas Kays was his law-partner from 1863 to 1867, under the firm-name of Rogers & Kays. They did a very extensive business.

Mr. Rogers was a Democrat in politics. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey, and was re-elected in 1864. While in that body he acquitted himself with

ability and credit. He was appointed public administrator of the city of New York, and served in that capacity four years. Mr. Rogers was very popular with the masses and highly effective as a speaker. He was also a man of great abilities and energy of character.

SAMUEL H. POTTER studied law with Hon. Daniel Haines. He was admitted as an attorney in January, 1849, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He first began the practice of law at Deckertown, thence removed to Hamburg, and thence to Newton, where he remained some time. He then removed to Janesville, Wis., where he practiced till the time of his death.

Mr. Potter married a sister of Thomas N. McCarter, who survives him and resides at Newton, Sussex Co.

MICHAEL R. KEMBLE, of Hamburg, was born in Franklin, and is a son of Gerret Kemble. He became a member of the Sussex bar in January, 1849, having studied law with Governor Haines at Hamburg, where he has ever since practiced. He has been engaged to some extent in mining interests, and has realized considerable profit therefrom.

HON. THOMAS ANDERSON, present law judge of Sussex County, is a son of William T. Anderson, and was born at Newton, Jan. 28, 1811. He studied law with Governor Peter D. Vroom, in Trenton, and with Governor Daniel Haines, and immediately after his admission in 1856 began practice at Newton. He remained a member of the Sussex bar until quite recently, when he opened an office in Newark, where his business is now done, except that pertaining to his position as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed by Governor Bedle in 1876, as the successor of Hon. Daniel S. Anderson. He was at one time editor of the *New Jersey Herald*.

Judge Anderson is a gentleman of unblemished character and of good standing as a lawyer. He was at one time the associate of Joseph Coult, under the firm-name of Coult & Anderson, and afterwards a partner of Robert T. Johnson.

LEWIS COCHRAN.—Dennis, son of Michael and Jane Cochran, and father of our subject, was born in Manor-hamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland, March 5, 1800. He came to America at about the age of twenty years, and soon after located at Newton, N. J., where he afterwards resided until his death, Feb. 20, 1880. Having learned the trade of a butcher in his native country, he carried it on for several years after settling in Newton. He purchased a hotel in Newton, of Nathan Drake, naming it the "Cochran House," and about 1843 built the present hostelry of that name, of which he continued to be proprietor until about 1855, when he retired from active business except to manage his farm, near the town limits. Under his management the Cochran House became a first-class hotel, which reputation it has retained until the present time.

Mr. Cochran was an active and enterprising business man, and favorably known not only to his own town's

people, but to men of prominence in this and other States. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, and esteemed by all who knew him. His father died in Ireland, but his mother soon after came to New York, where she died before he saw her. He had three brothers and four sisters, who also settled here as follows: Lewis located in Philadelphia and there died; John resided in the same city; Michael resided there for several years, but was also a resident of Pottsville, Pa. His sister Rose was not married; Margery became the wife of Johnson Vanderen, of Port Jervis, N. Y., and after his death removed to Philadelphia, where she died; Ann became the wife of a British officer serving in India, named Wise; and Margaret became the wife of Mr. Cassidy, the father of Lewis C. Cassidy, a distinguished lawyer and Democratic politician in Philadelphia.

Dennis Cochran married, May 7, 1831, Lydia, daughter of Benjamin W. and Margaret Hunt, who bore him the following children: Jane, the oldest, became the wife of William E., son of Samuel D. Morford, of Newton, and resides at Los Angeles, California; Michael resides in Newark, N. J.; Sarah C. was the wife of Dr. R. A. Sheppard, of Newton, and died April 22, 1868, leaving a daughter Minnie; Margaret A., became the wife of John Winans, a prominent lawyer in Janesville, Wis., and died there Dec. 22, 1878, leaving no children; John Cochran, after graduating at Princeton College, read law with his cousin, Lewis C. Cassidy, in Philadelphia, and since his admission has practiced his profession in that city. He was for nine years a member of the Select Council there, and is in 1881 a Democratic State senator, representing a district of the city. Phebe became the wife of Edward M. Wildrick, a salesman in the store of the Franklin Iron Company at Franklin Furnace; Lewis, subject of this sketch; Benjamin II. resides in Newton; William, a salesman in the clothing-house of McGregor & Co., Newark, N. J.; Mary, the present wife of Dr. R. A. Sheppard; and Kate, the youngest child, died when four years of age.

Mrs. Cochran was born in 1810 and died in Newton, April 16, 1871. She was closely identified with her husband in every work in which he was engaged, was well known, and no one enjoyed more of the good will and esteem of the people of Newton than she for her many virtues and her devotion to friends and family. Her death was an irreparable loss to her family.

Lewis, third son of Dennis Cochran, was born in Newton, Feb. 3, 1843. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of his native place. He read law with his brother-in-law, John Winans, at Janesville, Wis., and was admitted to the bar there; he was also a student in the office of John Linn, Esq., at Newton. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1862, and as counselor at the February term in 1872. Immediately after his admission as

attorney he began the practice of law in Newton, where he has ever since continued it. On March 25, 1874, he was appointed prosecutor of pleas for Sussex County, and upon the expiration of his term, March 25, 1879, was reappointed for a second term of five years.

During his incumbency of this office several of the most important cases known to Sussex County have fallen to his care to conduct, among which are the following:

The trial of "Jack" Hughes for the murder of his wife; he was convicted and executed in July, 1875. In this case he was assisted by the late Jacob Vannatta, then attorney-general of the State of New Jersey.

The trial of John Sawyer and two others, masked burglars, who broke into the house of Sanford Hough, of Wantage, Nov. 2, 1879; they were convicted and sent to the State prison for a term of fifteen years.

The case of Clarence Campbell, Peter Kane, *alias* "Mickey," and John Clark, indicted for the murder of Melancthon S. Washer, who was killed Feb. 16, 1880, on Spring Street, Newton, in which Campbell and Kane were convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to State prison for twelve years, Clark being acquitted.

The trial of Frank F. Patterson, editor of the *Newark Courier*, for libelous publications against Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, in connection with his management of the insurance department, tried in February, 1880. In this case, the prosecutor was assisted by ex-Governor Bedle, Thomas Kays, and Joseph Coult, against Judges Stevens and Fort, of Newark. Patterson was convicted and sentenced to the county jail for thirty days and to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and costs.

The case of Frederick Crill, which was not only a most important case, but a most peculiar one. Crill was indicted for the murder of his daughter, Eliza Babcock, of Vernon, June 5, 1879. He was indicted and tried at the September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the same year, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was executed at Newton, April 24, 1880, after having been once reprieved by the Governor.

In these important cases, and many others, Mr. Cochran not only has been successful as prosecutor, but has won the confidence of the people and the esteem of his fellow-members of the profession, for the fair and impartial manner in which he has performed his duties.

For several years he was the law-partner of Capt. Lewis Van Blarcom, but since the spring of 1880 he has had no associate. He prepares his cases with great care, is very discriminating in his examination of a witness, and his familiarity with and correct knowledge of the law have made him successful in his profession. He has had a large experience in conducting cases in the higher courts, and is recognized as a superior



LEWIS VAN BLARCOM.

The paternal grandfather of Lewis, Garret, was born in Bergen Co., N. J., about the year 1780, and married Mary De Graw about the year 1804. Of this union were born two sons and two daughters,—viz., Samuel, William, Susan (wife of L. L. Conklin, of Paterson, N. J.), and Mary A. (wife of J. F. Dunn, of Belle Plain, Iowa).

Garret Van Blarcom served in the war of 1812. He was a mason by trade; settled in Sussex County about 1820, where he carried on farming the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife were members of the North Church (Presbyterian) of Harlyston. He died in 1834. His wife was descended from one of the Huguenot families, was a devout Christian woman, and died in 1864, aged about eighty years.

Of their children, William was father of our subject, and was born at the "Ponds," in Bergen County, in 1814. He removed to Lafayette township, Sussex Co., in 1852, and died in 1854. He was a practical farmer, led a quiet life, and never sought political place or the emoluments of office.

His wife was Catharine A., daughter of Jacob and Haonah (Rorick) Sutton, of Harlyston. Her parents removed to Michigan in 1858, where both died. She was born in 1814, and survives in 1881. Both William Van Blarcom and his wife were active members of the Christian Church, and assisted in building the church-edifice at Monroe Corners.

Their children are Lewis, Garret, Lucy A. (wife of James E. Price, of Romeo, Mich.), Susan C. (wife of Nelson Ackerson, of Lafayette), Joseph, Andrew J., and Hannah (wife of Charles Y. Dolsen, of Newton).

Lewis, eldest son of William Van Blarcom, was born in Sparta township, July 19, 1835. His early education was obtained at the common school in his native township, and under the private instruction of Edward A. Stiles, a well-known teacher of Wantage.

His minority was mostly spent at home, where he became inured to farm work, and learned the inestimable lessons of self-reliance and perseverance. After reaching the proper age he was a teacher for four terms.

In 1858 he began to read law with M. R. Kimble, of Hamburg, and after one year entered the law-office of John Linn, of Newton.

On Aug. 25, 1862, Mr. Van Blarcom enlisted as first lieutenant, Company D, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and for meritorious service he was promoted in June, 1863, to captain of Company C. This regiment was a part of the First New Jersey Brigade, which formed a part of the Army of the Potomac, First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

Capt. Van Blarcom was in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, December, 1862; second Fredericksburg, at Salem Heights, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July, 1863; Rappahannock Station, November, 1863; Spotsylvania, May 8, 1864.

In this last engagement he was wounded and captured by the rebels, and had his leg amputated by them. After remaining in the hospital for ten days, he was carried to Richmond and placed in Libby Prison, where he remained until Sept. 12, 1864, when he was exchanged and placed in the hospital at Annapolis. He received his discharge from service on Dec. 19, 1864, and returned home.

After his return to Newton he resumed the study of the law, which he completed, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at Trenton, at the June term in 1865, and as counselor at the June term in 1868.

After his admission as an attorney he began the practice of law in Newton, where he has successfully practiced his profession since. From 1869 to 1873, Joseph Coult was associated with him in business, and from 1873 to 1880, Lewis Cochran. He was appointed prosecutor of pleas by Governor Randolph, March 25, 1869, and discharged the duties of that office with acknowledged ability and justice for a term of five years.

Capt. Van Blarcom is, politically, a Republican, and leading and influential in his party in Sussex County.

Upon his return from the war in the fall of 1864 he was the Republican candidate for county clerk, but failed of election on account of his party being largely in the minority.

For two years he was one of the chosen board of freeholders, and he has been chairman of the Republican county committee for the past eight years.

He married, Aug. 17, 1871, Mary, daughter of Dr. Alexander H. Thompson, of Marksborough, Warren Co., N. J. His children are Kate and Andrew.



Chas. J. Roe



Martin Rosenkranz

chancery lawyer. In his speeches he gives little attention to rhetorical effect, but they are usually marked by terseness of diction and great earnestness.

Mr. Cochran is a Democrat in politics, and has been an influential member of his party for several years. He was a director of the board of chosen freeholders of the county for several years, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati, in June, 1880, which nominated Hancock and English for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. Although not a candidate, his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congress in the fall of 1880. He married, in 1869, Miss Ella S., daughter of Andrew and Theodosia (Cummins) Shiner, of Newton, and has three children,—Fred. A., Jennie M., and Lewis Cochran, Jr.

CHARLES J. ROE.—The paternal great-grandfather, Jonas Roe, came from Scotland with two of his brothers, and settled at Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., about the year 1730. A deed of the property owned by him is dated 1737, and is written on parchment. He reared a family of seven sons and several daughters, of whom Nathaniel resided near Unionville, N. Y., and has several descendants there; William and Jonas have descendants in Orange County; Benjamin married and reared a family in Sussex Co., N. J., and William J., John, and Edward Roe, of Frankford township, are his grandchildren.

George Roe, youngest of the family, married, in 1797, Margaret, daughter of Leonard Struble, and granddaughter of Peter Struble, who emigrated from Alsace, Germany, in 1748, and settled on Smith's Hill, in the old township of Newton, Sussex Co., in 1752, from whom descended the large family of Strubles in New Jersey. Margaret Struble was born in 1777, and died at the age of seventy-two years.

George Roe was born at Florida, N. Y., in 1777, and died in 1815. He lived at his native place for a short time after his marriage, and about 1798 purchased five hundred acres of land at the intersection of the outlet of the "Ponds" and the Paulinskill, in the township of Frankford, Sussex Co., N. J., upon which he settled, and where he resided the remainder of his life; this property is now owned by his descendants. He was a somewhat public-spirited man, and was familiarly known as "Capt. George Roe," from his connection with the old State militia. His children were six sons and four daughters,—viz., Leonard, Nathaniel, Timothy, James, Charles, William H., Eliza (became the wife of William Cory, of Sparta, and settled in Bradford Co., Pa.), Phebe (was the wife of Levi Lewis, of Jerseyville, Ill.), Charlotte (became the wife of John Williams, of Branchville, N. J.), and Sarah Jane (became the wife of James Shotwell, of Branchville). Only four of these children are living in 1881,—viz., Charles, William H., Charlotte, and Sarah Jane.

Charles Roe, son of George, is father of our subject,

and was born on the homestead, near Augusta, April 23, 1812. He began mercantile business at Branchville in 1836, and continued it successfully until 1863, when, upon his election as surrogate of Sussex County, he removed to Newton, where he has since resided. By re-election he held the office continuously for fifteen years, and discharged the duties incumbent upon him with credit to himself and with justice to the people. In May, 1879, he purchased a drug-store in Newton, and he continues to carry it on in 1881.

Mr. Roe's first wife was Lucy Coult, daughter of Joseph and Jerusha (Price) Coult, of Frankford, and granddaughter of Isaac Coult, who was a large land-owner in that township and lived to be about one hundred years old; his will was dated in 1764. Mrs. Roe died very soon after her marriage, and Mr. Roe married, for his second wife, September, 1842, Elizabeth Ann, a sister of his first wife. She was born in 1814, and died Jan. 1, 1876, leaving one son and three daughters,—viz., Lucy M., a graduate of Bordentown College, died in April, 1877, aged twenty-eight; Charles J.; Anna M., a graduate of Vassar College in the class of 1876; and Jennie J.

Charles J., only son of Charles Roe, was born at Branchville, in Frankford township, Sept. 11, 1850. He obtained his preparatory education at Chester Institute, in Morris Co., N. J., and at Newton Collegiate Institute; entered Princeton College in 1867, and was graduated from that school with the usual honors in the class of 1870. The same month with his graduation he entered the law-office of the late Levi Shepherd, a prominent lawyer at Newton, and was admitted to the bar as attorney at the June term in 1873, and as counselor at the June term in 1876. He began the practice of his profession in Newton immediately after his admission to the bar as attorney, and has continued to do a successful business since. On July 1, 1880, he associated with him as a law-partner Frank Shepherd, under the firm-name of Roe & Shepherd.

In 1877, Mr. Roe was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court, and in 1878 he was appointed a special master in chancery.

HON. WILLIAM E. SKINNER was admitted to the bar of this county in November, 1860, and practiced at Hamburg, Newark, and Newton till his removal to Hackensack, Bergen Co., a few years ago. He married a daughter of David Ryerson, of Newton. After his removal to Bergen County he was appointed by Governor McClellan president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he now holds.

Judge Skinner is a lawyer of good abilities and acquirements, and a man of strict integrity.

MARTIN ROSENKRANS.—His great-great-grandfather was Alexander Augustus Rosenkrans, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1689, accompanied by his wife, whose maiden name is not known. He reared a family of sons and daughters, among whom was John Rosenkrans, who was born

May 18, 1724. He married, Aug. 8, 1751, Margaret De Witt (a cousin of De Witt Clinton), who was born April 18, 1731.

The wife of John Rosenkrans was a descendant of the De Witts who came to New Amsterdam about 1639 and were the progenitors of the family in America.

John Rosenkrans resided in Walpack, Sussex Co., and was one of the earliest settlers. During his day the Indians were numerous in that section of the country. He often related to his son, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, many interesting and thrilling narratives concerning his adventures and associations with the red man of the forest. Bands of Indians would often come to his house and partake of the generous hospitalities which he offered. Frequently a score of them found shelter beneath his roof for the night, sleeping on the kitchen-floor. Often in the dead of night he would hear the Indian war-whoop ring out in hideous tones, sending terror to the bravest heart. He visited their wigwams, whose locations were marked by the curling smoke ascending from their camp-fires high above the tallest trees of the then dense forests that crowned the banks and flats of the Delaware on either side. The river was dotted with Indian canoes, in which the Indians would transport their families, provisions, and weapons from place to place in the Delaware valley.

When the Revolutionary war broke out he entered the army, and was soon commissioned to the rank of colonel for his gallantry. He (Col. John Rosenkrans) accompanied Gen. Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians of the upper Susquehanna and Genesee valley, in 1779. In that memorable campaign he commanded a brigade. He was the leading man on the Delaware in the section where he resided, and carried news to headquarters in the State, and kept the government posted on the affairs of the Northern country, in peace as well as in times of trouble. He lived in a large stone house, now belonging to the estate of John Berk, deceased, which may be seen in 1881 in good condition, having withstood the blasts of more than a hundred winters.

In the Revolutionary war he was shot in the shoulder, from the effects of which he never recovered. A physician at Morristown, in the treatment of his wound, scraped the bone of his shoulder, which caused it to grow worse. He died June 5, 1786, and was buried in the old Shapanack graveyard, near his residence, where stood a low Dutch church built of logs, of which he was an elder.

His children were John, Jacob, Orianna, Orianna (2d), Alexander, Catharine, Charick, Elijah, Levi, Joseph and Benjamin (twins), Simeon, Simeon (2d), and Mary. Of these children, Benjamin was the grandfather of our subject, born March 31, 1770; married, Oct. 27, 1790, Margaret Schoonover, who was born Nov. 16, 1774, and died Feb. 1, 1842. He

died Dec. 30, 1848. He was a representative farmer in his time, owning a large tract of land of some five hundred acres on the Delaware, in the township of Walpack.

During the war of 1812 he was in command at Sandy Hook as major, and was subsequently connected with the old State militia, and ranked as colonel. His children were Rachel, born April 17, 1791, wife of John W. Vanauken; John B., born July 19, 1792; Roanna, born July 14, 1794, wife of John Young; Nicholas, born Jan. 31, 1796; Everitt, born June 8, 1798; Levi, born March 10, 1800; Maria, born March 14, 1802, wife of James C. Bevans; Abraham, born Nov. 11, 1803; Elijah, born March 11, 1806; Sally, born April 4, 1808, wife of Everson Wheat, second wife of James C. Bevans; Amanda, born Feb. 4, 1811, wife of Simeon Cole; Lucinda, born Dec. 4, 1813, wife of Leonard Bell; Anson, born May 22, 1815, died young; Margaret, born Feb. 28, 1817, wife of Daniel Knight. Abraham, Elijah, Sally, Amanda, and Margaret are living (in 1881).

Of these children, seven sons and seven daughters grew to manhood and womanhood and raised families. Everitt Rosenkrans was the father of our subject. He was born in Walpack, June 8, 1798, and married for his first wife Mary Smith, who bore him four children,—viz., Benjamin, born Dec. 23, 1823, and died Dec. —, 1874; Margaret M., died at the age of twenty-one; Phebe Jane, wife of John Swartwood; and Jacob.

His second wife was Mary Buss, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Buss, of Monroe Co., Pa. She was born Sept. 1, 1812, and died Sept. 5, 1878.

The children born of this union are Martin; Sarah E., wife of Martin Decker; Amanda, wife of Daniel S. Smith; John S. Seely; Maria; Martha A.; Aquilile; and Celestia, wife of L. Milton Wilson.

Everitt Rosenkrans died July 7, 1874. He led a quiet life as a farmer, and was a judicious and successful business man. He took great interest in the education of his children, and always lent his influence for the good of society.

For many years he was an elder of the First Reformed Church at Walpack, and took an interest in all worthy local objects tending to the welfare of the community in which he resided.

Martin Rosenkrans was born Sept. 11, 1840, in Walpack, and spent most of his minority at home, where he became inured to farm-work and received the advantages of a district school education (going to school during the winter seasons). At the age of twenty he engaged as a teacher, and after teaching several terms, following his early inclinations, he began his preparation for college, which was in May, 1862. He received his preparatory education at Mount Retirement Seminary, and at Blairstown Presbyterian Academy, and entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton in 1864, from which institution he was graduated with honor in the class of '67.

In June of the same year he commenced the study



Levi J. Martin

of law in the office of Coult & Anderson, at Newton, where he remained for one year. For two years following he was a law-student in the office of Capt. Lewis Van Blarcom, at Newton. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in 1870, and as counselor at the June term in 1873. In 1875 he was appointed a special master in chancery by Chancellor Runyon.

During his law studies he taught for two terms in the Newton Collegiate Institute, and for one term in the Stillwater Academy.

Immediately after his admission to the bar he opened a law-office in Newton, and since that time has given his undivided attention to the practice of his profession.

He married, March 21, 1871, Martha, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Gunderman) Van Blarcom, who was born May 16, 1848, in Sparta township, Sussex Co. Their children are Lillian M., Addison P., and William.

HON. LEWIS J. MARTIN is a son of James J. Martin, second son of Humphrey and Isabella Martin, who was born in Wantage township, Sussex Co., N. J. Upon attaining manhood the latter entered into active business life, and became generally known throughout the county. He was at one time engaged in the mercantile business in Newton, in partnership with Michael B. Titman, and subsequently filled the important office of county clerk of Sussex County, of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death, in January, 1869. His wife was Eleanor Ann, daughter of Roy and Mary McCoy, of Wantage township, and the issue of the union Mary B., who became the wife of Oakley B. Pellet, Lewis J. Martin, and Alice L., wife of Dr. John Crater, of Hackettstown, N. J.

Lewis J. Martin was born on the Humphrey Martin farm, near Deckertown, N. J., on Feb. 22, 1844. Until he attained the age of eleven years he remained upon the farm, and enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the district school of his locality. In April, 1855, he removed with his parents to Newton, and completed his educational career at the private school of Miss Agnes McCarter, and at the Newton Collegiate Institute. In the fall of 1861 he entered upon the study of the law in the office of John Linn, Esq., of Newton, and was formally admitted to practice at the February term of the Supreme Court, at Trenton, in 1866. For one year after his admission Mr. Martin engaged in the practice of law at Branchville and Newton, when, owing to the declining health of his father, then the clerk of the county, he was obliged to enter that office, and performed the duties of the position, as deputy, until the demise of his father, in January, 1869. He was then appointed by Governor Parker to fill the unexpired term of office, and acted as county clerk until November, 1869. In February, 1870, he located, in the practice of his profession, at Deckertown, where he is at present. He was appointed president judge of the Court of Com-

mon pleas of Sussex County in April, 1881, for a term of five years.

Mr. Martin, though yet in the prime of life, with the opening future yet before him, has achieved, by a course of self-discipline and close personal application, a prominent place in life, and is known and recognized as one of the leading and representative men of Wantage township. As a lawyer he is well read, careful, and successful, and brings to the treatment of his cases an amount of skill and a fertility of resource not common in the profession. Politically he is a Democrat, and has occupied various positions of prominence in public life, and enjoys wide influence in the counsels of his party. He was town clerk of Newton for two years, as well as county clerk, and has represented Sussex County in the State Legislature for the past three years,—viz., 1879-81. As a legislator he has proven a faithful and able representative of his constituency, and secured recognition by the members of the House as a useful and valuable coadjutor in the important work of legislation, serving on such important committees as those on "Banks and Insurance," the "Judiciary," and on the "Revision of Taxes." He is a terse and argumentative speaker, and is justly popular at home, where he is best known, and is identified with the various institutions of his locality, and with all movements tending to advance the moral, social, or educational interests of the community in which he resides. He has been for a number of years the attorney of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, of which he is also a director; is the presiding officer of Samaritan Lodge, No. 98, A. F. and A. M., of Deckertown, and trustee of School District No. 92, of that place. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Deckertown.

Mr. Martin was married on Oct. 14, 1868, to Frances M., daughter of George C. and M. Antoinette Shaw, of Newton, and has a family of five boys,—namely, Frank, George, Scott, Lewis, and Sayre Martin.

JOSEPH COULT was born in Frankford township, Sussex Co.; studied law with Hon. Thomas N. McCarter at Newton, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1861. After a short period of practice by himself at Newton, he formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas Anderson, president judge of the Sussex County Common Pleas. He subsequently became a member of the firm of Coult & Van Blarcom, to which Lewis Cochran, now prosecutor of the pleas, was afterwards added, constituting the firm of Coult, Van Blarcom & Cochran. Mr. Coult moved to Newark in 1870, and formed a copartnership with Mr. Leonard, the former partner of Chancellor Runyon, in which he remained for a while, when he became associated with Thomas N. McCarter and Orsen Keen, in the firm of McCarter, Keen & Coult. After a time this was dissolved, and Mr. Coult united with James E. Howell, under the firm-name of Coult & Howell.

Mr. Coult was one of the leading lawyers of the Sussex bar, and has taken a prominent place at the

Essex bar since his removal to Newark. A Republican in politics, he was the leader of his party in Sussex County while he resided in Newton. He was also during his career in this county a very enterprising and public-spirited man; had much to do in building the present Presbyterian church at Newton, the public school building, and other interests. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton, and was counsel for the Sussex Railroad Company and a director in that corporation. While in Newton he built the fine brick residence on Elm Street now occupied by Mr. Levi Adams.

ALFRED ACKERSON is a native of Lafayette, Sussex Co. He studied law with Hon. A. J. Rogers, was admitted to the bar in June, 1861, and commenced practice at Newton. He subsequently removed to Sparta and thence to Newark, and is at present engaged in the duties of his profession in that city.

ELIAS M. WHITE was born near Andover, Sussex Co., N. J., and is a son of Samuel S. White. He studied law with David Thompson, Esq., at Newton, and after his admission, in June, 1864, went to practice at Dover, Morris Co. He served as a member of the Legislature from that county, but is now practicing on Staten Island.

DOWSON WOODRUFF, admitted in June, 1866; son of Moses Woodruff; born in Sparta, Sussex Co.; studied law with Col. Robert Hamilton and with Hon. A. J. Rogers, and is at present a member of the Sussex bar. He was admitted also in the State of New York, and for a while practiced law at Port Jervis.

WILLIAM S. LEPORT, formerly of this bar, is a son of Cyrus S. Leport, and a native of Stanhope, Sussex Co. He studied law with his father; was admitted in 1867; began practice at Stanhope; removed thence to Newton, and thence to Dover, Morris Co., where he now resides. He has the reputation of being a good lawyer and a man of integrity.

THOMAS M. KAYS, son of Henry B. Kays, born in Lafayette, Sussex Co. He studied law with his uncle, Hon. Thomas Kays, was admitted in June, 1873, and has since practiced in Newton.

WALTER I. ROSS, of Stanhope, formerly practiced at Lafayette, in this county. He was born at Augusta, and is a son of Jacob Ross. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1870.

ROBERT T. JOHNSON, born at Marksboro', Warren Co.; studied law with John Linn; was admitted in September, 1870, and commenced practice in Newton, where he was at one time a partner with Hon. Thomas Anderson.

CHARLES M. WOODRUFF, son of Moses Woodruff, born in the township of Sparta, Sussex Co.; studied law with his brother, Dowson Woodruff; is in practice at Newton.

JAMES HOWELL, formerly of this bar, is now practicing at Newark in partnership with Joseph Coult.

He was born in Beemersville, Sussex Co., and studied law at Newton with Coult & Van Blarcom.

THEODORE SIMONSON, son of Thomas T. Simonson, late sheriff of Sussex County; studied law with Hon. Thomas Anderson, and commenced practice at Newton, but subsequently removed to Vernon, where he is now in business.

ROBERT L. LAWRENCE was born at Hamburg, Sussex Co., N. J., and is a son of Hon. Thomas Lawrence, present State senator from this county. Robert L. studied law with Hon. Thomas Anderson, and after his admission, in November, 1876, commenced practice at Newton. He is now a promising lawyer of Jersey City.

WINFIELD H. COURSEN, son of George H. Coursen, farmer and justice of the peace; born in Newton; studied law with Van Blarcom & Cochran at Newton, where he is in the practice of his profession.

THEODORE E. DENNIS is a member of the Sussex bar, practicing at Hamburg, where he studied law with Michael R. Kemble.

HENRY HUSTON, son of Judge James B. Huston; born at Lafayette; studied law with his uncle, Hon. Thomas Kays, and is in practice at Newton. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877, and as counselor in June, 1880.

A. LEWIS MORROW, attorney-at-law, Deckertown; son of Samuel Morrow, of Wantage; born in that township, and studied law at Newark with his brother Samuel.

A. WATSON SLOCKBOWER, born in Andover; studied law with Van Blarcom & Cochran, and is in practice at Deckertown, Sussex Co., N. J.

DAVID B. HETZEL, attorney-at-law, Newton; born in Hope, Warren Co.; studied law with Van Blarcom & Cochran.

FRANK SHEPHERD, son of the late Levi Shepherd; born in Deckertown, Sussex Co., and studied law with Charles J. Roe, whose partner he now is,—firm of Roe & Shepherd.

WILLIAM M. SMITH, attorney, born at Newton, son of Samuel Smith; studied law with Hon. Thomas Kays; was admitted in June, 1878, and has practiced since at Newton.

CHARLES D. THOMPSON, young lawyer in practice at Newton; son of David Thompson, Esq., studied law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877, and as counselor in June, 1880.

ALLEN R. SHAY studied law partly with Hon. Thomas Kays and in part with Charles J. Roe; was admitted to practice as an attorney in February, 1877, and advanced to the rank of counselor in June, 1880. He is a son of Timothy E. Shay, and was born in the township of Sandyston; is in practice at Newton.

IV.—IMPORTANT TRIALS IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

Crimes of magnitude, according to Mr. Edsall, had occupied but a small portion of judicial attention

during the first hundred years of the existence of the county. We quote the following:

"The doom of death has been denounced against only six persons since our county had an existence, and two of these had not committed murder. The two who were thus executed with hands fortunately unstained by human blood were named Maxwell and McCoy, and were the first victims to capital punishment in the county. They were hung on the public green in the year 1781 for breaking into the house of John Maxwell, of Greenwich township, robbing the same, and severely beating and bruising the owner. They protested their innocence to the last; and it subsequently was made manifest that their dying asseverations were true. Though two girls who were in the plundered house, and were compelled to light the robbers through the apartments, swore positively to the identity of Maxwell and McCoy, it was nevertheless discovered that the crime was committed by a party of Tories, who a few years afterwards returned the property stolen to the owner.* Thus, the first use of the gallows in Sussex was most unfortunate, and is still treasured in the memory of aged citizens not as an event in which justice was vindicated, but as a most deplorable judicial tragedy.

"The main business of our County Courts from the beginning has been the collection of debts and the settlement of disputed land-titles. The adjudications of all matters in dispute have been treated with respect. Impartial justice has been administered from the first by our courts, and never were any people more distinguished than those of Sussex for an abiding reverence for the precepts and principles of public law. No difficulty has ever been experienced in executing the decrees of our courts. Insubordination and contempt of the constituted authorities are not among the characteristics of our citizens, and never have been. Our courts of justice, from the very outset, have so acted as to secure the respect of the people. Guarding the rights of others, they have

* Robert S. Kennedy, Esq., of Greenwich, a great-grandson of John Maxwell, writes that the family never believed that the evidence afterwards discovered was sufficient to establish the absolute innocence of the men executed. Besides the testimony of the two girls, there was a great deal of strong circumstantial evidence; one point in particular Mr. K. regards as very decisive,—viz.: In the desperate struggle old Mr. Maxwell placed his hand, which was bloody, upon the back of one of the robbers, and by the mark on his coat thus made he was apprehended next day. This was certainly strong proof, but we are informed that the man proved on the trial that upon the evening in question he visited a girl whom he was courting, and the family, when he arrived at her house, were cleaning a quantity of shad. He took a knife and assisted the party, and while their hands were bloody from handling fish entrails some playful scuffling took place, in the course of which he must have received the mark on his garment.

John Maxwell, whose life came very near being sacrificed in this affair, was the first settler of that name in Greenwich; he was one of the first elders and founders of the Presbyterian Church in that township, and was the father of Gen. Wm. Maxwell and Capt. John Maxwell, of the Revolutionary army, both of whom were absent in the service of their country when the robbery was committed. He had one son, Robert, at home at the time, who was assailed in the beginning of the affray, knocked senseless, and left for dead. He did not revive until the plunderers had accomplished their work and left the premises.

never permitted their own immunities to be infringed without stern and dignified rebuke. At a very early period a certain hot-headed person, who mistook the simplicity with which our judges administered the law for a lack of self-respect, ventured to pronounce them in open court a pack of rascals; but he found the joke a costly one: he was made to pay instantly the sum of twenty pounds for his temerity, and was glad to escape as cheaply as that when he saw the spirit which his insolence had evoked not only from the bench, but from the spectators in the court-room. Another individual, summoned as a grand juror, made his appearance at the proper time, but refused to be sworn or affirmed, and thought by his obstinacy to weary the patience of the court. But he took nothing by his notion, unless, in journeying home, he found it facilitated locomotion to travel with pockets pretty effectually emptied.

"Prior to the Revolutionary war, as I have before stated, there was no execution for murder or other crime. Neither was there any trial had for an offense involving the forfeiture of life upon conviction of the defendant, except in the case of one Charity Moore, a woman, who was indicted for murder in 1767, but was not hung. The next nearest approach to a trial for a capital crime was in reference to one Robert Seymour, who was apprehended upon a charge of murdering an Indian, but by the assistance of three friends he broke jail and fled to parts unknown. His three friends were indicted for aiding his escape, but I have been unable to find in the court minutes any record of their conviction and punishment. The offense next in magnitude to that perpetrated by Seymour was committed by one William Atkinson, in the year 1775. He stole a horse, was pursued, taken, found guilty, subjected to thirty-nine lashes, and imprisoned until the costs of his prosecution should be paid. Here he remained four hundred and eighteen days, running up a board bill with John Pettit, jailer, of fifteen pounds three shillings six pence, being an average of about nine pence a day. The county paid the bill, and also seven pounds to Thomas Anderson for prosecuting him to conviction, but was loath to incur expense any longer, and so, upon application to the court, an order was made to put up Atkinson at public sale and dispose of his services for what they would bring. He was struck off for the sum of eleven pounds to one Hugh Quig, of Morris County, who gave his note, payable a few days after date, and departed with his purchase. Before the note became due Quig went over to the British army, and forgot to leave funds behind to pay the county of Sussex. This was an unexpected turn of the wheel, and puzzled our worthy board exceedingly. They hated to be outwitted in this way, and so, upon taking legal advice, they authorized Thomas Anderson to bring suit for the amount of the note against 'The Morris County Commissioners for seizing absconding Tories.' The only result of this step was an

increased expenditure, and at last they gave up the chase, satisfied that, as the matter thus far had been without profit, its further pursuit would be equally unproductive of honor.*

The executions which have taken place in the county since the Revolution are briefly sketched as follows:

In December, 1795, a man named Matthias Gottlieb, familiarly called "Cutlip," was executed in Newton. He resided on Main Street, near the entrance of the old cemetery. The house in which he lived is still standing. Gottlieb had been butchering beef for a neighbor. He returned home somewhat intoxicated, and said to his little daughter, "I have been butchering cattle to-day, and now I am going to butcher your mother." The cries of the child and entreaties of the mother were without avail; the inhuman wretch seized her and gave her three stabs in the abdomen with a large butcher-knife, inflicting such a terrible wound that she died in a very short time. The little daughter was the only witness to the deed, and it was on her evidence that the father was convicted. Gottlieb was hanged by Sheriff James Hindshaw in the lower part of Newton, known as Kerby Hollow.*

Mary Cole was hanged on the 26th of June, 1812, by Sheriff Ephraim Green, Jr. Her crime was that of murdering her mother in what is now Lafayette township. The body of the murdered woman was concealed under the hearth of the house in which she lived. Mary Cole's husband, Cornelius Cole, was believed to have been the master-spirit in the concoction and committal of the crime, the motive being to come into possession of his mother-in-law's property. Mrs. Cole was convicted of murder in the first degree, but her husband was acquitted. The sentence of death was pronounced by the court on the day of the conviction. Her execution took place in Newton, in an open field near where the Sussex Railway depot now stands, and was witnessed by thousands of people, some of whom are still living. The scene of the execution has ever since been known as the "Mary Cole Field." It is said that, on seeing her husband smile at the gallows, the poor woman said, "Ah! I could tell something that would change that smile into tears."

Peter Brakeman was executed by Sheriff William Darral, June 30, 1820. He murdered a peddler named Francis E. Nichols, with whom he had traveled from Montrose, Pa., in the character of a friend, but evidently with the intention from the start of taking his life in order to possess himself of the money which he knew Nichols to have. They stayed for two days at a tavern in Lafayette, where they spent most of the time gambling. They stopped together at Sparta, and were seen in company four or five miles

farther on. After that Brakeman stopped at the tavern at Woodport, two miles from where he and Nichols were last seen, and called for supper, but took some lunch and hurried on. The next day a boy with a dog came upon the body of the murdered man, shockingly mangled and covered with blood. A large knife and an ugly club which Brakeman had carried were found by the body. The murderer went to Philadelphia, and from there to Montrose, where he was soon after arrested. He was convicted after a four days' trial, and on May 30th was sentenced to be hanged. The execution was public, and took place near Drake's Pond, one mile from Newton. Spring Street, which leads in that direction, was for many years known as "Gallows road." Brakeman made a confession to Benjamin Stewart, a resident of Newton, the evening before the execution, in which he said he had passed most of his life as a counterfeiter and thief; he related the incidents of four robberies and of one murder that he had committed, previous to this one, and said he had assisted in others. The judges at his trial were Gabriel H. Ford, John Johnson, John Gustin, Morris Robeson, Thomas Stewart, John Ogden, Walter L. Shee, Simon Cortright, etc.; Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq., attorney-general for the State; William Halsey, Thomas C. Ryerson, and William Chetwood, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner. The jury who decided his fate was composed of Noah Hammon, Richard Whittaker, Jr., Thomas M. Armstrong, Andrew Sutton, John Beedle, William Mattison, Jacob Day, David Brands, Nathaniel Martin, William Gibbs, Charles Beatty, Peter P. Struble. It is said that from eight thousand to ten thousand persons witnessed his execution.

Wilhelmus Vanauken was executed Jan. 25, 1822, by Sheriff Vauclae Moore. He was tried and convicted for murdering his wife, Leah, in Montague township, in the spring of 1821. His trial took place at the November term of the court, before Justice William Russell. The trial was begun November 30th, and sentence was pronounced December 3d following. He was executed in a meadow on the lower side of Newton.

John Cruener was executed Jan. 23, 1862, by Sheriff Charles Arvis. His crime was the shooting of Allen Skellenger, in Sandyston township, on Sept. 15, 1861. He was tried before Justice Whelpley at the December term, 1861. The execution took place in the court-room, and was witnessed by about two hundred spectators. The poor fellow was so weak and unstrung that he had to be supported to the scaffold. It appeared more like hanging a dead than a live man. Cruener was a poor, weak-minded, and illiterate person, who could scarcely be regarded as responsible for what he did. Skellenger had acted the part of a bully over him for years, frightening him and threatening to whip him at every favorable opportunity. On the fatal day Skellenger met him in the woods, and at once commenced his old process of

* The account of this case appears in the *New York Weekly Museum* of Jan. 2, 1796.

persecution. Cruner had his gun with him, and, retreating, forbade Skellenger to follow, or he would shoot. Skellenger thought him too much of a coward to do so, and, advancing, was fired at and killed. The almost universal verdict now is that it was a shame to hang him, and it is said that Justice Whelpley deeply regretted ever after that he was in any way instrumental in sending the poor ignorant wretch to the gallows.

The next execution was that of John Hughes for the brutal murder of his wife in the village of Ogdensburg on the 7th of January, 1875. Jack was a natural bully, and frequently abused his wife. On the evening of the above day he quarreled with her, and ended by knocking her brains out with a sharp axe. He then set fire to the clothing in the room and left the house. The fire was discovered by the neighbors and extinguished, and Mrs. Hughes was found reclining in a rocking-chair with six awful gashes in her head, through which her brains had oozed. She was ill and almost helpless at the time of the murder. The crime was a deliberate and most brutal one. After leaving the house Hughes became intoxicated, and while in that condition made inquiries concerning his wife which led to his detection. His trial was commenced before Justice Albert Reed on the 10th of May following. After a three days' trial the prisoner was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentence of death was passed a short time after. He was hanged by Sheriff William E. Ross, July 2d, in the presence of about sixty people, in an inclosure within the jail-yard.

Frederick Crill was hanged at Newton, N. J., on the 24th of April, 1880, for the murder of his daughter, Eliza Babcock, near Hamburg, N. J., on the 5th of June, 1879. About two years before, he had gone to live with his daughter and her husband, William Babcock, who treated him with the utmost kindness, notwithstanding his ill temper, which was partly aggravated by his feeble state of health. On the day of the murder Crill had been out shooting in the morning. When he came in he hung the gun over the door, between the kitchen and sitting-room, and then went in to dinner. The dinner passed pleasantly, and afterwards Babcock went to the corn-field and Eliza commenced washing clothes. The little boy, Eliza's son, and a great favorite of Crill's, commenced playing with a half-bushel measure. Crill had just taken the gun down preparatory to going out again. He told Eliza that the measure did not belong to them, and that the child would injure it. Then he replaced the gun, took the measure away from the child, and carried it up-stairs. To stop the little boy crying his mother got the measure and gave it to him again, and then went on with her washing. Crill again took down the gun, and just as he did so Eliza said something about the half-bushel which made him angry, and he raised the gun and fired. The charge entered the back of her head, dashing her

brains and blood all over the side of the room. Crill looked up and saw his wife standing by speechless with horror. She soon recovered her voice and asked him what he had done that for, to which he answered, "She has aggravated and tantalized me till I can't stand it any longer, and I have put an end to it." That he intended at first not to make a confession is evident. He knew his wife's evidence could not be admitted against him, and she was the only witness. He told her not to speak of what she had seen, and then started for Hamburg to consult his counsel, first telling Babcock that Eliza had died in a fit. On the road he met three men, to whom he told the same story. He stopped at his lawyer's house, but he was out. He went to look for him, and on the street in Harrisburg he met Babcock with a crowd of men. The husband charged him with the murder, the crowd surrounded him, and in the excitement he made an admission; then, seeing he had given away his case, he confessed the whole matter and gave himself up to a justice. In September he pleaded not guilty to an indictment for murder, and the court assigned counsel to defend him. Up to a few days before the trial Crill talked and acted sensibly, although he appeared to be suffering from a nervous disease. Then his manner changed completely; he pretended to be unable to talk, and acted like a fool. His defense at the trial was insanity, but he acted his part so badly that the jury saw through it. He was convicted of murder in the first degree. A strong effort was made to have the sentence of death commuted, but the Court of Pardons refused to interfere. On April 1st, Governor McClellan granted him a reprieve of three weeks from April 3d, and on Wednesday, April 21st, he sent the death-warrant to Sheriff Decker, fixing the hanging for Saturday, the 24th. The last of his family to take leave of him was his daughter, Harriet Onshorn, who visited him on Monday. Before she was admitted she was searched, and a bottle of laudanum was taken from her. Crill was very much affected at parting with her, and cried pitifully. During the last few days he refused to see anybody, spending the greater part of his time in prayer.

This was the first execution that occurred in New Jersey under the new law, which admits of only twelve persons appointed by the court, twelve special deputies commissioned by the sheriff, three members of the condemned man's family, and two ministers of the gospel designated by the condemned, to be present and witness the event. The hanging took place in an inclosure, sixteen by twenty feet, adjoining the jail, in which a platform twelve feet square had been built, and on this platform stood the new gallows. At a quarter to eleven o'clock the jury of twelve men appointed by the court to witness and report the execution were sworn and subscribed their names. The following were the gentlemen named: William M. Smith, Thomas G. Bunnell, Richard F. Goodman,

Whitfield Gibbs, Dr. Thomas Ryerson, Dr. Levi D. Miller, Dr. Martin Cole, Jr., Job J. Decker, Joseph McMicke, Nathaniel K. Bray, Obadiah P. Armstrong, and Luther Hill.

Frederick Crill was born in Warren County, near the Sussex County line. When he was about five years old his parents moved to Canisteer, in Sussex County. His parents were very poor and ignorant, and his mother was subject to fits and other diseases. Crill never received any education, except a little at Sunday-school and what he picked up himself. Notwithstanding this great disadvantage, he grew up to be a shrewd man. He probably inherited some nervous affections from his mother, and his temper, which was bad in his youth, grew worse as he grew older, until it became almost uncontrollable. He quarreled frequently with his friends and neighbors, and often these quarrels would end in a fight. He gained a reputation during his early years as a fighting man, and people said he was "able to lick anything around Canisteer." He appears to have always had a passion for women. At eighteen he fell in love with a young woman whom he called Fan Slack. After about a year he ceased his attentions, but she soon afterwards came to him with an infant and induced him to marry her. After living together a short time they disagreed, and Crill says they went before an officer and signed a paper mutually agreeing to separate, with the privilege of each marrying again. According to report, Crill soon afterwards married again and moved to Paterson, where it is said he shot his new wife, but had her buried secretly, and told such a plausible story that the matter did not get out until several years after, when it was revived at Sparta. Then Crill explained it by saying that he was cleaning his gun, not knowing it was loaded, and that it went off accidentally and shot her. Crill afterwards denied this story, and said he never had more than two wives. Not long after this Crill married his last wife, in Paterson, and returned to Sussex County, where a number of children were born to him. He chopped wood and worked in the mines for a living. He spent a great deal of time hunting game, and was a splendid marksman with both rifle and shot-gun. Once, when out shooting with his son, it is said, he became angry at the boy for not answering promptly when called, pointed his gun at him, and pulled the trigger; but the cap was defective, and the gun failed to go off. Another time, it is alleged, he threw a hatchet at the same boy, barely missing his head. It was not safe to anger him at any time when there was a dangerous weapon within his reach. For several years he was a member of the Methodist Church at Canisteer, and was quite an exhorter. At the same time he was thieving and gambling, but this did not become known until he sued a man for a gambling debt of forty dollars. He was immediately dropped from the church-roll, and he then said he could make more money serving the devil than the Lord. Crill had

dyseptic trouble for nearly twenty years, and about four years ago it rendered him unfit to do manual labor. He had frequently pleaded in petty lawsuits before the justices of the peace, and when he was obliged to give up hard work he made this his regular business. He was a good speaker, and he made himself so well acquainted with the law applicable to justices' court cases that he frequently won suits over lawyers of large experience. He became known as "Crill the Pettifogger."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

I.—EARLY STATUS OF THE PROFESSION.

ALTHOUGH the county had been settled for over half a century, it is doubtful if in the year 1766 it contained a single physician. At that time its people—engaged, as their descendants mostly are to-day, in agriculture and mining—were hardy, industrious, and healthy, consequently seldom required the aid of the physician, surgeon, or obstetrician. Roots and herbs were the common remedies, and the midwife was more in repute than the regular physician. In fact, medical men were few. Mr. Edsall, in his "Centennial Address" of 1853, speaking of Johnsonsburg—the first seat of justice of the old county—says, "Here Dr. Samuel Kennedy, the first practicing physician we have any word of, fixed his location. His practice extended so far over the county that professional rides of twenty or thirty miles were common events in his career. He was an able practitioner, and prepared a great number of students for the profession. Drs. Linn and Everitt, and several other physicians of the last generation, derived their first knowledge of the healing art from this Æsculapian veteran of old Sussex. Dr. Kennedy died, at an advanced age, in the year 1804. I may as well remark here as elsewhere that the practice of medicine has never been a lucrative business in this county. The air of our mountains is peculiarly favorable to health and longevity."

In 1824, when Warren was formed and Sussex County was restricted to its present limits, with a population of less than twenty thousand souls, the ratio of physicians was quite respectable, eleven doctors were at that date practicing medicine in the county,—viz., David Hunt, Samuel Hopkins, and Jacob Sharpe, of Newton township; Elijah Everitt, of Greene; Jacob and Elias H. L'Honmedieu, of Hardyston; Berret Haveus and Heman Allen, of Wantage; Jacob E. Hornbeck and Jacob L. Van Deusen, of Montague,—none of whom are now living.

"The leading mind was Dr. Fowler. He came into the county a few years prior to its division, and soon compelled all its physicians either to take license or retire. Into his hands speedily passed the consulta-

tion business, and his opinions may therefore be taken as a fair indication of the scientific status of the profession at that time. A very able practitioner of the present day [1866], who was contemporaneous with the last years of Dr. Fowler, says of him, 'He was by far the best naturally-endowed practitioner I ever knew.' Of acute perception, vivid imagination, and yet of judicial mind, an original thinker, his native talents placed him far in advance of his day, when Cullen and his disciple Gregory shaped the theory and practice of the country. He was as familiar with Brown and Darwin as with Cullen and with the other writers of his time. He knew the institutes of medicine, and could formulate as well as practice them. . . . He was fond of saying that 'the whole art of medicine consisted in knowing when to stimulate and when to deplete,'—an aphorism that requires but slight modification to be level with the present knowledge."⁸

In more recent times, with the growth of the county in population and wealth, has been a corresponding increase in luxury, which, with the injudicious use of stimulants and narcotics, has "conspired to disturb both mental and physical functions, to injure the various organs and cramp and distort the intellect. Whilst the influences named have increased the tendency to and complication of zymotic disease, disorders of nutrition, perversions of special functions, and derangements of the general balance, the growth and development of the county has so improved the face and soil of Sussex that malarious affections are manifestly diminishing."

As to the status of the profession in this county, if success be the criterion, the practitioners of Sussex enjoy a fair share of it.

II.—THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

Dr. Thomas Ryerson, in his report to the State society, in 1866, says, "The District Medical Society of Sussex County was formed in 1829 by Samuel Fowler, Samuel Marshall, Elias L'Hommédieu, John B. Beach, and Stephen Hedges, to whom were added Francis Moran and John R. Stuart." This is evidently an error, as the following documentary proofs clearly show. The first is a notice published in the *Sussex Register*, and bears date of "Newton, June 1, 1818." It is as follows:

"MEDICAL NOTICE.

"At the annual meeting of the medical society of New Jersey, which was held at New Brunswick on the 12th inst., appeared in the society Drs. Ruel Hampton and George Hopkins, who expressed a desire to have a society organized in the county of Sussex.

"Resolved, That a District Society be formed in the county of Sussex; and that Drs. Ruel Hampton, George Hopkins, Samuel W. Fell, Gideon Leeds, Jabez Gwinnap, John S. Hughes, George Van Nest, James Fowler, and Elias L'Hommédieu be authorized to meet at Mrs. Bassett's Inn, in Newton, on the second Tuesday in July next, at o'clock 11 A.M., for the purpose of organizing said society.

⁸ Dr. Thomas Ryerson's "Report to the State Medical Society," 1866.

"It is sincerely hoped that not only a general and punctual attendance will be given by those physicians appointed to organize the society, but also by all who are residents in the county.

"By order of the Society,

"Wm. M'KIBBICK, Sec'y."

The meeting was held and the society organized, as appears from the following, published in the same paper:

"MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"At a meeting of a respectable number of physicians of the county of Sussex, held at Newton, on the 14th inst., in conformity to a resolution of the medical society of the State of New Jersey, and agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the same, Dr. John S. Hughes was called to the chair and Dr. Samuel W. Fell was chosen secretary. It was then unanimously

"Resolved, That it is expedient that a district medical society be formed in and for the county of Sussex, in the State of New Jersey.

"After which a society was organized, to be known and distinguished by the name of the 'District Medical Society of the County of Sussex in the State of New Jersey.' The officers elected for the present year were John S. Hughes, President; Ruel Hampton, Vice-President; Samuel W. Fell, Corresponding Secretary; George Hopkins, Recording Secretary; and Elias L'Hommédieu, Treasurer. A considerable business was done, and the society adjourned to meet again on the 3d Tuesday of October next.

"By order of the Society,

"GEORGE HOPKINS, Sec'y.

"NEWTON, July 20, 1818."

The society also met in annual session in 1819 "at Mrs. Bassett's hotel," April 20th, as appears by the secretary's notice, dated April 5, 1819, and published in the *Register*. Whether this was the last, or whether any subsequent sessions were held, is not known, as the records are lost or destroyed. It evidently had become inoperative before 1823; otherwise, we cannot explain the following notice, published in the county press:

"TO PHYSICIANS.

"The physicians of the county of Sussex are requested to meet at Samuel Korbach's Hotel, in Newton, on the 1st Tuesday in October next (1823), at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the State Medical Society, preparatory to the establishment of a District Medical Society for the county of Sussex."

Whether it was reorganized we cannot say; but if it was, it must have died out after a brief existence. In fact, the early years of this society's existence were marked by an indifference on the part of the profession in the county which rendered it difficult to sustain it, and was no doubt the cause of its frequent suspensions. After its resuscitation, in 1829, as before stated, for several years it had a struggle for perpetuity. Although it managed to hold its sessions regularly, it was with but feeble vitality. But since 1843, when the State society virtually demitted the licensing power to the counties, the District Medical Society of Sussex County has had a far more vigorous existence. Since that time nearly all the medical practitioners in the county have been members of the society, and so salutary an influence has been exerted upon the profession and the public by the mere momentum of the organization that few irregular practitioners have remained in the county.

The following is the roll of membership of the society since 1829, obtained from the society's records:

- Aug. 22, 1829.—*Samuel Fowler, *Stephen Hedges, *Elias L'Hommedieu, and *Seymour Halsey, named by the State society; ‡*John B. Beech, *Samuel Marshall, and *Francis Moran.
- April 16, 1832.—*John R. Stuart.
- April 21, 1834.—*David M. Sayre, *Thomas Roe.
- April 20, 1840.—*John Titworth, *John W. Rafferty, and *Alexander Linn.
- April 16, 1844.—*R. S. Farrand, *Edward S. Bell.
- June 13, 1844.—Abraham H. Fetherman, Franklin Smith, Jesse R. Burgess.
- April 21, 1845.—†Anthony D. Morford, *J. B. Dunlap, †Charles B. Cooper, Charles V. Moore, †Jetur R. Riggs (honorary member).
- April 20, 1846.—J. Linn Allen, Thomas Ryerson, *Joseph W. Beemer, *Isaac B. Munro, *Harvey Halleck (honorary member).
- April, 1848.—Carlos Allen.
- April 16, 1849.—John Miller.
- April 18, 1853.—*William H. Linn.
- June 5, 1854.—*Isaac S. Hunt, †Thomas A. Drown.
- June 3, 1856.—*John N. Dee, †Henry Hulshizer, Levi D. Miller.
- June 1, 1856.—†James S. B. Ribble, †William I. Roe.
- June 7, 1859.—*Manning F. Cross, *Elijah W. Maines.
- June 2, 1863.—Jonathan Havens, Joseph Hedges, *J. W. Young.
- June 7, 1864.—Eugene Schumo, Theophilus H. Andress.
- June 20, 1865.—†Robert G. Maines, †Charles R. Nelden.
- June 19, 1866.—Peter N. Jacobus (on certificate from Warren County Medical Society), *J. Bedel Boss, †A. P. Farries.
- June 18, 1867.—†David L. Duncan, †J. D. Mattison, †Mortimer Lampson, *Lewis Westfall.
- Oct. 29, 1867.—†William M. Hartpence.
- Nov. 10, 1868.—F. M. Cannon.
- June 8, 1868.—†Frederick Rorbach, John Moore, *John Titworth (honorary member).
- June 14, 1870.—C. K. Davison, †James H. Struble, †S. H. Moore, Joseph P. Couse.
- June 13, 1871.—*H. N. Crane, *Jacob Whitaker, †E. J. Westfall.
- June 11, 1872.—Jackson B. Pellet, Joseph F. McCloyghran.
- Dec. 3, 1872.—†J. W. Collins.
- June 10, 1873.—Martin Cole, Jr.
- June 8, 1875.—Ephraim Morrison, †Hugh McD. Struble, †D. T. Condit.
- June 13, 1876.—†Henry T. Elliott, *Thomas Roe (honorary member).
- Oct. —, 1876.—John C. Strader.
- June —, 1877.—J. Cole Price.
- June 11, 1878.—Benjamin W. Ferguson.
- Oct. 8, 1878.—J. H. Morrison.
- June 10, 1879.—Emerson B. Potter, Clarence F. Cochran, †O. P. Huston.
- June 8, 1880.—†Henry C. Fithian, Edgar Potts.

The principal officers of the society, from the date of its earliest records to the present time, have been as follows:

PRESIDENT.

- 1829-32, Samuel Fowler; 1833-34, Elias L'Hommedieu; 1835, Samuel Marshall; 1836, Stephen Hedges; 1837, John B. Beach; 1838, Francis Moran; 1839, David M. Sayre; 1840, Stephen Hedges; 1841-42, Thomas Roe; 1843, John B. Beach; 1844, Francis Moran; 1845, Alexander Linn; 1846-47, John Titworth; 1848, J. Linn Allen; 1849, John R. Stuart; 1850, Jesse K. Burgess; 1851, Charles V. Moore; 1852, Franklin Smith; 1853, Thomas Ryerson; 1854, John Miller; 1855, Isaac S. Hunt; 1856, William H. Linn; 1857, Thomas Roe; 1858, Levi D. Miller; 1859, Henry Hulshizer; 1860, James S. B. Ribble; 1861, Elijah W. Maines; 1862, David M. Sayre; 1863, Alexander Linn; 1864, Jonathan Havens; 1865, John Titworth; 1866, Theophilus H. Andress; 1867, Peter N. Jacobus; 1868, Lewis Westfall; 1869, Levi D. Miller; 1870, Mortimer Lampson; 1871, John Moore; 1872, C. K. Davison; 1873, Jos. P. Couse; 1874, Thomas Ryerson; 1875, T. H. Andress; 1876, P. N. Jacobus; 1877, Martin Cole, Jr.; 1878, Ephraim Morrison; 1879, Hugh McD. Struble; 1880, Carlos Allen.

SECRETARY.

- 1829-32, John B. Beach; 1833-44, John R. Stuart; 1845-55, Anthony D. Morford; 1856-64, Thomas Ryerson; 1865-66, Eugene Schumo; 1867-68, David L. Duncan; 1869-75, Jonathan Havens; 1876-80, Levi D. Miller.

* Deceased.

† Removed from county.

‡ Withdrawn from the society.

§ David Hunt was also named, but his name is not on the roll.

At the late annual meeting, held June 8, 1880, Dr. Martin Cole, Jr., was appointed state reporter; Drs. Ferguson, C. V. Moore, and Jacobus, county reporters; Drs. J. Miller and C. K. Davison, delegates to the American Medical Association; Drs. E. Morrison, L. D. Miller, T. H. Andress, J. H. Morrison, and H. C. Fithian, delegates to the State Medical Society; Drs. C. V. Moore and J. Miller, delegates to the Warren County Medical Society; Drs. T. H. Andress and C. F. Cochran, delegates to the Morris County Medical Society; and Dr. T. H. Andress, essayist.

III.—REMINISCENCES AND PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The following reminiscences and personal sketches of Sussex County physicians are gathered from various sources, but we would here acknowledge our indebtedness to Dr. Jonathan Havens, of Newton, for much valuable information. That gentleman has for many years acted as the historian of the profession in Sussex County, during which time he has been indefatigable in his efforts to rescue from oblivion the incidents connected with the lives and practice of the medical men of his district during the generations that are passed.

SAMUEL KENNEDY was one of the earliest, if not the first physician, to practice in Sussex County. But little is known of his history. He was located early at "Log Jail" (Johnsonsburg), and died, at an advanced age, in 1804. Drs. Andrew Linn, Elijah Everitt, and others read medicine with him. He practiced for many years, and married, for his second wife, a Miss Shafer. Dr. Kennedy's farm was in Hardwick, near Johnsonsburg, and his residence, a stone house, is still, or was very recently, standing. George Armstrong was his executor. Dr. Kennedy belonged in that part of Sussex which has since become the county of Warren.†

BERRET HAVENS was one of the pioneer doctors in the present Sussex. He was the son of Jonathan Havens, M.D., and was a native of Sag Harbor, L. I. Born in 1762, about the age of twenty he emigrated to Sussex Co., N. J., crossing the country on horseback, and settling at Deckertown about the year 1782. It is not known where or with whom he pursued his medical studies, but he commenced practice very early, acquired a good reputation, and had an extensive practice. He was undoubtedly the first medical practitioner in Northern Sussex, and was possibly the earliest in what is the present county. He married, in the Clove, a daughter of William Titworth and a sister of Dr. John Titworth, of Wantage. He had only two children,—James C., and Jane T., who became the wife of Dr. Samuel Marshall, of Newton,—both deceased. Dr. Jonathan Havens, of Newton, is a grandson of Dr. Berret. He acquired by industry and economy quite a competence, and his homestead place, about two miles from Deckertown, towards

† See chapter on "Medical Profession of Warren County," for further mention.



Sam Fowler

JOSEPH FOWLER, from whom Dr. Samuel Fowler is descended, was of English ancestry. He is mentioned as one of the first settlers near Mispat Kills, L. I., as early as 1665.

John Fowler, the father of Samuel, and sixth in descent from Joseph, resided at Newburg, N. Y. He married his cousin, Glorianna Fowler, the daughter of his uncle, Samuel Fowler.

Dr. Samuel Fowler, the subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 30, 1779, at the family homestead, Newburg, N. Y. He received a thorough academic education at the Montgomery Academy, and his medical education under the instruction of Dr. David Fowler, of Newburg, N. Y., and attended the lectures of the Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pa. After completing his medical studies he removed to Hamburg, N. J., and was licensed to practice medicine in that State, being at that time a little over twenty-one years old. In 1808 he married Anna Breckenridge Thomson, the daughter of Col. Mark Thomson, of Changewater, N. J., who was a member of Congress from this State during the administration of Washington. After pursuing the practice of his profession at Hamburg, N. J., for a few years he removed to Franklin, N. J., where his first wife died, leaving one child, a daughter, the wife of the late Hon. Moses Bigelow, of Newark, N. J. In 1816 he married his second wife, Rebecca Wood Platt Ogden, daughter of Robert Ogden, Esq., formerly of Elizabethtown, N. J., but at this time of Sparta, N. J., where he removed in 1786. The children of this marriage were Mary Estelle, Henry Ogden, Robert Ogden, John, Rebecca Ogden, and Clarinda. He died Feb. 20, 1844, at Franklin, aged sixty-five.

An interesting account of the estimation in which Dr. Fowler was held as a physician is given by Dr. Thomas Ryerson in his report at the centennial meeting of the New Jersey Medical Society, held at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1866. In speaking of the early physicians of Sussex County, Dr. Ryerson says: "The leading mind was Dr. Fowler; he came into the county a few years prior to its division, and soon compelled all physicians to take license or retire. Into his hands speedily passed the consultation business, and his opinion may therefore be taken as a fair indication of the scientific status of the profession at that time."

The District Medical Society for the county of Sussex was formed in 1829 by Dr. Fowler and others. He was for many years owner of the iron-works at Franklin Furnace, N. J., which in their various branches he conducted, while at the same time he attended to the arduous duties of his profession, his medical practice extending all over the northern counties of this State and into the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania and New York. He also found time to take an active part in national and State politics, representing his county in the New Jersey Senate, and afterwards his State in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses, during the administration of Andrew Jackson, of whom he was a warm supporter and one of his earliest friends in New Jersey. As a mineralogist and geologist he is estimated by men of science as among the first in the country. He was a member of the leading scientific societies of his day, both in this country and in Europe. The rare mineral "fowlerite," first discovered by him, was named in his honor by his brother-mineralogists. He is supposed to have given the name of "franklinite" to the valuable ore of iron known by that name. He made it known to mineralogists over the United States and Europe, and awakened an interest in it which has since resulted in its successful development and manufacture. The extensive zinc mines of Sussex, affording the only red oxide of zinc known in the world, were once owned by him, though disposed of before his death. He made several efforts to have them worked, offering liberal inducements, but the untried nature of the ore and the difficulties of obtaining competent operatives caused a failure of his plans, without lessening in his mind the value of the ore and the ultimate success that would be likely to attend future attempts to work it.

In all his habits Dr. Fowler was strictly temperate and exemplary, an early riser and of untiring industry, and endeavored to devote all his leisure-moments to the attainment of useful knowledge. His remains are interred in the valley of Hardyston, which near half a century before his death he sought, a youthful stranger, with no fortune but that which he carried in his own brave heart and will to use with industry the talents which Providence had given him.

Beemerville, embraced about one hundred and forty acres at the time of his death. Among many other bequests, he made a liberal one to the Clove Church. He died suddenly, of apoplexy. His wife's demise occurred previously. He was one of the pioneer physicians of Northwestern Jersey, a man of considerable reputation and influence in his day, popular, and esteemed. He was of Irish descent, and had a habit of using the term "'Od zounds!" which caused the same to be applied to him as a *sobriquet*. He was a liberal contributor to and an attendant of the Clove Presbyterian Church, in the cemetery of which he was buried. The following is the inscription upon his monument:

"DOCT. BEBRET HAVENS,

Died Dec. 23, 1845,

In his 83rd year.

Here lie with those of

Wife and Daughter,

The remains of a man of worth.

He was born at Sag Harbor,

And settled in Wantage,

Where he lived a life of

Industry and integrity;

and at his death,

left a liberal bequest

to the Clove Church."

ANDREW LINN was born in Hardwick township, Sussex Co., in 1755. His parents were Joseph and Martha (Kirkpatrick) Linn, originally from Hunterdon County. He practiced first in Hardyston, but removed to Newton and practiced until his death, in April, 1799, aged forty-four. He was buried in the old cemetery.

CHARLES McCARTER.—It is asserted that Dr. Charles McCarter was an army surgeon from Sussex in 1776.*

ELIJAH EVERITT, son of Samuel Everitt and Nancy Thatcher, was born between 1770 and 1780, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon Co. His preparatory education was under the supervision of Rev. Dr. John Hanna, of Kingwood. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Kennedy. He had no license. He was married in January, 1800, after which time he practiced medicine at Greenville, where he had an extensive practice, covering an area of ten square miles. He died Jan. 11, 1850, at the house of William Mattison (son-in-law), of Sparta, whither he had gone on a visit, and was buried at the Yellow Frame. Between 1816 and 1818 he had in copartnership a Dr. Chadwick, who came to Greenville from Bottle Hill, or Madison, and who, about two years later, died there of typhus fever. Elijah Everitt was appointed justice in 1814 by joint meeting of the Legislature. He was the father of Samuel A. Everitt, of Branchville.

JOHN B. BEACH, son of Isaac and Mary Bigelow Beach, was born at Troy, Morris Co., N. J., April 5, 1785. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Lewis Condict, of Morristown, and commenced practice in 1811, in Frankford township, this county, continuing

there in the active labor of his profession until the day of his death, which occurred at Branchville, June 19, 1851. From April, 1846, to April, 1849, Dr. J. L. Allen was his partner. He joined the District Medical Society in 1829. He married, in 1811, Elizabeth C., daughter of James Haggerty, Esq.; she died Nov. 23, 1823, and he married, in 1825, Eveline, daughter of Judge Thomas M. Armstrong, of Frankford, who lived until Feb. 10, 1849. He left two sons and five daughters. "As a physician he was efficient, faithful, and sympathizing. He ministered as willingly unto the poor as the rich. As a gentleman and scholar his dignified and courteous intercourse with his fellow-citizens endeared him to all. Dr. Beach was endowed with that order of intellect which would have qualified him to discharge honorably the duties of the most exalted station, but he was retiring, domestic, and unambitious." While he was a public-spirited man, the allurements of public life had few charms for him.

SAMUEL SWEZY SEWARD, father of the late eminent statesman William H. Seward, probably practiced medicine in this county. He was the eighth child of Col. John Seward, of Hardyston, who commanded the Second Sussex Regiment of Volunteers during the war of the Revolution. Col. John Seward was a son of Obadiah Seward, who came from Wales and settled on Lamington River, in Somerset County, where his son John was born May 22, 1730, and married Mary Swezy, March 22, 1751. Col. John Seward and his family settled in Hardyston prior to 1767, in which year his name first appears as a member of the board of freeholders from Hardyston township.

Dr. Samuel S. Seward was born in Hardyston, Sussex Co., Dec. 5, 1768, married Mary Jennings, of Goshen, N. Y., and after living for a time in Vernon removed thence to Florida, Orange Co., in 1795, where he pursued the practice of medicine during his life. The village of Florida, Orange Co., is just over the Sussex boundary, and distant five miles from Goshen, on the Pine Island branch of the Erie Railway. It contains the Samuel S. Seward Institute, an academy named in honor of its founder, Dr. Samuel Swezy Seward. In the heart of this village, fronting on the main street, is a little low one-story, gable-roofed wooden building, still standing, in which William H. Seward was born.

Dr. Samuel S. Seward, besides his practice as a physician, was a member of the Legislature of New York in 1804, and in 1815 county judge of Orange County. He was subsequently first judge, and became distinguished for his wealth and liberality. In 1846 he established the institute which bears his name, donating the grounds, erecting appropriate buildings, and endowing the school with the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Dr. Seward died in 1849, leaving an estate of about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and making

* Dr. Stephen Wickes.

his son William H., and his friend Maj. Grier, of Goshen, his executors. The will was proved in Sussex County, as well as in Orange, and is on record in the office of the surrogate of the former, at Newton. Matters connected with the estate brought William H. Seward to Newton several times after his father's death, and there he formed a pleasant acquaintance with the late B. B. Edsall, Esq., of the *Sussex Register*.

ROBERT W. COOKE, a father in medicine, and a light of the profession, who died, "full of years and full of honors," Dec. 27, 1867, was a native of Sussex County. He was the son of Dr. Ambrose Ellis Cooke, and was born at Newton, Jan. 21, 1797. He pursued the study of medicine, preliminary to entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, with his father and Dr. Valentine Mott. Shortly after receiving his license as a practitioner of medicine he removed to Holmdel, Monmouth Co. (1820), where he continued in active practice till stricken with the sickness that preceded his death. His disease was peritonitis from ileo-cæcal obstruction. He was buried at the "Brick church" near Marlborough. A fine tribute to Dr. Cooke's memory, by the late Dr. Alfred B. Dayton, may be found in the annual transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey for 1868.

STEPHEN HEDGES, son of Joseph Hedges and Elizabeth Woodhull, was born at Chester, Morris Co., Feb. 15, 1798. After a good scholastic education in the best schools of those days, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lewis Condict, of Morristown, and continued for a short time with Dr. George Hopkins, of Newton. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and received a diploma from that institution in April, 1819.*

Dr. Hedges was examined by the censors of "The District Medical Society for the County of Morris in the State of New Jersey" at Morristown, July 15, 1819, and was licensed to practice at that time. A letter of commendation signed by the board of censors by whom he was examined says,—

"His examination was not merely satisfactory, it was interesting and gratifying to the society in a very unusual degree. His medical reading appeared to have been extensive and discriminating; but what gave us uncommon pleasure were his judicious answers to an unusually wide range of *practical* questions, into which his intelligence led the members of the society. In one word, we do but express the unanimous sentiment of the society in saying he was one of the most accomplished candidates that has ever come before us."

The above was signed by William A. Whelpley, Lewis Condict, and John B. Johnes, then the board of censors at Morristown.

After the death of Dr. Hopkins, at Newton, in 1819, he succeeded to his practice, occupying the same

* It is supposed that he was the first graduate in medicine ever settled in Sussex. Dr. Fowler attended lectures, but it is not shown that he was a graduate; and if Dr. D'Abigne, of Sparta, was, it must have been of a foreign school. At that date (1819) but few attended more than one course of lectures, and were licensed to practice by censors.—*Dr. Hives*.

house. "Like most young physicians, Dr. Hedges found his path to success tedious and difficult, but his kindly qualities of mind, united to professional skill, won him firm and fast friends," by which he gained an extensive practice throughout the county, and held the same until his death from typhoid fever, Aug. 10, 1845.

The memory of Dr. Hedges needs no further record than the fact of the well-sustained recommendation given by the board of censors, by which he was introduced to the county. In 1824 he was married to Rachel Ann, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin, of Newton, where she is still living. At the time of his death he left seven children,—Elizabeth, Sarah, Joseph, Mary, Frances, Julia, and Emma. The son, Joseph, is a practicing physician at Branchville; Sarah, now deceased, married Theodore Little, a prominent lawyer of Morristown; and Elizabeth, also deceased, was the wife of George H. Nelden, the present clerk of Sussex. The remaining children surround the fireside of their mother's home, where, mourning their bereavements, they still remain a united family.

ALEXANDER LINN, son of Hon. John Linn, was born at Harmony Vale, Sussex Co., July 17, 1811. He married Julia, a daughter of the late Horace Vibbert, in 1845. He was a graduate of Union College, 1831; began the study of medicine under Dr. R. Byington at Johnsonsburg, N. J.; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, 1833-36, receiving his diploma from that institution in March, 1836. In 1837 he located at Deckertown, where his skill and earnest devotion to his calling soon gave him command of a large practice, which he retained until prostrated by his last illness. He formed a partnership with W. H. Linn, May 1, 1849, which was dissolved in April, 1856. He was a great student, and possessed a remarkable memory. Became a member of the Sussex County District Medical Society in 1840, and his associates looked up to him "as the most brilliant star in their circle." He was a member of the State Medical Society, and was twice elected as one of its vice-presidents. After months of great suffering he died, May 12, 1868, leaving a widow and four sons, together with a large circle of warm friends and patrons, to mourn the loss of one who, had he cared less for theirs and more for his own health, might have yet been spared; but such was not his conviction of duty.

JOHN R. STUART was born in Newton, N. J., March 11, 1809, and died there Jan. 15, 1873. He was adopted, reared, and educated by his uncle, Daniel Stuart; his educational advantages were of the best. In 1827 he was graduated from Rutgers College, and began the study of medicine in his native town with the late Stephen Hedges, then one of the most popular physicians of the county. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was licensed to practice in the

fall of 1831. He at once commenced his labors at Newton, and in the following spring united himself with the District Medical Society, which he served for several years as an efficient secretary, and in 1849 was elected its president. His interest in the society was maintained throughout his life.

In February, 1843, he went to Sparta to take the practice left vacant by Dr. D. M. Sayre's removal to Morris County. Soon after this change Dr. Hedges died, and Dr. Stuart (in 1845) returned to Newton, where he established an extensive practice, which he pursued with energy for ten or twelve years. After twenty-five years of active professional life he gradually withdrew from practice and devoted most of his time to the sale of drugs, in which business he was engaged at the time of his death. His confidential friends, Judge D. S. Anderson, of Newton, and Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, of Trenton, were his executors.

Dr. Stuart was well known as an excellent physician and a courteous gentleman, of fine hospitality, generous to the poor, and much beloved by his patients and friends. His social qualities were remarkable. As a physician he was guided more by the cautious experience of an observing mind than by medical theories; trusting much to the curative efforts of Nature, he was content to be her ministering servant, finding his chief employment in removing the obstructions which impeded her wise course to returning health.

JOHN TITSWORTH.—The first of the name to settle within the limits of Sussex County was William Titsworth, one of the first settlers of the township of Wantage. He came from the Neversink settlement during the French and Indian war, driven thence by the hostilities that then prevailed, and located on the tract of land near Deckertown on which his descendants have since resided. He was the great-grandfather of Dr. Titsworth; died March 4, 1791.

Stephen Titsworth, son of the first William, was born on April 8, 1734, and early occupied land in Wantage township, near that of his father. He married Catharine Coykendall, and had children,—Sarah, born Nov. 5, 1752, died March 14, 1777; William, born Aug. 12, 1758; Henry, born Dec. 3, 1764; and Josiah, born Feb. 23, 1774. Stephen Titsworth died April 17, 1777, and his wife on Nov. 17, 1805.

William Titsworth, father of the doctor, was born in Wantage township, on the date indicated above, and occupied the ancestral acres of his father and grandfather. Over one hundred years ago he erected the stone house still standing on the Clove road, in Wantage, near the residence of his grandson, William; this was his dwelling-place for life. Besides being a thrifty and industrious farmer, owning a large tract of land, he operated a grist- and saw-mill on the Clove stream, near by. He took an active interest in church affairs, was one of the signers of the original petition for forming the Clove Church, and was for many years an elder in that body. His wife

was Margaret Middaugh, born Oct. 8, 1757, and the children were Jane, born March 24, 1780 (married Dr. Berret Havens, an old and prominent physician of Wantage), died Jan. 9, 1807; Stephen, born July



John Titsworth

24, 1783; Amos, born June 23, 1787, died Feb. 19, 1856; John, born April 19, 1793, and the subject of this sketch. William Titsworth died March 3, 1837, and his wife, Margaret, on March 31, 1841. His property was divided between his sons Amos and John, and is still occupied by their descendants.

Dr. John Titsworth was born in Wantage township on April 19, 1793. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he passed through the usual routine experiences of a farmer's son. When about fourteen years of age he left home for school at Chester, in Morris County, where he received the benefits of careful academic instruction, and subsequently attended the academy at Newburg, N. Y. Being thoroughly fitted, he entered Yale College, at which institution he was graduated in the class of 1813. Among his classmates were Samuel B. Ruggles, Daniel Lord, Theodore Dwight, Joshua Leavitt, William L. Stores, and others who have since become favorably known in connection with the public affairs of the country.

After graduation Dr. Titsworth pursued the study of medicine in New Haven, and attended full courses of lectures in both New York and Philadelphia. Upon being duly licensed as a physician he commenced the practice of his profession in New Haven, and also with a partner engaged in the drug business in

that city. He continued in active business life at that place until the year 1826, when, owing to failing health, he removed to his native township and settled on the old homestead. A few years later he erected the present residence of his son, William Titsworth, where he passed the remainder of his life.

For many years he practiced as a physician in Wantage, and was recognized as a learned and skillful practitioner. Possessed of an inquiring mind, he studied his cases carefully, and brought to their consideration the most exact and scientific treatment. He kept abreast with the discoveries of the times, and carefully avoided the grooves and routine habits of his medical brethren. He was frequently called into consultation by other physicians, and his skill was greatly appreciated by them. In his later days he somewhat relinquished his practice, and devoted his time to reading, study, and scientific investigation, which was more congenial to him than the details of practice, as well as less wearing on his somewhat weakened constitution. He took daily exercise in his garden, and was greatly interested in horticultural affairs. In politics he was a Whig, and was also one of the main pillars of the Clove Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years a trustee and an elder. He was a man of generous impulses, of warm and liberal spirit, of strict integrity, and a prompt contributor to the various benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of his day. After a long life of usefulness and honor he passed away on Feb. 1, 1873, and was laid to rest with his fathers in the neighboring cemetery.

Dr. Titsworth's wife, whom he married on May 31, 1819, was Abigail, daughter of Deacon Nathan and Mary Beers, of New Haven, Conn. She was born April 10, 1795, and died Dec. 27, 1863. The children of the union were Barret Havens, born July 25, 1822, died April 1, 1837; William, born July 12, 1824 (residing on the old homestead); Margaret M., born May 27, 1828 (wife of Mahlon Cooper, of Warwick); and Mary P., born Dec. 12, 1829, died July 26, 1830.

JACOB HORNBECK, third son of Philip Hornbeck, was born in Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., about the time of the Revolution. He studied medicine in his native town with Dr. Abram K. Dewitt, completing the course in October, 1800, after which he removed to Montague, Sussex Co., N. J., then known as the Minisink Valley. He was licensed to practice in this State, Oct. 5, 1802. The next year he married Esther, only daughter of John I. Westbrook. As a citizen he was honored and respected. He served one term in the Legislature (elected in 1820) with great acceptance. He was a physician of decided abilities, and sustained a high reputation among his professional brethren. In his early practice he rode for miles into the wilderness of Pike Co., Pa., and for a great distance over the hills of Sussex, encountering dangers unknown to the present day. He continued in active practice until a few years before his death.

Dr. Hornbeck was a man of extreme modesty and reserve; he eschewed politics, and, with one exception, held no public office. He died Sept. 12, 1859, at the residence of his son-in-law, Archibald Drake, in Frankford, and was buried at the Reformed Dutch church of Montague, in the neighborhood of where he had for fifty-nine years labored to alleviate and minister to the ills of the people. His daughter, Sarah, became the wife (in 1854) of Dr. Cornelius Stillwell, of Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y. His son, Jacob E., is a miller at Deckertown, this county.

JACOB T. SHARP, son of Edward Sharp, of Hamburg and Newton, and Martha Thomson, daughter of Mark Thomson, of Marksboro', was born at Newton, N. J., May 16, 1802, graduated at Princeton, and studied medicine in Philadelphia with Thomas C. James, professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he obtained a diploma in 1825, at the age of twenty-three. Not long after this (about 1826) he commenced practice at Newton, where he remained about one year, and then went to Washington, Warren Co., where he practiced for three or four years. He thence removed to Philadelphia, and three years later to Salem, N. J., where he practiced fifteen years; then relinquished his business to his son, Edward S. Sharp, M.D., and removed to a large tract of land at Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., N. J.

SEYMOUR HALSEY was born at Monroe, Morris Co., N. J. He studied medicine with Dr. John B. Johnes (?) at Morristown. In 1824 he began the practice of medicine at Sparta, and was one of the original members of the District Medical Society. In 1829 he left Sparta and went to New York, where he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1830. Through the influence of his intimate friend, Dr. John R. Rhineland, he afterwards entered one of the city hospitals, in which he served until after the season of cholera. He then went to Newark, N. J., where he remained but a few years, being persuaded by his friends to go to Vicksburg, Miss. While there he was married to a widow, with whom he lived but a short time before his death took place. He was a surgeon in the Mexican war.

FRANCIS MORAN was born in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1793, and died in Newton, of an affection of the heart, Dec. 24, 1854. He commenced his medical education in Trinity College, Dublin, and after coming to this country continued his studies with Dr. Young, of Amity, N. Y., and attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He commenced the practice of medicine in this county about 1821, at House's Corner, where he remained but a few months, when he came to Newton. He became a member of the District Medical Society of Sussex County, Aug. 22, 1829. As a physician and surgeon he stood at the head of the profession, combining high scientific knowledge with that wisdom and experience which

only mature age and a life devoted to the practice of the profession can achieve. Not only medicine, but philosophy, mineralogy, chemistry, agriculture, and other kindred topics, shared in his studies and investigations. He was not alone the friend, but the consistent advocate, of temperance. His death was sincerely mourned by the whole community in which he had lived.

DAVID HUNT was a son of Richard Hunt, of Hardwick. His early life was one of toil and privation, and whatever prominence he acquired in the profession to which he was so ardently attached may be mainly attributed to his studious course in early life. His tutor was Thomas C. Teasdale, then principal of Newton public school. He followed Teasdale to the South, and finally commenced the study of medicine at Yale College. He afterwards entered the office of Dr. Linn, and at the time of the latter's death they were partners. For about a year (1815-16) he was a partner of Dr. George Hopkins. He lived on the hill, in the old Johnson house, now owned by Chester L. Teel. He died in Newton, and is buried in the old cemetery, where the inscription on his tombstone reads:

"To commemorate departed worth, this stone is erected sacred to the memory of Dr. David Hunt, by his affectionate daughters. He died March 2, 1831, aged 54 years."

ELIAS L'HOMMEDEU, one of the original members of the District Medical Society of Sussex County at its formation, in 1829, was born in 1794; commenced practicing at Hamburg in 1816. May 20th, that year, he announced his advent by an advertisement, in which he stated that he had "taken board at James Horton's Inn," and would punctually attend the calls of all who should favor him with their patronage. Edsall & L'Hommeieu operated iron-works in Hamburg for a number of years. He was appointed "judge and justice" in 1832, and again in 1837, serving for ten years. He appears to have retired from active practice, for an advertisement dated Newark, N. J., April 1, 1846, associates him ("late of Hamburg") with John Y. Baldwin in the wholesale grocery and commission business. He died at his residence, in West Bloomfield, July 28, 1853, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was a popular man, a successful physician, and worked faithfully and hard while he practiced, but the later years of his life were devoted largely to commercial enterprises.

JACOB L. VAN DEUSEN was of Holland descent. Jacob Lansing Van Deusen was born at Albany, N. Y., July 17, 1785. After a classical education at the Cambridge (N. Y.) Academy, he chose and commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. Woodruff, of Albany. In 1806 he received his degree from the University of the State of New York. He then attended lectures in Philadelphia, under the celebrated Drs. Rush and Physick. In 1808 he married Nancy I., daughter of Sanford Clark, Esq., of Albany, and there he practiced for twelve years. After four years

more spent at Genesee, N. Y., he changed his abode for the last time, settling at Montague, among the healthful hills of "old Sussex." There he completed the faithful work of a life, and there, where he experienced life's vicissitudes and trials, as well as comforts and joys, he ended his days. He was happily devoted to his profession, pursuing it with his whole heart. He was much interested in educational matters.

Dr. Van Deusen's specialty in surgery was in diseases of the eye, he being quite successful in operations for the relief of cataract. About 1860 he relinquished his practice. He died Sept. 25, 1867. Of his eight sons, six are living and engaged in pursuits closely allied to that of their father, five being druggists. For thirty-five years and until his decease he was a useful member of the Reformed Church of Montague.

JOHN JORDAN LINDERMAN, an eminent physician of his time (born 1791; died July 19, 1872), soon after completing his medical studies, in 1818, settled at the "Brick House," now Montague, Sussex Co., where he successfully practiced for a year or more, and then removed to Pike Co., Pa. During his long residence at the last-named place his services were frequently sought and rendered in the region from Flatbrookville to Tuttle's Corner. During 1846-47 he and his son Dr. Henry R. (late director of the United States Mint) had an extensive practice in Sandyston and Montague during an epidemic of bilious fever with decided typhoid tendency. His successful treatment of this class of ailments won for him an eminence which he maintained during the continuance of his professional career.

Dr. Linderman, when he settled at the Brick House, was associated with Dr. Jacob Hornbeck, or took his practice.

DAVID EUEN.—It is stated that Dr. Euen was a native of Elizabeth, N. J.; his parents were William and Margaret Euen, of that city. He received a thorough medical education, and was a skillful physician and surgeon. He studied medicine with Dr. Treat, of New York City. It is also related that he was a surgeon on an English vessel before the Revolution. The time of his advent in Sussex is not known. He was a bachelor, and eccentric in his habits. He lived in an old, unfinished house, which stood where is now David Foster's residence. He died on his birthday, June 3, 1814, aged sixty. It is supposed he was buried in Newton. The second wife of Dr. R. Byington (deceased), of Belvidere, is his niece.*

HEMAN ALLEN, youngest son of Elisha Allen, was born at Williston, Vt., July 4, 1779. He commenced his medical studies with his elder brother, Elibu, continued them with Dr. Phillips, of Phillipsburg, C. E., attended lectures in Columbia College during the winter of 1805-6, and clinical lectures in New York

* Dr. W. S. Johnson.

Hospital. He was examined and licensed to practice in New York State in 1807, and settled in Unionville, Orange Co. From thence he removed to Deckertown, this county, about 1820, and followed his profession there for twenty-five years. It is said that for forty years he suffered frequent attacks of pneumonia, from one of which he finally died, Dec. 22, 1859. He was buried in the yard of the First Baptist church of Wantage, now known as "Deckertown Cemetery."

HULL ALLEN, a native of Westport, Conn., and licensed at Newark, N. J., came to Sparta about 1820, but remained only a few months, as Dr. Vail, who came about the same time, paid him to surrender the field to him. Dr. Allen then went to Sugar Loaf, but subsequently returned to Connecticut, to Milford, where, after over fifty years' professional labor, he was still located in June, 1875.

JONAS ROE was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1792. The vicinage of his birth and the correlation of dates incline us to think he was a brother of Drs. Jacob D. and Thomas Roe. He was graduated from the University of New York, and received a diploma or license from the "Medical Society of the Eastern District of State of New Jersey." Married, in 1817, Matilda Hopkins; commenced practice near Orangeville, Pa.; in 1820 was located in Sparta township, and removed to Beemerville about 1825; died at Bristol, Elkhart Co., Ind., May 12, 1870, of pulmonary consumption. His wife died in 1859, and was buried at Bloomsburg. He practiced about fifty years in Sussex County and vicinity. He ranked among the first as a physician, and was no less successful in operative surgery, among other cases being several difficult operations for cataract.

CHARLES VAIL was born in Morris Co., N. J., Sept. 25, 1793; commenced the study of medicine about the year 1817, under Dr. John S. Darcy, then of Hanover; subsequently attended lectures in New York, and was admitted to practice by the censors of the medical society of Morris (or Essex) in 1821, and immediately entered upon his medical career in Sparta, Sussex Co. In 1824 he removed to Dauphin Co., Pa., and the next year to Stroudsburg, where he married and remained until his death, Jan. 19, 1836. He left one son, a member of the Philadelphia bar. His widow still survives. "He was an intelligent, conscientious, devoted, and most faithful physician. While he lived he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those who knew his worth. Dying, he left no stain upon his name."

THOMAS ROE was the son of Benjamin and Drucilla Van Kirk. He was born in Frankford township, N. J., Dec. 13, 1807. He died of heart disease at Sandyston, Oct. 23, 1878. Licensed to practice by the president of the State Medical Society, Sept. 29, 1832; married Susan Smith in Sandyston, March 22, 1834; commenced practice in Milton, Morris Co., in 1832, and about fifteen months subsequent removed to Sandyston, where he followed his profession until

his death. He was an early member of the District Medical Society of Sussex County. In a letter which he wrote to the secretary of the society, July 1, 1869, he says, "I believe I am one of the three oldest of the present members of the society."

JACOB D. ROE, an elder brother of the above, born at the same place, Dec. 21, 1795; attended lectures at College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in winter of 1819-20; licensed by State society, May 3, 1820; commenced practice at Milton, N. J.; came to Beemerville in 1836-37; in 1820 married Cynthia Headley, and had six children; died of typhoid fever at his home, in Frankfort township, Nov. 11, 1857, and was buried at Beemerville. He was of good standing in the profession, and was a modest, unassuming, upright man. A sound judgment, united with indomitable energy, made him a successful practitioner.

DAVID COOK was born in the year 1795, at Hanover, N. J.; his parents' names were William and Elizabeth. He was a graduate of the New York Medical College, and received his diploma in 1818. He studied with Dr. Darcy; commenced his practice at Milford, Pa., in 1818, and the following year was married to Sarah, daughter of Henry Beemer. Soon after, he located at Beemerville, and for ten years was a physician and surgeon there, until his death (1830), caused by internal injuries resulting from being thrown from his carriage. His wife was born 1799; died in 1873. Of his six children, two are deceased.

GEORGE HOPKINS was born Nov. 23, 1794, on Long Island. His mother was a Woodhull, related (how nearly is not known) to Gen. Woodhull, of Revolutionary fame. He read medicine and attended lectures in New York (College of Physicians and Surgeons); came to Newton in 1815, and was for a short time associated with Dr. David Hunt. The copartnership was dissolved Feb. 14, 1816. He was a well-read and skillful physician and surgeon, and had attained no little reputation in his profession when his promising life was cut short at the early age of twenty-five, Oct. 28, 1819. His wife was Eliza M., daughter of John Johnson, Esq.; she died in 1826. He left two sons,—Samuel J. and George W. He was a member of and an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Newton.

Dr. Hopkins died in the house which he built, on Newton green, now occupied by Dr. Miller, and was buried in the old graveyard, as was also his wife.

HARVEY HALLECK was a son of Israel Halleck, of Monnt Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., where the doctor was born in 1802; followed in early life the vocation of a school-teacher. He subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Newkirk, of Unionville, and afterwards with Dr. Stephen Hedges. He became a successful practitioner. He followed his profession for a short time at Middletown, N. Y., Marksboro', N. J., Hillsboro', Pa., Johnsbury, N. J.; then went to Pitts-

burgh, Pa., in 1842, returning to this State in the spring of 1847, when he located in Newton, N. J., with his office and residence at Mrs. McCarter's, opposite the Presbyterian church. But he suffered for years from chronic neuralgia, which finally caused him to relinquish his profession and take charge of the Newton Academy. He had discharged the duties of principal but a few months when he was taken ill of jaundice. His malady had a fatal issue; he died June 21, 1852.

"Dr. Halleck was a man of extensive acquirements and fine abilities." He was made an honorary member of the District Medical Society of Sussex County, April 20, 1846. He married Eleanor McCarter, who was a daughter of John McCarter ("Old Man of the Mountains"), of Morris Co., N. J.; she is still living in Newton.

DAVID MELANCTHON SAYRE was born March 26, 1807, at Hanover, Morris Co., N. J.; he was of English descent. At an early age he began the study of medicine with the late Dr. John S. Darcy, of Newark, but then at Hanover. In 1829 he took charge of the practice at Sparta, vacated by Dr. S. Halsey. While practicing at Sparta he attended lectures, and received his degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1836. In 1843 he went to Hanover, and there for a short time was a partner of Dr. Kitchell. A year later he returned to Sparta (1844), "at the urgent solicitations of its citizens." He practiced there until 1863, when he went to the Hanover homestead farm; but, having little taste for an agricultural life, in February, 1865, he moved to Newton and entered into partnership with Dr. Stuart and G. L. Smith in the drug-firm of J. R. Stuart & Co. The following year he withdrew from the business, opened an office, and resumed professional labors, although for a few years prior to his demise he had given up general practice. He died suddenly, of heart disease, Aug. 3, 1876.

Dr. Sayre was in some respects a peculiar man. He never married, nor was he in any degree fond of children. Fortune smiled upon him in a pecuniary sense, for he became quite wealthy, yet was as generous and liberal as the majority of his brethren or fellow-citizens. His gift of five thousand dollars to the Newton library is proof of this. He was a member of the District Medical Society, joining it in 1834. "He was honest, imbued with self-respect," very ambitious, had a great love for the science of medicine, of which he was a life-long student and distinguished representative. His professional career was a successful one, in all respects.

DR. D'AUBIGNE was a native of Waterford, Ireland, and owned a large property there. Having been an active participant in the Irish Rebellion, he was compelled to flee. He sold his property and embarked for America, landing in New York, some time prior to 1809, with fifty-three thousand guineas in gold. He invested forty thousand dollars in the first

cotton-factory established in Paterson, which was entirely destroyed by fire in 1809. He came to Sparta, this county, from Milton, N. J., in 1818. In 1821 he moved to Pennsylvania, and about three years later died at Bethany, Pa., in the almshouse. He was a remarkably benevolent man.

THOMAS RYERSON, son of Judge Thomas C., and grandson of Martin Ryerson, was born at Myrtle Grove, Sussex Co., Feb. 18, 1821. He was graduated at Lafayette College in 1840; studied medicine with Dr. Hedges; was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1844. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Belvidere, Warren Co., although he remained but a short time, removing thence to Newton, Aug. 22, 1845. At this place he has since resided and practiced for a period of over thirty-five years. He is the prominent physician of the county. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1857,—the only Sussex County physician who ever enjoyed that distinction. Besides being a Fellow of that organization, he has been a prominent and official member of the medical society of this county. In 1878 he became a member of the American Academy of Medicine, then recently organized. In 1866-67, at the outbreak of Asiatic cholera, he was appointed by Governor Ward a member of the sanitary commission which instituted the first measures for securing general and local health boards for this State.

Dr. Ryerson's contributions to the literature of his profession may be found in the published "Transactions" of the State Society. He took a very prominent part in the raising of troops in Sussex County during the late war of the Rebellion,—services which he gladly rendered gratuitously, and for which he is justly entitled to a large meed of praise. He was also medical examiner for recruits and exempts under the first draft. In 1850 he led to the altar Margaret Matilda Brouwer, of New York City; has one son, Henry O., a druggist in Newton. Mrs. Ryerson died in January, 1878. Dr. Ryerson is a member of the Presbyterian Church of his town, uniting with it in 1846, and often has been its representative in the Presbytery and Synod, and in 1876 in the General Assembly which met at New York City.

JOSEPH S. BEEMER was a son of Joseph and Phoebe Beemer. He was born at Beemerville, May 9, 1820. He began the study of medicine with Alexander Linn, and was graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, about the year 1842. He commenced to practice the healing art at Hamburg, where he remained for eight years, after which he removed to Beemerville (Wykertown?) and practiced, but one year later he died,—May 14, 1851. He was buried at Beemerville. May 11, 1843, he married Miss Catherine A. Lewis, of Pleasant Valley, Sussex Co., N. J. He associated himself with the County Medical Society in 1846.

JOHN NEWTON DEE was a native of Connecticut, but was formerly a resident of Sussex County, of

whose medical society he was elected a member in 1856. He also practiced at Marksboro', Warren Co., and died there, May 22, 1857, of phthisis pulmonalis. A monument was erected to his memory by the District Medical Society of Sussex County.* He read medicine with Dr. John Miller.

SAMUEL MARSHALL was of Irish nativity. He came to Newton in 1820, and established himself in the office of the late Dr. Hopkins. He practiced in Newton until 1835, when he removed to the West, where he was soon after shot by some unknown party while seated in the sheriff's office. He was one of the first members of the Sussex County Medical Society. His wife was Jane T., only daughter of Dr. Beret Havens, of Wantage; she died Sept. 17, 1833, in her twenty-third year.

Dr. Marshall was a practical and successful practitioner, a leader in the profession during his stay in this county, much consulted, and greatly esteemed both in and out of the medical fraternity.

JOHN MILLER.—Andrew Miller, grandfather of Dr. Miller, was of German descent, came from Pennsylvania, and settled in Harmony township, Warren Co., N. J., during its early history, and there carried on farming until his death. He was the owner of considerable real estate, and was one of the builders of the Harmony Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. He was also engaged in the French and Indian war. Of his children, William, seventh son, was an electropathic physician in New York City, and accumulated a large property by his practice; Joseph was a surveyor, and remained on the old homestead, near the Harmony church.

There were seven sons altogether, of whom Peter, father of Dr. John Miller, was born in Harmony, and married Margaret, daughter of Tunis Smith, of the same place. For several years he was connected with the Presbyterian Church of Harmony, but subsequently became one of the pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that locality. He belonged to the Jeffersonian school of politics, and became a member of the Republican party upon its organization.

His children are John, Tunis, Levi De Witt, Asa, Christiana (wife of William Kimple, of New York), and Sarah (wife of Henry Woolever, of Harmony).

Dr. John, eldest son of Peter Miller, was born in Harmony, in 1816. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native place. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in his father's store at Harmony, and about the same time began the study of medicine with Dr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania. Here he remained for five years, and for four years he was engaged in mercantile business near Blairstown, N. J. He completed the study of medicine with Dr. Albright, Paulina, a physician of some prominence in New Jersey, with whom he practiced for some time. After attending two courses of lectures he was graduated at

the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and in the spring of 1846 settled at Andover, Sussex Co., N. J., where he has since resided, remaining in continuous practice.

Dr. Miller became a member of the Sussex County Medical Society soon after his settlement at Andover, and was for one year its president, and was also one of its board of censors. For several years he has acted as reporter for the society. He is also a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and of the American Medical Association.

As a physician Dr. Miller is skillful, judicious, and successful, and his long and varied experience has given the people comprising his large ride full opportunity to judge of his ability as a physician, which they hold in highest esteem.

Dr. Miller's location at Andover, in near proximity to the mines, where frequent and serious accidents occur to the employees, has given him a great opportunity for the practice of surgery, with which he is said to be so familiar that during his entire practice of thirty-four years, in nearly every case his operations, although often difficult, have been skillfully and successfully performed.

Dr. Miller is a supporter and earnest advocate of the most successful mode of treating traumatic tetanus, and he acted as consulting physician in the Smith case, attended by Dr. Cook,—a case which attracted considerable attention and was reported. In this case Dr. Miller's advice was followed and the man cured.

In many instances Dr. Miller has undertaken, with successful results,—even to saving life,—surgical operations thought impracticable by other attending physicians. One very difficult and peculiar case was his removal of a malignant tumor from the face of the late Robert Slater, of Andover; another, the successful extraction of a malignant tumor, of the size and form of a hen's egg, occupying the space between the angle of the jaw and the parotid gland, crowding the carotid artery and jugular vein, and covered in part by the facial artery and vein, without the necessity of ligating a single blood-vessel. The patient was a Miss Syckles, aged fourteen.

Characteristic of Dr. Miller is his great care for and sympathy with those whom he treats, and his attention is devoted none the less to those from whom he expects no remuneration besides good will than to those who are obliged to make no sacrifice to pay him for his services. His wife was Rhoda, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Sharp, of Harmony; they have an only child,—Frank.

Dr. Levi De Witt, third son of Peter Miller, was born Feb. 22, 1836, and received his preliminary education at the common school and at the Belvidere Classical Academy. He began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. John Miller, at Andover, in 1852, attended lectures, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, in 1855. He established himself in practice at Lafay-

* See sketch in medical chapter of Warren County, in this work.



J. Miller

ette, Sussex Co., immediately after his graduation, and there remained until 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and for two years he was the only surgeon of that regiment in the Army of the Potomac. To give a history of Dr. Miller's career in the army would be to narrate the battles, marches, privations, and sufferings of his regiment during the entire time of its service, in which his skill as a surgeon was fully developed and proved successful in difficult operations.

Returning from the army, Dr. Miller settled in New York City, where he carried on a drug-store and also practiced his profession for three years. In 1858 he settled in Newton, N. J., and has remained in the continuous practice of his profession since. Dr. Miller has been a member of the Sussex County Medical Society, and has served as secretary of the society for several years. His wife is Mary E., daughter of Wesley Cummins, of Lafayette, whom he married Sept. 30, 1858. Their children are Fred Sherman and Sayre Wesley (deceased).

LEWIS WESTFALL, son of Matthew Westfall, Esq., of Wantage, this county, was born in that township, Oct. 29, 1839; pursued his earlier medical studies at Cambridge, N. Y., under the direction of Dr. Henry Gray, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York, in March, 1863. In the same month he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and was ordered to duty in the West, on the United States gunboat "Queen City." He was a faithful officer, and admired and respected by his shipmates. At the battle of Clarendon he was wounded; after a few months' absence on sick-leave, he returned to duty on the United States steamer "Siren," from which he was transferred to the United States hospital "Pinckney," at Memphis. Honorably discharged Nov. 6, 1865, with especial commendations from his superiors in the medical department, he returned to his home, resting and recruiting his impaired health until 1867, when the late Dr. Alexander Linn invited him to take charge of his wide practice. He entered upon the work with zeal, but his strength was unequal to the task. In February, 1869, he was compelled to relinquish practice, and on the 29th of May in the same year he died, greatly regretted by all, leaving a young wife, to whom he had been united but a few months. He was a physician of attainments and promise, and as a man and a citizen won deserved esteem.

JONATHAN HAVENS* is the son of James C. Havens, of Deckertown, grandson of Dr. Berret Havens, of the same place, and great-grandson of Dr. Jonathan Havens, of Hartford, Conn. He was born Aug. 16, 1840, at Deckertown, this county; educated at Flushing Institute, Long Island, at Newton Collegiate Institute, New Jersey, and at Deck-

ertown Classical School. He studied medicine with Dr. Alexander Linn at Deckertown, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating therefrom in 1862. For some time after



Jonathan Havens

graduating he served as assistant physician at the Nursery Hospital and House of Refuge, on Randall's Island. He settled at Sparta in 1863; removed to Deckertown in 1864, and in 1866 to Newton, which has since been his residence. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the District Medical Society of Sussex County, serving as secretary, president, and historian of the latter. He has written considerable on medical topics,—notably, an article contributed to the *American Medical Times* in 1863 on "Puerperal Tetanus," and various reports and mortuary notices to the New Jersey State Medical Society. Since September, 1875, he has held the position of United States examining surgeon for pensions.

The doctor is possessed of considerable literary ability, with quite a taste for historical and antiquarian research, and may justly be considered the historian of the profession in Sussex County. In January, 1871, he married Margaret A., daughter of the late John H. Nelden, Esq., of Newton, and sister of Dr. C. R. Nelden, his professional partner at that time. Dr. Havens is now practicing alone.

EDWARD S. BELL was born in New York City, May 6, 1815; removed with his parents early in life to Mansfield, Ohio, at which place he received his education and commenced the study of medicine.

* Atkinson's "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," p. 376.

He completed his studies with Dr. John B. Beach, of Branchville, Sussex Co., N. J., during the winter of 1837-38; attended the University of New York, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and received his diploma as M.D. June 7, 1839. He married, in 1838, Catharine L., daughter of his preceptor, Dr. Beach. Resided at Stillwater from June, 1838, to April, 1839; at Lafayette until 1840, at which time he removed to Stanhope, where he followed his profession until his death, Oct. 23, 1844. He left a widow and one son, Theodore, who now reside at Paterson, N. J.

ISAAC S. HUNT, for many years a resident practitioner of Sandyston township, and well known throughout Sussex County, was born near Newton, in the year 1818. He was literally a self-made man, and whatever prominence he acquired in the profession of his choice may be mainly attributed to his studious course in early life. He established himself at Sandyston in 1846, and secured a large practice; he there married, in 1848, Sarah Ann, daughter of Joseph Fleming. Dr. Hunt was eminently successful in his treatment of the celebrated "Finch fever,"—a species of typhoid, which so disastrously raged in that section years ago, counting its victims by the score,—and was eventually taken down by the same disease, barely recovering from the baleful effects of the scourge. He removed in 1865 to Port Jervis, N. Y., which was his residence up to the time of his death, Nov. 23, 1875, at the age of fifty-seven. He left two sons and three daughters, all living,—Dr. J. Halsey, Victor, Mrs. Ella Gallup, Stella, and Rebecca.

Dr. Hunt was a skillful physician, and gained not only fame, but a reasonable competency. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order.

ALFRED WYKER, another physician, who was a native of this county, was born in Frankford township, July 12, 1827. His parents were Henry and Mary Wyker, well-to-do farmers. His schooling was obtained at Deckertown and Mount Retirement; he then began the study of medicine with Dr. Alexander Linn, at Deckertown. Two years later he entered Jefferson College, Philadelphia. In 1852 he commenced to practice in Beemerville. In 1856 he emigrated to the West, and from Niles, Mich., in 1862, entered the Fourteenth Michigan Volunteer Regiment, as assistant surgeon. Weakness and poor health, induced by overwork, caused him to resign his commission, May 19, 1863. He returned to Michigan and commenced to practice in Ionia, but, his health becoming poorer, he returned to New Jersey, where he died, at the residence of his father, Nov. 24, 1864. In 1852 he married Julia Frances, daughter of Thomas I. Ludlum, deceased. They had but one child, a son.

Dr. Wyker was a Presbyterian, joining the church of that denomination at Branchville, N. J., at the early age of fifteen.

A. W. HAIGHT made his advent at Lafayette about

1837, as would appear from the following advertisement, published in the newspaper at that time:

"PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

"ALVAN W. HAIGHT, M.D., Graduate Columbian Medical Institute, of the city of New York, a member of the Delaware Medical Society, &c., tenders his professional services to the public. Particular attention paid to all chronic complaints, and diseases of the chest, &c. Residence at the house of Lewis Peters, near Lafayette.

"A. W. HAIGHT.

"LAFAYETTE, Feb. 6, 1837."

CARLOS ALLEN, a member and president of the Sussex County Medical Society, is a native of Vermont. He was born at Huntington, Sept. 18, 1814. The academies of Richmond and Williston, Vt., furnished his preparatory education; he then entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and was graduated thence M.D. in November, 1837. During the ensuing five years he practiced his profession at Richmond, Vt., from 1842-46 at Deckertown, N. J., and since the date last given has been established at Vernon, in this county, where he is at present practicing. In 1877 he had the operation performed upon himself for Dupuytren's finger contraction, according to the method of Prof. Busch, as described by Madelung. The operation was successful, and the benefits derived from it were so great that he is a strong advocate of it. He married, Nov. 15, 1838, Arvilla Browning, of Richmond, Vt.; she died in May, 1867. Three years afterwards he married Susan, daughter of Maj. William Simonsou, of Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J.*

THEOPHILUS H. ADDRESS, son of Hampton and Martha E. Address, was born Jan. 10, 1841, in Stillwater township, Sussex Co., N. J. Having acquired his academical education, he chose the profession of medicine, and entered the office of Thomas Ryerson, A.M., M.D., of Newton, where he remained until he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. After attending his first course of lectures, he served as medical cadet in the United States army for one year. Returning to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he remained there until he was graduated, in March, 1864. In the following May he located at Sparta, in his native county, taking the *clientele* of Dr. David M. Sayre, one of the leading physicians of the State. He at once entered into full practice with all the ardor and enthusiasm of one in love with his profession, and with a determination to succeed. The following year he married a daughter of the late Dr. Cutler, of Morristown, and granddaughter of Judge Vail. The year following he moved to the city of Newark, but after six months' residence, at the urgent solicitations of his many friends, he returned to Sparta, where he has ever since remained in full practice, enjoying the confidence of his patrons and the esteem of his professional brethren.

The doctor's taste or speciality has been more particularly surgery, and being surrounded by the great

* Atkinson's "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," p. 437.



C. H. Andrews M.A.

mining interests of the county, more opportunities to practice that branch of the profession have been afforded him than many of the profession in the country could enjoy. In emergencies he is cool and collected, prompt in his decisions; and, having decided what course to pursue, he is firm and undaunted in his operations, but not foolhardy, and always willing to listen and give due respect to the suggestions and opinions of others. He never stoops to the little acts that bring forward little men, but stands fairly on his merits for his professional success; and now, at the age of forty, in the prime of life and full vigor of manhood, he is actively engaged in his professional duties.

FRANKLIN SMITH, son of John T. and Mary Smith, was born in Newton, May 13, 1820. His parents came from Philadelphia and settled at Newton about the year 1812. His father died in 1822, and in 1826 his mother became the wife of Dr. Francis Moran, with whom Franklin studied medicine. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1843, at Papakating, in Frankford township. He went to Lafayette the following year, where he remained five years. In 1849 he removed to Hamburg, and practiced there until 1856, when he changed his location to Newton, which has since been his residence. He married Mary, a daughter of Benjamin Northrup, of Andover, but a native of Zanesville, Ohio. He is the oldest living member of the District Medical Society of Sussex County.

SIMEON ROSENKRANS, formerly of Walpaek, died at Cocheont, Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1841. He was born March 6, 1775; was in Sussex County but a short time.

H. STILES WOODRUFF was born in 1791. He practiced at Lafayette, Sussex Co., and died in 1844. He had four sons, one of whom bore his name, was a physician, and apparently succeeded him at Lafayette, according to the following newspaper announcement:

"Dr. H. S. Woodruff would offer his services to the people of Lafayette and its vicinity in cases of sickness, and all other ills which flesh may inherit in this mortal life. His prescriptions will be either (fashionably) *teach medicine*, or physiologically (without them), as the *faith* of the patient may be. He would prefer the latter, and promises quite as good success, if his directions are attended to (in all cases). Apply to yours truly,

"H. S. W.

"LAFAYETTE, AUG. 7, 1857."

He soon after located at Marksboro,' but died, quite suddenly, March 29, 1858.

JESSE R. BURGESS was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was examined and licensed June 13, 1843, and commenced practice at Greenville, Sussex Co. He removed to Lafayette in January, 1846, and labored there over ten years. He had sales of land, etc., in December, 1856, and a final sale Feb. 20, 1857. He was succeeded at Greenville by Dr. Cooley, who came from New York, and was "physician, surgeon, and dentist." In 1848, Dr. Bur-

gess married Huldah L. Dodder, of Frelinghuysen, Warren Co.

JAMES HALL was located and practicing at Deckertown in 1819,—possibly earlier.

JOSEPH B. DUNLAP located in Newton, April, 1845, and during the same month became a member of the County Medical Society. He also practiced in Stillwater, and had previously (1842) married Lydia J., the only daughter of John Strader, Esq., of Stillwater. In 1847 he had his office at his father-in-law's residence. He removed from the county.

JOHN H. ARMSTRONG, born Oct. 31, 1828, at Papakating, N. J., was the son of Capt. Thomas M. and Anna (Sausman) Armstrong, both natives of Sussex County. He entered the University of New York in 1854, graduating therefrom, and receiving two certificates, the second being for special honors; attended lectures in 1859; studied medicine with Dr. Smith, of Williamsburg, L. I., and practiced two years in Stanhope, N. J., where he died, Sept. 17, 1862.

JOHN WESTBROOK WILSON, a native of Dingman's Ferry, Pa. (1829), studied with Dr. Lines, graduating from College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1851. He commenced practicing at Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., then at Flatbrookville, Sussex Co., N. J., but afterwards returned to Dingman's Ferry, where he died, at his father's house, June 29, 1859, of consumption. He was buried in the old Westbrook burial-ground, about two miles below Dingman's.

THEODORE A. LINN, son of Robert A. and Elizabeth Linn, was born at Hamburg, Oct. 29, 1830. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph S. Beemer, of Hamburg, in 1847, and further pursued the same under Dr. Alexander Linn. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1850, but soon after was attacked by rheumatism, from which he never recovered, and which caused his death, Sept. 5, 1852. He was buried in the family grounds at his native place.

HORATIO N. CRANE was a native of this county, born in Wantage, June 3, 1848. Quite early he developed a strong inclination for the study of medicine; in 1867 commenced study with Dr. M. Lampson, of Beemerville; in 1868 entered the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor. Graduating in 1870, he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was graduated there in 1871. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Hedges at Branchville, but after a year opened an office for himself. He practiced for another year, but was then compelled to desist by his malady, consumption; and, although he sought health by change of climate, he returned from a trip to the West only to die at his parents' home, in March, 1875. A most promising and useful career was thus prematurely cut short.

OTHER PHYSICIANS.

DR. FETHERMAN was located at Flatbrookville in 1844, and at Stanhope in 1845.

C. V. MOORE was at Stillwater in 1848, in which year he joined his fortune with those of Louisa, daughter of Isaac Coursen, of that place, where he is now residing and practicing.

JOSEPH HEDGES, son of Stephen Hedges, was located at Sparta, where he was a partner of Dr. Sayre; in 1850 he removed to Western New York. He subsequently returned to Coleville, but soon after migrated to Branchville, where he is now in practice. He married Angeline Shiner, of Newton.

J. W. RAFFERTY advertised himself as "a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland, and a member of the medical societies of New York State and Orange County." He was located for some time in the last-named county, and in 1838 was in Courseville. He was the originator of several patent nostrums, out of which he made some money, but did not enjoy a very high reputation with the regular practitioners here. He subsequently removed to Carbondale, Pa., where he died.

JOHN LINN ALLEN, a grandson of Judge John Linn, on his mother's side, was licensed in April, 1845; became a member of the District Medical Society in 1846. Beemerville was his first professional location, from whence he removed to Branchville in the spring of 1846. His office was at Roberts' hotel. At the same time he formed a copartnership with Dr. Beach. Dr. Allen married Charlotte, daughter of Judge John Bell, of Branchville, June 27, 1850. He is now practicing at the village of Lafayette, this county.

J. H. THOMPSON located at Vernon, July 12, 1844. His office at that time was at Vandergriff's hotel.

THOMAS A. DROWN was practicing at Lafayette, Dec. 2, 1852; he located at Deckertown, but subsequently left the county. He was a member of the District Medical Society of Sussex County from June 5, 1854, to June 3, 1863.

RICHARD S. FARRAND was at Lafayette in April, 1844. Four years previously he "took for better, for worse," Harriet, eldest daughter of Maj. William Stevens, of Newark, N. J.

ANTHONY D. MORFORD, son of Samuel D. Morford, had an office in Newton, Aug. 14, 1845, and practiced there until he removed to Nyack, N. Y.; he is not now practicing. His consort was Margaret A., daughter of David Ryerson, Esq.; they were joined in wedlock in 1846.

J. WATSON YOUNG was born Jan. 1, 1840; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, March 9, 1862; died Feb. 14, 1864. He was a son of Nelson V. Young, of West Amwell, Hunterdon Co.; read with Dr. Wetherill, of Lambertville, and practiced medicine at Montague, in this county. He died there, but was buried at Mount Airy, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He left a widow and one son, who bears his name. He was a member of the District Medical Society of Sussex County, joining in 1863.

MANNING F. CROSS commenced practice at Swartswood, in Stillwater, in 1855. He located at Lafayette, this county, April 22, 1859, and died of consumption, Jan. 29, 1860, aged thirty-two. He had only fairly entered upon his professional career, but was greatly esteemed by all for his amiable disposition and his uprightness in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SUSSEX COUNTY PRESS.

I.—THE SUSSEX REGISTER.

PRECEDING the *Sussex Register* there had been one newspaper venture in Sussex County. *The Farmers' Journal and Newton Advertiser* had begun and closed its brief existence before the beginning of the present century. Its first number was issued on the 8th of January, 1796, by Elliott Hopkins and William Huston, and its publication was continued about three years.

The *Sussex Register* was first published by Judge Hall on Tuesday, July 6, 1813, in a building in the rear of the court house. The size was eighteen by twenty-two inches, and printed on coarse paper, without column-rules, the type used being small pica and English, three and six sizes larger than that with which the paper is now printed. The proprietor and one journeyman were able to set the paper up in a day, and while the judge distributed the paper the journeyman loafed around. In addition to his editorial duties Judge Hall advertised that he would receive subscriptions for books and had for sale legal blanks and writing-paper. The price of the paper was two dollars per annum, half yearly in advance, the first dollar being payable at the end of the first quarter, at which time the editor informed those who had not already paid him that one dollar was due and "VERY MUCH WANTED."

Editorials were rare in those days, and in fact there was not much room, as half the paper was filled with advertisements set in large type, like the reading-matter, which was made up very largely of accounts of the movements of our troops and those of England, with whom we were then at war. Most of the advertisements were legal, though a column and a half were used by business men. Henry Johnson, of New York, advertised dry-goods, Henry N. Miller, of Newton, a country store, while the others were James Spence, of Newton, watch- and clock-maker; Belvidere saw-mill, by Kinney, Ware & Waterfield; cloth-mill at Hackettstown, by Christopher Little; fulling and drying at Moden, by Moses Northrup, and in Frankford, by John Canfield.

The paper was first published on Tuesday, but on the 20th of September the day was changed to Monday, "better to suit the arrangement of the mails,"

and for this and other reasons from time to time the publication-day has been set back one day, until every one of the six working-days has been in use.

The paper has been enlarged several times since its first publication, and changes have been made in its typographical appearance. July 13, 1818, column-rules were introduced, and the paper was practically enlarged in 1821 and again in 1822 by the use of smaller type. The file from 1828 to 1830 is missing, but during that time the paper was enlarged to twenty-two by thirty-eight inches. In 1843 the size was increased to twenty-three by thirty-eight inches, June 29, 1846, to twenty by forty, and in April, 1868, to twenty-nine by forty-three inches, its present size.

The country was not rich with farmers during the first years of the *Register's* existence, nor was the paper crowded with paying advertisements. At the close of the eighth volume, in 1821, the judge said he had done business with upwards of twelve hundred people of every kind, but, on the whole, was thankful that he had been able to keep his head above water so long.

In May, 1827, "in order to keep his head above water," he entered into a copartnership with William H. Johnson, and opened a store at Lewisburg, near Deckertown, and continued there until May, 1830, when they moved to Newton, into the old academy building, opposite the Episcopal church, on Main Street, where the *Register* was also printed until 1836. By strict attention to business the paper then began to prosper, until the judge, before he severed his connection with it, in 1865, saw it reach its highest point of success.

The place of publication has been moved several times. It was first published in the rear of the courthouse until 1818, when it was moved into a building on the site of the Methodist Episcopal church. From 1830 to 1836 it was printed in the old academy building, opposite the Episcopal church, on Main Street, and then found more permanent quarters in a building on the corner of Main and Division Streets, where it remained for an unbroken period of thirty-one years. It was then removed into the old McCarter store-house, opposite Park Place, on High Street, where it remained until April, 1869, since which time it has been located on Spring Street.

The *Register* was wholly independent in politics during the first twenty-two years of its existence, the only political articles published being in the form of communications, for which the columns of the paper were open to both political parties, and during the campaign the tickets of both parties were advertised. Very soon after the entrance of Mr. Edsall into the office anti-Democratic short paragraphs began to appear, becoming more frequent, strong, and lengthy, until, in 1836, the name of William Henry Harrison for President was placed at the head of the editorial page, since which time the principles of the paper have remained unchanged.

Very few local items found their way into the paper during its earlier days, but on Feb. 5, 1864,—the second issue by B. B. Edsall & Co.,—a "local column" was introduced, and since March 10, 1870, local matters have been given a page by themselves.

The proprietorship of the paper has changed but seldom, considering the length of time that it has been published. John H. Hall, who began its publication, was editor and sole proprietor for nearly twenty years. From April 7, 1834, to March 26, 1836 John H. Hall and Henry P. Moore were the publishers, under the name and firm of Hall & Moore, and this copartnership expired by limitation at the end of two years.

A new era began in August, 1833, when Benjamin B. Edsall—the man who made a reputation for the paper and himself—came into the office, he having been introduced to Judge Hall by C. S. Hendric, a brother-printer, who, hearing that the judge needed a good workman, took the trouble to drive over from his home in Goshen, bringing Mr. Edsall with him. New life was infused into the paper, and its typographical appearance improved at once. But Mr. Hall soon learned to leave the editorial labor to Mr. Edsall, devoting himself to the outside business, canvassing for subscribers, and making collections, while Mr. Edsall devoted himself to the in-door work, writing sharply, clipping adroitly, working at the case, press, or at whatever his hands could find to do.

July 5, 1856, Mr. Hall admitted Mr. Edsall into partnership, and the paper was published in the name of Hall & Edsall until Jan. 22, 1864, when Mr. Hall announced that he had disposed of his interest to his son-in-law, Richard B. Westbrook; but the old veteran, though seventy-four years of age, was unwilling to acknowledge that he had thrown off the harness entirely, and announced, "I shall still continue to exercise such oversight as my health will permit and the proprietors may desire." Smaller type was introduced by the new firm, and a power-press purchased.* It was during the existence of this copartnership that the *Register* reached its highest success, it being the only country paper in the State that paid the United States government a tax on its advertising, and it was during this time,—Dec. 4, 1865,—that Judge Hall died.

Mr. Edsall remained as editor until his death, and though, Nov. 10, 1866, Joseph Coult purchased Mr. Westbrook's interest, the firm-name remained unchanged.

Mr. Edsall died March 27, 1868, from which time until the paper came into its present hands Mr. Coult was the editor, maintaining its former reputation, and, if possible, keeping up a still more vigorous and pointed onslaught upon the Democracy.

July 10, 1868, Mrs. Edsall sold her interest to A. E. Goodman, of New York City, the name of the firm

* This press remained in use until the fall of 1880, when a still more modern one, with steam-power, was introduced.

becoming then Coult & Goodman. Mr. Goodman, however, visited Newton but once, and then when he came to examine the office before purchasing. He bought an interest in the paper as an investment, and retained it until Oct. 1, 1869, when its control was placed in the hands of his nephew, Richard F. Goodman, who is now editor and publisher.

JUDGE JOHN H. HALL.

The Hall family, of which Judge John H. Hall was a representative, is of English extraction. Theodore Hall, his grandfather, was born in England, and emigrated at an early age, with his brother Jacob, to the United States, but whether with or without his parents is unknown. The brothers settled in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, where Theodore became acquainted with Gertrude Gordon, born in the year 1710, near the Raritan River, Middlesex Co., N. J., whom he married in 1729. At this date he was conducting a milling business where he first located. Subsequently himself and wife settled in Kingwood township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., near the east bank of the Delaware River, where Mt. Hall still pursued the business of milling. He was finally drowned by the upsetting of his canoe, caused by the swollen waters of a freshet when crossing the river.

The children of Theodore and Gertrude Hall were Joseph, born in 1730, who removed at an early age to Western Virginia; Isaac, who died without issue when a young man; Samuel, who married Rhuhamah Everitt and settled in Kingwood township, Hunterdon Co., where he reared a large family and lived to an advanced age; Jacob, who married Elizabeth Davis, settled in the same township, and also raised a large family; Jesse, father of Judge Hall; Susan, who married Ambrose Fox and removed with him to Western Virginia; Rebecca, who married Quill Richards and located near Reading, Pa.; Mary, who married John Lake, for many years a resident of Kingwood township; and Gertrude, who married Luther Opdyke, also of Kingwood township. Mrs. Theodore Hall died in the year 1805, aged about ninety-five years.

Jesse Hall, fifth and youngest son of Theodore and Gertrude (Gordon) Hall, grew to manhood in Kingwood township, Hunterdon Co., where his parents settled about 1757. At this time Jesse was seven years of age. He passed his life in that township, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at his death was buried in a private burial-ground owned by Jacob McLean, near the banks of the Delaware River, where many of his relatives are interred. His wife, whom he married in December, 1779, was Elizabeth, second daughter of William Heath, an early resident of Amwell township, Hunterdon Co., who died while serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Of this union were born Gordon G. Hall, Aug. 12, 1780, who married Elizabeth Temple, of Kingwood township, and who died in New York City, April 27, 1848,

leaving several children; Andrew Hall, Dec. 29, 1781, who married Amelia Palmer, of Vermont, was a prominent hatter in New York City for many years, and died May 10, 1832; Jesse Hall, Oct. 20, 1783, noted for his pre-eminent personal beauty, and who removed to the South at an early age; Sarah Hall, March 20, 1785, who married Edward Lane, and who resided until her death at Burlington, N. J.; Heath Hall, Nov. 17, 1788, who married Mrs. Catharine (Nicholas) Tuicks, of Easton, Pa., raised a family, and died in 1854, in New York City; John H. Hall, the subject of this memoir; Susan Hall, Aug. 28, 1793, who married Hannen Jones in 1818; and Asa Hall, June 30, 1795, who married, in 1818, Catharine Sausman, of Newton, N. J., was a leading hat-manufacturer in New York City for many years, and who died on May 23, 1849.

Judge John H. Hall was born in Kingwood township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 25, 1791. At the age of seventeen he left home to learn the art of printing, and was apprenticed to Asher Miner, the founder of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, Doylestown, Pa. From the examples and counsels of that excellent man he derived those lessons of integrity, economy, and good order to which he adhered throughout a long and useful life. At the age of twenty-two he removed to Newton, N. J., and with the aid of a small capital, acquired by his own labor, he established the *Sussex Register*, the first number of which was issued on July 6, 1813. He continued its publication uninterrupted until Jan. 22, 1864, when he disposed of his interest. A portion of this period he had associated with him as a partner the talented and popular writer Benjamin B. Edsall, who by his ability and skill did much to give the paper a wide reputation. Perhaps no clearer knowledge of Judge Hall's personal characteristics and public life can be obtained than by the perusal of a few extracts from the obituary notice of him from the facile pen of Mr. Edsall, published in the *Sussex Register* at the time of his death. He says,—

“During this long period it is safe to say Judge Hall continually gained a wider and deeper hold upon the affections and esteem of the people with whom his lot had been cast. Though never agreeing in political sentiment with the majority of the voters of this county, his sterling honesty and indisputable capacity for the correct and intelligent discharge of public business early led to his employment in official position. He was deputy sheriff for nine years, a part of the time doing nearly all the duties of his principal. For thirteen years he was clerk of the board of freeholders, being annually re-elected, although the members of the board almost unanimously differed from him in political sentiment. For fifteen years he was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1836 he was chosen one of the Presidential electors for New Jersey, and voted for Gen. William H. Harrison; and in 1841 he was appointed clerk of the county,



John H. Hall
3





B. B. EDSALL.

servicing in that capacity until 1846. In all these positions he acquitted himself with the greatest credit. He was painstaking, systematic, and scrupulously honest. As a judge no man could be more conscientious. He was cautious, considerate, and impartial, and when once his judgment was formed he was immovably firm; nor fear nor favor nor hope of reward could swerve him a hair's breadth from what he believed to be right and just. The correctness with which Judge Hall discharged his public duties is proverbial in this county, and the one distinguishing trait of his character which those best acquainted with him most frequently spoke of with admiration was that, no matter what business he transacted, whether small or great, it was thoroughly and completely done. In all the relations of life—as a husband, a father, a neighbor, and a citizen—he approached as near perfection as it is permitted for a human being to attain.

"To those who know but little of the man whose venerable form is now clad in the habiliments of the grave this language may seem somewhat extravagant. But the writer of these lines—who is himself no longer young, and who has seen enough of the gloss and tinsel which in this world passes too often for pure gold to make him somewhat cynical—is the last one to indulge at such a time in insincere compliments or in unmerited eulogiums. For over thirty years the closest personal and business intimacy subsisted between the deceased and the writer, and when we say that beyond all men that we ever knew he was a model of manly probity, we are unconscious of uttering aught but the simple truth. There have existed many men of more capacious intellect,—many of a higher fancy and better calculated to dazzle the multitude with sparkling rhetoric and radiant wit; but for the solid courtesy of a true gentleman, the jocund good humor of an every-day companion, the ever-ready sympathy and kindness of a warm friend, and the sound common sense, the sterling worth, and the invincible integrity that may be relied upon either for wise counsel or safe example, there are few persons that ever lived who furnished a better model than Judge Hall. Ripe in years, in usefulness, in the love of kindred and friends, and in the esteem of the public, he sinks at last to his final rest. He leaves to his family a fair amount of wealth honestly earned, as well as the richer legacy of a good name won by the consistent practice of those moral and social virtues which all admire and few emulate. . . . Sincere, unaffected, and humane; upright and exact in all his dealings; forbearing to the erring; kind to all; exhibiting the same courtesy and consideration towards the poor and dependent that he did to the rich and influential,—he was a man: 'take him for all in all, we never shall look upon his like again.'"

Besides his editorial and official labors, Judge Hall was closely identified throughout his life with the general growth and development of the section of

country in which he lived, and took an active interest in all objects tending to improve the moral, religious, and educational tone of society. He was a regular attendant at town-meetings, and his portly form could be seen slowly ascending and descending the courthouse hill, according as he voted "Yea" or "Nay" on questions submitted to the meeting, as was the custom in earlier days. He felt a friendly interest in the cause of religion and education, and donated the land, in the rear of his homestead in Newton, on which were erected the "old academy" and the first Methodist Episcopal church edifice. For a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Wantage township and at Newton, in partnership with the late William Johnson, under the firm-name of Hall & Johnson. He passed away on Dec. 4, 1865, and lies interred in the village cemetery at Newton, where a modest tombstone marks his last resting-place, bearing upon its face the truthful legend, "The memory of the just is blessed." It is believed that he never made an enemy in the world. Though not devoid of strong traits of character, and at times of great positiveness of conviction, his manner was uniformly courteous and kind, conciliating rather than antagonizing persons of opposite views and opinions.

Judge Hall married Elizabeth, daughter of William Sausman, of Newton, N. J., who died May 1, 1862, in her sixty-seventh year. Of the union were born ten children,—namely, Susan, who married Henry B. Stoll, of Sussex County, and who now resides at Terre Haute, Ind.; Amelia, who married William L. Ames, of St. Paul, Minn., and who is dead; William, who died unmarried in early manhood; Sarah, who married Richard B. Westbrook, of Philadelphia, and who resides in Newton; Anna, who married Matthew Armstrong, of Greenville, N. J., and who is also deceased; Catharine, who became the wife of Gen. John B. Sausborn, of St. Paul, Minn., and who is dead; Caroline, deceased, wife of John Armstrong, of Greenville, N. J.; John, who died young; Bathsheba, who married John F. Conger, of Newton, also deceased; and Frederick W., who died in his youth.

BENJAMIN BAILEY EDSALL.

Benjamin B. Edsall, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Denton) Edsall, was born at Maspeth, L. I., on the 25th of January, 1811. His father was a sea-captain, and died when Benjamin B. was about ten years of age. His mother was a woman of great moral worth and Christian excellence, a member of the Middle-village Methodist Episcopal Church, on Long Island, and in his early life educated her son in the principles of morality and integrity. She died in Newton, N. J., at the age of seventy-five.

At the age of seven young Edsall, as if by intuition, showed the bent of his mind by ingeniously constructing a miniature printing-press, and thus early began to lay the foundation for a life business, in the faithful prosecution of which he afterwards

became so noted in Northern New Jersey, and especially in Sussex County.

His parents were poor and unable to afford him even a common-school education. Upon the death of his father he commenced an apprenticeship with Joseph Harper, now the well-known Harper & Brothers, printers of New York City, who was an own cousin of his mother. Here he remained until he was twenty years of age, and became thoroughly educated as a printer by profession. For some time thereafter he was employed on the *Orange County Patriot*, at Goshen, but in 1833 was introduced by the editor of that paper—Mr. Hendrie—to Judge John H. Hall, then editor and proprietor of the *Sussex Register*, at Newton, N. J. Here a new field of usefulness was opened to him; he embraced it with all the fervor of an ardent nature, and subsequent events showed he was eminently qualified to fill it. Nothing could have been more fortunate than his association with Judge Hall in the control and management of the *Register*, which from a struggling, obscure newspaper was ultimately, through their joint management, made a prosperous and thriving journal.

The judge's sober age, his mild and gentle manner, and his experience in life were well calculated to moderate Mr. Edsall's naturally sanguine temperament, and as years passed on this early acquaintance ripened into firm and earnest friendship; and, in 1855, Mr. Edsall was offered an equal copartnership in the *Register* office, which continued until the death of Judge Hall, and to the last each maintained the greatest respect for the other. We relate these events in Mr. Edsall's earlier career as an incentive to other young men who, without friends to aid them, are about to assume responsibility, and to show that patient industry and economy, in the long run, form the surest road to competency and fame.

So thoroughly was Mr. Edsall identified with the paper that his name became a household word wherever it circulated. He continued in charge of the *Register*, after Judge Hall's decease, until his own death, which occurred March 27, 1868. Mr. Edsall was exceedingly industrious; he prepared all, or nearly all, the editorial matters for his paper, and selected with great care the miscellaneous reading which rendered its columns so attractive. Yet he still found time to do a large share of the severe physical labor of the office, and many of his readers remember him toiling at the large hand-press upon which the paper was printed during nearly the whole time of his connection with it. Without any of the aids now within the reach of the humblest, he stored his mind with a vast fund of information, from which a wonderful memory enabled him to draw at will as from an inexhaustible fountain. His style of writing was terse and forcible, and so peculiar to himself that the habitual reader could easily detect the occasional articles from other pens which appeared in editorial garb.

In politics Mr. Edsall was a Whig of the Henry Clay school, and followed the fortunes and earnestly advocated the measures of that organization until it sank beneath the heavy load which its pro-slavery adherents sought to place upon it. When the Republican party rose out of its ruins, he was among the first in New Jersey to join in this new movement, and by his pen and voice contributed in no inconsiderable degree to its success. Firm in his adherence to principle, bold in his advocacy of measures which met his approval, fearless in his denunciation of corrupt and venal men, he was nevertheless fair and honorable with political opponents, giving praise wherever due; so that among his warmest personal friends were numbered many with whom he combated strenuously. Among the members of his own party he had the love and respect of all. He was so far above the tricks of the mere politician that no one ever accused him of duplicity or unfairness.

Up to 1846 the discussion of public questions was frequently marked with the grossest personalities. Political lampooning was the fashion of the age, but as Mr. Edsall grew older and ripened in experience he changed his manner and style to strictly polemic discussion. Here he displayed the greatest strength and vigor of his masculine mind. Naturally analytic and vituperative, he seldom resorted to these weapons unless hardly pressed by his opponent, and then no one knew better than he how to use them. He might wound, but it was not in his nature to trample upon a fallen enemy. Upon the contrary, his strong arm and generous heart were invariably extended to lift one up.

Starting out in life a Democrat, contrary to the generally-received opinion he gave his first vote, in 1832, in favor of Gen. Andrew Jackson for President. He also was opposed to the re-charter of Biddle's Bank, was opposed to high protective tariffs, favored the repeal of the law imprisoning men for debt, and advocated the adoption of the present New Jersey State constitution. In fact, in habits, manners, and associations he was the antipodes of an aristocrat, and enjoyed himself best in the company of plain, straightforward men.

He was a patriot and well-wisher of his country, and no man held more exalted views of personal rights than he. In the exigencies of the war he believed it to be conscientiously his duty to go with the anti-slavery party, without reference to its ulterior effect upon a Union of the States. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Edsall was placed in nomination for member of Congress in his district (Fourth) by the Republicans, but, the party being largely in the minority, he failed of election, although he ran far ahead of his party vote.

In dealing with public questions his method was always straightforward and manly. Possessing retentive memory, great power of language, and always "well read," he usually had the advantage of an op-



Richard F. Govanman

ponent from the outset in dealing with figures and facts. To this he united the severe analytical knowledge of the printing-office, which can nowhere be learned so well in any other school; so that in encountering his opponent, if opportunity presented, he overwhelmed him with a regular broadside of Paixhan guns. This was the secret of his sarcastic power, and those who had to confront him in the political arena preferred to draw his fire rather than rush up in the face of a masked battery.

This was Benjamin B. Edsall in the editorial sanctum; out of it, he was the kindest and most genial of men. A friend or a stranger was ever welcome to partake of the hospitality of his home, which he had surrounded with many comforts. Political differences were never allowed to sever his personal friendships. His opinions of men and things were seldom changed in the light of either prosperity or adversity.

So strong a hold had this man upon public opinion, even in a county where he was never an acknowledged political leader, that he may be said to have moulded public sentiment upon many subjects in a manner quite unconscious to those who supposed they entertained different sentiments from his. This was the result of an integrity of character never questioned.

Although not a member of any church, he had for a long time prior to his decease been a generous supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the secular affairs of which he took a deep and active interest.

His wife was Eliza A., a daughter of Smith F. and Phebe (Walling) Williams, whom he married Jan. 24, 1852. She was born in Morris County, April 20, 1822, and survives in 1880, residing in Newton, N. J.

Mrs. Edsall is a woman of keen foresight, possessed of more than ordinary business ability for her sex, and to her frugality and constancy her husband was largely indebted for his accumulations. They had no children, but an adopted daughter was an inmate of their home.

RICHARD F. GOODMAN.

This gentleman is descended from Samuel Goodman, who, with his brother Richard, came from Hertford, England, in 1633, and with a party of colonists from Salem, Mass., traveled across the country to the Connecticut River, and, settling there, named the place Hartford, adopting as a coat-of-arms and motto those of Hertford, England, after which it was named. Some members of the Goodman family have ever since resided in Hartford. Edward Goodman, the father of Richard, is still a practicing attorney, and his uncle, Aaron C., president of the Phenix Mutual Insurance Company.

Richard F. Goodman, born April 12, 1841, at Hartford, Conn., was graduated from Harris Military Academy in 1858, and the following year entered Trinity College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1863. After a short vacation, early in February following, he was appointed an acting assistant

paymaster in the United States navy and stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. He was then ordered to the United States Steamer "Nightingale," which lay in the Gulf of Mexico, but after a short cruise of two months returned North. The department complimented Paymaster Goodman upon the fact that in this his first report his accounts were found to be complete and without errors. In August he was ordered to join the "Miami" at Hampton Roads, Va., in a more responsible position.

The "Miami" was the first vessel of the navy to ascend the James River, and Paymaster Goodman was sent there to take charge of the store-ships of the large fleet which followed, performing that important duty until they returned North in May, 1865. The cruise being ended, he declined a place among the regular assistants, with the promise of speedy promotion, and resigned at the end of leave granted for making up his accounts, and a further leave of two months was accorded, at the end of which he was excused from active duty and given leave without date, and in 1868 he was honorably discharged.

Entering the Albany Law University, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, was afterwards admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and went into partnership with his father, Edward Goodman, remaining until he purchased the *Sussex Register* and moved to Newton, Oct. 1, 1869.

II.—THE NEW JERSEY HERALD.

This newspaper was established by Col. Grant Fitch in the fall of 1829, it being the third enterprise of the kind within the present limits of the county of Sussex. A brief sketch of its founder seems necessary as an introduction to a history of the paper itself.

Col. Fitch was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1782. He was a son of Haines Fitch, and a grandson of Thomas Fitch, who was for ten years Governor of the colony of Connecticut. The education of Grant Fitch, which included the higher branches of learning, was completed at Norwalk, but, instead of studying any of the learned professions, he chose a mercantile life, in which pursuit he spent a short time in Burlington, Vt., but very soon removed to Westtown, Orange Co., N. Y., where he married a daughter of Judge Benjamin Halsey, who was subsequently a well-known citizen of Sussex County.

When quite a young man Col. Fitch removed to Newton and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was successful. His place of business was in the small brick building, now used as a meat-shop, on the corner opposite the library building, which he erected. About the year 1820, acting upon the advice of true but unwise friends, he removed to Markshoro', Warren Co., and established a cotton-factory just below the village, on the Paulinskill. With this enterprise there are no pleasant reminiscences connected, so far as he was concerned, or any of those who succeeded him.

In the spring of 1829 he returned to Newton, a

wiser if not a richer man, but with no special intention of founding a newspaper. It was not until after the death of his wife, which occurred in September of that year, that he conceived the idea of embarking in this, to him, new and experimental business. It may have been an expedient suggested by preceding misfortunes, and accepted as an available resource. The field of operations was broad enough, for at that time there was but one newspaper published in the county,—the *Sussex Register*, established by John H. Hall sixteen years before, which was Whig in politics, whereas Democracy of the old Jefferson and Jackson school was largely in the ascendant in the county. This advantage, however, was confronted by a formidable array of drawbacks. It was the time of slow coaches, when matters great and small were alike subject to the most mature deliberation; when, if a man subscribed for a newspaper, it was because he was convinced that he could not get on without it. A tri-weekly stage brought the mails from New York City, and there were two or three weekly side mail-routes in the county, which furnished the postal facilities and means of travel for several years thereafter. What still further added to the difficulties in the way of success was the strong hold which the *Register* had gained upon the people of the county. Judge Hall was one of the most genial and popular of men, and much of his time was spent in canvassing the different townships and becoming personally acquainted with and making friends of the people. Hundreds of Democrats continued to patronize the *Register* from force of habit and pure regard for its publisher. It required time, patience, and hard labor for Col. Fitch to establish his paper, but he lived to see it successfully accomplished.

The *Herald* was first printed in an old building on Main Street, opposite the Cochran House, where William W. Woodward's hardware-store now stands. The size of the paper was twenty by twenty-eight inches, the reading-matter being set in clean bourgeois and the advertisements in bourgeois and brier type. The subscription price was two dollars per year. The first press was an old-fashioned Washington lever press, which was worked by hand. This answered the purpose until 1840, when it became necessary to enlarge the paper. To avoid the expense of a new press the experiment of enlarging the old one was tried, and it was successfully accomplished by the skillful workmen in the Lafayette foundry, then owned and operated by that irrepressible Democrat Alexander Boyles. Twice during the first ten years of the *Herald's* existence its proprietor was awarded the contract for printing the *Legislative Journal*. The gross proceeds of each contract amounted to about six hundred dollars, and it required about six months, with such mechanical facilities as were available, to complete the work.

In 1842, after thirteen years of arduous labor, Col. Fitch retired from the editor- and proprietorship of

the *Herald*, which he had founded. He was succeeded by his son, Charles W. Fitch, now of Washington, D. C., who published it just one year.

During the period the paper was owned by the Fitches the location of the office was several times changed. For a little while it was in a building on Spring Street, where Jacob Kimble now resides, and later, for several years, it occupied the site of the O'Leary building, opposite the court-house. From there it was removed to the Beach building, on Bazaar Corner, where Samuel Johnson's store now stands. Here Charles W. Fitch left it, in the fall of 1843.

The next editor and proprietor was Gilbert Jndson Beebe, a son of Elder Gilbert Beebe, of Orange Co., N. Y. He assumed control in November, 1843, and continued until November, 1845. Mr. Beebe was a young man of splendid natural abilities and fine education. In addition to being an accomplished writer he was a brilliant stump-speaker, and in the Polk and Dallas campaign of 1844, in connection with Judge Martin Ryerson, he addressed the people of every township in the county, and aroused their enthusiasm for the Democratic nominees.

After two years of editorial life in Sussex, Mr. Beebe retired, in 1845, and in November of that year he was succeeded by Victor M. Drake, of Goshen, N. Y. Mr. Drake, the oldest son of Rufus J. Drake, was born at Milford, Pike Co., Pa., in 1813. In 1824 he entered the office of the *Independent Republican*, at Goshen, to learn the printer's art under Henry H. Van Dyck, who was then the publisher of that paper. After learning the trade he became the copartner with Mr. Van Dyck as the owner and editor, and subsequently became the sole owner. In 1840 he sold the *Independent Republican* and removed to New York, where he became connected with Hunt's "Merchants' Magazine," and where he remained until November, 1845, when he came to Newton and became editor and proprietor of the *Herald*.

Under Mr. Drake's management the circulation of the paper was largely increased. In addition to his labors in the office, he managed to spend much time among the people both in Sussex and Warren Counties, distributing his papers, collecting subscriptions, and soliciting new subscribers. His genial manner and sympathetic nature made him very popular with the people. It is believed that he was better acquainted with and could call more persons by name than any man living in the county. The paper, which had been slightly enlarged under Mr. Beebe, was expanded to twenty-eight columns by Mr. Drake, and the general appearance of the paper greatly improved.

In December, 1853, Mr. Drake was succeeded by Thomas Anderson,—now Judge Anderson,—who was the editor and proprietor until Aug. 4, 1855, when he was succeeded by Col. Morris R. Hamilton, a native of Oxford, Warren Co., and a son of Samuel Hamilton, Esq. Col. Hamilton was a graduate of Prince-



V. M. Drake

ton College, and had been admitted to the bar as a member of the legal profession. He came to Newton and took charge of the *Herald* at the solicitation of Col. Samuel Fowler when the wave of political Know-Nothingism was at its highest. In the first issue of the paper under his editorship Col. Hamilton assailed that proscriptive organization, and kept in the fight with great ability and earnestness until he had the satisfaction of witnessing the demise of that political cabal.

Col. Hamilton remained in charge of the *Herald* until August, 1858, when he was succeeded by James J. McNally, of Orange Co., N. Y., who, assisted by Victor M. Drake, conducted the *Herald* until August, 1861. In the mean time, the *Sussex Democrat*, under the editorship of George R. McCarter, had been started, had gained a large subscription among the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the county, and had materially interfered with the prosperity of the *Herald*.

Another change in the management of the *Herald* became necessary, and Henry C. Kelsey, now the Secretary of State of New Jersey, became Mr. McNally's successor. In March, 1862, Mr. Kelsey pur-

chased the *Democrat* and merged it with the *Herald*, John W. Gillam, who had been foreman and assistant editor of the *Democrat*, becoming Mr. Kelsey's partner as editor and proprietor. In February, 1866, Mr. Kelsey became the editor, and Mr. Gillam the publisher. The form was then changed from a four-page to an eight-page paper.

The office had been removed by Thomas Anderson to the old chair-factory building, above the park, by Col. Hamilton to the Park Hall building, on Main Street, and from there to the Snook building, on Spring Street, and by Mr. McNally to the Nelden & Bodine foundry-building, on Spring Street. From there Mr. Kelsey removed it to the old Sussex foundry-building, where ex-Sheriff Smith's building now stands, where, on Friday morning, July 7, 1865, the office, with presses, type, books, files, and furniture, was destroyed by fire. The *Sussex True Democrat*, which was started after the sale of the *Sussex Democrat* to Mr. Kelsey, had also been purchased by Mr. Kelsey after being published one year by George D. Wallace. The press and materials of this office still remained in the Nelden & Bodine building, and were brought into use on the morning after the fire. With

this press and material, and with the generous aid of the *Sussex Register*, the *Herald* was enabled to continue its publication without missing a single issue.

On the 28th of June, 1866, Mr. Kelsey sold his half-interest in the *Herald* to William H. Bell, of Branchville, and Bell & Gillam became editors and proprietors. Mr. Bell was editor only in name. The paper was edited by Mr. Gillam, assisted by George R. McCarter, until March 4, 1867, when Thomas G. Bunnell succeeded Mr. McCarter as local editor, in which capacity he served until August of the same year, when a company of leading Democrats purchased the establishment of Bell & Gillam and took possession of the office. Thomas G. Bunnell, being one of the largest stockholders, was chosen to be the editor and publisher.

Edwin Owen was the foreman of the office. He was succeeded by Henry C. Bonnell in August, 1868, at which time Victor M. Drake returned from Orange Co., N. Y., to become local editor.

Oct. 15, 1868, the form of the paper was changed back from an eight-page to a four-page, and the size of the paper increased to its present dimensions,—twenty-nine by forty-three inches.

Mr. Drake remained until January, 1871, when he was succeeded by John S. Gibson, who remained until June, 1873. After the retirement of Mr. Gibson, Henry C. Bonnell, in addition to his duties as foreman, became local editor of the paper, in which double capacity he is still serving faithfully and well.

In 1868 the office was removed to the new brick building on Spring Street, now occupied by Roe & Co.'s drug-store, where it remained for five years. In the spring of 1873 it was removed to the library-building, on Main Street, where it is still located. Thomas G. Bunnell is still the editor and publisher of the *Herald*, the circulation of which is now larger than at any previous period of its existence. In the fall of 1879 a new Cottrell & Babcock, with all the latest improvements, was added.

HENRY COOPER KELSEY.

Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey, was born in Sparta, Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 4, 1837. His great-grandfather, John Kelsey, was one of the early residents of Newton, where he died; he was a tanner and carrier by trade. His grandfather, Henry Cooper Kelsey, was also a tanner and carrier, and carried on his business at Sparta. His father, John Kelsey, was born in Sparta, Feb. 15, 1809. For several years he kept a public-house in his native place, but for twenty years during the latter part of his life he was a farmer and merchant in Green township, where he died April 5, 1867. His mother is Ellen M., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Mills) Vankirk, and granddaughter of the late Judge Thomas Vankirk, of Sparta. She was born Oct. 30, 1815, and now resides in Newton.

Young Kelsey received a sound elementary education at the public schools, and at an early age became

a clerk in a general store at Sparta. Here he gained an experience that enabled him to subsequently succeed his father as proprietor of a store at Huntsville, where he prosecuted business until 1858. In that year he removed to Newton and there engaged in mercantile pursuits, at the same time taking an active part in public affairs. His political tendencies drew him into close affiliation with the Democratic party, and to promote its success his most earnest labors were always devoted.

In 1859, President Buchanan appointed him to the postmastership of Newton, the duties of which position he fulfilled with his characteristic strict integrity and uniform courtesy until the summer of 1861, when custom required that he should give way to the successful political party. In August of the same year he purchased the *New Jersey Herald*, the Democratic organ of Sussex County, and devoted his energies exclusively to journalism. In March, 1862, he purchased the *Sussex Democrat*, the organ of the Douglas Democracy, which was founded in 1858. These two journals he merged into one, under the name of the former, and continued in the editorial harness until June, 1866. During these five years he conducted the *Herald* with conspicuous ability and success, increasing its value and widening its circulation and influence, which, as the paper had always been one of the ablest Democratic sheets in the State, had been extensive.

In 1868 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County, to fill a vacancy on the bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge Townsend, and in 1869 he received the appointment for a full term. The following year, in July, 1870, Judge Kelsey resigned the judgeship to accept from Governor Randolph the appointment of Secretary of State, to fill the unexpired term of H. N. Conger, who had resigned. So well were his duties in this new and responsible position performed that on the assembling of the Legislature in 1871 he was nominated by the Governor for a full term, and confirmed by the Senate, notwithstanding that body was Republican. On the expiration of his term, in 1876, he was reappointed by Governor Bedle, and was again confirmed by a Republican Senate.

The duties, at once arduous and delicate, have been discharged by him in a manner satisfactory to fair-minded men of all shades of political opinion, and he enjoys the high esteem of all whose good opinions are worth having. Notwithstanding his official cares and responsibilities, he finds time for indulging a strongly-developed taste for agriculture as the owner and successful manager of an extensive farm near Newton.

In 1872, his health suffering from close and continuous application to public duties and his individual affairs, his physicians recommended the relaxation afforded by foreign travel; and in accordance with their advice he visited Europe, spending several months in Italy, and being greatly benefited thereby.



Henry C. Holsey





Wm G Bunnell

Mr. Kelsey is *ex officio* commissioner of insurance, and in this capacity has rendered the public valuable service in ferreting out and bringing to account a number of worthless concerns that had by false showings been covering their corrupt condition and preying on the public. In the latter part of the year 1876, Mr. Kelsey had reason to suspect that the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—which was officially composed of a gang of swindlers known as “insurance-wreckers,” and in 1872 had selected as one of their victims the New Jersey Mutual, of Newark—was not in a sound condition, and he therefore instituted an examination into its affairs. Desiring to get possession of the valuable assets of the New Jersey Mutual,—over one million of dollars,—and believing that they could carry on their questionable speculations with more security in New Jersey than in New York, and that they could use the New Jersey Mutual as a machine with which to swallow up other insurance companies under the guise of reinsurance, they approached the directors of that company and proposed to give them one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for its one hundred thousand dollars capital stock and the control of the company. This arrangement was consummated by the Hope Company of New York reinsuring the risks of the New Jersey Mutual. This arrangement continued for about three months, the business being conducted in the office of the Mutual at Newark, where the Hope managers brought into active existence the old New Jersey Mutual, and it, in turn, reinsured the risks of the Hope. From that period until the summer of 1876 matters ran on smoothly; during this time they had by reinsurance or otherwise swallowed up several other companies, and are reported as having made enormous sums of money.

After Mr. Kelsey began the examination, it was soon found not only that this company was insolvent, but that gross frauds had been practiced. Some of the officers attempted, under the guise of reinsurance, to transfer all—and, in fact, did transfer most—of its assets to the National Capital Life Insurance Company, of the District of Columbia, an irresponsible concern. At this juncture Mr. Kelsey instituted the necessary proceedings in chancery to prevent said fraudulent transfer and removal. The law was too slow for the rapid operation of the dishonest officials, and before the court could get the strong hand of the law on them most of the valuable assets had been removed beyond its jurisdiction. Immediately upon this development Mr. Kelsey laid the facts before the Essex County grand jury, and it found bills of indictment against several of the principal conspirators. Some of them fled the country. One was then in New York; a requisition was sent from the Governor of New Jersey to the Governor of that State for his rendition as a fugitive from justice, but it was not honored.

At this particular time was formed a conspiracy against the Secretary of State which was intended to

crush and overthrow him,—aiming to destroy his official honor, drive him from office, and make matters so uncomfortable for him that his successor would not dare further to resist them in their operations. An important part of the conspiracy was to subsidize as many of the New Jersey newspapers as possible. Two Newark papers were selected as the principal instruments in New Jersey, and were to lead off in the attack. Mr. Kelsey was to be assailed in the foulest manner and driven out in disgrace. The New York fugitive, from his secure retreat, furnished the libelous matter, and the organs in Newark gave it its first publication in New Jersey. The amount thus expended in spreading broadcast over the State, among prominent men, by means of these and other papers hired for the purpose, information libeling Mr. Kelsey, was stated by one of the principal conspirators to exceed thirty thousand dollars. The Sussex grand jury, at the December term, 1877, found bills of indictment against the two Newark editors for libels published in their respective papers against Mr. Kelsey, charging him with criminal conduct in office. One of them was tried, convicted, and imprisoned, but the other made a suitable retraction in his paper, and was not brought to trial. Another of the conspirators was subsequently captured, brought to Newark, tried before Judge Depue in the Essex County Court, convicted, and sentenced to a term in the State prison. Thus, although sorely tried, Mr. Kelsey was fully vindicated in his honest and fearless attempt to bring to justice corrupt and desperate men holding high and influential positions.

Mr. Kelsey, as commissioner of insurance, has performed much arduous and useful labor, and has reduced that department of the State government to a regular and complete system, as his annual reports to the State Legislature show. By this system and the thorough modification of the statutes the citizens of New Jersey are now protected from the former impositions of “wild-cat” and insolvent insurance companies, both in and out of the State, and by which our own sound and reliable companies are protected.

For many years Mr. Kelsey has taken an active and prominent part in the politics of the State, and in many a hard-fought contest has proved his skill as a leader and organizer of the Democratic party.

In 1861 he married Miss Prudence, a daughter of the late Judge John Townsend, of Newton.

In addition to his other positions of trust and responsibility, Mr. Kelsey is a director of the old Sussex National Bank, of Newton, a director in the Newton Library Association, and a director of the Citizens' Gaslight Company of Newark. In March, 1881, Governor Ludlow nominated him for a third full term as Secretary of State.

THOMAS G. BUNNELL.

William Bunnell, the progenitor of the family in America, so far as is known, was a native of Cheshire,

England, and came to New Haven, Conn., in 1638. He was a farmer and tanner in West Haven, and married Anna Wilmot, daughter of Benjamin Wilmot, of New Haven, in 1640; she bore him five children.

Benjamin, eldest child of William Bunnell, was born in 1642, and married Rebecca, daughter of Peter Mallory, of New Haven, in 1664, by whom he had ten children. He died in New Haven. His sixth child, Benjamin, was born in 1686. Whom he married is unknown, but the names of his children are found on the New Haven records, among whom was Solomon, born in New Haven in 1705, and married Mary Holdren, a native of Holland, who bore him children as follows: Isaac, Benjamin, and Solomon. He removed and settled at Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J., about the time of his marriage. During the French and Indian war he started with his family to remove to the valley of the Susquehanna, but, on his way meeting the people fleeing from Wyoming to escape from the Indians, he turned his course and came to what is called "The Hollow," in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe Co., Pa., where he purchased land and settled. Remnants of the orchard planted by him in "The Hollow" are still in existence.

Isaac, eldest son of Solomon, was born in Kingwood, N. J., July 13, 1738, and married Lanah Barkalow, by whom he had eight children,—viz., James, Mary, Gershom, John, Henry, William, David, and Barnett. Isaac lived and died where he settled, in Monroe Co., Pa.

Henry, fifth child of Isaac, was born in Monroe Co., Pa., July 3, 1778. He married Mary Nihart, of the same county, who bore him twelve children,—viz., George, Julia, Gershom, David, Robert, Isaac, James, Barnett, John, Mary, Henry, and Eleanor. The first five were born in Middle Smithfield, Pa., and the remaining seven in the township of Walpack, Sussex Co., N. J., on the farm now occupied by David Bunnell. This farm was purchased and occupied by their father, Henry Bunnell, in 1809, and, in addition to farming, he carried on blacksmithing. He died Aug. 4, 1826, and his wife April 27, 1858. Both were buried in the old Walpack churchyard.

David, fourth child of Henry, and father of Thomas G. Bunnell, was born March 1, 1806, and married, Sept. 16, 1828, Catharine, daughter of William Smith, of Walpack. He still occupies the old homestead in Walpack where his father settled, and his golden wedding was celebrated by his relations and friends Sept. 16, 1878. Seven of his children are living in 1881,—viz., Thomas G.; Sarah, wife of George Rubert, of Sandyston; Mary, wife of George C. Stoll, of the same township; Martha, wife of John Youngs, of Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.; Henry, a farmer in Tioga Co., N. Y.; Joseph W., keeps a public-house in Sandyston; and Frank P., a merchant in Blairstown, N. J.

Thomas G. Bunnell, son of David and Catharine

(Smith) Bunnell, was born in the township of Walpack, March 14, 1834. His early education was received in the schools of his native place and at the Blairstown Presbyterian Academy, under the principalship of the well-known teacher J. Henry Johnson, and for three terms he was a teacher. He married, Sept. 19, 1857, Mary A., daughter of Jonas and Sarah A. (Decker) Smith, of Walpack. Their children are Carrie, Alice A., Willard, John S., and Edith.

For several years after his marriage, Mr. Bunnell was engaged in farming in Walpack and Sandyston townships, and in 1865 he purchased the Benjamin Hull farm, in Walpack, upon which he remained for two years, then removed to Newton, where he has since resided. For several years prior to his removal he had acted as local correspondent of the *New Jersey Herald*, published at Newton, then owned by John W. Gillam. In August, 1867, Mr. Gillam sold out this paper to an association. Mr. Bunnell, one of its members, was chosen as editor and publisher, and has conducted it with marked ability since.

In early manhood Mr. Bunnell began to take an active part in local politics, and in 1859 served as town clerk of Walpack, and in 1863 and 1864 in the same capacity in Sandyston. In 1865 he was elected a justice of the peace of Walpack, officiating until he settled in Newton. In 1874 he was chosen to the same office in Newton, to fill the unexpired term of William E. Ross, who was elected sheriff. In 1876 he was selected to head the citizens' ticket as one of the town committee favoring the payment of the railroad bonds, was elected, has continuously held the office for five years, and for two years served as chairman of the town committee. During the same time he was also street commissioner of Newton. In January, 1877, he was elected engrossing clerk of the State Senate, and the following year he was re-elected without opposition in his own party. In all these public positions his sole aim has been to discharge the duties incumbent upon him fearlessly, with a view to justice to all, and for the good and general prosperity of the people whom he has represented.

For many years Mr. Bunnell, in connection with his other business, has been collecting historical data, ancient manuscripts, and rare books relating to the history of Northern New Jersey, which he has kindly placed in the hands of the publishers of the history of Sussex County. For his untiring research and indefatigable perseverance in collecting this very valuable material he is entitled to much credit for honest labor, not for money, but from a love for historical truth.

III.—OTHER SUSSEX NEWSPAPERS.

Other newspapers have been published in Newton, as follows:

The *Sussex County Home Journal* was started in 1850 by Rev. Joseph L. Barlow, but was discontinued in a few years.

The *Sussex Democrat* was first issued by George R.

McCarter in 1858. It continued to be published till 1861, when it was consolidated with the *New Jersey Herald*.

The *Sussex True Democrat* was published about one year by George D. Wallace. Its first issue appeared in 1863.

The *Sussex Record*, edited by Col. Morris R. Hamilton, made its first appearance in the fall of 1867, and continued to be published little more than a year.

CHAPTER X.

SUSSEX COUNTY SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

I.—AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

This society was formed in 1817, two years after the State society, and three years subsequent to the British and Foreign Bible Society of England. The names prominently identified with its origin are those of John Linn, Thomas Stewart, Rev. Dr. Joseph L. Shafer, and Peter D. Vroom, Jr. A meeting of a number of inhabitants of the county of Sussex was held at Newton on the 19th of February, 1817, when Mr. Linn was chosen chairman, and Mr. Vroom secretary. It was

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a Bible society in the county of Sussex, to be auxiliary to the New Jersey Bible Society."

A constitution was adopted, drawn up by Messrs. Shafer, Stewart, and Vroom. The name chosen was "The Sussex Auxiliary Bible Society." Twenty-three managers were intrusted with the selection of a president, four vice-presidents, and a corresponding secretary from among themselves. The second Tuesday of June was chosen for the time of the annual meeting, but the managers were directed to meet twice in each year. The following are the names of the first officers: John Linn, President; Henry Bidleman, Rev. Joseph Campbell, Rev. Joseph L. Shafer, Evi A. Sayre, Vice-Presidents; Peter D. Vroom, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Johnson (of Newton), Treasurer.

The young society soon met with the discouragements which menace all such organizations. The managers, at the meeting March 27, 1817, resolved to reduce the quorum number from seven to five, evidently finding public interest insufficient to fill their meetings. But collections began to be made, and the work advanced. The treasurer's report made June 8, 1818, shows the subscriptions from the organization of the society to that date to have been thirty-six dollars and sixty-four cents. The money was directed to be used in buying Bibles. The board in 1819 recommended that an auxiliary society be formed in each township in the county. The treasurer's report for 1820 showed a gratifying advance, the receipts for

the year having accumulated to ninety dollars, exclusive of twelve Bibles on hand.

The society was reorganized at its ninth annual meeting to bring it into immediate connection with the American Bible Society. On May 26, 1825, at Newton, the constitution was framed, under the style of "The Auxiliary Bible Society of the County of Sussex," as it remains at the present. The officers chosen at the reorganization were Robert Ogden, President; Jacob Ayers, Benjamin Halsey, Vice-Presidents; Rev. J. L. Shafer, Corresponding Secretary; Job J. Halsted, Recording Secretary; David Ryerson, Treasurer.

Up to the third annual meeting of the new society (May 23, 1827) it was the custom to have a sermon preached at each session, but this order was changed for short practical addresses from several persons appointed for the purpose. At the meeting held at Newton in 1828 addresses were delivered by R. W. Halsted, J. C. Ayers, and Rev. James G. Force. But the meeting, doubting the advantage of discontinuing the usual sermon, or from some other cause, made provision in 1829 to restore the old order, and the custom of having a sermon at the annual meeting has ever since been kept up. At the annual meeting in 1829 the sum of one thousand dollars was fixed upon to be raised as soon as practicable, mainly by subscriptions of ten dollars each; and the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, The American Bible Society have resolved that they will, in reliance upon Divine aid, endeavor to supply with the sacred Scriptures all the destitute families in the United States that may be willing to purchase or receive them within the space of two years, provided means be furnished by auxiliaries and benevolent individuals in season; and therefore,

Resolved, That we will endeavor as soon as practicable to pay off the debt of this auxiliary to the parent institution, and afterwards give them all the aid within our power to enable them in the specified time to carry their noble resolution into complete success."

The effort was so successful that at the annual meeting in 1830 the debt to the American society was reported paid, and a balance in hand, exclusive of receipts that day, of eighteen dollars sixty-nine and a half cents. In 1835 a report was made of a canvass of the county by towns, and it was the first occasion of a general distribution of Bibles by the society, the undertaking being in connection with a general work inaugurated throughout the State.

A hiatus occurs in the records, and, indeed, in the actual life of the society from 1835 to 1840. In the latter year another general distribution of Bibles was made throughout the county. Assessments were also proposed at the annual meeting of fifty, thirty-five, and thirty dollars respectively, on the various churches of this county, to raise the sum of three hundred dollars for the work of local and general distribution. This was accomplished in but a limited degree.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the society was held at Newton, Jan. 27, 1842, in accordance with a resolution passed the previous year to hold the annual meeting during the January term of court. On that

occasion a numerous audience was present in the evening, and addresses were delivered, after the reading of the managers' report, by Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Davy.

At the fall meeting held Nov. 10, 1842, at North Hardyston, a letter from the Somerset County Bible Society was presented by Rev. J. Campbell concerning the supply of the destitute in the State with the Scriptures. A committee was appointed to correspond with that society, and a report presented by them, which was adopted; but its contents are not noticed in the minutes of this society.

In 1847 the society again distributed Bibles throughout the county, ordering that every child old enough to read should receive a copy, where destitute of the sacred book. At the February meeting, 1848, held at Newton, it was

Resolved, That we will attempt to raise the sum of five hundred dollars within the ensuing year as a donation to the parent society."

Part of the sum was raised and paid over to the treasurer.

About this time the first attempt was made to forward the work of Bible distribution in Sussex through the services of a general agent. In 1851, Rev. William Porter, a colporteur in this county of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, was requested to add inquiries regarding Bibles to his more special duties, and at the Sparta meeting, in 1852, it was resolved, upon a report of a committee appointed for that purpose, to furnish to the Rev. N. Conkling, then colporteur of the American Tract Society in Sussex, a horse and wagon, the tract society paying his salary. A committee composed of Rev. J. Campbell and Dr. Thomas Ryerson recommended the following list of instructions to him in the Bible cause, which were adopted:

- "1. To avail himself as far as possible of the aid of the evangelical ministers of the several congregations.
- "2. To procure their assistance in obtaining donations for the society.
- "3. That he shall dispose of the Scriptures as far as practicable by sale, but leave no destitute family un supplied.
- "4. To visit especially the poor and destitute families in the mountains and around our furnaces and mines.
- "5. To urge upon families and individuals, as far as possible, a prayerful attention to the Word of God.
- "6. To report personally at the quarterly meetings of the society."

This arrangement was carried out, and Mr. Conkling labored in the cause for one year. When he ceased the society found itself burdened with the horse it had loaned him, and the animal was finally sold for fifteen dollars, about one-third of its cost.

At the meeting held in Newton, May 12, 1853, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this board will appropriate twenty-five dollars in co-operation with neighboring Bible societies in supplying the bottom in the Morris Canal with the Word of God, and that the sum be transmitted to the American Bible Society, subject to the order of the Rev. Mr. Beeves and Dr. W. P. Clarke, a committee of the Warren County society, at whose suggestion this action has been undertaken."

During this meeting Mr. Charles M. Halsted, a member of the board of managers, died, and, as upon many other occasions of the death of members, ap-

propriate resolutions were adopted. In 1853 a colporteur of the American Tract Society was again employed by the society for Bible work in Sussex. The minutes for Jan. 11, 1854, are largely occupied with mention of Rev. Dr. Joseph L. Shafer, then recently deceased. In May, 1854, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, colporteur of the American Tract Society, appears to have been actively engaged in this society, and received forty dollars per annum from it.

The following minutes of the meeting held at Stillwater, May 25, 1855, show the relation of the Methodist churches to the Bible society of this county:

"The attention of the meeting having been called to an act of the late Conference of our Methodist brethren recommending co-operation with local organizations in the work of supplying the destitute with the word of life, it was

Resolved, That we express our unfeigned pleasure at the prospect of greater unity in this blessed work on the field covered by this society."

In 1856 the attention of the friends of the society was called to the advisability of forming life-memberships. In 1857 much enthusiasm in the work prevailed, and renewed efforts were made to supply with Bibles all the destitute families in the county. Jan. 6, 1858, at Newton, the society so altered its constitution as to have the president and other officers elected by the meeting instead of by the board of managers.

At the annual meeting held at Newton in 1859, Rev. Sylvester Cooke resigned the secretaryship, after a valuable service of twelve years; he was succeeded by Hon. Martin Ryerson. At the same time a new plan was adopted for holding the annual meetings. It was resolved to dispense with the semi-annual meetings, and to hold the anniversary thereafter in June. The first meeting of the new mode was appointed to be held at Branchville on the last Thursday of June following, at 10 A.M., and the committee of arrangements was given discretionary power in regard to having sermons and addresses or addresses only. The committee consisted of Rev. Messrs. Barrett and Campbell and Martin Ryerson, with Rev. G. W. Lloyd, Presbyterian pastor at Branchville.

The meeting in 1859 was one of the most successful ever witnessed by the society. The anniversary in 1860 was held at Andover; at Deckertown in 1861; at Sparta in 1862; at Newton in 1863 and 1864; at Lafayette in 1865; at Branchville again in 1866; and at Newton—the semi-centennial—in 1867.

In 1860 a standing committee on depository was ordered to be elected each year. It was recommended also to the Sunday-schools in the county that they take annual collections to aid in circulating Bibles throughout the world.

The following resolutions were adopted in 1863:

Resolved, That pastors be requested to preach a special sermon in aid of the American Bible Society in December of each year.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to increase the interest of our annual meetings by bringing the subject before our congregations and urging the personal attendance of the members of the churches.

Resolved, That we fully sympathize with the American Bible Society in its great efforts to supply the Word of God to our national army and

navy, for men suffering, and for those who fall into our hands as prisoners of war.

"Resolved, That this society will pay its proportion of the expense of supplying the State prison and the State Lunatic Asylum with Bibles and Testaments.

"Resolved, That we unreservedly pledge ourselves to meet the expenses incurred in furnishing pocket New Testaments to the men going from our county to serve in our armies.

"Resolved, That we hail with gratitude the advance being made by the American Bible Society in its foreign work, the society having recently appropriated fifty-five thousand dollars for this department, an amount nearly double its last appropriation."

The following were adopted in 1864 :

"Resolved, That this society assumes one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents as its proportion of the expense incurred in supplying the New Jersey troops up to Aug. 7, 1863, with Testaments, and the society pledges itself to pay in future its proportion of similar expenses from that time till the close of the war.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this society the establishment of a high degree of civilization throughout our country is essential to its permanent peace and union and the perpetuity of our republican institutions; that to accomplish this work in the South and Southwest, among the poor whites as well as the blacks, will greatly tax the energy and liberality of the whole people; and that, therefore, every patriot, as well as every Christian, is called upon by the highest obligations of patriotism and Christian duty to aid the efforts of the American society and of the other benevolent Christian organizations of our country engaged in this work."

The last resolution was reaffirmed the following year. A resolution by H. C. Clark was adopted at the Lafayette meeting in 1865, expressive of gratitude for the national victory, and calling upon the friends of the society to practically express their gratitude by increased exertions and liberality in behalf of the Bible society and other kindred associations.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE SOCIETY.

The semi-centennial of the society was held at Newton, June 12, 1867. Original hymns were sung and addresses delivered as follows :

By Hon. Daniel Haines, on "God's Providence fully displayed in the Production and Preservation of the Bible."

Hon. Martin Ryerson read a historical paper on Bible societies, which it is much to be regretted is not now to be found.

Hon. Peter D. Vroom delivered an address on "The Bible in reference to Man in three States,—Innocence, Fall, and Redemption."

Bishop E. S. Jances, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke on the claims of the Bible.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon gave a history of the Sussex society.

Brief addresses were made by Hon. John Hill, John Y. Foster, of Newark, Theodore Little, of Morris, and Rev. G. S. Mott, of Newton.

Hon. Daniel Haines became president of the society in 1868. In that year the county was thoroughly visited again, and all the destitute houses supplied with Bibles. At the annual meeting in 1869 reports of the various committees and workers formed an interesting feature. Mr. Chandler Starr, the oldest manager of the American Bible Society, was present, and delivered an address; also Hon. William E.

Dodge, Sr., of New York. The meeting was a notable one in respect to subscriptions reported for the closing year by the treasurer,—one thousand and three dollars and four cents, including a balance of sixty-four dollars and three cents from 1867-68.

The growth of interest in Bible work in the county is well shown by the minutes of the annual meeting held at Lafayette in 1871. Rev. N. Vansant, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which was adopted :

"WHEREAS, The increasing attendance at these our annual meetings shows an increasing interest in the Bible cause, and is a reason for gratitude to every lover of the Bible, we cannot longer close our eyes to the fact that providing for the entertainment of so large an assemblage in our rural villages entails a vast amount of labor on the ladies and thereby prevents their attendance and enjoyment of these meetings; therefore,

"Resolved, That hereafter we recommend to the people of our own county to provide for their own entertainment at these annual meetings, either on the plan of picnics or by family groups, as in their judgment shall seem desirable."

Cotemporaneous with the passing of this resolution an effort was made to procure a tent for the accommodation of the meetings; subscriptions amounting to one hundred and ten dollars were pledged, but the matter subsequently fell through. An address was delivered at the same meeting by Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D.D., editor of the *New York Observer*.

Thus it appears from the records of this society that the work of Bible distribution has been heartily remembered and sustained by the people of Sussex County from a very early period, dating almost coetaneously with the first movement for the organization of Bible societies in Europe and America. It speaks well for the moral and Christian tone of the people of these healthy rural settlements, and for their zeal in promoting the moral and religious welfare of the community.

The sixtieth anniversary of the society was held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Andover, June 13, 1877; sermon by Rev. J. F. Smith, D.D., of Newark. The annual meeting for 1878 was held in the Presbyterian church at Branchville on Wednesday, June 12th. In 1879 the annual meeting was held in the Baptist church at Hamburg, when the occasional sermon was preached by Dr. Moffit, of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

The present officers of the society, elected at the annual meeting June 9, 1880, are the following: President, Hon. Samuel T. Smith; Vice-Presidents, David R. Hull, Smith M. Fisher; Treasurer, Samuel Johnson; Depository, referred to board of managers; Secretary, William P. Nicholas; also a board of managers for each township: Stillwater, T. B. Coudit; Green, W. H. Hart; Byram, Rev. J. J. Crane; Andover, Albert Puder; Sparta, H. B. Strait; Hardyston, Charles Linn; Lafayette, William M. Pollison; Frankford, L. H. S. Martin; Hampton, Isaiah Wallen; Vernon, William Toland; Wantage, James H. Dunning; Montague, Jesse Lundy; Sandyston, John

Kyte; Walpack, John S. Smith; Newton, Charles D. Thompson.

II.—SUSSEX COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Sussex County Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature approved Feb. 22, 1840. The following-named persons were the original incorporators: James Stoll, Isaac Bonnell, John Bell, John Strader, John H. Hall, Andrew A. Smalley, Robert F. Shafer, George H. McCarter, Pierson Hurd, Walter L. Shee, Joseph Linn, Alexander Boyles, James Evans, and Joseph Northrup, Jr.

The first board of directors named in the charter, and who held office till their successors were duly elected and qualified, were Isaac Bonnell, John Bell, Pierson Hurd, John H. Hall, John Strader, Robert F. Shafer, Walter L. Shee, James Evans, Andrew A. Smalley, Zachariah H. Price, Joseph Northrup, Jr., George H. McCarter, Whitfield S. Johnson, Nathan Smith, Nathaniel Drake, Reuben F. Randolph, Isaac V. Courseen, Richard R. Morris, and Elias L'Homme-dieu.

A set of by-laws for the government of the company was adopted June, 1840, and amended February, 1859. The charter was first obtained for thirty years, and in 1870 was renewed for thirty years more.

The following is a list of the presidents, secretaries and treasurers, and members of the executive committees of the company from its organization to 1880, inclusive:

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Hall was the first president, elected in 1840, and continued till 1847, when he declined a re-election, and Robert H. McCarter was chosen in his place. Mr. McCarter served one year, and in 1848 Mr. Hall was again elected, and held the presidency of the company till 1859. He was then succeeded by Jonathan Whitaker, who remained president till 1874, when the present incumbent, Dr. Franklin Smith, was elected. Hence the company has had four presidents during the forty years of its existence.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

Whitfield S. Johnson was secretary and treasurer of the company from its organization till 1861,—a period of twenty-one years. He was succeeded by Dr. Franklin Smith, who officiated two years, until the election of Daniel S. McCarter, who held the offices from 1863 to 1868, and was succeeded by Oakley B. Pellet, who was secretary and treasurer from 1868 to 1871. John T. Stewart was then elected, and held the offices till 1880, at which date the present secretary and treasurer, Charles P. Rorbach, was elected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.*

The following have served as executive committees of the company for the years named:

* The presidents of the company are *ex-officio* members of the executive committees.

1840-43.—George H. McCarter, Joseph Northrup, Jr.
 1843-45.—Robert H. McCarter, Samuel Rorbach.
 1845-47.—Robert H. McCarter, Lewis Howell.
 1847-48.—John H. Hall, Samuel Rorbach.
 1848-55.—Samuel Rorbach, William Beach.
 1855-56.—William Beach, James R. Hull.
 1856-61.—Franklin Smith, James R. Hull.
 1861-64.—James R. Hull, William P. Nicholas.
 1864-70.—David Thompson, John McCarter.
 1870-71.—David Thompson, John W. Lane.
 1871-72.—Franklin Smith, William P. Nicholas.
 1872-74.—Franklin Smith, Peter S. Decker.
 1874-79.—Peter S. Decker, Jacob E. Hornbeck.
 1879-81.—John W. Lane, John Loomis.

Of those who took part in the original organization of the company, only three are now living; these are Isaac Bonnell and Andrew A. Smalley, of the incorporators of 1840, and Zachariah H. Price, of the charter board of directors.

OFFICERS FOR 1881.

President, Dr. Franklin Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles P. Rorbach; Executive Committee, John W. Lane, John Loomis; Directors, Jacob E. Hornbeck, Martin Cole, William McDonalds, Elias R. Goble, Amos Smith, Peter S. Decker, Christopher B. Van Syckle, David R. Hull, David Thompson, Zachariah H. Price, Thomas Lawrence, John W. Lane, Job J. Decker, Franklin Smith, John Layton, Jr., Albert Puder, John Loomis, James L. Munson, Asa Wilson.

III.—SUSSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting of citizens of Sussex County favorable to the formation of an agricultural society, held at the court-house in Newton on the 17th of December, 1856, on motion, Joseph Greer, of Newton, was chosen president, Henry K. Winans, Esq., of Vernon, vice-president, and Victor M. Drake, of Newton, secretary. On motion of Judge Davis, the committee appointed at a former meeting were requested to report the constitution and by-laws for the society, which were unanimously adopted. The committee appointed at the former meeting to select officers for the society for the ensuing year reported the following: President, Lewis Dunn, Vernon; Vice-Presidents, William Ryerson, Franklin; Thomas Lawrence, Hardyston; George C. Shaw, Stillwater; Secretary, Victor M. Drake, Newton; Treasurer, Daniel S. Anderson, Newton; Executive Committee, Peter Smith, Byram; Samuel H. Hunt, Green; Azariah Davis, Newton; Elias R. Goble, Stillwater; Nathaniel Van Auken, Walpack; Abram Predmore, Sandyston; Jacob Hornbeck, Jr., Montague; Nathan S. Roe, Frankford; Jansen H. Beemer, Wantage; Charles Mackerly, Lafayette; John B. Monnell, Hardyston; James L. Munson, Sparta; John Rutherford, Vernon.

On motion, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the executive committee of the Sussex County Agricultural Society are hereby instructed to report to the next meeting of the society on the expediency of establishing an agricultural school, or an agricultural department in a school, in this county."

Mr. J. H. Frazee, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, being present at the meeting, delivered, by request, an able and interesting address.

The executive committee met at Newton on the 9th of January, 1857, and adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That an agricultural exhibition and fair, including the mechanic arts, household and domestic manufactures, animals, grains, fruits, farming utensils, agricultural implements, minerals, etc., etc., be held at some place in Sussex County to be hereinafter designated, commencing on Tuesday, the 6th day of October next, and continuing three days, at the close of which an address will be delivered, premiums awarded, and the names of exhibitors read.

"Resolved, That the next meeting of the executive committee be held at Park Hall, in Newton, on Wednesday, the 11th of February next, to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft a list of articles for which competition will be invited and premiums awarded, and that the said committee consist of the following persons,—viz, Azariah Davis, George C. Shaw, James L. Munson, Charles Mackerly, Samuel H. Hunt.

"Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute a committee to resolve propositions and fix upon a place for holding the county agricultural fair,—viz, Newton, Azariah Davis; Lafayette, Charles Mackerly, Sparta, James L. Munson; Branchville, Nathan S. Roe; Deckertown, James H. Beemer; Hamburg, Thomas Lawrence,—and that they make their report to the next meeting of the executive committee.

"Resolved, That Lewis Dunn, George C. Shaw, Zachariah H. Price, Azariah Davis, James H. Beemer, Daniel D. Gould, and George M. Ryerson be appointed delegates to represent Sussex County at the meeting of the State Agricultural Society to be held at Trenton on the 21st of January next for the purpose of advancing agriculture in the State."

There was in connection with this organization an agricultural club, which held regular meetings for hearing addresses, reading papers, and participating in discussions on various topics relating to theoretical and practical husbandry. This club met on the 11th of February, 1857, in Park Hall at 10 A.M., and in the evening addresses were delivered by several invited speakers.

Meetings of the Sussex Agricultural Society and of the executive committee were of frequent occurrence during the spring and summer of 1857, at several of which addresses were delivered by Prof. G. H. Cook, State geologist, and by others, the attendance at most of these meetings being large and manifesting much interest in the improvement of agriculture in the county.

At a meeting of the executive committee held in Park Hall on Feb. 25, 1857, propositions were received from Deckertown and from Newton as competing places for the establishment of the fair-grounds of the society. The former made proposals to give five hundred dollars and the use of the ground free of expense, the funds to be paid in advance to help defray the expense of fitting up the grounds. The latter place over-bid Deckertown, and became the happy recipient of the Sussex County fair-grounds. A list of articles and premiums was then made out and submitted to the committee at their next meeting, held at Park Hall on the 8th of April following. This list will be found published in full in the *New Jersey Herald* of May 23, 1857, occupying nearly two full columns.

Competition was thrown open to exhibitors from all parts of the State and contiguous portions of other

States. Upwards of thirteen hundred dollars in cash premiums were offered by the society; the grounds were fitted up with suitable buildings and offices, and stabling provided for two hundred head of cattle and horses. The time originally appointed for holding the fair was changed to one week later in the season, and the first fair and exhibition of the Sussex County Agricultural Society was held at Newton on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, 1857.

The opening of the fair-grounds was inaugurated by the presence of the executive committee and officers of the society, two beautifully-uniformed military companies, bands of martial music, together with a cavalcade of the citizens of Newton, officers of the State Agricultural Society, fire company, county societies, and local committees. The fair was a decided success in every respect. The gross receipts were about three thousand five hundred dollars, of which thirteen hundred dollars were received at the gates. During the three days of the exhibition it was estimated that the grounds were visited by not less than twenty-five thousand persons.

The fairs were held on the old fair-grounds, south of the Newton depot, which were laid out in 1857. They consisted of about thirty acres adjoining the cemetery, well adapted naturally for the purposes of a fair-ground and race-course, and provided with half-mile track, suitable offices, stalls, and other buildings. These grounds were used for fairs until the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the society was dissolved in 1864. Part of the ground is now occupied by the Newton shoe-factory.

BENEFITS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

The old Sussex fairs, which were held annually for several years before the late war and with much success, were a great advantage to the inhabitants of the county. Competition developed the energies and abilities of the people, aroused an interest in the improvement of cattle and stock, and advertised the excellence of home products all over the State and beyond her borders. In those days the dairy interests of the county were second to none in the State, and Sussex butter brought the highest price in the New York markets. Every farmer competed with his neighbor in the manufacture of butter and the cultivation of the products of the soil. In those days Sussex County raised the finest cattle and best horses that could be found anywhere, and the demand always exceeded the supply. Sussex County was noted for her good horses and stock. The fairs were the glory of the county, and in their agricultural displays in those days excelled any exhibitions of the kind held in New Jersey. The direct advantages of the fairs to the farmers were felt and seen in the reputation which they gave to the county for its productions and the higher prices which that reputation enabled them to demand for the fruits of intelligent labor and cultivation.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The county since the late war was gradually falling below the reputation of previous years, and it was felt that something must be done to bring it up to the high standard which it once held. The home interest must be aroused and promoted and the energy and zeal of the people stimulated to regain what they had lost. Good Sussex butter, excellent grain, fine cattle, stock, and horses, were wanted, and it was felt that the productions of the county should be improved and increased. Nothing arouses public interest and promotes the material prosperity of the people so well as a good, old-fashioned agricultural fair.

The movement was talked over by a few, and it was resolved to call a meeting of the farmers of the county, and one was accordingly held at the Hoppough House, in Newton, in the month of June, 1880. Subsequent meetings were frequently held, and the public interest was gradually awakened, and the movement began to assume tangible shape.

At a meeting held in the court-house, in Newton on Monday, Aug. 2, 1880, the subscription of stock was completed, and at one in the same place on the 9th of August, 1880, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected for the year 1880: President, Thomas Lawrence; Vice-Presidents, Lewis J. Martin, Albert Puder; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Huston; Assistant Secretaries, Charles M. Woodruff, Charles L. Insee; Directors, Albert Puder, Peter D. Smith, Gilbert I. Grover, David R. Warbasse, Peter Smith, Thomas Lawrence, Gilbert Ingersoll, Charles L. Insee, Joseph Warbasse, Henry M. Ward, John Huston, Garret S. Van Blarcom, Jacob J. Smith, Jacob E. Hornbeck, Jacob Swartwout; Executive Committee, Luther Hill, William S. Hardin, William H. Hart, Seeley Howel, Henry M. Ward, Joseph Warbasse, Lewis J. Martin, Zachariah H. Price, John P. Wilson. Luther Hill afterwards resigned, and Godfrey F. Hawk was appointed in his place.

The society leased the grounds, and the executive committee at once went to work. They constructed a splendid half-mile track, graded the grounds, built a fence inclosing them, erected sheep-, horse-, pig-, and cattle-stalls, a judges' stand and secretary's office. A list of premiums was made out, and on the day appointed the fair was opened.

The fair began on the 12th of October, 1880, and closed on the 15th, and was a success in every particular. The prospect now is that the future fairs to be held by this society will excel anything of the kind ever attempted in the county, and equal any county fair in the State.

At a meeting held in Newton, Dec. 7, 1880, the same officers were elected for the ensuing year.

IV.—SUSSEX COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

This institution, organized by Sunday-school workers in 1870, flourished for a few years, being

held in different parts of the county. During the first week in February, 1872, the quarterly meeting of the institute was held in Sparta, the attendance being large and the exercises interesting. The sessions lasted two days. They opened on Tuesday evening with an address by Rev. A. A. Haines,—subject, "Our Lads," which was treated in a very interesting and instructive manner. The Wednesday morning session was opened with a devotional exercise; then followed discussions on the various topics of interest, participated in by the members present, and closed by a paper on "Sunday-school Teachers," read by Rev. W. B. Wigg.

The children of the village, by special invitation, attended the afternoon session, when blackboard exercises were presented by William D. Casterline, Esq. Mr. Casterline also made a report of the exercises of the Sunday-school Normal Institute held at Plainfield, which he had recently attended as a delegate, speaking in the highest terms of commendation of the advantages of the institute in respect to Sunday-school instruction.

At the evening session the Methodist Episcopal church was well filled. The subject of the "Sunday-school Library" was ably considered by Rev. Mr. McKee, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Sparta, followed by the reading and answering of questions from the "Question-Box," a very interesting exercise to all present.

The above report of a quarterly meeting—which we condense from the *New Jersey Herald* of that date—gives a fair idea of the objects and work of the institute. It is not our purpose to report all its meetings in detail, but simply to put on record in this history of the county the credit due many of her earnest and devoted Christian citizens for their zeal and labor in this department of the moral and religious culture of the young.

CHAPTER XI.

SUSSEX CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

I.—THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

At a public meeting held pursuant to notice in Newton on Monday evening, June 27, 1853, to take measures in relation to the Sussex County centennial celebration, a large number of citizens being present, David Robeson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Rev. Nathaniel Pettit appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was formed to report resolutions suggesting a line of action upon the subject. During their retirement there was a general interchange of sentiment among the citizens favorable to the celebration. When the committee reappeared they reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, This is the one hundredth year since the separation of Sussex County from the county of Morris and its organization during the reign of George II., in the year of our Lord 1753, we, the Inhabitants, bearing in remembrance the deeds of our ancestors and the various trials, vicissitudes, and labors which they underwent in the gradual progress of the county to its present state of advancement; in order to cherish those sentiments of patriotism which every man—and especially every freeman—should have for the place of his birth; and in order moreover, to in an interchange of fraternal feelings among our inhabitants, to unite us in still stronger bonds of harmony by the recollections of the past, to enable us more duly to appreciate our privileges and the present condition of our institutions, and, besides, to afford a precedent to future generations that shall testify that we are not unmindful of the high privileges of our birthright; therefore,

"Resolved, That we cherish the profoundest feelings of public regard for the county of our nativity, whose historical reminiscences are so rich with interest, and whose advantages and institutions are so worthy of our proudest admiration.

"Resolved, That on the fifth day of October next, at Newton, we commemorate the organization of the county.

"Resolved, That a corresponding committee of three be appointed to confer, by letter or otherwise, with such persons as are able and disposed to furnish any historical facts connected with the county, and to gather such traditional or statistical information as may give interest to the proceedings and be worthy of preservation.

"Resolved, That an executive committee of thirteen be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the celebration, and to act as assistant marshals upon the occasion.

"Resolved, That a supervisory committee of three from each township be appointed to procure a marshal and an orator, to exert their influence in securing a co-operation in their various localities, and to take such general oversight of the affairs connected with the celebration as may tend to its successful accomplishment.

"Resolved, That the natives of Sussex County, both at home and abroad, our adopted citizens and the citizens of Warren County, once part of Sussex, be cordially invited to join with us in the festivities."

After the adoption of the resolutions, the following-named gentlemen were selected to act upon the committees:

Corresponding Committee.—B. B. Edsall, W. S. Johnson, D. S. Anderson.

Executive Committee.—George H. Nelden, John Linn, Daniel Baker, John Kruber, Jonathan F. Shafer, John Townsend, Horace Warner, John W. Larr, Henry W. Johnson, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Anderson, James H. Hull, John McCarter, Jr.

Supervisory Committee.—Vernon, Lewis Dunn, Price Vanostrand, Thomas T. Simonson; Harlyston, Thomas Lawrence, Dr. Franklin Smith, Richard E. Edsall; Wantage, Rev. Peter Kanouse, Edward A. Stiles, Dr. Alexander Linn; Frankford, Alpheus Gustin, Charles Roe, Robert V. Armstrong; Montague, John H. Nelden, Isaac Bonnell, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.; Sandyston, John D. Everitt, David Dejeu, Timothy E. Shay; Walpack, Peter Bewitt, Elfish Boenemann, Benjamin Hull; Stillwater, Dr. C. V. Moore, James Merkel, John W. Oplyko; Green, Isaac Shiner, Samuel H. Hunt, Nathaniel Drake; Byram, Cyrus S. Lepout, Andrew A. Smalley, Peter Smith; Sparta, Richard R. Morris, Aaron H. Kelsey, Moses Woodruff; Lafayette, James B. Huston, John M. Kalls, John S. Broderick; Newton, Rev. Nathaniel Pettit, Dr. Anthony D. Morford, Edward C. Moore.

On motion of John Linn, Esq., the following resolution relative to the committee composed of gentlemen from all parts of the county was passed,—viz.:

"Resolved, That it is desirable that the supervisory committee should act as soon as practicable, and that they be requested to meet on Monday, the 11th of July, at the hotel of D. Cox, in Newton, at 12 o'clock a. m., to organize and enter upon their duties.

"On motion of Col. Robert Hamilton, it was unanimously resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the newspapers in Sussex and Warren Counties.

" DAVID RYERSON, President.

" N. PETTIT, Secretary."

II.—THE CELEBRATION.

The committees immediately entered upon the duties assigned them, using the most laudable exertions to

make such preparations as would be suitable to an occasion of so much interest to the inhabitants of Sussex County. Gen. Lyman Edwards was appointed marshal of the day, and Col. Simon Kilpatrick, Col. John W. Nyce, and Maj. Peter B. Shafer assistants. B. B. Edsall, Esq., and the Rev. J. F. Tuttle were selected as orators. Previous to the celebration, in all parts of the county great expectations had been raised, and it is to be recorded with pleasure that the most sanguine anticipations were not disappointed. Both the county newspapers contained a full description of the proceedings of the day, from which we shall make some extracts.

Says the *New Jersey Herald*, "The best and biggest day old Sussex ever saw was last Wednesday. The centennial celebration, for which such ample preparations had long been making, was duly ushered in on the morning of the ever-memorable 5th of October by the ringing of bells from daylight to sunrise, the firing of artillery from the heights above the town, and a display of the American banner from the flagstaff upon the court-house, as well as from the balconies of numerous public and private buildings. The day dawned serene, clear, and tranquil, and ere its close thousands of citizens and strangers poured in as it were from the four quarters of the earth to renew their allegiance, like pilgrims, to the land of their paternal home, some to the land of their birth, and hundreds of others rejoicing in the place of their adoption."

Says the *Sussex Register*, "When the design of calling together so many veterans of the county as might be possible was suggested, the importance of the occasion assumed its most interesting aspect. There were scores of venerable men scattered here and there throughout the county whose individual lives and memories spanned three-fourths and more of the century which it was proposed to commemorate. The list of such has been extended far beyond what the best informed of our local antiquarians anticipated it could be. The catalogue is enumerated by hundreds instead of scores. And, moreover, when, after invitations had been very generally issued, intelligence was received from time to time of the death of some of those whose greater ages would have made their presence additionally dear, a saddening interest was given to the proceedings of the committee in this respect. Several of those who had received invitation circulars to attend the celebration have in the interim settled their accounts with earth and passed away to be known no more forever. Nevertheless, the veteran array which was actually enlisted was by far the most imposing and fitting feature of the occasion.

"The celebration proper commenced with the arrival of the Newark delegation on Tuesday afternoon. In the early part of the day the streets had been generally cleared of rubbish, and we question if Newton ever manifested more pride than she did in view of this occasion. At noontime flags were very generally

unfurled from our hotels, public buildings, and everywhere,—an augury of the joyous event which was to follow. At 4 P.M. the Columbian Riflemen and Newark delegation were announced, and the streets were quickly thronged by those who were eager to bid them welcome. They were received amid the cheers of the assembled mass and a booming salute of cannon. Having paraded the principal streets, they were dispersed to their several quarters, and in renewed communings and festive joy the sun went down on Tuesday.

“Bell-chimes and cannon-peals hailed the dawn of Wednesday. At a very early hour commenced the flow of a human tide which long before noon had swelled to the largest concourse ever assembled in our county. We estimate that there were not less than eight thousand persons in attendance, and the license which is usually indulged in such estimates would easily raise it to ten thousand or twelve thousand. As soon after 11 A.M. as possible the procession commenced forming. It was headed by the Newark Brass Band and Columbian Riflemen, after whom followed the several committees, clergy, orators, and veterans. In the procession we counted thirty distinguished by the badge of the Newark delegation, and many others we know were at the time participating in pleasant greetings with their friends and relations throughout the village and vicinity. A banner bearing a fac-simile of the county seal next appeared in the procession, followed by the Delaware Cornet Band of Port Jervis. The five lodges of Odd-Fellows of the county were next represented in order by sixty of their numbers. The Sons of Temperance next appeared, numbering two hundred, equipped with the regalia, banner, staves, etc., peculiar to the order. We only do justice when we give Wantage Division—one of the most distant of those in attendance—the credit of appearing with the largest number of the eight divisions represented. The Temple of Honor of this village—an order as yet in its incipient stages among us—appeared with nearly twenty of its members. A band of martial music next interspersed the moving mass, which was followed by the citizens of Sussex and Warren under their several township banners. The procession reached the speaking-ground soon after 12 M. Judge William P. Robeson, of Warren, was appointed president, and Hon. George Vail, of Morris, and Joseph Green, Esq., of Sussex, vice-presidents of the day.”

On taking the chair Judge Robeson thus addressed the assembly:

“FELLOW-CITIZENS OF SUSSEX AND WARREN,—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The unexpected honor of presiding over this vast concourse of people is received with feelings of profoundest gratitude. Although Warren County, in which I reside, was set off from Sussex nearly thirty years ago, my earliest recollections, as well as the history of my forefathers, are connected with Old Sussex. Every place upon which

my eye now rests, from the fertile valley to the towering mountain, is familiar and dear to me as the place of my nativity. Your county is a spot upon which God has showered the richest blessings of nature,—such blessings as stir within our breasts the emotions of affection and gratefulness. We may be impressed with wonder and awe at the power of the Almighty as we behold the leaping cataract, but when we cast our glance over this favored land, its mountains rising sublimely and rich with mineral wealth, its spreading plains and undulating hills beautiful and fertile and crowned with plenty, we recognize not only His power, but His benevolence. This land, I am proud to say, is the land of my birth. Yet, in appearing again among you, I miss many of the citizens with whom I associated in early life. They are gone, but their sons are around me. The fact that you are assembled here to-day, imbued with patriotism and devotion to your native country, is a proof that you are worthy of your honored fathers. The duty you have placed upon me I will endeavor to perform to the best of my ability, and I beg you to accept my thanks for the honor you have conferred.”

A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Shafer. Solemn silence reigned throughout the great multitude while the venerable man lifted up his voice to God in thanksgiving for the mercies of the past and supplication for blessings in the future. The act of worship having been concluded, a choir of young ladies and gentlemen sang the following

“ODE FOR THE SUSSEX CENTENARY.

“BY REV. NATHANIEL PETTIT.

“Dark was the day when our forefathers settled

On the wild banks of the bright Delaware;

The terrors and toils of the forest were found them,

But ne'er did their noble hearts yield to despair.

Hail to the beautiful land they have left us!

Hail to the mountain, the valley, the plain!

Blessed be the homes which protected our childhood,

Where freedom and comfort and happiness reign.

Then, brothers, hand in hand,

Think of the gallant band

Who won us our birthright in danger and toil;

Deep in our inmost heart

Their deeds shall have a part

Long as their ashes shall hallow the soil.

“Scarce had the war-whoop been hushed into silence,

The musket hung up on the rude cabin-wall,

And peace and prosperity crowning their labors,

When war again sounded its terrible call;

Shoulder to shoulder they marched to the conflict

Till British invaders were driven afar;

Brave were the men of Old Sussex before us,

True to their country in peace or in war.

Then, brothers, hand in hand,

Think of the gallant band

Defending our homes from the grasp of the foe,

Deep in our inmost heart

Their deeds shall have a part

While the mountains shall stand or the rivers shall flow.

“Look now around at the myriads of blessings

Heaven has poured on us with bountiful hand:

Labor, protected, has yielded its harvest,

Plenty is crowning our beauteous land.

Treasures of wealth are enclosed in the mountains;
 Health is pervading the bright balmy air;
 Peace and contentment are smiling around us:
 Blessings rest on thee, my country so fair!
 Thou, brothers, hand in hand,
 Hail to our native land!
 Dear is Old Sussex, wherever we roam;
 God shelter thee from harm
 With His almighty arm;
 Hail to Old Sussex,—Old Sussex, our home!"

Part of the centenary was wisely devoted to an eloquent summary of the early history of Sussex by that most competent citizen, the late Benjamin B. Edsall, Esq. It was published in pamphlet form, together with the able address of Rev. J. F. Tuttle, with notes and an appendix, constituting a valuable contribution to the history of Sussex County. The report says,—

"The attention of the audience was riveted upon the speaker for two hours, when he announced an intermission of fifteen minutes before delivering the remainder of his address. During the interval the patriotic song 'Our Flag is There' was sung by Mr. Ritter, of the Columbian Rifles. A stirring air from the Delaware Cornet Band succeeded, when the president proposed three cheers for 'Old Sussex.' Those who heard the loud huzzas which then rose from thousands of voices will never forget them. They were the outbursting of those pent-up feelings of enthusiasm which longed for an utterance; and the hills gave back the shout and prolonged the echoes as if reluctant to let them die. When the acclamations had ceased the speaker gave the latter part of his oration, which occupied in its delivery about an hour. At its conclusion three cheers were again given by the multitude with the same heartiness as before. Previous to the retiring of the people the Columbian Rifle Company marched before the stage, and through Gen. Edwards received the thanks of the citizens for their attendance and the assistance they had rendered upon this memorable occasion. A reply, brief but chaste and beautiful, expressing the great satisfaction and gratification of the company, was made by Lieut. Craven. After a benediction pronounced by the Rev. N. Pettit, the procession reformed and returned to the village.

"Although Newton never held so great a number of persons before, strict order prevailed, and not an accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. The sun went down amid the booming of cannon and the general congratulations of our citizens. Towards evening many of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, who had participated in the festivities, returned to their homes, yet the town was full; they seemed unwilling to lose what yet remained of the celebration.

"The exercises of the evening were commenced with a torchlight procession in much the same order as during the day. After proceeding through the principal streets of the village the procession halted in front of the residence of W. S. Johnson, Esq., who, in be-

half of the ladies of Newton, presented a floral wreath to the Columbian Riflemen. He trusted, he said, that the riflemen would ever display the spirit and skill which they had done in their target strife and evolutions of to-day, and with virtue and honor as their aim they could not fail to achieve a merited and honorable distinction. The wreath was received by J. J. Craven, who, in behalf of the company, assured those present that it would be cherished as a pleasant memento of the ladies of Sussex. He remarked in concluding that the tasteful and beautiful wreath of which he was the recipient was only emblematic of the character and loveliness of the donors. A bouquet was presented to the captain of the riflemen, as also one to the Delaware Cornet Band, which was received by one of the company with a neat speech of thanks for the gift. The procession then moved to the Presbyterian church, where the concluding exercises were held. Rev. Thomas Davis offered an appropriate prayer, after which the choir sang the following

"ODE.

"BY GEORGE F. MORRIS, ESQ.

"A rock in the wilderness welcomed our sires
 From bondage far over the dark rolling sea;
 On that holy altar they kindled the fires,
 Jehovah, which glow in our bosoms for thee.

"Thy blessings descended in sunshine and shower,
 Or rose from the soil that was sown by Thy hand;
 The mountain and valley rejoiced in Thy power,
 And Heaven enriched and smiled on the land.

"In church and cathedral we kneel in our prayer,
 Their temple and chapel were valley and hill;
 But God is the same in the aisle of the air,
 And He is the Rock that we lean upon still."

"After a piece of instrumental music by the Delaware Cornet Band, Rev. J. F. Tuttle,* then of Rockaway, N. J., delivered the oration of the evening, above referred to, on the subject of 'Popular Rights in New Jersey previous to the Revolution.' It occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, and was listened to throughout with the strictest attention. His address was succeeded by 'Hail, Columbia!' from the band, when a Doxology was sung to the tune of 'Old Hundred.'

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;
 Praise Him, all creatures here below;
 Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;
 Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

"The audience then retired with the benediction of the speaker.

"It was not till after midnight that the festivities may be said to have concluded. The roar of cannon was heard, bonfires and torches illumined the darkness, and strains of vocal and instrumental music filled the air. Every house in town, both public and private, was gladdened by social enjoyment. Friends from a distance interchanged their greetings. The patriarch

* Dr. Tuttle is now president of Wabash College, Indiana.

of threescore and ten gazed proudly on his descendants as they again surrounded his fireside and heard him recount the labors and privations of early life. Thus the evening wore away, and many a bosom glowed with generous emotions, and many a brother's hand felt the warm grasp of friendship and affection, as the celebration closed."

We quote two passages from the centennial orations,—one from near the beginning of Mr. Edsall's, and another from the closing remarks of Rev. Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Edsall said,—

"The early annals of Sussex County occupy but a brief space on the historic page. This, however, is to be accounted for without detracting in any degree from the character or merit of your ancestors. Blood and rapine, civil and ecclesiastical feuds, intrigue and usurpation, kingly duplicity and aggression, are the prominent topics of history; while the deprivations and hardships endured in the subjugation of the wilderness, the frequent encounters with beasts of prey, the daily exposure to the vengeance of the treacherous savage, and the numerous other dangers which beset the path of the pioneer, are matters which receive only a passing notice. Nevertheless, these latter transactions have formed the basis of all national superstructures ever since the first couple were sent forth from Eden to people the whole earth with their seed. The men who from time immemorial have gone out to subdue the forests and reclaim waste places have displayed greater courage than any of the titled warriors who, at the head of panoplied hosts, have desolated the nations of the earth and been deified in marble. If the deeds of the first settlers of Sussex have not been preserved in the pages of the annalist, they are engraved in more enduring characters upon the hills and vales and plains and promontories of our county. The 'continuous woods' which originally shadowed the fat soil yielded acre by acre to their sturdy blows; the cabin of hewn logs replaced the first rude hut; orchards were planted, and the virgin soil displayed its strength in rich products of waving grain. The streams which had flowed for centuries in the gloom of the o'erarching trees were opened at intervals to the light of day; the click of the busy mill in due time was heard upon their banks, and the verdure which skirted their margins was cropped by lowing herds. The unerring rifle drove the beasts of prey from the clearings, and in their places flocks of sheep, whose fleeces were wrought by fair hands into garments, disported upon the hillside. And, finally, to complete the picture,

"Where prowled the wolf and where the hunter roved,
Faith raised her altars to the God she loved."

Rev. J. F. Tuttle closed his very able and eloquent address in the words following:

"In behalf of New Jersey, fellow-citizens of Sussex, I thank you for this celebration,—the first of the kind in the State. I trust all our counties will follow your example, and gather together to pay a worthy

tribute to the men of the past. You have begun to gather scattered materials of your own history: never desist until you have, at least in manuscript, the history of every township, church, and society. Write out the lives of such men as Ogden,—father and son,—Hooper, Sharp, Rosenkrans, Symmes, Harker, Hankinson, Schaffer, and other men equally distinguished. I do not conceive that you have a right to let their names perish. Let the New Jersey Historical Society have the fruits of these labors of love, and then, should some other generation desire to make such a celebration as this, the orators of the occasion shall not be driven to such straits as my colleague and myself have suffered. Had your ancestors done this, I might have been able to confine myself to their history alone, but you must excuse me for doing what I could.

"Whilst not permitted to deal with your local history, yet I have led you over a very pleasant field. We have traced the growth of popular rights in the commonwealth, and we have seen that our fathers were true to the instincts of liberty and acted nobly for the 'remotest posterity.' Like the oak, monarch of the forest, this tree has grown slowly, but constantly. Tyranny has sent many whirlwinds to uproot it, but these only caused it to wind its roots, toughened by resistance, more firmly around the rocks of brave and loyal hearts. The storm of 1776 bent it, but neither broke nor tore it up. Some of its leaves and twigs may have been torn off, but its roots were twisted and twined about the moveless rocks too tightly, and its brawny trunk and limbs had become too stoutly gnarled and hardened into compactness of knot, to be cast down. It still stands with its giant arms lifted heavenward,—not defiantly, but in the meek trust which freedom confides in God."

CHAPTER XII.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

I.—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY AND SCENERY.

THE topographical features of Sussex County present a bold and picturesque outline, its uplands being crowned by the crests of the Kittatinny, or Blue Mountains, which pass through the county from northeast to southwest. This range extends from New England to Virginia, and is a continuous chain save where the Hudson breaks through it at the Highlands, and the Delaware at the Water Gap. Its gradual approach to the Delaware River, preparatory to taking its final leave of New Jersey and entering the neighboring State of Pennsylvania, gives to the water-courses on the west of it a short range compared with those on the east, which form tributaries of the Hudson. But, as if in defiance of this restriction of nature, the Flatbrook has cut for itself a long and nearly parallel

channel with that of the Delaware in its passage from the northern to the southern extremity of the county, where it apparently loses its determination to run farther in competition with the principal stream, and falls gracefully into its bosom. The Paulinskil, Walkkill, and Papakating are the principal streams east of the Blue Mountains, the first running southward and entering the Delaware below the Water Gap, and the others coursing to the northeast and falling into the Hudson in Orange Co., N. Y.

The country to the east of the Blue Mountains, although presenting in some places considerable elevations, may be regarded as a large valley, nearly one hundred miles in length and varying in width from ten to twenty miles. This valley embraces four counties,—Warren and Sussex, in New Jersey, and Orange and Ulster, in New York. It was called by the Indians the Kittatinny Valley,—the name which they gave to the Blue Mountain range, which bounds it on the west, in the shadows of which the ancient Leni Lenapè had their *chief town*, for such is the meaning of the word “Kittatinny.” On the east is the Hamburg or Schooley’s Mountain, called by the Indians Wawayanda. Connected with this valley, to the northward of Sussex, is the Mamakating Valley, down which flows the beautiful Rosendall and its tributaries, emptying into the Walkkill. “Mamakating” is said to mean “the valley of the dividing of waters.” It is in this valley that the Neversink, emptying into the Delaware, and the Lackawanna, which discharges itself into the Rosendall, both rise in the same fountain. And so likewise the Sandkill and Basha’s Kill originate in the same spring in this valley. If it would serve to recover this significant Indian name and preserve a knowledge of its meaning, we might mention also the fact that a branch of Paulinskil and the Papakating rise in the same fountain and part in different directions. The Rev. Mr. Murphy is authority for saying that the Indian word “kating” meant “dividing of waters,” which is countenanced by the above facts, the termination in each name being the same, and in each valley one fountain originates twin streams, descending in opposite directions,—on the one side to the Delaware, and on the other to the Hudson.

Scarcely in the Union, or in the world perhaps, is there to be seen a richer or more picturesque landscape, than presents itself to the eye as you ascend the Wawayanda or the noble Kittatinny, where the immense valley opens the distant prospective bestudded with cottages, hamlets, and villages embossed in outstretching lawns and fields waving with the rising harvest.

Says a recent writer, “Within fifty miles of New York City lies a hillside country leading up to the Blue Mountain range that offers health, rest, and recreation for the tired city merchant or the weary society belle unsurpassed by any spot in the land. This inviting retreat is the county of Sussex, in the State

of New Jersey, lying in the triangle formed by Orange County, in New York, and Pike County, in Pennsylvania. From lofty hills overlooking rich valleys through which run creeks and brooks filled with trout and other choice fish can be seen here and there beautiful lakes surrounded by cool woods, while green orchards and waving fields of grass and grain meet the eye on every hand. The farms of Sussex are generally from one hundred to one hundred and fifty acres in extent, and are well supplied with substantial buildings, giving an air of comfort and thrift refreshing to behold. The atmosphere is pure at all times. The high altitude, with its cool breezes, imparts health-giving vigor. The soil is either limestone or slate, both of which furnish good hard roads, affording fine drives in all directions, with an ever-varying landscape, in marked contrast with the monotonous lowland of the southern portion of the State.

“The principal lakes of Sussex are Wawayanda, Swartswood, Decker’s, Culver’s, Morris’, Sand Pond, Struble’s, Hiff’s, Stickle’s, Reservoir, Panther, Smith’s, Turtle, French’s, and many of lesser note. The largest creeks are the Walkkill, the Pequest, the Clove, Paulinskil, and Flatbrook. The lakes have been generally stocked with black bass; Swartswood, Struble’s, and Morris’ with salmon. Swartswood Lake is now said to be the best fishing-ground in the State. It is reached by a romantic four-mile drive from Newton, the county-seat of Sussex. It is indeed a beautiful body of water. It is three miles long and one mile wide, with a pretty green island near the centre, on which has lately been erected a convenient building for camping-parties. An enterprising farmer, Mr. James Emmons, has also built a substantial cottage in his grove on the east side of the lake, which he lets to parties by the week. Greenwood Point, at the southern side of the lake, is one of the most beautiful spots to be found anywhere. A small steamer was built last year, and is available at all times during the summer. Scores of row-boats are to be found along the shores of the lake, which has become the central spot of attraction for the people of Newton, as well as of many visitors from New York City; so that from June to October every pleasant day brings loads of pleasure-seekers to enjoy its attractions. Struble’s Lake, near Andover, about five miles from Newton, over one of the smoothest and hardest of roads, is, if possible, more beautiful than Swartswood, but it has not so many boats available for picnic-parties. A family party can find plenty of enjoyment and the best of fishing at this lake. Stickle’s Pond, three miles from Newton, by way of the Springdale road,—the finest natural drive in New Jersey,—is a pretty little round lake, as clear as crystal, as smooth as glass, and full of choice black bass and pickerel.

“The famous Red Gate Farm, owned by the Hon. Henry Kelsey, is situated upon the Springdale road,

about one mile south of Newton. Mr. Kelsey has expended many thousands of dollars in making his farm a vast garden-spot in thoroughness of cultivation. Among the other noted places are the country seat of Martin R. Dennis; the farm formerly the property of George C. Shaw; the White Farm, now owned by Silas Youngs; the estate of the Hon. Thomas Lawrence, at Hamburg; the country residence of Mrs. John Rutherford; the costly Babbitt and Horton properties; the Lewis Dunn place; and last, but not least, the fine homestead of Gen. Kilpatrick."

II.—LAKE HOPATCONG.

Lake Hopatcong is situated partly in Sussex County, with its eastern shore lying upon the border of Morris, and with the Morris and Essex Railroad just passing its southern extremity, the outlet being the head of the Musconetcong River. Tourists on the Morris and Essex Railroad can obtain a prospect of the "sheet of blue among the hills" and continue on their journey west. The lake is amply provided with means of access, which, supplemented by the fact that a half-dozen first-class boarding-houses are ready to receive a large number of guests, gives sufficient corroboration of its admirable location as a place of summer resort. The lake is peculiar in its outline, and around on every side, from the lock of the Morris Canal branch at its southern extreme—of which it is now the principal supply, the reservoir about a half-mile below being fed from its waters—to the town of Woodport, nine miles north, is one continuous display of large receding bays, slightly recessed coves, and open lagoons, behind which are the guarding reef rocks of the shores.

The lake contains about eighteen square miles surface of water. On the eastern boundary the Brookland hills slope from a heavily-wooded shore-line, and thirty degrees to the horizon far up to the height of two hundred and fifty feet is one of those many parallel ranges, spurs of the Kittatinny Mountains, that give to Northern New Jersey her fame for the scenic picturesque. The western pebbled bank lies modestly hidden beneath the luxuriant foliage of ancient chestnut, oak, and maple forests that tradition says were once the favorite hunting-grounds of the local Indian tribes, and it is from this side that the far-reaching Byram's Cove, opposite the two pretty emerald islands in the northern part of the lake, and the river Styx, farther south, branch out, forming smaller separated lakes that bear in beauty and location all the semblance of the romantic ideal haven. Of the latter it is said the name was taken from the mythological stream of the Greeks across whose waters the gracious ferryman Charon was wont to carry the unfortunate dead into purgatory, but one matter-of-fact piscatorial hunter claimed the orthography was an imposition on the public, and maintained that it referred only to the decayed stumps and half-sunken trees at which he had so often vented his anger in unrefined epithets

when his fish-lines would become entangled beneath their roots and branches. About a mile from the outlet is Bertrand's Island, a fine piece of scenery formerly owned by a wealthy German, Mr. Ernest Bertrand, a New York sugar-refiner, whose intention was to erect an extensive branch establishment on the lake; but his death prohibited the fulfillment of this plan, and also that of transforming the island into a German manor, with castle, stone embattlement around the whole mile circumference, and causeway and drawbridge. The causeway had been already built and is now in existence, connecting by a huge timber bridge the estate with the eastern mainland.

Lake Hopatcong was not naturally over half its present extent, and until about fifty years ago its outlet only gave power to a few small blast-furnaces at a little village called Brooklyn, then located there, but which at the purchase of the water-privileges by the Morris Canal Company suspended operations.

A small pleasure-steamer has usually plied upon the lake, and also a steam-tug for the purpose of conveying canal-boats to and from the lock, loaded with iron ore, which finds its way through this channel to the furnaces.

III.—DELAWARE RIVER AND WATER GAP.

The Delaware River, which washes the western border of this county, forming the boundary between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, rises on the western slope of the Catskill Mountains. Mount Prospect, a mile or two southeast of its source, rises about fifteen hundred feet higher, and from its summit Albany, some seventy miles distant, may be plainly seen on a clear day. This mountain-range is the oldest of the earth's upheavals. Long before the snow-clad Alps or the Rocky Mountains emerged from their ocean-beds, and before the Carboniferous period, the crests of the Kittatinny pierced the clouds, while their sides were laved by the vast expanse of waters whence they had risen "when the mountains were brought forth."

The grand scenery of the Delaware for the first two hundred miles as it hugs the northwestern slopes of this Titanic range, seeking an outlet, will well repay a visit along its entire distance. It is evident that for ages a barrier existed at the Water Gap which dammed back the river perhaps one hundred miles. Whether the gap was made by the slow action of the waters over a fall like Niagara or by some earthquake convulsion it is difficult to determine. In the latter case we may conceive of them as waiting, as it were, in calmness and patience for ages for the mighty shock which should set them at liberty and send them, leaping and exultant, to the bosom of old ocean; and when the giant sides of the old mountain began to tremble and the colossal barrier was heaved from their path, with what alacrity they rushed in and sped on their way rejoicing to the sea, the pent-up forces of a hundred miles of mountain-stream and the action

of gravity impelling them onward with resistless movement! The draining of the waters left the valley of the Minisink as it now exists,—a rich garden,—and opened below its ancient prison-bounds mighty possibilities for commerce.

"The east and west branches of the Delaware—the Popacton and the Mohawk—flow a distance of about one hundred miles to their point of junction, near the northeast corner of Pennsylvania. The place of the union of these streams to form the Delaware proper is called, in the beautiful and significant language of the Indians, Shehawkan, meaning 'the wedding of the waters.' At this point the stream diverges in a southeasterly direction, and, moving on rapidly, receives the waters of the Lackawaxen (Lackanweksink), whose wild ravines echo the songs of the 'merry raftmen.' Approaching the Blue Ridge at right angles, it reaches it again at the junction of the three States near Port Jervis, having journeyed in its rambles one hundred and fifty miles, yet being only half that distance from its source. Along the western base of the mountain it flows in a majestic current, lighting up field and forest, adding a charm to a hundred landscapes. Diverging from the Blue Hills at times to give New Jersey a portion of the rich valley, and again washing their rocky base and receiving the waters of Bushkill, Brodhead's and Marshall's Creeks, the unwearied stream at length reaches the Water Gap, to add the climax of its beautiful creations. The forty miles of the course of this stream along the base of the mountain from Port Jervis to this place is unsurpassed in the variety and beauty of the pictures it presents, and, taken in connection with the numerous adjacent waterfalls, is one of the most interesting portions of the country to the traveler.*"

IV.—GEOLOGY OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

GNEISS.

The gneiss rock of the Azoic formation is the oldest stratum of the geological structure of this county. It is the rock in which the iron and zinc ores are found, and, in a mineral if not in an agricultural point of view, is of great interest and importance. Professor Cook divides the gneiss formation into four belts or parallel strips of territory extending across the State in a northeast and southwest direction, from the New York State line to the Delaware River. In the third of these belts is included the gneiss in Sussex County, consisting of the Hamburg range of mountains, Stirling Hill, and the formation about Andover. "The eastern boundary line of this belt," says Professor Cook, "coincides with that of the crystalline limestone from the New York line to the end of Stirling Hill, near Hamburg. . . . Northeast of Franklin Furnace to the southern limit of the blue limestone of the Vernon valley this belt joins the second belt, the white limestone of the valley bounding the gneiss of the Hamburg Mountain. Passing west of Sparta and the

Wallkill, the line passes near Columbia and the Roseville valley, and runs by Andover to Waterloo." We need follow the description no farther.

The gneiss formation of this county, like the same formation elsewhere, is a crystalline and stratified rock, composed of feldspar and quartz, with small quantities of mica, hornblend, magnetite, or other similar minerals. "The quartz is generally in grains, which are flattened in the direction of the stratification, and which, in size, range from an eighth to half an inch in the plane of the stratum, and from one-sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in thickness."

CRYSTALLINE OR METAMORPHIC LIMESTONE.

This part of the Azoic formation appears in this county in a series of outcrops along the Vernon valley, extending into the Wallkill valley east of Hamburg and Hardystonville, by Franklin Furnace to Stirling Hill. From Mounts Adam and Eve, and Round Hill in New York, this range is about twenty miles in length. "Although there is not a continuous exposure of the rock, the frequent outcrops and the absence of Paleozoic rocks indicate an uninterrupted extent of this limestone." From Pochuck Mountain to Franklin Furnace the magnesian limestone bounds it on the west. South of Franklin Furnace, or from Mine Hill to its southern limit, the gneiss of Pimple Hill range joins it on the west. On the east, from Stirling Hill to Franklin Furnace and Snufftown road, blue limestone lies in the valley. The surface of this range of crystalline limestone is very jagged and uneven.

"Generally this rock is coarsely crystalline, being made up of large rhombohedral crystals. Sometimes it is finely granular, and even amorphous, in appearance. The color is sometimes of a grayish or pinkish tinge, but most generally it is of a pure white, its lustrous cleavage surfaces giving it a bright and resplendent aspect. Nearly everywhere the rock contains graphite in brilliant scales disseminated through the mass." Mica and other minerals are quite common in it, and sometimes it appears interstratified with sienitic gneiss, seen in alternation, as at Mine Hill and southeast of Hardystonville.

POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

Passing to the Paleozoic rocks, the first subdivision is the Potsdam sandstone. This rock has a limited area in Sussex County. At Franklin Furnace is one of the best exposures in the State, where the sandstone can be seen lying unconformably upon the gneiss, and the magnesian limestone directly over it. "The meeting of the gneiss and sandstone is best seen just at the west of the road, while the meeting with the limestone is best seen in the road on the east of the wagon-track." The small area of Potsdam sandstone observable in the county is very thin: at Franklin Furnace it is not more than from four to twenty feet thick. In German valley, in the Pequest valley, and in other

* Delaware Water Gap, by Brodhead, 1870.

places it is a fine-grained, light-colored freestone, working readily under the hammer, and is in some demand for building purposes.

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

This name is applied to the common blue limestone of the Kittatinny valley and of the valleys of the Highlands. In the New York reports it is called *calcareous sandstone*,—evidently a misnomer, as it contains no sand or other material to entitle it to such a designation. In the West, as in New Jersey, it is called, very properly, magnesian limestone, and Professor Cook remarks that "its usefulness will be increased by giving it a proper name."

This formation lies beneath the Trenton limestone and above the Potsdam sandstone. In New Jersey no fossils have been found in it. It is a fine-grained rock, varying in color from a drab to a deep blue and almost a black, and is so soft that it can be easily scratched with a knife. In some cases it is a pure magnesian limestone or dolomite, in others it contains a moderate percentage of impurities, and cavities containing quartz crystals are sometimes found in it. "Near its meeting with the Potsdam sandstone there is an alternation of sandy and calcareous layers, as if the change from one to the other had been a very gradual one. This rock lies in a series of long and narrow parallel belts, which extend from the northeast to the southwest. They are not in horizontal strata, however, but are folded or doubled about certain lines or axes, which lie in their highest direction and very near their middle. In some cases the strata are folded upwards on these lines, when the axis is said to be *synclinal*; in other cases they are folded downwards, when the axis is said to be *anticlinal*."

In Sussex County this rock outcrops in the valley of the Walkkill between Franklin Furnace and the head of the hill southwest of Sparta. The rock forms little knolls and irregular ridges of considerable height, separated by the smooth meadows or flats of the valley. It is therefore a series of outcrops rather than a continuous exposure, occupying an area, bounded by the Walkkill and Hamburg Mountains on the east, and Briar Ridge and the Pimple Hills range on the west. On the latter border the white or crystalline limestone constitutes the bounding rock.

The eastern portion of Vernon valley, beginning near West Vernon, is underlaid by the blue limestone, which extends north to the State line, and beyond it into the Warwick valley. The Hamburg and Wayanda Mountains limit it towards the east; on the west it joins the crystalline limestone. The boundary along the mountains on the east runs nearly in the same direction as the road from West Vernon to Vernon and New Milford. South of Vernon it is at most points a short distance above the road, the limestone showing itself at intervals above it. It is over an eighth of a mile east of Vernon on the side hill, and continues about that distance from the Warwick road

for two miles. Gradually approaching, it crosses this road near a large spring, and then for half a mile northeastward keeps on that side of it. Again crossing to the east side, it runs to the State line a short distance southeast of New Milford. Throughout most of the area embraced within these bounds the surface consists of meadow and drift hills and ridges. The actual limestone surface is considerably less than that of a more recent age.

The southeastern portion of the Kittatinny valley is occupied by a belt of limestone bounded on the southeast by the Azoic formation, and on the west by the slate. The latter rock is also found within this belt, forming a narrow ridge east of Lafayette and Newton, and a shorter range of outcrop in Green township, terminating near Johnsonsburg. This limestone belt crosses the State line and terminates near Mapes Corners, south of the New York and Erie Railroad, in Orange County. In New Jersey its length from the New York line to the southwest end of Jenny Jump Mountain is thirty-eight miles. Its breadth varies from a scant half-mile to nearly five miles, including the slate ridge. The outcrops of the rock are very frequent, excepting in those portions occupied by wet meadows and the alluvial district known as German Flats; these comprise a large proportion of the whole area. The remainder of the surface shows many ledges and upturned edges of the limestone; so that the determination of its boundaries is comparatively easy. The marked contrast between the rough and uneven limestone surface and the smooth, rounded slate hills assists very materially in tracing the lines of their separation.

The valley of the Paulinskill is a long anticlinal limestone valley, extending from near Branchville to the Delaware River at Columbia,—a distance of twenty-five miles. Its breadth varies from one to two and a half miles, and it is bounded on all sides by the slate formation. The limestone of this valley dips from a central axis each way towards the slate, the latter forming the higher grounds which border the valley.

FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

This is known in the New York system as the Trenton limestone. It lies between the magnesian limestone and the Hudson River slate. It is found only in one particular belt in New Jersey, which stretches across the counties of Warren and Sussex from near Belvidere to the New York State line. There is no one place known where its meeting with the limestone below or the slate above it can be plainly shown, and it probably shades into them gradually. The rock is thin and rough-bedded, and readily breaks into small pieces; so that it is difficult to obtain it in large masses. The stone is dark-colored, crystalline in fracture, and full of indistinct fossils.

West of Stillwater, near the slate, there is a hill of this fossiliferous limestone. The outcrop is crossed by the road from Stillwater to Millbrook. The stone

here is grayish blue in color and thin-bedded in its upper portion. About a mile north-northeast of this locality occurs another area of this rock, very similar in character and position; and it is also seen on the farm of Col. William Babbitt, southwest of Newton, and on that of Jesse G. Roe, half a mile northeast of Branchville.

HUDSON RIVER SLATE.

This rock occupies the northwestern half of the Kittatinny valley, and also the middle part of some of the limestone valleys farther southeast. It is seen very close to the magnesian limestone and overlying it at Columbia, on the Delaware, at Newton, and at many other places, though no locality has been observed where they were in actual contact. The most perfect of the slate rock is soft and free from grit, and possesses in a wonderful degree the property of cleavage, or of splitting up into slates. When in a moist state, as first taken from the quarry, the rock can be split into sheets so thin as scarcely to bear handling, but this capability disappears with the evaporation of the moisture. It is remarkable that this cleavage does not follow the lines of stratification as they appear in the bed or quarry, but passes directly across them. There are some beds in this slate formation which show no lines of stratification. Such is the one at the quarries of Asa Carr, north of Deckertown, where the formation is remarkably even and has yielded flags of enormous size. The area of the great slate belt of the Kittatinny valley is thus described:

The slate constitutes the rock of all that portion of this valley bordering the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain, and, excepting the Paulinskil limestone, all of the central portion also, in addition to the ranges which lie in the southeastern portions of this great valley. The belt now to be described embraces all that part of the valley lying west of a line drawn from Belvidere through Sarepta, Hope, Johnsonsburg, Newton, Lower Lafayette, and east of Deckertown to the State line, near the Walkill. The western boundary of this great slate belt follows the general trend of the Kittatinny Mountain, running on its southeast slope from the Delaware River its whole length in this State. Through Warren County and in Sussex to Culver's Gap this limit of the slate and overlying conglomerate is at a moderate elevation above the valley, while north of this gap the boundary is near the top of the mountain. At the State line and in Orange County to Otisville the slate forms the main ridge or crest of the mountain, and the conglomerate occupies its western slope. The southeastern slope of the mountain is characterized throughout much of its length across New Jersey by a bold escarpment of conglomerate, with its talus or fallen debris below resting on the more gradual declivity of the lower portion of the mountain. The line of demarcation between the conglomerate and the slate is very distinct and decided.

ONEIDA CONGLOMERATE.

This rock, incidentally referred to above, has its position directly on the Hudson River slate. It is a conglomerate or sand-stone, the lower part being made up of quartz pebbles from a fourth to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, cemented by a light-colored quartzose paste. The well-known Esopus millstones are made of this variety of the rock; but near the top of the formation the pebbly composition disappears, and it becomes a firm, compact quartzose, easily distinguished from the Green Pond Mountain rock by its lighter color.

This rock has furnished no fossils, but portions of it are pyritous and have been worked for gold, yielding about eleven dollars to the ton, though some sanguine miners have estimated it much higher. The occurrence of iron pyrites is so common in it that localities need not be specified. Galena or lead ore was found in it at an early day, and the Ellenville and other mines in New York were at one time extensively worked, but are now abandoned. The thickness of the conglomerate, by measurement at Otisville and northwest of Newton, on the Walpack road, was found to be between eight hundred and nine hundred feet.

MEDINA SANDSTONE.

This rock is named from Medina, in New York, where it first attracted the attention of geologists and practical quarrymen. In this county it lies upon the western slope of the Kittatinny and its subordinate ridges, apparently not extending west of the Delaware or of Flatbrook, Little Flatbrook, or Millbrook. These streams follow the valley, which lies between the outcrop of the sandstone and the ridges of water-lime and Lower Helderberg rocks west of it. The thickness of this sandstone can be only approximately measured, being estimated at eighteen hundred feet at Walpack Bend.

The more shaly members of this formation are traversed by cleavage planes, which give the rock in some places the appearance of red slate. These planes of cleavage dip generally at a steep angle to the southeast. They can be seen along the road at the bank of the Delaware between the Pahaquarry copper-mine and Brotzmanville; also west of Millbrook, near Flatbrookville, and wherever the rock is argillaceous. At the Pahaquarry copper-mine the rock is of a grayish shade. The texture varies greatly near the bottom; the rock is generally an arenaceous sandstone, made up of quartz grains, with some beds containing small pebbles of white quartz, the upper members being nearly all a reddish shale very much split up by the cleavage. The rock is not properly a freestone, and has never been much used for building. Copper and iron pyrites have been found in it at different places.

WATER-LIME.

The rocks of this formation are well exposed a mile north of Walpack Centre; on the Peters' Valley road;

at Walpack Centre; on the road towards the Delaware; at Stoll's limestone-quarry, half a mile south of Walpack Centre; and along the brook below Flatbrookville. Its thickness is estimated at from forty to sixty feet. Fossils are rarely found in this formation, although in this State it has not been very thoroughly examined. Professor Cook says, in his work of 1868,—

"It would be of much scientific interest to have the place of the water-lime examined in our State, and there are locations where the examination could be made at moderate expense."

LOWER HELDERBERG LIMESTONE.

This limestone is well developed in Sussex County. It forms the middle and upper part of the eastern face of the entire range of hills along the Delaware from Carpenter's Point to Walpack Bend. In this group is included the fire-stone, a thick-bedded and solid limestone full of indistinct fossils of a crystalline substance, which is seen three-fourths of a mile south of Peters' Valley, half a mile north of Walpack Centre, at Walpack Centre, at Flatbrookville, and in many other places. This rock, on account of its capability for standing a high degree of heat, is used for building lime-kilns. Its color is a dark blue, sometimes streaked with red. When burned it makes a dark-colored but very strong lime.

ORISKANY SANDSTONE.

This group lies between the Lower Helderberg and the cauda-galli, and is quite extensive in the Delaware valley. It can be seen almost everywhere from the State line to Walpack Bend.

"A fine locality for examining rocks and included fossils is along Chambers' mill-brook, northwest of Isaac Bunnell's residence. Here the rock forms a perpendicular wall along the brook for some distance. At an old quarry on the south or left bank a large number of casts were found. Half a mile west of Centreville, on the Dingman's Ferry road, at the corner, calcareous and shaly beds are seen. Some layers close under the grit rock are crowded with casts of Spirifers, Platystoma, etc. West of Walpack Centre the same shaly beds are seen. . . . West of Flatbrookville it forms the face of the ridge, looking towards the village."

CAUDA-GALLI GRIT.

The rocks of this epoch are quite largely developed in Sussex County between the State line and Walpack Bend. They occupy the top and part of the western slope of the hills west of Millbrook and Flatbrook, being bounded by the Oriskany sandstone on the east and by the Onondaga limestone on the west.

"It is the most persistent member of the series of rocks which compose this range of hills or ridges. The outcrops are very numerous, and the intervals where it does not appear are not of great length. This frequency of exposure and its superior hardness

make the dividing line between it and the shales of the Oriskany period very distinct; the latter rapidly crumble to a soil and are mostly tilled, while the surface of the former is broken by projecting knobs and ridges of hard rock."

This rock is remarkably uniform in character throughout its outcrop. It is a compact, hard, gritty slate, fine grained and dark gray, verging to black. It is split up nearly everywhere by cleavage planes, its dip being towards the southeast,—in some places nearly vertical.

ONONDAGA AND CORNIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

These limestones belong to the Upper Helderberg series. In this county they are exposed along the Delaware River, occupying a breadth of about two hundred yards west of the grit formation, and between that and the Delaware, with the exception of one point near Shabacong Island. At Milford and at Dingman's Ferry the breadth is not more than one hundred yards.

"The dip is uniformly towards the northwest. The rock may be seen with this dip in Laurel-Grove Cemetery, near Carpenter's Point; at Montague (ferry to Milford), and intermediate points along the river; at Dingman's Ferry; and so on to Walpack Bend. . . . This limestone is of a light bluish color, very fine grained, and in beds remarkably uniform in thickness. The chert occurs in certain beds, sometimes composing half of the rock.

"The Onondaga limestone is barely recognized by an encrinite and a cyatho-phylloid coral, and two other fossil specimens found in a road about one and a half miles northwest of Dingman's, and about four hundred yards south of Dusenbury's distillery."

This rock has been used for lime, and to some extent for building purposes.

MARCELLUS SHALE.

The only place where this rock occurs in New Jersey is in this county, and that in a very small area opposite the south end of Shabacong Island, on lands of Abram Van Noy. It is seen for about three hundred yards along a bank about twenty feet above the water, and forms the bottom of the river for some distance out from the shore. It contains iron pyrites, the fossils in it are quite abundant, it is colored by hydrous oxide of iron, and it is very dark,—almost a jet black.

SURFACE GEOLOGY.

Drift.—According to Professor Cook, the drift in the Kittatinny valley belongs more to the Champlain than to the glacial epoch. The glacial drift, however, is found undisturbed on the higher grounds. On the slate ridges it is thin, and in many places there are but few widely-scattered, small boulders. This is particularly the case in many of the high slate hills of Sussex County. On the western side of the valley, near the Kittatinny Mountain, the drift increases in thickness, and this, together with the circumstance of

the not infrequent appearance of fossiliferous rocks from the Delaware valley, makes it evident that the movement of the materials was towards the southeast. At the northeast, along the Walkkill, the drift and other formations are covered by the Drowned Lands.

On the summits of the Kittatinny Mountain the glacier for the most part simply ground down and polished the more prominent ledges, without leaving much deposit of materials. Indeed, much of the materials carried to the lower portions of the country consist of the débris of these summits, ground down and carried along by the ice. At Culver's Gap the elevation of the drift is about one thousand feet, and at the Water Gap it is from seven hundred to nine hundred feet, above tide-level.

Many of the smaller lakes and ponds of Sussex County were formed by the glacial débris choking the outlets and making basins, which were not subsequently filled in the distribution of materials by the waters of the Champlain epoch. The old glacial dams were not disturbed beyond a leveling of their surface and a sorting of the materials at the top.

In the valley of the Delaware and those of Flatbrook and Millbrook the drift is so thick that there are no outcrops within a breadth of one-seventh of a mile from the New York line to Walpack Bend.

"In the Kittatinny and Walkkill valleys deposits of marl are numerous. They are found, several feet in thickness, at the bottom of the lakes and ponds, marshes and meadow-lands, so abundant in these districts. A very common name for these collections of water is 'White Pond,' of which several are so called in the district. This name is given to them on account of the deposit of shells distinctly visible at their bottom."

MINES AND ORES.

Zinc Ores.—The only zinc ores which have been found in workable quantities in the State are in Sussex County. One of the mines is at Stirling Hill, near Ogdensburg, in the township of Sparta; the other is on Mine Hill, at Franklin Furnace, Hardyston township. The Stirling Hill ore has its outcrop at a height of one hundred feet above the valley of the Walkkill. The largest proportion of mineral matter in the vein is a variety of calcite, in which the carbonate of lime is replaced by the carbonate of manganese. Disseminated through this rock are the minerals which contain the zinc. The most important of these are franklinite, red oxide of zinc, and willemite.

"*Franklinite* is a mineral of iron-black color, metallic lustre, and about as hard as feldspar. It is slightly magnetic, and might easily be mistaken for magnetic iron ore. . . . Its crystals are regular octahedrons." The following analysis of this mineral is from Professor Cook's "Geology of New Jersey:"

Sesquioxide of iron.....	88.3
Oxide of zinc.....	21.8
Red oxide of manganese.....	10.3
	100.0

Red Oxide of Zinc.—"This mineral is of a deep red color, varying in some specimens to orange-yellow." Its lustre is not metallic. Occasionally specimens are found which are partially transparent, but generally the substance is quite opaque."

Willemite, troostite, or anhydrous silicate of zinc is a name given to a mineral found in abundance at both Stirling Hill and Mine Hill. "It is of various colors, from an apple-green to flesh-red and to grayish white, and when weathered it is of a manganese-brown color. It is not quite as hard as feldspar, but very nearly so."

IRON MINES.*

The iron mines in Sussex County are:

1. *The Franklin Mines*, in Hardyston township, near Franklin Furnace.
2. *Andover Mine*, in Andover township, three and a half miles from the Roseville mines.
3. *Wawayanda Mine*, in Vernon township.
4. *Green Mine*, in Vernon township.
5. *Ogden Mine*, in the township of Sparta.
6. *Roseville Mine*, at Roseville, in Byram township.
7. *Glendon or Chapin Mine*, in Green township.

V.—DROWNED LANDS OF THE WALKKILL.

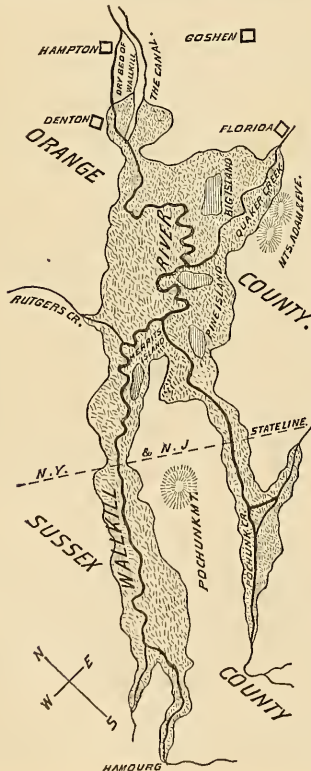
"The valley of the Walkkill from Hamburg, Sussex Co., N. J., to Denton, Orange Co., N. Y., is unlike that of any other stream in the State. The Walkkill River rises in Sussex County and has a somewhat rapid flow until it reaches Hamburg. Then for twenty miles the bed of the stream is a succession of limestone reefs from five to ten feet high.

"The Walkkill is one of the crookedest streams in the State, and its fall from Hamburg to Denton is only eleven feet. For twelve miles west of Denton the valley of the Walkkill is four miles wide and on a level with the river. The northern extremity of the Pochunk Mountain protrudes into the valley there, and divides the low-lying country into two strips. The portion on the eastern base of the mountain is six miles long and about a mile wide. It is drained by the Pochunk and Wawayanda Creeks. The western strip is eight miles long and nearly two wide, and coursed by the Walkkill. Pochunk Creek enters the Walkkill from the southwest, Rutgers Creek flows into it from the northwest, and Quaker Creek enters the river from the east, between Denton and Hamburg. The beds of these tributaries are of the same jagged character as that of the main stream, but their fall is heavier and their currents rapid. They enter the Walkkill at abrupt angles, and their waters are forced both up and down the river, the current of the latter being insufficient to carry them off. Besides the obstruction to the flow of the Walkkill caused by its irregular bed and almost imperceptible fall, a high wall of granite boulders and drift stretches across the val-

* Accounts of these mines will be found in the histories of the several townships in which they are located.

† From the *New York Sun*, Oct. 19, 1870. Map changed and re-engraved by the publishers of this work.

ley at Denton and forms an impregnable dam. This deposit must have been carried here on glaciers from the Shawangunk Mountains, twenty-five miles distant, in the ages of which only geology furnishes any record. Of insufficient force to cut a passage through this rocky impediment,—as the Delaware River did through the opposing wall of the Kittatinny Mountain at the Water Gap,—the accumulated waters of the Wallkill were forced back over the low country bordering its course and that of its tributaries, the surplus water pouring over the crest of the wall and continuing then in uninterrupted flow to the Hudson at Kingston. Thirty thousand acres of land in Orange County and ten thousand in Sussex were thus converted into an impenetrable marsh covered with rank vegetation. In time of freshets the entire valley from Denton to Hamburg became a lake from eight to twenty feet deep. The following outline of the immediate country will explain, it being understood that the shaded lines indicate the condition of the 'Drowned Lands' prior to the construction of the canal:



"The country surrounding this great swamp was settled at a very early day. The settlers called the submerged tract 'The Drowned Lands of the Wallkill.' The tract was all taken up in the course of a few years. During the dry season the islands were reached without great difficulty, and the wild grass that grew on the marshy meadows afforded excellent pasturage for cattle. Owners of drowned land derived considerable revenue by letting out pasturage to the cows of neighboring farmers. Through the summer season thousands of cows were turned upon the waste acres. Sudden freshets frequently came, and the water rose so rapidly that many cattle were annually lost before the herdsmen, in boats, could drive them to the uplands. The cows that reached the islands were kept there until the water had subsided. The main duty of the farmers' boys in the early days was to watch the cattle feeding among the treacherous meadows of the Drowned Lands.

"As early as 1804 the Drowned Lands proprietors in Orange County, believing that by altering the course of the Wallkill River, and removing certain of the obstructions in its bed, the lands could be drained to a great extent and large portions of them made tillable, began the laying of plaus to accomplish the work. In 1807 they secured the passage of an act of the Legislature authorizing the raising of money 'to drain the Drowned Lands of the Wallkill.' The expenses of the work were to be defrayed by assessing the owners of the lands. A board of commissioners was named in the act to apportion assessments. From that year up to 1826 forty thousand dollars had been expended by the proprietors in efforts to drain the lands, but with little success. Ditches were dug along the bed of the stream. About the only result of the work was the starting of eels down the stream in unusual quantities. The fall of 1807 was remarkable for the numbers of eels that came down the ditches. Eel-weirs were plenty, but there was hardly a night that season in which every one was not filled to overflowing with eels, some of which weighed eight pounds apiece. One weir in Hampton milldam captured over two thousand in one night. George Phillips salted down twenty barrels. He bought the first four-wheeled wagon ever seen in this region for the express purpose of peddling eels in the surrounding country. The wagon was the wonder of western Orange County, and made a sale for thousands of eels. The Wallkill yielded abundantly of eels until 1826, when a law prohibited the placing of weirs in the stream.

"In April, 1826, the Legislature again came to the aid of the Drowned Lands owners by authorizing the construction of a canal to be dug from the river at Horse Island around the great obstruction at Denton, and to enter the river again below New Hampton,—a distance of three miles. The water of the Wallkill that found its way over the rocky dam at Denton had a fall of twenty-four feet in about two miles. This

afforded a valuable water-power, the right to which was vested in Gabriel N. Phillips. Several mills and factories had been called into existence near New Hampton by the water-power which had been utilized by the construction of a dam at the above place. This dam was a great obstruction to the drainage by ditches in 1807. The farmers agreed with Phillips to pay him a certain sum if he would lower the dam. He lowered it as desired. The farmers failed to fulfill their part of the contract. Phillips raised his dam to its original height. This was one of the main causes of the failure of the plan of river-bed ditching.

"The canal project of 1826 alarmed Phillips. He claimed that a canal would necessarily divert the water from its natural channel, and greatly injure the water-power, if not destroy it. Two hostile parties therefore arose. Those interested in the factories fought the canal scheme, and the Drowned Lands proprietors were determined that it should succeed.

"According to the act of 1807, a board of five drowned-land commissioners was to be elected every year at the court-house in Goshen. The ownership of ten acres of drowned land entitled the owner to one vote. On every twenty acres, up to four hundred, a proprietor could deposit one vote, and one vote for every fifty acres above four hundred. At the election of 1829 the issue was 'canal or no canal.' Two tickets were in the field. Gen. George D. Wickham was a prominent candidate on the canal ticket; John I. McGregor led the forces of the anti-canallers. On the 15th of June, 1829, the election was held. A beaver hat was used for a ballot-box. John I. McGregor claimed the right to cast twenty-six votes on proxies he held from other proprietors. He also demanded that the inspector receive from him eighty-two votes on a tract of three thousand five hundred acres, which belonged to an uncle of his in England who had just died. He claimed, besides, the right to vote on two thousand acres of this tract, under an alleged agreement with the dead uncle to work the two thousand acres for twenty years. These votes were all challenged by the supporters of the canal ticket. The inspectors of election refused to receive them. A stormy scene followed. John I. McGregor seized the hat containing the votes that had been cast, and declared that no vote should be counted unless those he offered were counted too. Every one entitled to vote had voted, with the exception of two persons. They demanded their right to a voice in the election. The assessors announced that they would hold a new election. McGregor's adherents attempted to prevent this, but failed. Another hat was borrowed, and the voting was commenced over again among the voters who remained in the room. When the polls closed McGregor returned the hat he had captured, and demanded that it be accepted as the legal ballot-box. The assessors refused to accept it. The tickets in the stolen hat were counted unofficially. The canal men had a majority. The new election

also gave them the victory, but the anti-canal men claimed it. The certificate of election was given to the commissioners. They at once gave out a portion of the canal work on contract. They assessed the Drowned Lands owners to the amount of twenty-six thousand dollars to meet expenses. Some of the proprietors who were opposed to the canal refused to pay. Suits were about to be begun, but John I. McGregor, G. N. Phillips, and others filed a bill to restrain the commissioners from proceeding with the work. The complainants alleged that the commissioners had not been legally elected, and were wrongfully attempting to drain the Drowned Lands by a canal, when the work could be best done in the bed of the Walkill. The matter came before Chancellor Walworth. He decided in favor of the commissioners. The canal was commenced. Gen. Wickham owned all the land through which it was to pass. He was also a large owner of drowned lands. The canal was dug under his superintendence; it was completed in 1835. Gen. Wickham asked no pay for the land taken by the canal; he relied on its success so to increase the value of his drowned lands that he would be more than repaid for the damage done to his meadows by its construction.

"To protect the water-power at New Hampton, the act of 1826 provided for the construction of a flood-gate-dam in the canal, which was to be closed whenever it was necessary to flood Phillips' Pond, at New Hampton. The canal gradually undermined its banks and washed them away until from a ditch twelve feet wide and eight deep it became a river in places seven hundred feet wide. Hundreds of acres of the best land in Orange County were thus carried away by succeeding freshets. The canal, increased in size, depth, and fall, took all the water from the river between the inlet and outlet of the ditch. More than ten thousand acres of swamp were converted into the most productive land in the county. As the canal deepened and widened the drainage of the swamp enlarged in extent. Where, a few years before, the farmers could get about only in boats, solid roads were made possible. Fragrant meadows took the place of almost unfathomable mire. The increase in the value of the property thus drained is to-day put down at over two millions of dollars. The draining cost the landowners sixty thousand dollars.

"What brought wealth to the Drowned Lands farmers, however, sent disease and ruin to the mill-people. To turn back the water to its original channel, George Phillips, who succeeded his father, G. N. Phillips, as owner of the water-right, constructed a dam across the canal. This had the desired effect, but it soon began to flood the reclaimed lands. Then the farmers mustered in force and destroyed the dam. It was rebuilt, and again destroyed. The dam-builders were called the 'beavers'; the dam-destroyers were known as 'muskrats.' The muskrat and beaver war was carried on for years. Finally,

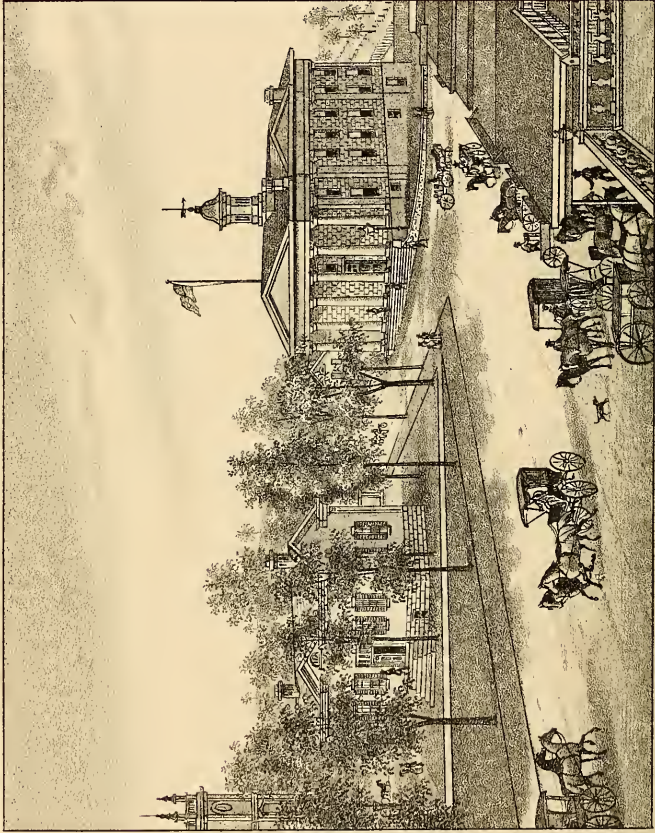
Squire J. M. Talmage and Amos M. Ryerson purchased the Phillips property. In 1857 the drowned-land commissioners paid them five thousand dollars for the water-right. The canal thus became master of the situation. The Walkill, from the head of the canal to New Hampton, was changed from a rapid stretch of stream, three miles in length, to a series of stagnant pools and beds of decaying vegetable matter. Denton and New Hampton, situated in the very midst of Orange County's fragrant meadows and mountain-air, became seats of malaria. The mills and factories were closed.

"In 1869, G. D. Wickham, George C. Wheeler, and O. D. Wickham purchased the Phillips property of Ryerson and Talmage. They then purchased a strip of land on both sides of the canal, a short distance above its entrance into the Walkill. There they constructed a high and substantial dam across the canal for the purpose of throwing the water back into the old channel of the river. Then the muskrat and beaver war was renewed. A hundred farmers, on the 20th of August, 1869, marched upon the dam to destroy it. A large force of armed men guarded the dam. The farmers routed them and began the work of destruction. The 'beavers' then had recourse to the law; warrants were issued for the arrest of the farmers. A number of their leaders were arrested, but not before the offending dam had been demolished. The owner of the dam began to rebuild it; the farmers applied for an injunction. Judge Barnard granted it, and cited the owner of the dam to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. Pending a final hearing, high water came and carried away all vestige of the dam. In February, 1871, Judge Barnard decided that the dam could not be legally constructed. Since then no water has flowed in the Walkill between Denton and New Hampton, and the canal has greatly increased in size. A prominent resident of Denton assures the writer that there have been at one time as high as one hundred cases of malarial fever in Denton and New Hampton and along the old bed of the Walkill this season. Three cases in one house, he says, is a common occurrence, and he pointed out one house in Hampton where there had been seven persons prostrated with fever at the same time. 'This festering bed of the Walkill causes it all,' our informant declares, 'and property hereabout can hardly be sold at any price.'

"The continued increase in malarious diseases and the depreciation of property along the Walkill's old channel have alarmed those directly affected. Last year they had a survey made of the former bed of the stream. The engineer assured them that the obstruc-

tions could be so removed from the channel that the drainage of the Drowned Lands would be perfect, as it is by the canal. The cost of the work was estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars; this was more money than the people could raise. They applied for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars from the State. A legislative committee was appointed to look into the matter. Nothing was done beyond recommending that State Engineer Seymour be authorized to make a survey of the Walkill to ascertain if the proposed improvement was practical. Engineer Seymour was authorized to make the survey; he began the work two weeks ago. The matter of an appropriation will be pressed again the coming winter, and the question will be a leading one in the politics of this Assembly district this fall. The drowned-land farmers will oppose the work until they are assured beyond all question that it will be fully as valuable to them as the canal. Even then they are not expected to give the measure any tangible support, as they have the canal, and the new work will confer no increased benefit upon them.

"The Drowned Lands of the Walkill abound in curious things. Rising from the morass are numerous elevations of land resting on the limestone that underlies this whole marsh; they have been given the name of islands. Before any draining was done these islands were accessible only in boats during freshets. Pine Island, near the site of a flourishing village, and the terminus of the Pine Island branch of the Erie Railway, Big Island, Merritt's Island, and Walnut Island are the principal ones. These elevated tracts contain from forty to two hundred acres. Some of them are fertile and in a high state of cultivation; others are covered with forests of cedar and other evergreen trees. On the southwestern border of the swamp, in the town of Warwick, two lofty and isolated mountains rear their summits. They are called Adam and Eve. Formerly they swarmed with rattlesnakes, but these the inhabitants have exterminated. Mount Eve abounds in caverns of great extent, one having been explored for nearly a mile. High up the side of this mountain there are boulders weighing hundreds of tons apparently so lightly lodged that a push might send them thundering down into the swamp beneath. A singular characteristic of the marsh is the existence in it of large and remarkably cold springs. One of these, in the vicinity of the early home of the late Secretary Seward, near Florida, is seventy-five feet in diameter. The water is ice-cold and unfathomable. The muck in the swamp is very deep in places. Cedar logs of immense size, and as sound as if fallen but yesterday, have been found near Warwick, thirty feet below the surface."



COURT HOUSE AT NEWTON, SUSSEX CO. N. J.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

NEWTON.*

I.—SITUATION, AREA, Etc.

WHEN "Newtown" was first formed, in 1753, as one of the four precincts of Sussex County, it embraced an immense territory, covering nearly all of what is the present county east of the Blue Mountains, that west being the Walpack precinct or township. Between that date and 1844 it yielded up portions of its territory to form several townships (the details of which are given hereafter, under the head of "Civil Organization"), so that at the latter date it had become reduced to a length of 13 miles and a breadth of about 9. Its boundaries at that time were: north, Frankfort; east, Hardyston; southeast, Byram; southwest, Green and Stillwater; and west, Sandyston.† From 1856 down to 1861 the township embraced only what is now the town of Newton and the townships of Hampton and Andover, and was bounded the same as before, except on the northeast and east, where lay respectively the townships of Lafayette and Sparta, which had been formed during that period. The township of Newton has had no civil existence since 1864, when the town of Newton was formed.

The town of Newton is situated a little south of the geographical centre of the county. It is an irregular pentagon in form, the north side of which is a line running east and west. It lies between the townships of Hampton and Andover, which completely surround it, the former bounding it upon the northeast, north, northwest, and west, and the latter upon the south and southwest.

The Sussex Railroad traverses its territory for about a mile, making a circuit and crossing its easternmost point.

The population of Newton, according to the late census (1880), is 2526.

II.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town of Newton is undulating and hilly, although it lies in the depression or valley between the Wallkill Mountains on the east and the Kittatiny or Blue Mountains on the west. The east

branch of the Paulinskill is the principal stream in the town. It rises in its eastern part, and after leaving its borders takes a northeast course to Lafayette, thence flows northwesterly to near Augusta, in Frankfort, where it joins the west branch, whose waters unite to form the Paulinskill River.‡ Newton is almost encircled by a chain of ponds of various sizes, of which the "Big Muckshaw," on the south, and "Drake's," on the east, lie close to its borders. None of them, however, are within its bounds.

Bunker Hill, College Hill, and the ridge running southwest from the latter and lying to the northwest of "Love Lane," are the highest elevations in the town.

The "Devil's Hole," on the Babbitt farm, near the south line of the town, at the point where it joins the line which separates Hampton from Andover, is a place of some local note. The opening, which in former years was of considerable size, is now so filled up that it would be difficult for a person to crawl through the aperture which leads to the subterranean cavern. Some portions of the underground passage are narrow, and where roof and floor almost meet require the explorer to stoop, and sometimes crawl, but beyond opening up into quite large chambers. A stream of water runs through the cave, keeping the floor continually wet. We have conversed with several parties who have penetrated with torches for a considerable distance into its hidden mysteries. That, as well as the Muckshaw Swamp, near by, may have been a hiding-place for Tories in the Revolution,—particularly of Lieut. James Moody and his band.

The elevation of Newton is 645 feet‡ above tide-water; the vicinity, embracing a circuit of two miles from the court-house, includes the highest ground for many miles around. In fact, this vicinage is a watershed, the waters of the Pequest and Paulinskill Rivers (which head near the town) flowing in opposite directions, to the northward and southward respectively. Its high elevation, salubrious atmosphere, and beautiful scenery render Newton in the summer season a place of attraction as a resort, many coming hither at

* By James P. Snell.

† It is thus described and bounded in the "Historical Collections of New Jersey," edition 1865, vol. I. p. 471.

‡ The Indian name of Paulinskill is said to have been *Tock-hock-sa-net-sunk*, the final syllable sometimes spelled *cong*.

§ At water-table of the court-house.

that time from New York, Newark, and neighboring cities. It has become so popular of late years as a place of summer residence that its accommodations for entertainment are taxed to their utmost, and then found inadequate.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT, Etc.

Who was the first settler is not now known, although it is traditional that a log hut, which formerly stood opposite to the site of the present dwelling of John Gray, on High Street, was the first habitation of a white man in this town. Who was its builder or occupant is conjectural. This *avant-courier* of Anglo-Saxon emigration to and occupation of the wilderness of old "Newtown" will probably never be embalmed in the historic page. It is claimed by some, however, that a German—father of the venerable "Uncle George" Onsted—very early lived within the walls of this pioneer log cabin, but of this there is no corroborative proof.

The "Historical Collections of New Jersey" says that in 1761 the house of Henry Hairlocker was the only dwelling within the limits of what is now Newton, and adds, "The village of Newton might have been better located a quarter of a mile southwest of its present site but for a mistake on the part of the Legislature.* The act authorizing the building of the court-house of Sussex County, passed in 1761, required it to be erected within half a mile of Henry Hairlocker's house. By that proviso it became necessary to build the court-house where it now is." Half a mile in any other direction would have been still worse, owing to the unfavorable form of the ground; as it was, the 40 chains did not quite reach the present site. But, rather than locate the seat of justice at the foot of a hill or over a stream of water, a few additional chains were thrown in for "good measure," thereby locating it partly up the hillside, where in 1765 it was completed. At that time the space in front of the court-house, since known as "the green," was covered with woods.

Henry Hairlocker, who (so far as records or recollections go) may be considered the pioneer settler of Newton, was a native of Holland. He located here about the year 1750. He lived in the house late the residence of Maj. John R. Pettit, who sold to John A. Horton, whose descendants now occupy it. The land upon which the cabin stood was originally owned by Jonathan Hampton, of Essex County. It is said that Hairlocker was buried on his place, near the gate-house of the Horton mansion.

Jonathan Hampton was a heavy landowner in this section. He not only made a donation of land in

1764, upon which the court-house was erected,† but he also conveyed land to the village for an academy, and a tract to the Episcopal Church, which now forms part of the old cemetery. He was a commissioner of supplies for the troops in 1755, during the Indian troubles. In 1757 he was appointed paymaster and victualler for the company raised for service on the frontier. Mr. Hampton was a non-resident, but his own personal interests as a "proprietor" prompted him to these donations, also to the efforts he is said to have made to secure the location of the seat of justice at this instead of some other point in the vast territory of Sussex. It is hardly to be questioned but that he was a public-spirited man; yet his gifts, no doubt, directly resulted in the material enhancement of the value of his remaining acres, and yielded a handsome dividend upon his gifts when sold.‡

Very soon after the county-seat was located several buildings were put up in the Hairlocker neighborhood.

It is said that this settlement was called by the Indians *Chinkeewunska*, or "side-hill town." But among their white neighbors it was called, from the first, "Newtown," so appearing in all the early records. It bore this appellation for a considerable time, but *when* and *why* changed to its present name is not satisfactorily explained.

Henry Hairlocker (sometimes spelled Harelocker) received license to keep a "public-house" from the first court held in Sussex County, and was the first tavernkeeper in the village of Newton.

Another innkeeper in what was then Newton township was Thomas Woolverton, a contemporary of Hairlocker. He was licensed in 1753, along with his neighbor "Henry." His location, however, is now without the bounds of Newton, in Andover township.

Jacob McCollum, who was in the early day a prominent man in this township, lived on the farm now occupied by John W. Smith, in what has since been set off as Hampton. He was one of the County Committee of Safety in 1775, and a member of the Legislature in 1778, "serving in that body with great acceptance. He was a man of primitive habits, and is still remembered as one of the most characteristic representatives of the frontier population of old Sussex." He went on foot, staff in hand, to "Trent's Town," the capital, with a knapsack on his back, his wardrobe in a bundle, and carrying provisions to sustain him on his journey. When the session was over he returned in like fashion to his home and farm. He was also judge of the courts in 1777. A great-grandson, Charles McCollum, is now living and engaged as a night-watchman in the village of Newton.

* "Whenever the disadvantageous location of our court-house is commented upon, the fault is invariably attributed to a blunder of the Legislature. This is not true. The Legislature did not require the board and the 'owner of the land' to take any particular course in running out the half-mile from Hairlocker's dwelling, and consequently if our local authorities so managed the matter as to land in a ditch, they alone are to blame."—D. B. Ebbell's Centennial Address.

† See copy of deed in general chapter on "Civil Organization," preceding.

‡ In his honor one of the more recently formed townships of this county has been named. This will perpetuate the memory of one of Sussex's early benefactors.

The homestead farm has passed out of the family, and is now owned by strangers.

Thomas Anderson, the elder, was another pioneer of Newton. He came from Hunterdon County and located here some time prior to the Revolution. He lived in a building on the upper side of the park, now the residence of Capt. Thomas Anderson, his grandson. What are now the two wings of the modern mansion were erected by the senior Anderson, and occupied by him as dwelling and office. In the upper part of one, it is said, he stored commissary goods for the use of the American army during the war for independence. A more detailed and very interesting account of his patriotic deeds will be found in the chapter devoted to the Revolutionary period, elsewhere given. He was noticeably prominent in the civil affairs of the township and county, as was also his son, Maj. William T. Anderson.* The widow of Thomas Anderson became the third wife of Judge John Johnson. (The reader is referred to the chapter in the general history portion of this work, under the head of "The Bench and Bar of Sussex County," for a particular mention of this prominent family.)

Joseph and Hezekiah Phillips came to Newton before the year 1800, with their tools on their backs, both being carpenters. They brought their trade into requisition in building a hotel. They were the sons of Joseph Phillips. Joseph, Jr., married a Schooley, of Newton township, and Hezekiah, his brother, died a bachelor.

Jonathan Willis was one of the early settlers. He was also one of the pioneer tavernkeepers,† and as a public official his name is of frequent occurrence in the records of Sussex County. He was appointed judge in 1794.

Charles Beardslee was a member of the State Legislature from 1784 until 1800, both in the Assembly and in the Council, with the exception of one year, —1790. It is needless to say that he was a prominent man in the settlement during his day. He was an early member of the first Masonic lodge in Newton, and served as an officer therein as early as 1793. None of the family now reside in the town.

George Rorbach was a native of Germany, and came to this country when about twelve years of age.

* Mrs. Margaret G. Anderson, relict of the late Maj. William T. Anderson, died at her home in Newton, April 11, 1879, in the ninety-ninth year of her age. She was the daughter of Dr. Andrew Linn, of Harlyston township, and was born near Monroe Corner, Jan. 19, 1780. She was a sister of Robert A. Linn, Mrs. David Ryerson, and Mrs. Richard K. Morris, the latter of whom is still living. Mrs. Anderson was one of those noble and true women whose lives are a continual blessing, and by which the world is made happier and better.

† In the "Journals of the Rev. Manssah Cutler, LL.D.," who made a journey from Ipswich, Mass., to Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, is found this reference to Newton: "July 30th, set out just after the sun rose, went on to Sussex Court-house; road good, fourteen miles. Breakfasted at a tavern just above the court-house, kept by Jonathan Willis. This is a pretty village on the eastern side and near the summit of a high hill; land good, houses indifferent. Went to the court-house; was pleased with the form of it inside; the building is of stone. From this the road is tolerably good to Log Jail, ten miles," etc.

After residing in other parts for a time he settled in Newton. This was several years before the opening of the Revolutionary war. A number of his descendants by his first marriage still remain in this vicinity, among them the sisters Evaline and Hannah Rorbach, of this town. His second wife was a Miss Fisher, of Hackettstown. By this marriage he had six children,—Elizabeth, who married Pettit Britton, father of Pemberton Britton; Samuel, who was judge in 1838; Susan, John, Hannah, and Richard. Hannah married George McCarter, father of Col. Harris McCarter. The children are all deceased, the last survivor being Susan, who died in Newton, Jan. 9, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, eight months, and fifteen days, being born in the year 1787 (April 25th), and who was at her death one of the oldest living natives of Newton.‡ George Rorbach, though a cripple and an invalid, was a prominent citizen of Sussex County in its early days, and for a number of years was keeper of the old county jail. Andrew, one of his sons by his first wife, emigrated from Newton to Canada at the beginning of the present century, along with the Lundys, McElhones, and other families from this section.

Other early families, who settled here prior to the year 1800, are represented by the names of Sausman-house (now Sausman), Johnson, Holmes, Drake, Warbasse, Stewart, Basset, Rosenkrans, Ryerson, Pemberton, Kerr, etc.

Charles Pemberton, a native of England, settled here about the period of the Revolution, he being at the time less than twenty-one years of age. He engaged at first in teaching school and afterwards established a store, becoming later associated with John Holmes and Daniel Stuart. He was twice sheriff,—in 1797 and 1803. His wife was a Miss Rorbach. He left no descendants, his property falling to his wife's relatives upon his death. He was familiarly known as "Colonel,"—a title earned by militia service. He died Dec. 17, 1817.

Isaac Basset, an early settler, and an influential man in his day, was also a tavernkeeper. The first Masonic lodge in Sussex County met at his hotel. He was proprietor and host of a public-house which formerly stood on the site of the present Cochran House; in 1818 he removed to the County Hotel, on the hill. He is described as being a short, thick-set man, jovial in his manners, and a popular landlord. He married a Woolverton and raised a large family of children, one of whom became the wife of the Rev. Peter Kanouse; a granddaughter in this line now resides in Newton. Mr. Basset died about 1818. His widow subsequently married the late Judge Mackey.

William I. Basset, a cousin of Isaac, was a carpenter, and also a hotelkeeper.

‡ It is said she was never outside of Newton during her life but once, and that was when, just prior to 1812, she went with her father to Canada to visit her brother Andrew, being prevented by the breaking out of the war from returning until its close.

Thomas Armstrong was an emigrant to this county from Middlesex. "He first became acquainted with this section of the State by bringing Indian corn hither and exchanging it for wheat. He followed this business as late as 1784, at which time, to the best of his knowledge, Indian corn was not cultivated here." He located at Newton somewhere near the date above given,—likely earlier. During the Revolutionary struggle he was prominently identified with the patriot cause, having the confidence of Gen. Washington and serving as quartermaster in the Continental army. He was among the first members of the pioneer lodge of Masons in Newton, joining prior to 1794, as in that year he was elected as its Senior Warden. He purchased his farm of Robert Hoops, and, although most of it is now in the hands of strangers, the homestead is in the possession of and occupied by one of his sons, Robert, the only survivor of a large family of children,—namely, James Britton Armstrong, who married Mary Foster; William, who married Mary Pellet, daughter of Obadiah; Thomas Moore, who married Anna, daughter of William Sausman, and stepdaughter of Col. Van Cleve Moore; Robert, married Loretta Pellet, another daughter of Obadiah; Margaret, became the wife of Theophilus Hunt, and Elizabeth, of John Seward, kin of the late Hon. William H. Seward; Jane G., married Uzal Haggerty; Evaline, became the second wife of Dr. Beach; and Maria, married John S. Warbasse.

The Ryerson family, among the earliest in this vicinity, are descended from Martin Ryerson, an emigrant from Holland to Flatbush, L. I., and later resident at Wallabout. Joris, one of his five sons, married Sarah Schouten, and had four sons and four daughters, and his son Martin married Catharine Coxe and settled in Hunterdon County. Three of the latter's sons,—Martin, John, and William,—with their widowed mother, removed to Sussex County in 1770.

Martin was a member of the Assembly from 1793–95. He married Rhoda Hull, daughter of Benjamin, and had the following children who grew to maturity: Jesse, David, Anna, Emma, Thomas C., and Elizabeth. The latter became the wife of Robert A. Linn. Of these sons, Thomas C. (who died in 1838) was a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and one of his sons, Martin, was also judge; another, Thomas, is a practicing physician in this place, while another, Henry Ogden, was an officer in the late civil war.

David Ryerson (born 1781; died 1867) was in early life a surveyor, as was his father; in fact, it is said there have been five generations of surveyors in this family. He was county collector and for thirty-four years president of the Sussex Bank; he was also prominent in State affairs, being for several years a member of the Council. Supplemental to this account of the Ryerson family will be found full memoirs of Judges Martin and Thomas C., and Henry O., in the chapter on the "Bench and Bar of Sussex County," elsewhere in this work; also a sketch of Dr. Thomas,

in the medical chapter, antecedent; and of David Ryerson, in the history of the Sussex Bank, on subsequent pages.

David Sausman came from Germany very early and settled on what afterwards was known as the "Drake farm," near Newton. The name of the family in Germany (and in this country as late as 1796) was Sausmanhaus.* The wife of David Sausman was Anna Eich, a native of Holland, and the children of the union were Peter, William, Henry, Mary, Anna, Sarah, and Susan.

Peter Sausman removed to "the lake country," married a Teeter, and raised a family. Henry died unmarried; Mary married and had a family; Anna married a Hauners, of New York, and had a family; Sarah married Stephen Case, of Newton, and had children, of whom the late William Case, who has descendants in the county, was one; Susan married twice. Her first husband was Uriah Lucas, by whom she had two children, Uriah and Garret. For her second husband she married a Labar, and settled in "the lake country."

William Sausman was born on the family homestead, near Newton, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a captain of militia, and familiarly known as "Capt. Sausman." He married Bathsbeba, daughter of Uriah Lucas (father-in-law of Susan Sausman), of Hope township. Her grandmother was Irish, and her mother, Elizabeth Coutant, one of the French Huguenots. By this marriage were born Elizabeth, Anna, and Catharine Sausman. The first married Judge John H. Hall (deceased), the founder of the *Sussex Register*; Anna married Thomas Moore Armstrong, of Sussex County (she is living in Newton, at an advanced age); Catharine married Asa Hall (deceased), of New York, brother of Judge Hall.

For her second husband Bathsbeba Lucas married, in 1804, Col. Van Cleve Moore, of Hunterdon County, N. J. He was a man of prominence, and sheriff of Sussex County in 1821–23. Of this union was born Sarah Moore, wife of James Phillips, who died May 8, 1822, in her eighteenth year. Col. Moore died Nov. 11, 1824, in his forty-fourth year.

The third husband of Bathsbeba Lucas was Judge Richard Brodhead, of Milford, Pike Co., Pa. He was the father of United States Senator Richard Brodhead, of Pennsylvania. No children were born to this venerable couple. Bathsbeba Brodhead died at Newton, Aug. 14, 1854, aged eighty-two.

Daniel Stuart came to Newton from Hackettstown about the year 1780; he was of Irish descent. He was early and for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in this village, associated with John Holmes,

* It is so spelled in a deed to David's sons, "William and Henry Sausmanhouse," of date of 10th of May, 1796, from John Armstrong, for a tract of 242 acres, "situate in the township of Newton," and a part of which is now known as the Drake farm, in the present township of Audover.

Col. Pemberton, and others, the firm being at one time Holmes, Pemberton & Stuart. He was president of the old Sussex Bank, and surrogate (appointed Dec. 2, 1803) for nineteen years. His wife was Margaret Ayers, a daughter of "Squire" Ezekiel Ayers, of Hackettstown. They had no children, but adopted, reared, and educated John R. Stuart, who became one of the most successful physicians of Sussex County.* Daniel Stuart died in January, 1822; his wife in 1842. James Stuart was a brother or half-brother of Daniel.

David Kerr was born in Warren County, near Belvidere, and came to Newton about 1809 or 1810. He married here, about 1815, a Miss Frances Bates, and of his eight children (all living) only two, David M. and Margaret, widow of Mr. Bryant, of Morris County, are now residents of Newton. David M. married Priscilla Kimball. The elder Kerr was a hatter, and was thus engaged in Newton as early as 1820, possibly before. He died in 1839, and is buried in the old cemetery.

The Warbasse family are descended from Peter Warbasse, a native of Jutland, Denmark, born in 1722, and a carpenter by trade. In his native country he joined the Moravians, or United Brethren, about 1740; with a company of that faith he emigrated to America in 1753, settling in the province of Pennsylvania. He resided at the Gnadenlütten mission of the Moravians at the time of the massacre, in November, 1755, being one of the five who escaped.† As a resident of Bethlehem, later, he kept the famous "Sun Inn," and also owned a grist-mill. In 1769 he removed with his wife, Ann Mary Schemelin (who was of his own age, and whom he married in 1764), and family to Knowlton township, Sussex Co., now Hope, Warren Co. He established himself at the Moravian settlement first called "Greenland," subsequently Hope. He returned to Nazareth, Pa., in 1771, and died there in 1806, aged eighty-four. His sons Peter and Joseph settled in Newton township at an early day,—prior to 1800, and probably before 1790.

Joseph Warbasse, son of Peter, carried on his trade—that of a blacksmith—in Newton. His shop is yet remembered by some of our oldest citizens; it was located where the present Baptist church now stands. He was the grandfather of Joseph, now and for many years a merchant in this village, and of Samuel, of Lafayette township; their parents' names were James R. and Anna (Tuttle) Warbasse.

Henry Johnson came from Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and as a pioneer in Sussex County became the progenitor of most of the families of that name within its bounds, and whose lineal descendants have figured prominently in the history of Newton. He had six sons,—namely, Henry,‡ David and Jonathan (twins), John, Samuel, and William. His wife was Susannah —. His eldest son, Henry, was born April 20, 1763; married, April 20, 1795, Rachel, a daughter of Gershom§ and Anna Goble. She (Rachel) was born April 22, 1770, and died July 31, 1819; her husband died May 22, 1814. They had a family of five children, as follows:

1. William Henry, born Feb. 6, 1796; died July 9, 1863. He married, in 1827, Ann M. Couse (who was born May 20, 1798), and had Henry W. and John C. (twins), born Oct. 21, 1828; Catharine H., born March 28, 1831; Samuel, born April 19, 1833; and Mary A., born June 12, 1836,—all living, and all residents of Newton, except John C., a physician at Blairstown, and Henry W., at Mattawan, N. J.

2. Elizabeth Ann, born June 16, 1800; married Daniel Griggs, and died March 18, 1837.

3. John A., born Jan. 19, 1803; married Lydia L., daughter of Azariah Drake, and died Feb. 7, 1873.

4. Samuel, born Jan. 27, 1806; died Nov. 12, 1843; married Mary Trusdell, who is resident at Newton.

5. Emeline J., born June 22, 1813. She became the second wife of Daniel Griggs after the death of her sister Elizabeth, who was his first wife. Emeline is the only one of the children of Henry and Rachel Johnson now living; she resides in Deckertown.

But little is known of the other five sons of Henry and Susannah Johnson, especially of David. Jonathan, one of the twins, died Feb. 14, 1802. John, his brother, was county clerk, 1805–15, and also judge of the Court of Common Pleas; he was three times married,—to Miss Roy, Miss Shafer, and the widow of Thomas Anderson. His sons were Whitfield S. and William J.; the former married Ellen Green. The daughters were Susan, who died single; Eliza, who married a Hopkins; Margaret, who became the wife of Rev. — Crane; Harriet, the wife of Rev. James C. Edwards; and Catharine, who died single. Whitfield S. Johnson was a lawyer, prosecutor of the pleas for this county for many years and, later Secretary of State, residing at Trenton, where he died, and where his widow is now residing.

Samuel Johnson, fifth son of Henry, Sr., and brother of the Henry, Jr., David, Jonathan, and John already mentioned, came to this vicinity about the same time as did his brothers, married Rebecca Heanon, and moved to Muncy, Pa., about 1840. His oldest son, Brodhead, died unmarried in New Orleans; Henry, another son, is a lawyer in Pennsylvania, and married a Green. His daughters were named Ann,

‡ Henry Johnson was a prominent citizen of Johnsonsburg, the place being named for him. He kept a store there, with one Van Horn.

§ Gershom Goble was collector of Hardwick in 1779.

* See sketch in the chapter "Medical Profession of Sussex County."

† "Our dear Brother Peter Warbasse here in Bethlehem followed the carpenter's trade for many years and also has been our public manager in our Concern. . . . He has been on our frontiers among our Indians, was in the town of Gnadenlütten when the wild savages burned it; our brother jumped out of a mill-window; saw the Indian who fired it; and saw a number of our Sisters in the flames, of which he says he had a most painful sensation. He traveled 40 miles that night, swam the helgher river, and brought the news to Bethlehem."—*Translation from German MSS. of Jacob Von Fleck, minister at Bethlehem.*

the wife of Heman Cummins; Laura, who married Dr. Wood; Josephine, and Sarah.

William, sixth son of Henry Johnson, married a Miss Bray, near Lebanon. His son Theodore T. resides at or near New York City, and is acting as secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

John Drake emigrated with his wife and family from Hackettstown to Newton in 1804. He was a minute-man during the Revolution, and was a native of Pennington, Mercer Co. His wife, Phebe Hunt, died in 1853, and he in 1854. His children were Azariah, William, Martin, Nathan, Abigail, Rebecca, and Nancy,—all deceased.

Azariah located in 1804, with his father, John, near what is now the steam-mill, purchasing of John Holmes a tract of nine acres. He erected thereon a barn and blacksmith-shop, wherein he pursued his trade. There was already a dwelling-house built by Mr. Holmes upon this land, or before it came into Mr. Drake's possession. He resided there until his death. The property is still in the family, in possession of the heirs of his brother Nathan. Azariah had a family of twelve children,—namely, Phebe, Archibald, Alexander, John, Lydia, Margaret, Azariah, Nathan, Rebecca, William, Jacob and Euphemia (twins), who are all deceased except Azariah, Lydia, and William, only the last named residing in Newton.

Nathan, son of John, married Rebecca Morrow, of Sparta; William, his brother, married Rachel Dildine, of Warren County; and Martin married Mary Silvers.

William, son of Azariah Drake, was born Nov. 14, 1816, and was, in 1849, united in marriage to Elizabeth Gray, a native of Newton; she died Jan. 8, 1880. Has only two children living, William G. and Elsie E., who are the great-grandchildren of John Drake.

John T. Smith was a native of Maryland, and a saddler by trade. He came to Newton from Philadelphia in 1812 with his wife (Mary Dietz, a native of the last-named place, but of Hollandish descent) and his sons, John and Alexander H. Soon after his advent here he opened a saddlery-shop where now is the shoe-store of Moore & Co. He made a speciality of ladies' side-saddles, which, before he came, were of the "pot-pie" style; he manufactured a much improved article, and consequently did a thriving business. He died in December, 1820, and his wife in 1812. At the time of his demise he was living where is now the store of Stull & Dunn. His son Alexander continued the business until 1830, and after that date in partnership with his brother George. John was a blacksmith, and served his time with Azariah Drake. He married Sarah J. Coursen, and died in 1839; his wife is also deceased. Alexander married Harriet, daughter of Martin Drake; he died in 1843. George T., brother of the above, married Nancy, daughter of James and Elizabeth Huston, of Newton. He was born in Philadelphia in 1812, and came to

this village in 1817. Their children, George Hamilton and Elizabeth, are both living.

The McCarter family of this section were descendants of John McCarter, who came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1773, and settled in Morris County. He espoused the cause of American independence, joined the army, and was appointed commissary of hides and leather in Col. Wind's regiment, serving until the close of the war. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits and the manufacture of iron, but was not successful in either. He married the daughter of George Harris, of New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., and settled in Mendham, N. J., where all his children save the youngest were born. Over the signature of "Old Man of the Mountain" he contributed many articles to the newspapers in support of Mr. Jefferson; these attracted much attention. Governor Bloomfield sent him a commission addressed to "John McCarter, Esq., the 'Old Man of the Mountain.'" He was also county clerk, surrogate, and a member of the Legislature. He died in 1807, leaving a widow, six sons, and three daughters.

The oldest of these sons was Robert Harris. At quite a youthful age he served as deputy clerk of Morris County, and later, for two terms, as clerk. He then embarked in the mercantile business at Elizabethtown, and two years after removed to Newton, where he joined his younger brother, George, in the firm of R. & G. H. McCarter, which was continued until the death of the latter. He was elected one of the county judges, and, although not a lawyer, sustained a high reputation through his equitable decisions. Soon after the new constitution was adopted he was chosen judge of the Court of Errors, which place he filled at the time of his death, in Trenton, in 1852. Soon after removing to Newton he purchased a lot of Thomas C. Ryerson; he subsequently found the title imperfect—that the person who sold to Mr. Ryerson had only a life estate in the land. Judge McCarter had meanwhile built a comfortable house upon the same, and unless he could get a release from the heir-at-law before his mother's death the property would pass out of his hands. He went to the heir-at-law and offered him the original cost of the lot, giving him until the next morning to decide, intimating that if his offer was declined he would pull down his house and remove the materials to another place. The offer was accepted, and the property saved. This is but one of the many instances we could give illustrative of Mr. McCarter's *strong common sense* and prompt manner of action, which gave him success in business and in all other interests with which he became connected. Robert was the father of Thomas N., a lawyer, formerly of Newton, but more recently of Newark, and of John, once a merchant here, but now of New York, and a resident of Brooklyn.

George H. McCarter, the third son of John, was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to Col. Pemberton,

merchant, of Newton; before reaching his majority he became a partner. Col. Pemberton died soon after, leaving him a small legacy and making him his executor. In 1840 he was elected sheriff, and was twice re-elected. He died in 1845, greatly esteemed and lamented. He was vice-president of the old Sussex Bank. He built, in 1819, and died in, the brick house now the residence of David Thompson, Esq. He owned a farm of 130 acres west of the village, which he divided into lots and sold; some of these lots have since, by the growth of the town, become a part of the village. He married Hannah Rorbach, a sister to Mrs. Col. Pemberton and Mrs. Pettit Britton; had three sons and one daughter. Of the former, George was the editor of the *Sussex Democrat*, Newton, from 1858 to 1862, during its continuance. He fell from a ferry-boat in crossing the Hudson, at New York, took cold, and died from the effects. Robert died in Newton. Col. Harris McCarter, the only surviving child, is also a resident of this place. Elizabeth ("Betty") married Harvey Raymond, and is deceased; their only daughter is a non-resident. George McCarter married for his second wife a Ludlow, sister of George Ludlow, of Morris County, but had no issue. George was a partner with his brother Robert in the lumber business, and carried on that branch of trade here at an early day. Their yard was first located in High Street, opposite Church, and later at the corner of High and Division Streets. They were also interested jointly in the erection of many residences and store buildings. He built for his own use the house now occupied by Thomas Kays, Esq. Both Robert and George were for many years among the leading Democratic politicians of Sussex County.

Benjamin McCarter taught school in Newton, in the old academy, now the Nicholas dwelling. He never married.

John McCarter, brother of the above, married a Miss Kelsey, aunt of Henry C. Kelsey, Esq.; he died in Newton. One son, Ludlow, is a lawyer in Newark and law-judge of Essex County; another son, William H., is living at Middletown, N. Y.

James, the fifth son of John, Sr., was born at Mendham, N. J., Dec. 14, 1800. He went to Charleston, S. C., in 1823, engaged in the book business, made a fortune, and married a daughter of Jonathan Bryan, of that city. For his second wife he married a sister of his first; he had one daughter by each. His estate, which before 1861 yielded him ten thousand a year, he lost during the war of the Rebellion. He went to Europe in 1860, and managed to save some of his property. After the war he returned here and engaged in business with his nephew John, but subsequently removed to Columbia, S. C., where he died a few years since. During his residence South he usually spent his summers in Newton.

Of Daniel S., another son of the "Old Man of the Mountain," little is known, or of the daughters, Martha, Mary, and Ellen; the former married Luther Y.

Howell, the latter became the wife of Dr. Harvey Halleck; Mary never married. Ellen, of all the children of John McCarter, Sr., is the only survivor; she is living in Newton with her family.

Uzal C. Haggerty was the son of James and Hannah Koykendall, and grandson of Hugh, who came from Ireland and settled near Branchville, Sussex Co. After being elected sheriff, in 1831, Uzal removed to Newton and resided there until his death, in 1845;* he married Jane, daughter of Thomas Armstrong, and his children who attained to manhood and womanhood were Robert Haggerty, who married Mary, a sister of Capt. Thomas Anderson, now in the custom-house in New York City, and lives in Newark; Catharine, became the wife of George M. Ryerson and the mother of eleven children, of whom seven are living; Mary Haggerty, the chosen helpmeet of Thomas N. McCarter.

Isaac Smith and his wife, Catharine Loder, came from Hunterdon County about 1810 or 1811, and settled about two miles from Newton, on the Fredon road, on what are now the Jacob Crown and Henry Vandoren farms. He was a distiller and farmer. He had twelve children, one of whom, Samuel Smith, who married Elizabeth Mattison,† was a farmer and an extensive grain and stock speculator; he is now represented in Newton by Fanny L., wife of Maj. William R. Mattison; William M., a lawyer; Charles A., and Mary Alice. Eliza, a daughter of Isaac, married Gen. Lyman Edwards, and their children living are James A. and Harriet. Children of William L.,‡ another son of Isaac (John Wesley, William Marshall, and Emma), have property in the town, but are not residents there.

Samuel Smith died Sept. 21, 1859, and his brother, William L., the day preceding. Samuel's widow is still living, the wife of Maj. John Kraber, and by him has had one daughter,—Elizabeth H.

DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The statement has been published that the "Tory Bonnell Moody, who made his home in the rocks of the Muckshaw swamp, near our town," and who committed many desperate acts, was hunted by the Whigs of Newton, "eventually captured, and finally hung

* He was buried in Newton, but his father and grandfather were interred in the Plains Church Cemetery.

† James Mattison came from Hunterdon to Sussex County between 1780 and 1785, and settled one mile from the court-house, on the north side of the Fredon road; had children,—William, Nicholas E., John, James, Susan, Mary, and Sarah,—all deceased, but most of them left large families. William married Elizabeth Robbins, and had ten children, of whom six are deceased,—namely, Ann, wife of Hampton Hazen; John B., married Mary A. Hardisty; James, married Mary Hunt; Andrew, married Caroline Hunt; Mary, wife of Albert C. Townley; and Alice G., wife of Ephraim D. Cramer. Those living are Sarah C., widow of John Stephens; Margaret H., second wife of Albert C. Townley, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Smith, and wife of John Kraber; and Annus S., who married Susan Oxford. There are represented in Newton children of John B. Mattison, Mary Townley, Margaret H. Townley, and Elizabeth (Smith) Kraber.

‡ The late W. L. Smith was county clerk from 1846 to 1851.

on the green, where the surrogate's office now stands, for robbing a gentleman's house and self near Belvidere." This is an error. The person hung was not Capt. Bonnell Moody, but one of the prisoners whom Lient. James Moody released from jail, and who was afterwards captured, as above related.*

But the patriotic record of Newton in the Revolution is one that does her honor. In the County "Committee of Safety," which met monthly at Newton, the old town had a large and loyal representation in the persons of Archibald Stewart, Robert Price, John Stoll, Thomas Anderson, Jacob McCollum (who served in the Legislature in 1778), Philip Doderer, and Jacob Stoll.

Newton furnished both men and means in the struggle for independence, and the records show it to have been in no ways lacking in loyalty to the patriot cause. Among the names of these patriots that of Thomas Anderson† stands prominent. He was clerk of the Committee of Safety (and also acting clerk of the county from 1770 to 1777, and surrogate from 1785 till his death, in 1805), and for a considerable portion of the war acted as assistant deputy quartermaster-general. The army supplies raised in this county—horses, flour, feed, etc.—were forwarded through him to the various military posts. It is said that Gen. Washington at one time during the Revolution stopped at Newton and was a guest of Mr. Anderson. It is traditional, also, that Washington rebuked his entertainers for their very lavish display of silver plate on that occasion, remarking that it was unseemly at a time when the soldiers in the field were suffering for both food and raiment.

James Robinson guarded prisoners from Sussex to Ringos, in Hunterdon County, in 1783.

OCTOGENARIANS AND OLD RESIDENTS.

The following list of persons of eighty years and upwards exhibits the names and ages of the oldest living residents of Newton in the year 1875, as shown by the census of that year (the age is given at last birthday): Margaret G. Anderson,‡ 85; Elizabeth Townsend, 91; Hannah Meacham, 83; Sarah Konkle,§ 81; Mary McIntire,|| 89; Rebecca Drake, 80; Susan Cornell, 89; Jane Northrup, 85.

Only two of the above named were living in June, 1880,—Rebecca Drake, at Newton, and Susan Cornell, in Hardwick township, Warren Co.,—at which date the list of octogenarians was given by the census enumerators as follows: Jane Brower, 80; Jacob Mabee, 80; Anna B. Cassidy, 80; Job J. Drake, 80; Jacob Strader, 80; James Sutton, 80; Moses Woodruff,¶ 81; Ann S. Armstrong, 82; Anna M. Johnson, 82; Benjamin Booth, 84; Rebecca Drake, 85; Nancy Pettit, 86; Charles Cinderbox, 89.

* For an account of Lient. Moody, see chapter on the Revolution.

† Grandfather of Capt. Thomas Anderson and Judge Daniel S. Anderson.

‡ Died April 11, 1879.

§ Died in December, 1877.

|| Died in May, 1880.

¶ Died in December, 1880.

The oldest man in this list, Charles Cinderbox, is not a very old resident here, but was a long-time resident in Byram township, coming here about ten years since. Among other old citizens may be named Morris Simpson, 79; Merritt Pinckney, 79; Aaron H. Bonnell, 74; Elijah Rosenkrans, 74; Samuel P. Roberts, 72; Benjamin Van Campen, 79; Charles Stickers, 74; David Thompson, 71; Jacob Huyler, 72; Israel Blanchard, 73; Benjamin Hand, 70; and the oldest of the old ladies (besides the six given above) are Jane Wilson, 77; Mary Bross, 79; Effie Beemer, 78; Sarah Hart, 78; Sibilla Linn, 78.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

Holmes, Pemberton & Stuart are reported to have been the first merchants; they were in active operation long before 1800. They were not in business together when they first started, although they subsequently were associated as partners. Their store was at one time on the lot now partly occupied by the Anderson House. George H. McCarter clerked for them there. This stand was subsequently occupied by David Ryerson and Garret Rosenkrans.

It is stated that in 1820 there were but six stores in Newton, which were those of George H. McCarter, where Joseph Anderson's store now is; Pettit Britton, where yet is the Britton property, above the park; John Feeny, in a building belonging to the estate of D. W. Smith, and occupied by Huston & Van Blarcom; Bonnell Haggerty, on the Samuel Johnson corner; John Rorbach, on the late Rorbach property, above the court-house; and Ryerson & Rosenkrans, at the place above mentioned. About this time the firm of Ryerson & Dennis was engaged here in mercantile pursuits; its members were David Ryerson and Ezekiel Dennis, the latter the father of the founder of the "Dennis Library." Phillips & Rosenkrans came a little later. Hall & Johnson kept a general merchandise store in the old academy building for several years prior to 1829.

NEWTON'S PROGRESS.

The changes which have taken place in the village of Newton during the past thirty-five or forty years, and its growth during that period, may be seen in the following paragraphs, condensed from an article published in the *Sussex Register* a few years since, and revised to date:

At that time the town comprised hardly a quarter of its present population, and the principal business was transacted above Spring Street. The corner of Church and Main was one of the busiest portions, as the post-offices and two stores were located there.

The valuable slate-quarry, which is now a source of so much pride and profit, is located where a thick woods afforded a place for political meetings in Polk and Dallas' times.

Between Church and Division Streets the ground was a quagmire,—a calamus-swamp,—over which it was impossible to drive without miring. Now it is filled up, and is good solid ground. At the lower corner of Division and High Streets was formerly an old brick kiln over sixty years ago, but gone about 1820, and near the same place the site of a lumber-yard, belonging to George and Robert H. McCarter; and the building now owned by Robert Gray derived the name of "mulo-stable" because it was originally used by the McCarters as a shelter for their mules, of

which they had a large number employed in carting. The ground between Division and Liberty streets was known as Johnson's meadow, and used as a training-ground when the militia went out for parade.

In front of the dwelling now occupied by Robert S. Wintermute, and the E. C. Moore estate, stood a large barn-like structure, which was used as a blacksmith-shop. A building some distance in its rear was occupied by John A. Bonnell as a wagon-making and paint-shop. The house occupied by John T. Stewart was built in 1840, by J. A. Bonnell, for Mr. Hunt. A stream of water (now covered) runs through the centre of this lot, and on the north side was a small building where a large number of our young people attended school under the tutelage of Miss Isabella Dennis and Miss Warner. The house of David L. Foster was occupied by the firm of Foster & Auble as a shoe-shop and dwelling.

David Thompson's house was built by G. H. McCarter in 1819, the brick for which was burned near the old Methodist Episcopal church. This is one of the first brick buildings erected. Mrs. Halleck's residence was built by the McCarters about 1823. Dr. Haven's house was built in 1821 by William Beach, and is an old but very substantial structure. The adjoining house has been used for a variety of purposes, and was originally built for a tailor-shop. Daniel S. Anderson's house was built by David Hyerson, and was afterwards occupied by Dr. A. D. Morford and Dr. Thomas Ryerson, before it came into possession of its present owner. The "Hoopangh House" was built by Jason King. Lewis Van Barrow's house was erected by Ephraim Green; the portion in front is the first one that was built in Newton, by Admos A. Harrison, before 1840. The *Register* building was built for a store-house by the McCarters. The Borbach dwelling-house and harness-shop have since been merged into one building, and only the rear looks natural.

The Drake house is one of the oldest buildings, and its neighbor, the Woodruff building, has been very much changed since John Trusdell sold candles and marbles to the boys in 1850. The court-house was built in 1847, on the site of the one burned. The original county clerk's and surrogate's office, built in 1842, was torn down in 1850. The old "County Hotel," fronting on High Street and Park Place, was burned in 1857.

About where the post-office is located William Van Campen first started the shoemaking business, and Mrs. Harker lived on the east side end of the same building. Charles Avie's house is built upon part of the hotel garden, and the open space before the Presbyterian church formed part of the stable-yard.

Where now is the handsome mansion of John Linn formerly stood a story-and-a-half house, in which the McCarter, Dennis, Johnson, and other families have resided. Its frame constitutes a part of the Joseph Warbasse house, in High Street; a row of five naves in front was cut down when the street was widened. The next house was built by John S. Patvine, and has been used as a dwelling and boarding-school; the "Collegiate Institute" was started there, the "Female Seminary" also finding a home in it for some time, and until it was closed in 1861.* An old tumble-down building, occupied by Barnabas Carter as a dwelling and shoe-shop, has disappeared, and in its place is the residence of Mrs. B. A. Hedges. A large duck-pond formerly occupied part of the lot on which is now the residence of George H. Nelden.

The Baptist parsonage was built by Edward Stewart, sold to Phoebe Foster, who disposed of it to the Methodists for a parsonage. They in turn sold it to other parties, and it finally became the property of the present owners. In 1840 the house then owned by the Halsted, Main and Halsted Streets, was moved to the opposite side of the street, and is now, remodelled and changed, the residence of Wickham M. Clark; on the site of its former location was erected the dwelling occupied by the late Judge Martin Ryerson. The old house of Judge Hall, now occupied by tenants and owned by Lafayette Westbrook, was built by Judge Joseph Y. Miller, but has since then been remodelled. The corner of Main and Division Streets was formerly occupied by the *Register* office, and at one time by Ladin Trusdell as a chair-shop. Job Halsted's law-office stood opposite, on what is now Halsted Street; the frame of that office formed part of the L. Trusdell house. On the site of Francis Greay's building stood an old house known as the Winterbottom property.

On the corner of Main and Church was Samuel Johnson's store until his death, 1843 (later Nicholas & Tibbitt, Perry & Co., etc.), which, after trade changed to Spring Street, was made into a dwelling. The tin-shop and dwelling of Gen. Lyman Edwards was torn down subsequently to make room for the Episcopal rectory. The former building had a dismal look, and with the huge boxes of old flint-lock muskets which were kept within its walls, it was looked upon by the youngsters with terror. Next to this, on lands of William T. Anderson, Esq., stood the house of Newton's first fire-engine. The machine was an ungainly

thing, worked by two cranks, one on each side; the water was carried in leather buckets and poured into the engine, which, by great exertion, threw a stream of water 30 or 40 feet.

On the corner below, a small brick building, built by Col. Grant Fitch, and used as a book-store by A. H. Rogers, is still standing, and is undoubtedly the first brick building in Newton.

Squire Samuel Lane's old house, on the east side of Main Street, is one of the oldest now standing. It shows but little change during the past three decades.

The residence of William P. Nicholas is a landmark. It was originally built in 1802, and known as the Newton Academy. The *Register* office was in its second story for a time; the store was occupied by Hall & Johnson, Johnson & Sons, and W. P. Nicholas, and subsequently was converted into a dwelling. The entrance to the old cemetery is by the side of this place.

In front of Charles L. Inslee's (formerly Dr. Smith's) residence, and almost upon the street, was an old frame and stone building erected by Dr. Linn, and torn down about 1860 by Thomas S. McCarter, to make room for the present structure. It was at one time occupied as a tavern, and the Townsend house, on Spring Street, has part of its frame.

The adjoining house of Nathan Drake, deceased, is a very old one. It was occupied at one time by Job S. Halsted, Esq., as a law-office. The first poplar-tree ever planted in Newton found a place in its door-yard. The library building stands on the site of the late Col. James Conover's old dwelling and drug-store. All the land in the rear of these buildings, as far down as Madison Street, was owned by Mr. Conover, who cut it up into lots, which were drawn in a lottery over sixty years ago.

Next is the dwelling owned and occupied in his lifetime by "Golly" Van Sands, who kept the worst-looking drug-store and the greatest assortment of wooden clocks and brass watches in the country. Charles Van Sands was a genius, but a peculiar one. The property was afterwards purchased and remodelled by Dennis Cochran, who lived there until it was burned, in September, 1873.

The Sussex Bank was first started in 1818 in a building which stood where is now the new house of Dr. Sheppard, and in 1823 moved to its present location. The third building from this was a rickety old structure used by J. B. Mucklow as a hat-factory. This gave way to Mills & Goodale's hardware-store. "Johnson's corner looks no more like 'Beach's Bazaar' than a crow resembles a sheep."

Thirty years ago there was not a sign of a house below Spring Street on what is now occupied by Trinity and other streets. From recollection we count over one hundred houses which have been built since that time on what was then almost considered bog-meadow. The late Dr. Stuart's residence was then the extreme limit of that part of the town. From that point to Drake's Pond, over a mile, there was not a single house now there are about thirty, not including the depot-buildings and shoe-factory. From there to the pond it was one of the dreariest rides imaginable, and was very appropriately named the "Gallows Road," two murderers having been hung along it.—Peter Brakenum and Mary Cole. In the vicinity of the old depot the road was narrow, and high rocks and thick cedars seemed to make the place more dismal if possible than it really was; but the advent of the iron horse laid daylight in, and the gloom is dispelled.

The Cochran house was built in 1840. The site of Warbasse's and Oakley B. Pellet's stores was formerly occupied by an old building, in which (next the "Cochran") were a saloon and a watchmaker's shop. A long building in the rear was a bowling-alley until removed; it then made two tenant-houses on Hamilton Street. The saloon was kept by William Earl (now of Sparta), Lewis L. Kent, and others. The building was torn down, and the present one erected by James A. Goodale. The sidewalks in front of these buildings were of various grades, so that coming from the court-house was like ascending a pair of stairs. It was at one of these offsets that Horace Greely met with a severe accident while returning to his hotel after lecturing in the court-house.

David R. Hull's store was built by Edwards & Smith, on land formerly owned by William Pettit. Tuttle & Tuttle's store occupies the rest of the Pettit lot, and the old building shows some of its former plan in the basement. Haston & Van Barrow's store was built and originally occupied by Edwards & Saut as a stove-store. The Williams building was first occupied by William F. Morford with dry-goods, etc., afterwards by Hall & Rosenkrans and other firms. The old Raynor building was built and owned by Thomas Raynor, and then Harrison Cole kept a tailor-shop and Cummins & Wil-trick sold dry-goods. The Rosenkrans building, another old structure, has been much changed. It was a story and a half high when built by George Walker.

From the corner opposite the Anderson House, out as far as Charles P. Borbach's, there are eighteen or twenty buildings, of which only three

* Now the residence of W. W. Woodward.

or four were in existence thirty years ago. . . . In the rear of the court-house was an old building which served as store, printing-office, shoe-shop, etc.; it was bought by the county and torn down some years ago. The late Anderson (now Ward) House occupies the site of the former dwelling of Oakley Anderson, father of Daniel S. Anderson. The houses from this place down to the property of Mrs. B. B. Edsall have all been erected within the past twenty [-six] years.

The Van Campen house is one of the old landmarks, and of great age. It was originally a hewn-log house, but about forty-five years ago it was weatherboarded. It is still owned by Mr. Van Campen, but occupied by tenants. Between the residence of Mrs. J. R. Hull stood a blacksmith-shop, owned by the Drake family, but long since converted into firewood. To one who never saw the Hull mansion when it was surrounded by tanneries, bark-mill, etc., it would be impossible to describe the change. The immense tan-bank, extending into the street, together with the tannery buildings, passed away years ago. . . . East of the steam-mill was an old dwelling known as the Drake house, and in Hull's meadow, back of the mill, the centennial celebration was held.

CENTENNIAL FOURTH-OF-JULY CELEBRATION.

The one hundredth anniversary of American independence was celebrated at Newton according to the programme. The day was ushered in by the usual demonstrations,—ringing bells, firing of cannon, and the display of the national colors from public and private buildings. At half-past ten o'clock the procession of civic societies and citizens was formed under command of Capt. Samuel Dennis, grand marshal, assisted by Majs. N. K. Bray and William R. Mattison and Capts. Francisco and Northrup, which, after making the tour of the streets of the town, brought up at the park, where stands had been prepared for the reception of the speakers, music, and invited guests. Ex-Governor Haines presided. His remarks on opening the proceedings on the grand stand were received with demonstrations of applause, especially the announcement that he had been a citizen of old Sussex for upwards of fifty years. Besides him on the stand were Maj. John Boss, of Sparta, standard-bearer; David J. Colver, the veteran of Lafayette, bearer of cap of Liberty; Ex-Governor Bross, of Chicago; George Washer, of Romeo, Mich.; Rev. John T. Craig, formerly of Newton, but now of Baltimore; V. M. Drake, of Goshen, N. Y.; Rev. N. Pettit, of Bordentown; Judge Daniel S. Anderson, of Newton; Senator Samuel T. Smith; ex-Assemblyman Samuel H. Hunt; Judge Moore, of Newton; Moses Northrup, of Hampton; Dr. Sayer, Col. Robert Hamilton, Moses Woodruff, James Hamilton, and other well-known citizens of the county, among whom were also the following clergymen: Revs. Dr. Priest, J. I. Morrow, J. L. Davis, William M. Moffat, and clergymen from different localities throughout the county.

After prayer and the blessing of Almighty God had been feelingly invoked by Rev. Dr. Priest, a beautiful and appropriate ode, by Rev. Mr. Pettit, was sung by a musical choir under the direction of H. J. Rudd, accompanied by three cornets, led by J. L. Northrup, of the Newton Cornet Band. The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. Clark, of Newton, at the conclusion of which Rev. N. Pettit occupied nearly an hour in giving his address, which as an oratorical effort was one entirely worthy the occasion.

Next in order came the "Liberty Tree Song," by the veteran David J. Colver, in a loud clear voice, which was distinctly heard at a great distance. It was a wonderful performance of a man upwards of ninety years old, whose head, well covered with long white hair, rendered him the most conspicuous figure connected with the centennial celebration.

At the conclusion of the song Governor Haines announced that further proceedings at the stand would be postponed until four o'clock, when it would be occupied by former Sussex men, present by invitation of the centennial committee. Accordingly, at four o'clock the stand was again occupied, Col. Robert Hamilton as presiding officer. After some very happy and interesting remarks by the colonel, he introduced to the assemblage ex-Lieut.-Governor Bross, of Illinois, a native of Sussex. He referred briefly to his own history, and those of his ancestors, as being originally Sussex people. As for himself, he was born in old Montague, and was pleased to say that he was a Jerseyman. He had left the county early in life, and had now returned to it to aid in doing honor to the memory of his ancestors, and to recall their sacrifices in the trying scenes of the Revolution. He related during the hour he occupied the stand many interesting facts connected with Chicago and the West during the many years he had been a citizen and a resident of the State of Illinois. Governor Bross was followed by George Washer, of Michigan, formerly a resident of Sussex, in a few well-timed remarks. The next speaker was the Rev. Mr. Craig, of Baltimore, who said he had performed a journey of two hundred miles to do honor to the principles of liberty, and to show his devotion to the land of his adoption by mingling his rejoicings with the people of the town in which he had first taken out naturalization papers announcing his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The years he had spent in Sussex were the most interesting of his life, and he trusted the citizens of the county would continue in the future, as they had done in the past, to cultivate the principles of religious and political liberty and free toleration. These he considered the foundation-stones of all good government.

Col. Hamilton next introduced to the audience V. M. Drake, a former well-known citizen of the county, who responded briefly. He had spent the greater portion of his life in these valleys, and was prompted to attempt to complete the work his father had begun when he marched from the Delaware to fight the British at Plattsburg and Lundy's Lane. As for himself, he had shared in all the enterprises undertaken in Sussex for the last thirty years; and, although he had had his ups and downs in life, like most other men, he was here to mingle his congratulations with those of its citizens on the auspicious event they were engaged in commemorating, and also to add his thanks for the uniform support the citizens of the county had always extended him under the most

trying and difficult circumstances. In the evening there was a handsome display of fireworks, got up under the special direction of Mr. Charles Crook and S. S. Cook, and a midnight torchlight procession, composed of some 200 citizens, headed by a drum corps, which passed through all the prominent streets amid the loud plaudits of bystanders and the deafening noise occasioned by the explosion of large quantities of giant-powder upon the adjoining hills.

IV.—ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL HISTORY.

In 1753, when the county was set off from Morris, commissioners were chosen to divide Sussex County into precincts, according to an act of the Assembly. The commissioners were Benjamin Smith, William Schooley, Johannes Depue, Joseph Hull, Johannes Cornelius Westbrook, Richard Gardner, and Richard Lundy, Jr. They divided the county into four precincts,—Walpack, Greenwich, Hardwick, and New Town. The area of "New Town" was then nearly or quite one-half of the present county. In May, 1754, Wantage was set off from Newtown, and Oxford and Mansfield-Woodhouse from Greenwich, the bounds of which were defined May 30, 1754. The record thus describes those of Newtown:

"And Also that Newtown Shall begin on The west Side of Moskonunk, where Hardwick bounds on the st River. Thence Along the York Line to the Wallkill. Thence up the Wallkill to the Southeast Corner of Wantage Precinct. Thence Along Wantage Line to Minisinct Mountain. Thence Along the foot of the Mountain To Hardwick. Thence Along Hardwick Line to the Place of Beginning."

Since that date its territory has been lessened by the formation of several townships,—viz., Hardyston, from its northern part, in 1759; Frankford, in 1797; and Byram, in 1798. In 1824, when Newton was one of the nine townships of the newly-formed Sussex, it was still of goodly size; but in 1845, Sparta was created from portions of Newton, Hardyston, Frankford, and Byram, and the same year Lafayette from Newton and Frankford. A division of the township of Newton, in March, 1864, resulting in the formation of Andover and Hampton, leaves Newton as at present constituted, the nearest fragment of its once large domain.

In 1845, before Hampton and Andover were set off, Newton had a population of 3857; in 1870, after they had been formed, it had only 2493 inhabitants.

The following is the principal portion of the enactment which organized the present town of Newton, and which defines its boundaries, powers, etc.:

"An Act to create the Town of Newton, and the Townships of Andover and Hampton, out of the Township of Newton, in the County of Sussex.

"BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of Newton township in the county of Sussex, adjoining the lines of the townships of Green, Byram, Sparta, and Lafayette, which lies southerly and easterly of the following line, namely: beginning in the line between the townships of Green and Newton, where the highway leading past the late residence of Obad Wilson, deceased, crosses said line, and running from thence to the Devil's Hole (so called), on or near the line between the farms of Wm. M. Babbitt and John M. Carter, Jr., and from thence to a point, where a small stream

of water passes under the Sussex Railroad, a little easterly of the dwelling-house of Halsted F. Townsend; from thence to where the line between the lands of George M. Ryerson and lands of Andrew Shiner and John Townsend intersect the canal or ditch recently made in the low meadows by the Pauling's Kill Meadow Company, and from thence down the said ditch to the line of Lafayette township, and the same is hereby set off into a new township to be called Andover. . . .

"5. *And be it enacted*, That all that part of the township of Newton . . . which lies northerly and westerly of the following line, namely: beginning in the line between the townships of Green and Newton, where the road leading past the late residence of Obad Wilson crosses said line, and running thence by the line of Andover township, to the Devil's Hole (so called), on or near the line between the farms of Wm. M. Babbitt and John M. Carter, Jun., and from thence to the bridge over the stream crossing the highway near the farmhouse of Wm. M. Babbitt; thence to a point of woods, where one fence intersects another on the farm belonging to the heirs of John A. Horton, deceased, a short distance westwardly of the mansion-house on said farm; from thence to a point in the highway leading from Newton to Washingtonville, where the lands of Geo. M. Ryerson and Dennis Cochran corner upon said highway; thence along the line between their lands and following the line of said Ryerson's land, until it intersects the said ditch made by the Pauling's Kill Meadow Company; thence down the said ditch to the line of Lafayette township, and the same is hereby set off into a new township to be called the township of Hampton. . . .

"9. *And be it enacted*, That all the residue of the said township of Newton, and which is bounded partly by the line herein described, which separates it from Andover township, and partly by the line herein described, which separates it from Hampton township, shall be and is hereby created a borough or town corporate, which shall be called and known by the name of 'The Town of Newton,' and the inhabitants thereof shall be and hereby are incorporated by that name, . . . and by the said corporate name they shall be known in law, and shall be capable of suing and being sued," etc.

"10. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation, 'The Town of Newton,' and the inhabitants thereof, shall be entitled to all the power, and privileges, and subject to the same duties, regulations, restrictions, and liabilities, as the inhabitants of the several townships of the said county of Sussex are or may be entitled or subject to by the general laws of the State," etc.

"11. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said 'Town of Newton' shall hold their first town-meeting at the court-house in the village of Newton, on the second Monday in April next ensuing."

[Sections 12 and 13 relate to judges and clerks of elections, and justices of the peace, their duties, etc. Section 14 provides for the election, in the place of overseers of the highways, annually, "of a suitable person, being a resident and landowner in said town, as superintendent of roads and streets, who shall have charge of all the roads and streets and sidewalks within the said town," with authority to "make, form, work, and repair" the same, "and to remove all obstructions and nuisances thereon;" and to expend such money as may be furnished him, "or which the town committee, or any four of them, may authorize him to expend for such purpose," etc. Section 15 asserts that the 25th and 35th sections of the act entitled "An Act concerning Roads" shall not apply to nor be in force in the town of Newton, and "it shall be deemed and taken that the town of Newton have elected and determined to maintain their highways by hire."] "

"16. *And be it enacted*, That the town committee of the town of Newton, or a majority of them, in addition to their general powers as a town committee, shall have power and authority, in the name and upon the responsibility and credit of the said corporation of the town of Newton, to borrow and raise money, and advance and pay the same, from time to time, to the said town superintendent of roads and streets, for the purposes specified in the 14th section of this act, and for the like purposes may direct, in writing, the said superintendent to expend money upon the credit and responsibility of the said town of Newton, in such sum or sums as they shall specify; but the amount so to be borrowed and raised or directed to be expended shall not exceed the sum voted at the next preceding town-meeting in said town of Newton to be raised for the highways and streets of the said town.

"17. *And be it enacted*, That Horace V. Edsall, as surveyor, shall be and he is hereby authorized to run, survey, and mark the lines of separation herein described and mentioned, . . . and to make report of the same in writing to the clerk of the county of Sussex, who shall record the said report," etc.

[Section 18 appointed Gabriel L. Dunning, Levi Shepherd, and Thomas Lawrence commissioners to ascertain the amount of moneys raised and

paid for bounties to volunteers credited to Newton township, and to apportion the same between the two newly-formed townships and the town of Newton.

Sections 19, 20, and 21 appertain to the manner of raising money by taxation, etc. The final section (22) recites "that this act shall take effect immediately; *proviso*, that the present officers of the said town of Newton shall be and remain in office, and exercise the powers and be subject to the duties conferred upon them by law, until the second Monday in April next."]

This act may be found in full in the "Session Laws" of 1864, pages 196 to 202. It was approved and became a law March 10, 1864.

A supplement to the act creating the town of Newton makes it unlawful for cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine to run at large, and provides for the impounding of the same; approved April 2, 1869. Another supplement (approved Feb. 4, 1874) gives the town committee charge of the streets, defines their powers, allows them to borrow and raise money, to make contracts for lighting the streets, etc.

The only change subsequently to the erection of the town of Newton in its bounds was in 1869 (approved March 24th), the text of which is as follows:²⁶

"An Act to set off a part of the Township of Andover to the Town of Newton in the County of Sussex.

"1. BE IT ENACTED," etc., "That all that part of the township of Andover, . . . lying next to and adjoining the town of Newton, that is bounded by the following courses and distances—to wit, beginning at one of the corners of the town of Newton, near the dwelling-house of Benjamin F. Sherwood (formerly Halsted F. Townsend's), said corner being where a small stream of water crosses the road from Newton to Sparta, and under the railroad from Newton to Waterloo; thence (1) from the southerly edge of the culvert south 39° east 23 chains and 25 links to the southeast corner of Capt. G. Fitts' lot, near a butter-ant-tree; (2) south 43° 45' west 4 chains to a basswood-tree marked with a blaze and three notches on four sides; (3) north 51° 10' west until it intersects the line of the town of Newton, running from the Devil's Hole to the aforementioned culvert—shall be set off from the said township of Andover, and shall become a part of the said town of Newton, and shall be subject to the said town of Newton in her corporate capacity.

"2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately."

The following-named citizens served as chosen freeholders of Newton township. The list, from the formation of the township down to the year 1791, is from an old volume of records of the "Justices and Freeholders of Sussex County," rescued from the dust and oblivion of an old desk in the waiting-room to the grand-jury room in Newton. The persons who are named in this list, prior to 1800, were among the pioneers of "old New Town," taking part not only in its civil, but in its social, industrial, and religious affairs, many of them prominently identified with the settlement and growth of what is now not only the town of Newton, but also the townships of Frankford, Sparta, Lafayette, Andover, and Hampton.

²⁶ Session Laws, 1869, pp. 599, 600.

† It is safe to say that very few of the living inhabitants of the county were aware of the existence of this volume, as repeated inquiries for records of this class have failed to develop their whereabouts. This book is a "mine" for the historian. Musty, yellow with age, leather-worn, and loose-loaned as it is, it has been liberally drawn upon and used as documentary proofs to verify many of the statements advanced in this history, some of which, perchance, may conflict with and overturn old traditions and local lore.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1754-56, Joseph Hull,† Joseph Willis; 1757-63, Isaac Hull, Ephraim Darby; 1764-68, Amos Pettit, Moses Ayres; 1769-73, Hezekiah Smith, Michael Ayres; 1774-76, John Stull, Daniel Primrose,‡ 1777-81, John Stull, William Perine; 1782, James Broderick, William Perine; 1783, Jacob Stoll, Capt. James Broderick; 1784, Edward Dunlap, Capt. James Broderick; 1785, ———; 1786, Jonathan Willis, Zachariah Price; 1787-90, Timothy Synames, Amos Pettit; 1791, Jonathan Willis, Samuel Price; 1794, John Holmes, Azariah Price; 1795, Thomas Anderson, Anthony Broderick; 1796-97, John Johnson,§ John Broderick; 1798, Martin Ryerson, Andrew Linn; 1799-1800, Martin Ryerson, John Broderick; 1801, John Holmes, John Broderick; 1802-4, John Holmes, Benjamin Griggs; 1805, Jonathan Baldwin, Benjamin Griggs; 1806, Jonathan Baldwin, Joseph Warbasso; 1807-10, James Huston,** Benjamin Griggs; 1811, James Huston, Robert Mills; 1812, James Huston, Benjamin Griggs; 1813-15, Jonathan Baldwin, Benjamin Griggs; 1816, Jonathan Baldwin, Robert Price; 1817, Jonathan Baldwin, William C. Moore; 1818-19, Jonathan Baldwin, John Cochrane; 1820, Pettit Britton, Job S. Halstead; 1821, William T. Anderson, Job S. Halstead; 1822, George H. McCarter, Job S. Halstead; 1823-24, George H. McCarter, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1825-26, Samuel Davis, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1827-28, Samuel Davis, Robert H. McCarter; 1829, Samuel Davis, Joseph Greer; 1830-39, William T. Anderson, Joseph Greer; 1840-48, William T. Anderson, Azariah Davis; 1849-50, Joseph Greer, Nathan Drake; 1851, Luther Hill, John R. Pettit; 1852, Aaron Griggs, Lyman Edwards; 1853-55, Aaron Griggs, John R. Pettit; 1856-57, Edward C. Moore, William McKinney; 1858-60, Edward C. Moore, John Snyder; 1861-62, Robert Hamilton, John Snyder; 1863, Robert Hamilton, William Pluckney.

TOWN OF NEWTON.

1864, Robert Hamilton, M. R. Titman; 1865, Robert Hamilton, William M. Babbitt; 1866, Robert Hamilton, Jesse Ward; 1867, Daniel S. Anderson, Benjamin B. Edsall; 1868, Daniel L. Anderson, Lewis Van Blearon; 1869-70, John F. Duan, James G. Fitts; 1871, Thomas Anderson, Charles Arvis;†† 1872-73, Thomas Anderson, Abselem W. Price; 1874, Lewis Cochran, Henry M. Ward; 1875-77, Lewis Cochran, Hiram C. Clark; 1878, Lewis Cochran, James Smith; 1879, Charles Arvis, Martin Rosenkrans; 1880, Charles Arvis, Lewis Cochran.

EARLY RECORDS.

Moses Ayres had a hand in repairing the court-house in 1769. The county collector's account for that year contains the following item:

"Per Contra, Cr., . . . Nov. 29th, By Cash paid Moses Ayres Esqr in part of his demand for repairing the Courthouse as per Recd, the sum of £12."

In 1761 and 1762 the board of freeholders met at the house of Henry Hairlocker, in 1763 and 1764 at the house of Amos Pettit, and in 1765 at Ephraim Darby's. After this time that body usually met at the court-house. In 1784, Jonathan Willis was allowed £1 1s. 8d. "for finding candles for the court."

Amos Pettit figured prominently in the civil affairs of township and county. In 1770 he was ordered by the freeholders to sell all the county arms "that he can collect, at next court, according to the former directions of this board, or at *privet sale* as opportunity may serve, and that the county collector do inspect²⁷

† Joseph Hull was a justice in 1759, and acted in that capacity, as a member of the board of justices and freeholders, four or five years.

‡ Became a justice in 1775, and was again appointed in 1799.

§ There is a break in the records, the years 1792-93 being missing.

¶ John Johnson was in 1809 clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and clerk of the board of freeholders.

** Mr. Huston was director of the board in 1810.

†† Tied between Charles Arvis and Jacob Gould; the former appointed by town committee.

year were of the steps in front and of the cupola, new steps being built at the back door. Benjamin Griggs was the superintendent of repairs in 1803. In 1807 the high sheriff entered his protest that the jail was insufficient to secure prisoners. The next year, 1808, the inhabitants of the village of Newton applied to the board of freeholders "for liberty to build a market-house on the green;" permission was granted and the location fixed. There is nothing showing that it was ever built.

At this time the good people of Newton became concerned for the welfare of the public buildings, as shown by the following:

"A memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Newton praying the board to take some order respecting the court-room to prevent its being abused by individuals; whereupon the board did resolve that there be a lock purchased by the sheriff at the expense of the county, and put on the middle door of the court-room, and that the sheriff keep the key thereof, and that no person have access to said room unless at times of some public business or meetings of a public nature, preaching, &c."

It was also "Resolved, That the sheriff be instructed to prohibit any fire being kept in the garret of the court-house; that he also prohibit any carpenter or coopering work done therein, and that the prisoners on the limits have privilege of dressing or cooking their provisions at the fire of the jail kitchen, subject to their good behavior."

In 1811, William T. Anderson was attorney for the county. May 11, 1825, the board resolved to build a surrogate's office, appropriated \$500, and appointed a committee to select a site, &c. The committee reported, recommended that it be built at the east end of the clerk's office, of same width, and 25 feet in length.

In 1826, Maj. William T. Anderson was instructed to use the authority of the board to keep the public green in Newton clear of obstructions.

In 1827:

"Ordered, that \$2 be paid to Isaac Wintermute for his services, assisting to survey 8 acres for jail limits in 1826."

1831:

"A claim was presented by James Beatty, under oath, for whipping three individuals, which was allowed and ordered to be paid, amount three dollars."

Nearly every year since 1800 had the several sheriffs protested against the insufficiency of the jail, and frequent repairs had been ordered, yet in 1832 it was all but in ruin, according to the report of the inspection committee. They said, "A part of the wall in the front jail has entirely given way, the stones have fallen out, and is in immediate want of a thorough repair," and, as to the court-room, "the windows throughout want overhauling, the sills, sash, casings, and bottoms of the frames are wasted by time and rotteness." Maj. Thomas Teasdale, John Dill, Esq., and John H. Hall were appointed to superintend the repairs, which were made to the extent of \$143.73. And yet, in May, 1834, Sheriff Uzal C. Hagerty reports the jail as being insecure.

The court-house and jail was destroyed by fire Jan. 28, 1847. Measures were at once taken by the board of freeholders to rebuild on the old site, but of increased size, to meet the wants of the county. Various

citizens of Newton tendered their obligations to the board in order that the public buildings might be replaced without delay. The building committee were William T. Anderson, Joseph Greer, Nathan Drake, Robert Hamilton, and James R. Hull.

1856.—Whitfield S. Johnson and George T. Smith "were made a committee to superintend the public green and buildings belonging to the county for the ensuing year."

1860.—The overseers of roads for the several districts of the township, and amounts of road money appropriated to each, for that year, were as follows:

1. Jacob Strader.....	\$65.00	15. Henry C. Northrup.....	\$224.50
2. John Hill.....	113.75	16. Alfred Snook.....	75.00
3. Henry Lavigne.....	91.25	17. John Longcor.....	60.00
4. Robert Slater.....	187.00	18. Albert Puder.....	117.50
5. Peter Smith.....	85.00	19. John Willson.....	87.00
6. Andrew I. Anderson.....	106.25	20. Barnabas Space.....	90.60
7. Theodore Carr.....	140.00	21. Mallou Bailey.....	97.50
8. William M. Cox.....	82.50	22. William Snook.....	43.75
9. Robert Chambers.....	163.75	23. Daniel Demarest.....	68.75
10. William S. Harden.....	110.00	24. John Saylor.....	43.01
11. Jacob Grover.....	120.00	25. Ira Van Atta.....	42.50
12. Joseph Hill.....	97.50	26. Jacob C. Premore.....	25.00
13. George Onstel.....	105.00	27. James Northrup.....	50.00
14. William I. Shotwell.....	71.50	28. David M. Kerr.....	35.00

Aggregating \$2000.

In this year (1860) William McKinney and William Haines were overseers of the poor; Isaac Shiuer, surveyor of highways; Victor M. Drake and Isaac Dennis, commissioners of appeal; and David Couse, Jr., James G. Fitts, Amos S. Reed, and Horatio N. Kinney, constables. The names of the township committee, assessor, collector, clerk, &c., for 1860 may be seen in the appended list of the principal officers of Newton township from 1853 to 1864, and the same of the town of Newton from 1864 (date of incorporation) to the year 1880:

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1853, Nathan Drake, William P. Struble, Christopher Roof, William Hunt, Lyman Edwards; 1854, Nathan Drake, Gilbert I. Grover, Christopher Roof, William Hunt, Lyman Edwards; 1855, Nathan Drake, Gilbert I. Grover, Christopher Roof, Peter Van Nest, Lyman Edwards; 1856-57, Nathan Drake, William P. Struble, Christopher Roof, John Snyder, Joseph P. Hill; 1858, Alfred Valentine, William P. Struble, Christopher Roof, Jacob Strader, Jr., Joseph P. Hill; 1859, Alfred Valentine, William P. Struble, Christopher Roof, William I. Shotwell, Joseph P. Hill; 1860, Alfred Valentine, Oliver Struble, Christopher Roof, William I. Shotwell, Robert Slater; 1861-62, Alfred Valentine, Oliver Struble, William S. Hardin, William I. Shotwell, Robert Slater; 1863, John Willson, Oliver Struble, William S. Hardin, William I. Shotwell, Robert Slater.

TOWN OF NEWTON.

1864, Theodore Morford, David R. Hull, Thomas D. Christie, William M. Babbitt, Peter Hoppaugh; 1865, George R. McCarter, Rutherford Tuttle, Jesse Ward, William M. Babbitt, Peter Hoppaugh; 1866, Thomas Anderson, Peter S. Decker, George Nellen, James H. Simpson, Sooley Howell; 1867, Thomas Anderson, Peter S. Decker, George Nellen, James H. Simpson, Robert H. Howell; 1868, Benjamin Stewart, Levi Shepherd, John F. Dunn, John T. Stewart, Robert H. Howell; 1869, Thomas Anderson, Levi Shepherd, Redmond O'Leary, Benjamin Stewart, Charles Roe; 1870, Thomas Anderson, Levi Shepherd, Redmond O'Leary, Martin M. Drake, Charles Hoe; 1871, Samuel Johnson, Levi Shepherd, Frank M. Hough, Lewis Adams, John Kraber; 1872, Robert T. Johnson, Martin Rosenkrans, Francis Gray, Peter A. Van Sickle, Absalom W. Price; 1873, Levi D. Miller, Martin Rosenkrans, Joseph Warbasse, Emanuel Ackerson, Absalom W. Price; 1874, Franklin Smith, Peter Hoppaugh, Joseph Warbasse, Samuel Johnson, Peter S. Decker; 1875, Franklin Smith, Peter Hoppaugh, Joseph Warbasse, Martin R. Snyder, Joseph Anderson; 1876,



Geo. H. Nelden

GEORGE H. NELDEN'S great-grandfather Nelden (formerly spelled Nulton) was the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, came from Germany, and is supposed to have settled in Pennsylvania.

George, father of George H. Nelden, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1769; married Aehsh, daughter of George Holcombe, of Trenton, N. J., who bore him two sons who grew to manhood,—viz., George H. and John.

The youngest of these sons was graduated at Union College, N. Y., was subsequently a farmer, and during the latter part of his life was engaged in the lumber business in Newton, where he died.

After his marriage George Nelden removed to what is now Hawley, on the Lackawaxen, and there for twenty years was engaged in lumbering. About 1820 he removed to the township of Montague, Sussex Co., N. J., where he purchased a farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1836. He was a man of good business ability, and sought to give his sons the advantages of a college education, and well fit them for professional lives. His wife died about 1840, aged sixty-seven years.

George H., son of George Nelden, was born at Hawley, April 21, 1815, and was therefore five years of age when his parents removed to Sussex County. His early education was received in the common school at Montague, under the private instruction of Rev. Clarkson N. Dunn, at Newton, and at a boarding-school at Harmony Vale.

At the age of sixteen he entered the law-office of Maj. William T. Anderson, at Newton, where he diligently pursued his legal studies for three years.

Believing that a business instead of a professional life would be more in accordance with his inclinations, he relinquished his studies, and for four years was a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods-house in New York City.

Returning to Sussex County, in partnership with Col. Joseph Northrup he carried on a general mercantile business at Lafayette for two years, when he again went to New York, where he was associated with George C. Smealley (Smealley & Nelden) for five years as importer and jobber of china, glass, and earthenware.

In 1840 he returned to Montague, where, in partnership with his brother, John, he carried on for five years a general mercantile business, farming, and was engaged quite extensively in lumbering at Shohola, Pa.

During his residence at Montague, Mr. Nelden was, in 1849, elected sheriff of Sussex County, and held the office for the usual term of three years.

In the winter of 1852 he was appointed by the electoral college of New Jersey to carry the vote of the State for Franklin Pierce for President and present it to the president of the United States Senate.

The following spring he was appointed by President Pierce United States marshal of New Jersey, and by reappointment by President Buchanan, in 1857, he held the office for eight years.

By virtue of his office as marshal, Mr. Nelden had in charge the census of the State of New Jersey in 1860, and appointed enumerators in its various counties and townships.

In 1860 he established a foundry, and until 1865 was engaged in the manufacture of stoves, plows, and other agricultural implements in Newton. He then started a coal- and lumber-yard at that place, which he carried on until 1874, when he was elected clerk of Sussex County, and by re-election in 1879 is the present (1881) incumbent of that office.

In all his official career Mr. Nelden has been known as a man of strict integrity; courteous, manly, and frank; in business judicious and vigilant; and has fearlessly performed the duties imposed upon him.

In early manhood he began to take an active part in local politics, and was elected a delegate to the Baltimore Convention that placed Martin Van Buren in nomination for the Presidency, and he has been frequently selected as a delegate to represent Sussex in State conventions.

Upon the breaking out of the late Rebellion Mr. Nelden took an active and influential part as a War Democrat in meeting the demands of the government for recruits for the Union army, believing as he fully did in the preservation of the Union as established by the framers of the Constitution.

His first wife was Caroline, a daughter of Maj. William T. Anderson, of Newton, whom he married in 1812, and who died about one year after their marriage, leaving an infant daughter, who also subsequently died.

His second wife was Elizabeth W., a daughter of Dr. Stephen Hedges, for many years a prominent physician of Newton and Sussex County. Of this union were born three children,—Mary H., John H., and Lucy L.

The mother of these children died Nov. 23, 1877.



Thomas G. Bunnell, Jackson Stoll, John W. Lane, Theodore Morford, Peter S. Decker; 1877, Thomas G. Bunnell, Levi D. Miller, John W. Lane, Theodore Morford, James G. Fitts; 1878, Thomas G. Bunnell, Samuel Johnson, John W. Lane, Theodore Morford, John Hiff; 1879-80, Thomas G. Bunnell, Samuel Johnson, John W. Lane.

ASSESSORS.

1853-54, William Miehnam; 1855-56, Alfred H. Fitch; 1857, William Miehnam; 1858-60, Alfred H. Fitch; 1861, James C. Balley; 1862-66,* Theodore F. Anderson; 1867, Peter Curman; 1868-70, Joseph Anderson; 1871, John W. Lane; 1872-73, Joseph Anderson; 1874-75, Gabriel B. Dunning; 1876-77, Theodore F. Anderson; 1878, Gabriel B. Dunning; 1879-80, George Hardin.

COLLECTORS.

1853, Redmond O'Leary; 1854-55, William Drake; 1856, James J. Martin; 1857, William S. Bunn; 1858-59, William Drake; 1860-62, Jacob M. Grover; 1863, Edwin M. Curry; 1864-66,* Harris McCarter; 1867, James L. Northrup; 1868-71, George Hardin; 1872-75, Jacob M. Grover; 1876-78, Andrew H. Koukle; 1879-80, John S. Howell.

CLERKS.

1854, Robert T. Shiner; 1855, James L. Northrup; 1856, Martin M. Drake; 1857-60, John A. Johnson; 1861, Benjamin Stewart; 1862-63, John A. Johnson; 1864,* Jacob Gould; 1865-66, Thomas C. Elston; 1867, Lewis Van Harcom; 1868-69, Lewis J. Martin; 1870, William E. Ross; 1871, John W. Griggs; 1872-73, Charles M. Woodruff; 1874-75, Theodore Simonson; 1876-78, Charles M. Woodruff; 1879-80, George Van Gilder.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1854, Lyman Edwards, Robert T. Shiner; 1855, John Kraber; 1856-57, Andrew Shiner, Daniel H. Presmore; 1858, Benjamin Stewart; 1859, Jehiel T. Smith; 1860, Daniel S. McCarter; 1861-63, George T. Smith; 1864,* D. S. McCarter; 1865, Redmond O'Leary; 1866-67, George T. Smith, Thomas C. Elston, Daniel S. McCarter; 1868-69, Thomas C. Elston; 1870, Redmond O'Leary, Absalom W. Price; 1871-73, John T. Stewart, Morris Hoppough, William E. Ross; 1874, Thomas G. Bunnell, John J. Edwards; 1875, Andrew Shiner; 1876-78, James Smith, John T. Stewart, John J. Edwards; 1879-80, Andrew Shiner (full term), James A. Terhune (unexpired term J. J. Edwards, deceased).

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1853, John Linn; 1854, Reuben Van Sickle; 1855, Alfred Hillsten; 1856, Thomas Anderson; 1857-61, Henry D. Chapin; 1862-65,* Nathaniel Pettit; 1866, Henry D. Chapin.

In 1857 the office of township school superintendent was abolished, and that of a county superintendent created.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF ROADS AND STREETS (OR STREET COMMISSIONERS).‡

1864, Andrew Shiner; 1865-67, Summel H. Bodine; 1868, Peter S. Decker; 1869, Summel H. Bodine; 1870, Moses H. McCullum; 1871, John Earl; 1872, Andrew J. Landon; 1873, James Demarest; 1874-75, Peter Hoppough; 1876-80, Thomas G. Bunnell.

At the annual town-meeting held March 9, 1880, the following sums were voted:

For town and gas.....	\$1000
" streets and sidewalks.....	1,000
" fire money.....	700
" poor ".....	500

* Next election and town-meeting at the engine-house.

* From 1864 the officers are those of the town of Newton.

† Was also Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. On the 28th of January, 1881, he went to Sparta, upon business connected with his office, and the same day had an apoplectic stroke, from the effects of which he died the following morning.

‡ Alfred Ackerson served a portion of the year as township clerk and clerk of the board.

§ Town of Newton.

V.—CHURCHES.

In Newton are found religious societies of five different denominations,—viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic,—each of whom have a house of worship. The oldest of these churches in the present town of Newton is the Episcopal.

It is said that Dominics Ernst, Waulk, and other ministers of the German Reformed Church preached here at one time, using the old Presbyterian meeting-house in common with other denominations.

The Quakers also held meetings here in the early part of this century, and even so late as 1840. They met for worship at the Presbyterian church, the court-house, and at the house of Joseph Schooley, afterwards George M. Ryerson's residence, but not occupied for the last few years. Their preachers came mostly from Burlington or other points quite remote. After 1840 they seldom held "meeting," and finally became merged with other denominations.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The "Parish of Christ Church, Newton," was organized in the year 1769. Its charter, under which it still exists, was given by George III., and bears date of Aug. 15, 1774. The first corporators were Uzal Ogden, Nathaniel Pettit, Archibald Stewart, Edward Pigot, William Hall, Nathan Armstrong, Amos Pettit, Thomas Anderson, John Pettit, Charles Pettit, John B. Scott, and James Shaw. The "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" was its nursing mother until the Revolution.

The first rector, the Rev. Uzal Ogden, commenced his labors here in 1769. There was then no bishop in this country, and he had to go to England for ordination. The services were then held in the old court-house. The rectory was begun in 1770, and finished in the following year; it was built on land (27 acres) donated for the purpose by Jonathan Hampton. The old rectory is a part of the dwelling of the late Levi Shepherd, and is probably the oldest house now standing in Newton. Mr. Hampton was not only Newton's early benefactor, but likewise the liberal patron of the Church of England here. He built the parsonage, or was the main contributor thereto; he also gave to the church land for cemetery use,—that which is the original part of the old graveyard. Jonathan Halsted, of Elizabethtown, gave the land to the west of the main walk. A farm of 200 acres was also given, in 1770, by the New Jersey proprietors, in trust, and decded in 1774 (December 16th) to "the rector, wardens, and vestry of Christ Church, New Town." A few years since the society obtained a legislative enactment which enabled them to dispose of it, whereupon they sold it to George Conklin. In a letter written by Rev. Mr. Ogden, in 1771, to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," he states that the Church of England families in the county number 63, "of whom one-third are in Newton, where

services were held once in two or three weeks, alternating with Knowl Town, Hackettstown," etc.

Mr. Ogden continued his pastoral relations to this church until 1784, when he removed to Trinity Church, Newark.* The church was without a rector until 1820, when the Rev. Clarkson Dunn took charge of the parish. It is said the church became so disorganized during the thirty-six years' interregnum between the pastorates of the Revs. Ogden and Dunn, that when the latter gentleman came to Newton there were but six communicants connected with it. During all this time the services, irregular and transient as they were, were held (whenever a clergyman could be found) at the court-house. Mr. Dunn commenced to build up his church, and his zealous labors were crowned with success. In three years' time the society was strong enough to think of erecting a house of worship. He continued to preach at the court-house until 1823, when they built a stone church, on the corner of Main and Church Streets, on the site of the present edifice; it was small, but would comfortably seat 250 persons. The original lot on which it was built was the gift of William T. Anderson, Esq., deceased, although some additions were subsequently purchased of his estate.

In the year 1857 the Rev. Nathaniel Pettit succeeded Mr. Dunn† as rector, and continued until 1867. In 1868 the Rev. William W. Holly‡ was called; he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Moffitt. There have been but five pastors in this church in a period of one hundred and eleven years.

* The writer of this sketch was recently shown, by Mr. S. H. Hunt, of Green, an old and rare work printed in Newark, N. J., by John Woods, in 1795, of which the following is a copy of the title:

"ANTIDOTE TO DEISM.

The
DEIST UNMASKED;
OR
an ample Refutation of all the
Objections of
THOMAS PAINE,

Against the Christian Religion; as contained
in a pamphlet, entitled, *The Age of Reason*;
addressed to the CITIZENS of these STATES.

By the Reverend UZAL OGDEN,
Rector of Trinity Church, at Newark,
in the State of New Jersey.
To which are prefixed, REMARKS on BOULANGER'S
CHRISTIANITY UNVEILED.

To the DEIST UNMASKED, is annexed an APPENDIX, containing the Confessions and Recantations of several DEISTS in favor of Christianity; And also, a SHORT METHOD with the DEISTS. By the Reverend CHARLES LESLIE.

IN TWO VOLUMES—VOL. II," etc.

† The Rev. Clarkson Dunn was born near Woodbridge, N. J., in 1794. At twenty years of age he commenced to study for the ministry, and soon after entered the Theological Seminary of New Jersey. In 1820, in Christ Church, New Brunswick, he was admitted into the "Holy Order of Deacons" of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1823 he was ordained a priest by the Rt. Rev. John Croes, Bishop of New Jersey, in Christ Church, Newton; and upon leaving this church, became pastor of Grace Church, Elizabeth, N. J., the city in which, over forty years before, he was fitted for college, by Rev. Dr. Rudd. He was a classmate of the late Bishops Doane and Potter.

‡ Rev. Mr. Holly is now rector of the Hackensack (N. J.) Episcopal Church.

The first church building, erected in 1823, supplied the needs of the church until 1867, when, largely increased in numbers and wealth, it resolved to build a new edifice. The determination was put into effect the following year. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 21, 1868, the Right Reverend Bishop Odenheimer officiating, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Holly, Stansbury etc. The new church is a fine one, of Gothic architecture, built of the blue limestone so abundant in this section. It has a spire, from the base of which to the top of the cross surmounting it is 113 feet. It is lighted by twelve windows of stained glass, and the floor is laid of alternate strips of maple and black walnut. The building cost about \$30,000, "and in point of beauty and durability is in advance of many churches costing double this amount." It was dedicated on its one hundredth anniversary, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1869, the services being conducted by the bishop of the diocese of New Jersey, who had previously officiated at the laying of the corner-stone. At the time of its consecration the indebtedness on the edifice was entirely canceled.

The parochial statistics from 1820 to 1867 show an aggregate of 510 baptisms, 241 confirmations, 334 marriages, and 468 funerals.

The present rectory property was purchased of Lyman Edwards about twelve years ago, and adjoins the church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church at Newton was founded only after a long and bitter struggle with adverse influences, which, happily, have passed away.

The earliest record of the church dates back to 1786, when it applied, in connection with the Hardwick Church, for the ministerial services of Rev. Ira Condit, under sanction of the Newton Presbytery. Mr. Condit was settled here in 1787, and remained until 1793, giving one-fifth of his time to this church. The original church edifice, which occupied the site of the present one, was commenced in 1786, but was evidently several years in course of construction. The church lot was small, not extending to High Street, as now; but the house of worship built thereon was large for those times, being about 45 feet square, and capable of seating 300 people. It was built of stone, and faced Church Street. Over each of its two doors, in the side and gable end respectively, was a brown-stone tablet, on which was engraved an appropriate scriptural text. The pulpit was in the north end, with an overhanging sounding-board, on which perched a gilt dove bearing an olive-branch.‡ Fourteen pews and sixteen seats occupied the main body of the church, with five pews and sixteen seats in the gallery. The ceiling overhead was of plain boards, and few members of the congregation were aristocratic enough to have their pews painted. For many years

‡ This emblem of peace and purity, as well as the pulpit Bible first used in the church (two large volumes), is still preserved, and both were exhibited on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone, in 1869.

divine service was carried on within its walls without either stove or fireplace, the preacher often performing his duties with mittens on. The hours of service were announced by the ringing of the old court-house bell, the bell-ringer having the use of a free seat in the church for performing such service. The cushion and hangings of the pulpit were of crimson, purchased in 1803, in Philadelphia. The pews held from eight to ten persons each. The first sale of pews was on Nov. 9, 1801, at which time Thomas Anderson purchased "Number 8," and presented it to the pastor. The sexton in those days received a salary of *five dollars per annum*.

The congregation was not only a long time in completing the church, but was for many years after harassed with debts and judgments, which its members were unable to liquidate. The church, still embarrassed by debt, in 1790, petitioned the Legislature to legalize a lottery instituted to raise funds for its benefit, and for an academy. The Legislature granted the authority. It was called the "Newton-Princeton Lottery," as Princeton was to share in the profits. But the effort failed; nothing was realized from it. To pay off a debt due the principal contractor (J. Jessup, of Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.), Archibald Stewart, Jonathan Willis, Henry Johnson, and Thomas Anderson gave their bond for £38. A little later (1793), James Sutter, another builder, obtained a judgment against the church, which was followed by others in favor of the pastor,* etc. Thus "pushed to the wall," the church was sold by the sheriff, and was purchased by Daniel Stewart, Esq., of Newton.

Mr. Condit was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Halloway W. Hunt, Sr., who officiated from 1795 until 1802.†

The minutes of the church show that at a meeting of the trustees at Newton, May 2, 1796, after having been sworn into office,—Thomas Anderson chosen president, Charles Case, clerk,—it was agreed that Rev. Halloway W. Hunt should take an assignment of the seats of the church, "together with what he can get subscribed, for his yearly salary," and "that the trustees do not stand accountable for any deficiency that may happen in said congregation;" it was also "allowed that the assessments do amount to £75." This is signed by "Thos. Anderson, Pres't; Halloway W. Hunt, V.D.M."

Rev. John Boyd, one of the original twelve forming the Presbytery, was the next pastor, serving from

1803 to 1811. The congregation being unable to pay him, he voluntarily relinquished \$256 of his salary. The indebtedness to Rev. Mr. Condit still embarrassed the church. In 1804 it amounted to over \$1400; it was gradually lessened until in 1818, when, completely liquidated, it is presumed the church was free from debt,—for the time being, at least.

Rev. Joseph L. Shafer, the next pastor, settled in Newton in 1812. The want of a new church was not recognized until 1818, and during the ensuing nine years the project of building a new edifice was agitated. In 1827 its erection was resolved upon. The church was commenced in 1828, and dedicated March 19, 1829. It stood partly on the site of the old one, and cost some \$6000. This house was the home of the congregation for forty years. It was 53 by 70 feet on the ground, with an audience-room of 49 by 52 feet, galleries on three sides, and would seat 600 people. At the time it was built it was the largest building in the county. The freestone lintels of the old (first) edifice were incorporated in this; but, by mistake, they were placed over the side doors and covered up by the plastering; hence they were not discovered until the church was torn down to make room for the third structure, in which they were again, for the third time, used. Upon these two stones were the following inscriptions:

"Keep thy feet when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear than to make the sacrifice of fools."

"Thou shalt keep thy Sabbaths, and revere thy Sanctuary; I am the Lord."

Mr. Shafer's pastorate was a lengthy one,‡ extending from 1812 until 1853, except an interval of three years (1835-38) when stationed at Middletown Point. In 1835, when he resigned, in order to leave the church clear of debt he relinquished all arrears of salary, amounting to \$1000, on condition that all other obli-

§ Rev. Dr. Junkin says of him, "He was the man for a life-long pastorate, devoted to the feeling of a flock rather than for aggressive action or sensational occasions. He was excelled by none in the most desirable elements of a Christian pastor. Born at Stillwater, N. J., May 9, 1757. His father was of German descent, his mother a Linn, his grandmother a Kirkpatrick. At the early age of thirteen he joined the Hanrick Church. In his fifteenth year he left home to study under the Rev. Mr. Boyd, at Lamington; was graduated at Princeton in 1808; studied theology with Dr. Woodhull, at Freehold; was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1810; labored in Monmouth County for a time as a missionary; was installed over Newton and Hardyston. He soon relinquished the latter, and gave all his time to Newton. Here he labored until the hand of death arrested him, his harness still on, Nov. 12, 1853. But a few weeks before his death he occupied the pulpit for the last time. The last hymn of the morning service was the 186th. In attempting to read the last verse,—

"Soon the delightful day will come
When my dear Lord will call me home
And I shall see His face;
Then, with my Saviour, brother, friend,
A Last eternity I'll spend,
Triumphant in His grace,"—

his voice became broken with emotion, faltered, and, unable to finish it, he sank back upon the sofa. It was prophetic; in five weeks thereafter a vast concourse accompanied his remains to the Newton cemetery, where they repose,—the only minister's body in that field of graves."

* The amount due the Rev. Mr. Condit was not fully paid until 1818, or after his death.

† "He was," says the Rev. Dr. Junkin (in his anniversary address before Newton Presbytery, in 1867), "a man of very venerable appearance,—tall, partly, of a very fair and healthy complexion, and when I first saw him his locks were white with age. He was a man of no mean ability, and was in early life and in his prime a very popular preacher. His manners were bland and attractive, and he had the faculty of attaching the people of his charge very strongly to him. This was evidenced by their devotion to him when, . . . in 1827, he declared independence of the Presbytery, and ultimately went with his congregations, Bethlehem and Alexandria, to the New School branch of the Church."

gations should be discharged. This was done, except a claim of Judge Howell, which was settled in 1847, the claimant himself generously subscribing towards its payment. Again, for a short time, the church was free from debt; but after Dr. Shafer's return arrears began to accumulate, so that at his death, in 1853, a balance of over \$1000 was due him, which was extinguished before 1854. Since that time the pastors' salaries have been promptly and fully paid.

The Rev. Daniel M. Barber served the church from 1835 to 1838, when the Rev. Mr. Shafer was recalled, as has been intimated. The latter's successor was Rev. Myron Barrett, who came in 1854 and served until 1859, when he was followed by the Rev. George S. Mott, D.D.,* now of Flemington, N. J. He remained until January, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Byington, who was installed in May of that year. He resigned his charge in October, 1874, and went to Bulgaria, Turkey.

During this year (1869) was commenced the erection of the present fine edifice,—the third which has occupied the same site. The corner-stone was laid August 19th, with appropriate exercises, in the presence of a large assemblage. There were present the Revs. A. A. Haines, Myron Barrett, Joel Campbell, T. B. Condit, J. F. Smith, George S. Mott, and T. L. Byington. In May, 1871, it was dedicated to the worship of God. Its architecture is of the Ionic order,—plain and substantial, but beautiful. In size it is 64 by 98 feet, with a tower 20 feet square, projecting 6 feet, and 54 feet in height, surmounted by an elegant spire 124 feet high, making the total height of the steeple 178 feet. The walls are of stone, with six pilasters on either side; the ceiling of the auditorium is 30 feet high, and galleries surround it on three sides. It cost about \$50,000, and will seat 1000 persons.

Rev. Mr. Byington's successor was Rev. J. Addison Priest, D.D.; he was installed as pastor in March, 1875, and served the church until the spring of 1880, when he resigned his charge. In January, 1881, the Rev. Eugene C. Olney, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was called; he accepted, and is now officiating.

Henry Johnson was one of the first elders, and a most active member. The Griggs family have been represented in the Sessions for about sixty years.† Daniel Griggs united with the church in 1826, was ordained elder in 1830, and acted as such until his death, in August, 1868. The elders in 1867 were Daniel Griggs, Martin Ryerson, Thomas Ryerson, David R. Hull, John Linn, Samuel Johnson, Stockton H. Schafer, and W. P. Coursen. The present board of deacons is composed of Henry J. Rudd, President; Jonathan Havens, Secretary; L. D. Rosenkrans, Treasurer; and Philip J. Hardin.

The membership of the church at the present time is about 350.

The present board of elders is composed of Thomas Ryerson, David L. Foster, David R. Hull, Samuel Johnson, William P. Coursen, James W. Lewis. Present trustees, H. W. Merriam, Oliver P. Woodford, W. W. Woodward, William McMurtry, Martin Rosenkrans, Ira C. Moore, and Charles D. Thompson.

The Sabbath-school of the Presbyterian Church was started between the years 1816 and 1818, in the old academy building, and was taught entirely by the ladies of the congregation,—Misses Nancy Howell, Sarah Vanderan, Susan Johnson, and others. In 1830 it was removed to the academy building on Division Street, since torn down, and there met until 1848, after which it held its sessions in the church, first in the galleries, and later in the body of the audience-room. During the most of the time for twenty years prior to 1855 it was conducted by the late Whitfield S. Johnson. In 1856 the school was reorganized and a constitution and by-laws adopted. Since that time the superintendents have been: 1856-57, W. P. Nicholas; 1858 (six months), Thomas Ryerson; 1859-60, T. H. Shafer; 1861, Martin Ryerson; 1862, Samuel Johnson; 1863-64, T. N. McCarter; 1865-67, J. Coult; 1868-81, David R. Hull. The "infant class" was started June 22, 1856, by Mrs. David Thompson. In 1872 the school had increased to 35 teachers and 395 scholars. At the present time the school numbers about 300 members.

For convenience of reference the following tabulated list of pastors and elders is given:

Pastors.—1787-93, Rev. Ira Condit; 1795-1802, Rev. Holloway Hunt; 1803-11, Rev. John Boyd; 1812-35, Rev. Joseph L. Shafer; 1836-38, Rev. Daniel Barber; 1838-53, Rev. Joseph Shafer, D.D.; 1854-59, Rev. Myron Barrett; 1859-69, Rev. George S. Mott; 1869-74, Rev. Theodore L. Byington; 1875-80, Rev. J. Addison Priest, D.D.; 1881, Rev. Eugene C. Olney.

Elders.—1812, Henry Johnson (died 1826), Benjamin Griggs (died 1825), Abraham Gulick (removed 1814), John B. Griggs (dismissed 1814); 1814, Peter Hendershot (died 1837), Henry Couse, Jr. (dismissed 1827); 1815, Theodore Polhemus (died 1820); 1819, Lewis Howell (resigned 1823; died 1861), George Hopkins (died 1819); 1823, Benjamin Halsey (died 1853), William Mattison (died 1859), Joseph Y. Miller (dismissed 1839); 1830, Daniel Griggs (died 1868), John Trusdell (died 1852), Richard Brant (dismissed 1842); 1847, John Nyce (dismissed 1852), John Stephens (dismissed 1850); 1855, William Hunt (died 1860), Whitfield S. Johnson (dismissed 1863); 1857, J. Sandford Smith (entered ministry 1859), Martin Ryerson (died June 11, 1875); 1862, Thomas Ryerson, Samuel Johnson, David R. Hull; 1865, S. Halsted Shafer (died Jan. 10, 1877); John Linn (removed to Jersey City), William P. Coursen; 1877, David L. Foster, James W. Lewis.

REV. MYRON BARRETT.

The progenitor of the Barrett family from whom the subject of this sketch is descended was Humphrey Barrett, who came from England and settled in Concord, N. H., in 1640. He had a son, Hon. Charles Barrett, and a nephew, Amos Dakin.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Barrett was Ezekiel, of Concord, N. H. His grandfather, Ezekiel, born at Concord, Sept. 17, 1742, settled in Norwich, Conn., where he married Sarah Lathrop, July 7, 1773; both

* The largest addition to the church in any one year was in 1865, during the pastorate of Dr. Mott, when 124 joined on profession.

† Rev. Dr. Junkin's "Centennial Address," 1867.

‡ Killed at the fire which destroyed the furniture store of Clark & Demarest, adjoining the Methodist church.



. Myron Barrett

died there. He died Feb. 10, 1839; his wife, Oct. 27, 1811, in the sixty-third year of her age. Their children were Mary, Ezra Lathrop, and Backus and Oliver, twins. Mary was never married, and died at North East, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1843, in her sixty-ninth year. Backus married Mary Rundle, and settled at Stillwater, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., where both he and his wife died; their children were Henry, Ezekiel, Catharine, Sarah, Mary, and Laura. Oliver settled in Brooklyn, N. Y.; he married late in life, but had no children.

Ezra Lathrop, father of our subject, was born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 27, 1775, and settled in the township of North East, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he married Rhoda Dakin; both died there,—the former Nov. 18, 1857, the latter May 23, 1860, in the eighty-first year of her age. Her grandfather was Rev. Simon Dakin, one of the earliest Baptist ministers in America, and resided in Dutchess Co., N. Y. The children of Ezra Lathrop Barrett were Sarah Louisa, Caleb Dakin, Edward Lathrop, Myron, and Oliver.

Rev. Myron Barrett, our subject, son of Ezra Lathrop Barrett, was born at North East, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1816. He prepared for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and was graduated at Yale in the class of '41. He taught school at Columbus, Ohio, during the next four years. He was converted during the last year of his college life, but did not decide to study for the ministry until after he began teaching at Columbus. He commenced his theological studies at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, but went from there to Princeton, where he remained one year, and was graduated in 1851. His only pastorate before he came to Newton was at Pontiac, Mich., though he had during the fifteen months previous been preaching for Dr. Dufield, of Detroit, who was absent in Europe.

Mr. Barrett was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Newton from 1854 until May, 1859, when he resigned his position. He afterwards acted as assistant to Rev. Mr. Carroll, of the South Church, New Haven, Conn., for one year, and preached at Stroudsburg, Pa., one year. He was a trustee of the Newton Collegiate Institute from 1868 and secretary and treasurer of the same from 1871 until his death, which occurred May 8, 1876.

The presbytery which examined Mr. Barrett before he was appointed pastor of the church in Newton was composed of Old-School Presbyterians of the bluest kind, and, as Mr. Barrett was not educated under their supervision, they suspected that he might have New School tendencies, and questioned very deeply concerning the finer points of doctrine. Though he held his own opinion, he had closely studied the views of leading divines, and quoted them in reply to the presbytery's questions, and in so doing he revealed the index of his future life. He never pressed his own views if he thought by so doing he might weaken

the progress of a good cause, and the opinions of others were more in harmony with those for whose welfare he was working. He had made the expression of his thoughts in as few and terse words as possible a study, and has sent many a telling letter after this style into the newspapers which none ever suspected came from his pen. He was a man of broad and liberal views, and took a deep interest in every question of public importance, and especially in that of education. He was one of the most active among the trustees of the collegiate institute, and was continually making plans for its greater efficiency. He was so thoroughly identified with the Dennis Library, at Newton, that he seemed to be almost the library itself, and he was sadly missed from both institutions.

His zeal for the welfare of the people was not confined to the village in which he resided, as, though not obliged to do so for his support, he preached temporarily at Andover, at Clove, and at other places. His sympathetic enthusiasm in matters that interested his friends was such that their affection and regard for him increased with better acquaintance. By his decease the town lost a most useful citizen, the public institutions with which he was connected were deprived of a strong pillar, and his family and friends were called upon to mourn the departure of one whose counsel and sympathy were missed.

His wife was Miss Emma E., daughter of the late David Ryerson, for many years one of the most prominent business men of Newton and Sussex County. She was born June 7, 1821, and was married to Mr. Barrett April 8, 1856. Their children are David R., died at the age of fifteen; Andrew L., a student at Princeton College, entered in September, 1878; and Sarah Louisa.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

The germ of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newton was planted in a sermon preached about 1800 in a house then standing in the neighborhood of Drake's pond. The Methodist pioneer in this section was the Rev. Robert McCoy, of the Philadelphia Conference. At intervals during a period of about ten years occasional services were held, but no attempt at permanent organization of a society was made.

In 1811, under the Rev. Messrs. Reed, and George Banghart, the first class was formed in this section, and Mr. James Hiff appointed leader. This was the first definite organization, and out of that class the Methodist Episcopal Church grew. About 1817 the appointment was changed from the residence of Mr. Ingersoll to the court-house, in the village of Newton. Through the kindness of the jailer, the court-house was opened for the services, the Rev. Benjamin Collins being the preacher in charge.

At this time the services were held on a week-

* Contributed by F. M. Rough.

night, and only about once in two weeks. In 1817 the further advance was made of holding them on the Sabbath. The question of a building for the services was answered in securing the barn of Maj. W. T. Anderson, on the Springdale road, a few rods from where now stands the Baptist church.

The Sabbath appointment met with varying success and some interruptions until 1823, when it was made permanent, under the charge of Revs. William A. Wiggins and Daniel Best of the Hamburg circuit, in which Newton had been included. By kindness of the officer in charge of the building, the court-house was again opened to them, and the services were held until the building of a church edifice.

The following preachers had charge until 1859:

1824, George Banghart, David Wiltshire; 1825, George Banghart, John K. Shaw; 1826, Benjamin Collins, John K. Shaw; 1827, Benjamin Collins, James Loog; 1828, James Dandy, James V. Potts; 1829, James Dandy, James Lawton; 1830, Jacob Hevener, James M. Laurin; 1834, Caleb A. Lippincott; 1835, Jacob Hevener, P. W. Blair; 1836, Sedgwick Rusling, C. S. Van Cleave; 1837, Sedgwick Rusling, Richard Lanting; 1838, John S. Swain, William Burrongs; 1839, John S. Swain, E. B. Wilkinson; 1840, Edward Sanders, G. A. Wharton; 1841, P. D. Day, Edward Sanders; 1842, John A. Crane, J. D. Blain; 1843, John A. Crane, Reuben Van Syckle; 1844-45, George Winsor; 1846-47, Benjamin Kelley; 1848, Samuel D. Laughhead; 1849, Richard Van Horn, Richard Brookfield; 1850, Richard Van Horn, Thomas Walters; 1851, Martin Herr, Rev. Ackerman; 1852, Martin Herr, David Walters; 1853, Thomas H. Smith, Thomas Rawlings; 1854, Thomas H. Smith, George F. Dickinson; 1855, William M. Burrongs, J. Lawton; 1856, William M. Burrongs, Caleb Malsbury; 1857, John Faulstich; 1858, Rodney Wiggins; 1859, Cornelius Clark.

In 1831, James Ayres, Abraham Gerhart, and George Brown officiated, Newton being at this time included in a six weeks' circuit. During this year Rev. George Brown was removed to New Province, and his place supplied by Rev. P. D. Day. In 1832, Newton was detached from the Hamburg district, the pastors being James Ayres and Bromwell Andrew. During this year the idea of building a church edifice was definitely advanced. A lot was purchased, on what is now known as Coon Street, for the sum of \$100, and contracts made for the building of a church, to cost \$2000. After many delays, the structure was completed about two years after the purchase of the lot, the dedication service being held Feb. 15, 1834.

A new church building had long been talked of, and it was decided that the time had come for moving definitely in the matter. The lot on which the present church edifice stands was secured. The work of obtaining subscriptions proceeded, and a few weeks after the Conference of 1859 the contracts were given out. On the 20th of July, at 3 P. M., the corner-stone of the new church was laid, addresses being made by Rev. C. S. Vaneleve and Rev. Dr. Bartine, of Philadelphia. When the walls were all up the building

committee told the builders that the work had not been done according to contract. An inspector was appointed, and as the result the walls were torn down level to the foundation. They went up again, but further hindrance put a stop to the work, and nothing was done all winter. In the spring the work was renewed, and when the building was about ready for occupancy the contractor refused to work further, and, under the claim that he had not been paid, locked the door, took the key, and held possession of the property. Legal advice was taken, and, after assurance that the right as well as the law was on their side, a committee, in connection with the male membership of the church, after determined resolutions, in which they fully expressed their purpose, went in a body and took possession of the church. A committee was appointed to attend to the work of completing the building, and after many new difficulties the dedication service was held Saturday, March 23, 1861, in a blinding, drifting snow-storm, Dr. Bartine preaching in the morning, and Rev. R. L. Dashiell in the evening.

At the Conference of 1861, Rev. Cornelius Clark was succeeded by Rev. R. B. Lockwood, who remained till 1863, when he was followed by Rev. George Whitney, who remained until 1866.

During the pastorate of the Rev. George H. Whitney the church paid its entire indebtedness on the building and purchased the present parsonage property. Since then the church has had the following pastors:

R. B. Yard, to 1867; J. N. Fitzgerald, to 1870; C. C. Wiggins, to 1873; J. I. Boswell, to 1876; J. I. Morrow, to 1878; David Walters, to 1880.

S. H. Opdyke succeeded David Walters in 1880 and died in October of the same year. His unexpired term was filled by Rev. M. D. Church, by appointment of the presiding elder.

THE NEWTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1835, and recognized as the "Second Baptist Church of Newton," by a Council, on the 18th of June of the same year, with the following constituent members:

Rev. John Teasdale, Benjamin Northrup, John Hull, John Stiger, David H. Strong, John Porry, David Crater, John Himeover, Amos Pettit Jr., William S. Hibler, Susan B. Teasdale, Sarah Northrup, Mary Trudell, Emma Struble, Eadline Himeover, Abby Hibbler, Nancy Matthews, Ruth Pettit, Sarah Hill, Phoebe Goble, Mary Goble, Eliza Stiger, Margaret Perry, Elizabeth Emmons, Phoebe Hardy, Phoebe Sheelar.

All of the above are dead.

|| "Agreed to receive the letter and messenger sent from the church recently constituted in Newtown, Sussex Co., N. J., in union with this Association. William Marsh their minister."

This is an extract from the minutes of the Philadelphia Association, in 1757. The church here referred to was the parent of the one in the village, and was located near Augusta. It was organized Nov. 14, 1756, with eight members, and was known as the "First Newton Baptist Church." William Marsh preached in 1756, but the church had no settled pastor until 1771, when Nicholas Cox was ordained. In 1776 it had 80 members after which its membership gradually decreased. Rev. Mr. Cox was succeeded in 1783 by Rev. James Finn, 76 members; Rev. Silas Southworth 1787. In 1790 it merged with the Wantage Church, and went by the latter name.

* From this time Newton became a separate appointment with one preacher.

† This year Tranquillity was added to the circuit.

‡ The latter left during the year, and his place was supplied by J. W. Hoff.

§ This year Tranquillity was detached and but one pastor appointed.

Thirteen pastors have served this church,—viz :

John Teasdale, from organization until Sept. 26, 1835; Thomas Teasdale, from Sept. 26, 1835, to March 28, 1849; J. F. Jones, Aug. 8, 1843, to 1846; Samuel Morland (supply), Nov. 6, 1847; Thomas Davis, July 21, 1848, to March 13, 1850; J. M. Cochran, Nov. 28, 1852, to Jan. 28, 1854; Henry B. Shermer, Jan. 17, 1857, to Nov. 30, 1860; Levi Morse, June 8, 1862, to Aug. 8, 1867; A. D. Williffler, Jan. 1, 1868, to Oct. 10, 1869; John T. Craig, Dec. 19, 1869, to May 31, 1874; Simeon Seagrifield, July 19, 1874, to Aug. 19, 1875; J. L. Davis, Oct. 23, 1875, to Oct. 20, 1878; Ernest Thompson, Dec. 1, 1878, present pastor.

The membership of the church has been of changing character, never exceeding at any one time over 150, and that number secured during the pastorate of Rev. John T. Craig. Of the pastors seven are still living.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. Ernest Thompson; Clerk, E. J. Crissey; Deacons, B. H. Hand, Moses Northrup, and Dr. P. N. Jacobus.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Tradition holds that Catholicity was introduced in Sussex County by some of the first settlers of Newton, who came from Ireland before the Revolution of 1776. There are still about Newton some of their descendants, who bear their name, but not their faith. This may be explained by the scarcity and almost absence of priests in American colonial times. According to the Catholic system the priest is essential to his people, encouraging their faith by the sacrifice of the altar and the sacraments.

Coming to historic fact, about the year 1821, Rev. F. Bulger, resident at Paterson, there attended the spiritual wants of his few and scattered flock. Occasional visits to Sussex County were in after-years made by Rev. John Callan, of Dover, Rev. L. Seney, the Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, the present bishop of Rochester, N. Y., and Rev. M. A. Madden.

Rev. Philip McMahon became the first resident pastor at Newton, in 1854. The old frame church in Newton was erected, at a cost of \$1400, under his administration.

Father McMahon continued his labors in the county until the fall of 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. James McKay. Father McKay endeared himself to the people of all creeds by his eloquence and amiability. After a pastorate of four years he was promoted to the charge of the church in Orange, N. J., and during the civil war retired to his home in Ireland, where he still works in the master's vineyard.

In 1861 the Rev. Edward McCosker took charge. By his zeal and well-directed efforts he erected the present brick church in Franklin Furnace in 1864, and in a short time gave it to God free from man's claim upon it.

In 1871 the handsome brick church of St. Joseph in Newton was opened for worshippers by the Rt. Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, bishop of Newark, and lately deceased archbishop of Baltimore. It was an undertaking sufficient to deter any pastor. The Catholics were few and generally of humble means, but

their generous non-Catholic townspeople assisted them in erecting their tasteful church. Its location is most desirable. Its cost, with the property, was \$19,000, and at present but a small debt remains. A handsome brick parochial residence was also erected a few years after.

During the administration of Father McCosker missions were established at Andover, Hunt's Mills, Branchville, Deckertown, Franklin Furnace, and at several other points. In the summer of 1880 he was removed, at his own request, to Rahway, N. J., where he continues his missionary labors. During his long pastorate he underwent many hardships in providing for his flock, and gained the respect and esteem of the whole community by his self-sacrificing and religious spirit.

On account of the growth and increase of Catholicity in the county two priests now divide the labor. Two additional churches, at Deckertown and Ogdensburg, are now being built, and renewed efforts are made to keep alive the faith in the hearts of all the Catholics of Sussex County.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

On the Easton road, where now is the corner of Liberty and High Streets, stood in the early days an old log school-house. It was erected during the past century, but in what year is not known. Pemberton Britton's mother, who was born in 1781, went to school in the "old log" house when she was quite young,—about 1789.

The late Rev. Clarkson Dunn, rector of Christ Church, established a small classical school in Newton, in 1825, in the old Episcopal rectory on the hill. "This school, though small in numbers, was conducted with dignity, taste, and propriety, and attended with success. The fruits of this early-planted tree of education were such cultivated minds as the late Hon. Martin Ryerson, Dr. Thomas Ryerson, Rev. N. Pettit, and numerous others." William Rankin, one of the pioneer educators of Sussex, who had been teaching a select school at the Clove, removed to Newton in 1828-29, and became the English teacher of Mr. Dunn's school, while the rector himself taught the classics. Mr. Rankin remained for a year or two, then went to New England and entered Yale College; in 1833 he returned to New Jersey and founded his school at Deckertown, which became quite famous and was an important factor for good in this part of the State.

The old Newton academy building was erected in 1802, on a lot donated by Jonathan Hampton for school purposes, but now occupied by W. P. Nicholas, Esq. Here, in this steeple-crowned edifice, the academy flourished for many years, and until the building was traded by the trustees, in 1829, to Judge John H. Hall, for a property which is now known as the old academy, in Division Street. At the new location more land was obtained and a new building erected.

Samuel Tuttle, Medad Raymond, Benjamin McCarter, and a Mr. Andrews were among the teachers in this school. The academy on "Coon" (now Division) Street was occupied as a school until the spring of 1868, when Henry D. Chapin was teacher. The select (paid) schools, taught respectively by Miss Agnes McCarter and Katy Leport, were in July, 1868, suspended on account of change in the school laws establishing the free-school system.*

In the house now occupied by Thomas G. Bunnell, Esq., on High Street (it was built about the time of the Revolution), Mrs. Elizabeth Stinson taught an infant school about the year 1800. Among her pupils were Dr. Franklin Smith, ex-Judge Daniel S. Anderson, Charles P. Rorbach, Charles Morford, and others.

The present public-school building, located on Halsted Street, upon the heights near the Sussex depot, was erected in 1869 and 1870 at a cost of \$26,000.† It is 64 by 100 feet, 3 stories high exclusive of basement, and is constructed of pressed brick and limestone, with Newark brownstone dressings. J. D. Daly was the architect, and Messrs. Hoppage & Moore, of Newton, the builders. The grounds upon which it is built are spacious, inclosed, trees planted, and walks laid out. Trustees in 1868, Robert Hamilton, Moses Northrup, and Rutherford Tuttle. No schools were held in 1868 (after July) or in '69. The first principal in the new building was Elisha M. Allen, 1870-79; he was succeeded by Frank Transue, the present incumbent. The trustees at the present time (1881) are Jacob L. Swayze, Henry M. Ward, and Rutherford Tuttle.

The corps of assistant teachers in 1870 was as follows: Misses Kate Leport, Kittie Trusdell, Theresa Badgley, Carrie V. Hamilton, Annie J. Gustin, Agnes Hallock, Sarah Ribble, Eva Couse. At the present time (1881) the teachers employed are Jennie Hand, Sarah Ribble, Maggie Franks, Hattie Ridgeway, Anna Bryan, Annie Nichols, Emma Rycerson, Ellen Connel, Stella Smith.

Since the present school building was erected, in 1870, the salary of the principal has ranged from \$600 to \$1500 per annum, starting at \$1000, rising to \$1500, and falling back to \$600. During the same period the salaries of the assistants have varied from \$17.50 to \$40 per month, the average at the present time being about \$30.

The number of children of school age in the district in 1880 is given at 718; the number enrolled on the school register was 465. School was taught ten and a quarter months during the year, and the average attendance was 297 pupils.

* Another school of considerable notoriety in its time was the "Female Seminary," started by the Misses Linn, and continued until 1861. It was a most deserving and successful institution, and its discontinuance was not from any want of patronage.

† This does not include the cost of four heaters, which aggregate \$1600, the furniture, which cost \$100, and the grounds, grading, etc., \$4500,—a total of \$35,200.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending March 1, 1880, were:

State appropriation.....	\$161.13
Surplus revenue.....	161.12
District tax.....	3750.08
Two-mills tax.....	1642.20
From Hampton township.....	603.81
	\$6218.26
Total school expenditures.....	\$3770.12

Of the latter amount, \$2962.51 was paid for teachers' salaries; \$276.43 for fuel; \$77.88 for repairs; \$453.30, incidental expenses.‡

THE NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This institution was organized April 5, 1850, and incorporated Feb. 12, 1852, as the "Presbyterial Academy at Newton." It was then, and until 1856, under the direction of the Presbytery of Newton. In the year last named the title of the school was changed, by legislative enactment, to "The Newton Collegiate Institute." A boarding-house was erected, at a cost of \$4000, on grounds adjoining the school edifice. The buildings were repaired in 1865.

The institute buildings were on lands formerly owned by William Beach, and the school was first started under the management of Rev. James I. Helm, and afterwards continued by Rev. Baker Johnson.

Other principals have been Rev. William Travis, W. A. Magill, A.M. (about 1869), J. Sanford Smith, Chester Teel, etc.; it is at present under the management of Prof. S. S. Stevens.

This school was first started in a building erected by John S. Potvine, and now owned by W. W. Woodward. Later it was removed to a new edifice on the hill.

There is at the present time a select school for small children taught by Misses Moore and Rorbach. It is located on Halsted Street, in the vicinity of the public school.

VII.—SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

There have been from time to time various secret organizations in Newton, but the only order now represented in the town is the Masonic, the first lodge of which was instituted in June, 1788, and was known as

HARMONY LODGE, No. 8, A. F. AND A. M.

The details of its history are as follows:

A petition was sent to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, June 19, 1788, by Thomas Anderson, Samuel Kennedy, John Holmes, Mark Thomson, Edward Dunlop, John J. Hendrie, and John Johnson, praying for a warrant to establish a lodge in Sussex County, in which memorial they asserted they were "not within cable-tow of any warranted lodge." A warrant of dispensation for the

‡ We are indebted to Rutherford Tuttle, clerk of the board of trustees, for much valuable information. He has held that position for the past thirteen years.

period of three months was granted to Thomas Anderson by the late David Brearly, Grand Master, on June 24, 1788, to "congregate the brethren together and form them into a regular lodge." On the 23d of June of the same year the Grand Lodge issued the charter which constituted "Brother Thomas Anderson, Esq., Counsellor-at-law of Sussex, Master, Dr. Samuel Kennedy Senior Warden, and Mr. John Holmes Junior Warden, of a lodge of Ancient York Masons to be known and distinguished by the name of Harmony Lodge, No. 8, with full powers to hold their lodge in Newton," etc. The only lodges in the State at that time were "Solomon," No. 1, at Pluckamin, Somerset Co.; "St. John's," No. 2, Newark; "Trinity," No. 3, Freehold; "Hiram," No. 4, Morristown; "Trenton," No. 5, Trenton; "Essex," No. 6, Hackensack; and "Unity," No. 7, at Kingwood, in Hunterdon County,—seven lodges only that were older than old "Harmony."

In 1808 authority was given by the grand body for Harmony Lodge to meet alternately in the townships of Newton and Hardwick, but it ceased to hold its sessions at Marksborough after March, 1811.

The first meeting of Harmony was held at the house of Jonathan Willis, July 16, 1788, at which was present the three brothers named in the charter, Edward Dunlop, Secretary, and Joseph Hendrie. Jonathan Willis was the first candidate initiated in the lodge.

The following served as its principal officers after the year of institution:

Master.—1789-91, Thomas Anderson; 1792, John Holmes; 1793, Abraham Bailey; 1794, Mark Thomson; 1795-97, Thomas Anderson; 1798, John Johnson; 1799, Anthony Spier; 1800-5, Thomas Anderson; 1806-7, Joseph I. Hendrie; 1808, John Gustin; 1809-15, John Johnson.

Senior Warden.—1789-91, John Holmes; 1792, Jonathan Willis; 1793, Mark Thomson; 1794-95, Thomas Armstrong; 1796-97, John Johnson; 1798, Anthony Spier; 1799, Van Tile Cousen; 1800, Jonathan Johnson; 1801, Robert C. Thomson; 1802-5, Joseph I. Hendrie; 1806-7, Jacob Stewart; 1808, Stephen Strong; 1809-11, Jacob Stewart; 1812-13, Henry M. Miller; 1814-15, Samuel Johnson.

Junior Warden.—1789, Timothy Symmes; 1790, John Johnson; 1791, Joseph I. Hendrie; 1792, Abraham Bailey; 1793-94, Charles Barshlee; 1795, William Coe; 1796-97, Anthony Spier; 1798, Joseph I. Hendrie; 1799, Samuel Johnson; 1800, Robert C. Thomson; 1801, Joseph I. Hendrie; 1802-5, William Johns; 1806-10, Samuel Johnson; 1811-12, Thomas O. Anderson; 1813-15, Peter B. Shaver.

The last preserved record is the minute of a stated meeting held Oct. 16, 1815. On that occasion there were present Brothers John Johnson, W. M.; Samuel Johnson, S. W.; David Kerr, J. W. (*pro tem.*); Joseph Y. Miller, Treas.; Amos Bassett, Tyler; Joseph I. Roy, and Jacob Armstrong. Particular notice had previously been given of this meeting by the lodge, and by publication in the *Sussex Register*. "This being the meeting," says the record, "to consider of the question and finally decide on the expediency of giving up our warrant to the Grand Lodge; whereupon the lodge . . . unanimously agree, and it is accordingly ordered, that our warrant be surrendered, and that the funds of the lodge be settled and divided

as our by-laws require." Among the members of this ancient lodge who were particularly distinguished and useful in public capacities may be mentioned the first Master, Thomas Anderson, occupying a front rank in the bar of the State; Col. Mark Thomson and Peter Merkle, both members of the Legislature, etc.; John Holmes and John Johnson, efficient on the bench as judges; Gen. Thomas Armstrong, a prominent Revolutionary patriot and officer; and Lieut. Thomas O. Anderson, who in the navy assisted the gallant Decatur to destroy the "Philadelphia" in the harbor of Tripoli.

The lodge held its sessions at the hotel of Brother Isaac Bassett. During its existence many of the Masonic anniversaries were commemorated, among others the celebration of St. John's day, on the 24th of June, 1809, by a joint meeting of Harmony and Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, at Hope, N. J. Among those of the latter organization who participated were Gen. Jona. Hill, Maj. Hayes (P. M.), Capt. Chas. McHenry, Gen. Abr. Horne, Thomas Bullman (Master), George Wolf, Esq. (S. W.), Dr. Jacob Reese (Tyler), Maj. Barthold, Capt. D. Swayze, Capt. John Kinney, Hyman McMiller (V. Bro.), and C. Dusenberry, Orator. Those present from No. 8 were Brothers John Johnson, Jacob Stewart, Capt. Samuel Johnson, Isaac Bassett, Dr. Palmer, Maj. Jacob Kerr, Peter Smith, Dr. Marvin, Dr. Hendrie, Jacob D. Howell, Capt. John Mackey, James Ryerson, Capt. R. Courson, Theophilus Phillips, Adam Hibler, Ephraim Green, Jr., James Kinney, and Amos Bassett.

Others than those who have been already mentioned who were members of Harmony, No. 8, were Samuel Hull (2d), Jacob Norcross, Joseph M. Schoonover, Jacob Bale, Christopher Longstreet, Dr. S. Little, Christopher Case, James Haggerty, Nehemiah Broderick, Charles Lamb, Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, Jesse Holly, Daniel Pierson, John Larrabee, Thomas Paul, John Coolbaugh, David Reynolds, Robert Morrison, James Beatty, Samuel De Puy, Robert Hoops, Henry Hoffman, Isaac Willis, Henry Cherry, Benjamin Barton, Eugene McFarland, James Hyndshaw, Cyrus Beckwith, John Carson, Charles Croxall, John Brodhead, Moses Moore, Jacob De Witt, Stephen Potts, Robert Morrison, Wilson Carman, Alexander Rea, Adam Runkle, Charles Rhodes, Jr., Dreel Hopkins, George R. King, Jesse Carkhuff, Peter Merkel, etc.,—representing all portions of Sussex and Warren. The last-named member, a resident of Stillwater, was an Entered Apprentice Feb. 15, 1813, passed March 15th, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason April 12th of the same year; and at the time of his demise, Nov. 13, 1874, it is said he was not only the oldest member of the fraternity in the county, but the only survivor of old No. 8 out of over 100 members.

The charter was surrendered, as before stated, in 1815. After an interregnum of three years the lodge was resuscitated, the warrant having been restored

Nov. 9, 1819. But, unfortunately, the minutes have not been preserved. The Grand Lodge records show that the following served as Masters:

1821, Peter B. Shafer; 1822-23, Robert A. Linn; 1824, Joseph Y. Miller; 1825-26, William Beach; 1827, Gen. Lyman Edwards; 1828, Thomas A. Dildine.

In the last-named year the lodge suspended, and was not represented in the grand body for thirteen years. Twenty-four years later it was succeeded by

HARMONY LODGE, No. 23, A. F. AND A. M.

It was instituted, under dispensation, April 15, 1852, at the Cochran House, with Gen. Lyman Edwards, Worshipful Master; Ira Beach, Senior Warden; William Beach, Junior Warden, *pro tempore*. John Beach was the first initiate. Jan. 1, 1853, a charter was granted, the lodge having worked over eight months under dispensation. The meetings were first held in a room at the Cochran House, later over a store, and for six years in the third story of the brick building of Dr. J. R. Stuart. In August, 1864, all its furniture and property, except the charter and records, was destroyed by fire. They temporarily met elsewhere, but, the sum of \$1500 being promptly raised, they refurbished their hall. They also suffered some from one or two other fires. About 1873 the Masonic hall was established in the upper story of the brick building owned by Jacob L. Swayze, corner of Spring and Moran Streets.

Its officers since 1852 have been as follows:

Worthy Master.—1853, Lyman Edwards; 1854, John Hunt; 1855, Benjamin Stewart; 1856, Walter Johnson; 1857, David N. Deazley; 1858, Nathaniel Pettit; 1859, John R. Stuart; 1860, D. N. Deazley; 1861, John Hunt; 1862, R. A. Sheppard; 1863, Andrew J. Rogers; 1864, Isaac S. Hunt; 1865, Nathaniel Pettit; 1866, W. H. Hagaman; 1867-68, John T. Stewart; 1869, William H. Hagaman; 1870-72, John T. Stewart; 1873-75, George Hardin; 1876, William E. Ross; 1877, George Hardin; 1878-79, Oscar C. Laing; 1880-81, A. J. Bale.

Senior Warden.—1853, John Hunt; 1854, Benjamin Stewart; 1855, Walter Johnson; 1856, David N. Deazley; 1857, Nathaniel Pettit; 1858, John R. Stuart; 1859, D. N. Deazley; 1860-61, R. A. Sheppard; 1862, Andrew J. Rogers; 1863, Isaac S. Hunt; 1864, William H. Hagaman; 1865, Hiram C. Clark; 1866, J. T. Stewart; 1867, Theodore Morford; 1868, G. B. Dunning; 1869, J. P. Edgerton; 1870, G. B. Dunning; 1871, F. M. Hough; 1872, George Hardin; 1873-74, Robert T. Johnson; 1875-78, Simon S. Cook; 1879, A. J. Bale; 1880-81, Thomas Decker.

Junior Warden.—1853, Benjamin Stewart; 1854, Walter Johnson; 1855, David N. Deazley; 1856, C. B. Yetman; 1857, M. Cochran, Jr.; 1858, Gerald Howett; 1859, Gabriel Post; 1860, C. Crook; 1861, Theodore Morford; 1862, Thomas Anderson; 1863, Joseph S. Hunt; 1864, E. D. Goodrich; 1865, Jacob A. Cousen; 1866, Fem. B. Horton; 1867, G. B. Dunning; 1868, J. P. Edgerton; 1869, Wallace Myers; 1870, Frank M. Hough; 1871-72, Robert T. Johnson; 1873, Ira S. Bigger; 1874, Andrew I. Van Blarcom; 1875, William E. Ross; 1876, James W. Cizgar; 1877, Oscar C. Laing; 1878-79, Benjamin E. Knox; 1880, D. F. Decker; 1881, M. B. Snyder.

The other officers for 1881 are A. F. Fellows, Treas.; J. S. Newman, Sec.; Andrew J. Van Blarcom, S. D.; John Pinkney, J. D.; G. R. Leport and D. F. Decker, M. C.; L. H. Trusdell, Tyler; A. H. Bunnell, J. T. Stewart, and R. F. Goodman, Trustees.

The lodge numbers 159 members in good standing.

BALDWIN CHAPTER, No. 17, R. A. M.

This chapter of the Royal Arch branch of Masonry was instituted in Newton in January, 1867, by Grand High Priest Israel Baldwin, of Newark, in whose honor it was named. G. H. P. Baldwin always manifested a great interest in this organization in various and practical ways, one of which was the presentation to it of an extremely beautiful and very valuable High Priest's breastplate, whose setting of precious stones is undoubtedly equal to any in the State.

Its convocations are held monthly in Masonic Hall. Officers are elected at the December convocation. Its first officers were: M.: E.: W. H. Hagaman, High Priest; E.: Theodore Morford, King; E.: H. M. Ward, Scribe; P. B. Horton, Capt. of Host; Jonathan Havens, Prin. Soj.; D. L. Wyckoff, R. A. Capt.; Jesse Ward, M. 3d Veil; S. J. Coarsen, M. 2d Veil; E. D. Goodrich, M. 1st Veil; Theo. Morford, Treas.; Thos. C. Elston, Sec.; R. B. Westbrook, Chaplain; Aaron H. Bonnell, Sentinel; J. R. Stuart, Thos. Anderson, Trustees.

The principal officers of the chapter since that date have been as follows:

High Priest.—1868, Theodore Morford; 1869-71, Jonathan Havens; 1872, Theodore Morford; 1873-81, John T. Stewart.

King.—1868-70, William H. Hagaman; 1871, Theodore Morford; 1872-74, Jonathan Havens; 1875, Oscar C. Laing; 1876, Thomas G. Bunnell; 1878-81, Wallace Myers.

Scribe.—1868, Henry M. Ward; 1869-73, Benjamin Stewart; 1874-76, Wallace Myers; 1877-78, James W. Cizgar; 1879-81, Aaron H. Bunnell.

Bro. John T. Stewart was District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, embracing fifteen lodges in the northwestern part of the State, in 1876.

THE SUSSEX BANK.

This institution was chartered Jan. 31, 1818, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The first board of directors, elected June 8, 1818, was composed of the following named gentlemen: Daniel Stuart, William T. Anderson, Job S. Halsted, James Stoll, Grant Fitch, Ephraim Green, Jr., John Gustin, John Armstrong, David Ford, Gershom Coursen, and David Ryerson,—all men of note in their day, and probably among the best business men at that time in the county. In the course of years, as their places became vacant by resignation and death, they were filled by other men from among our citizens, among whom were Nathaniel A. Shafer, George H. McCarter, Pettit Britton, Peter W. Blair, John H. Hall, G. Fritts, Cornelius Smith, Ephraim G. Coursen, Elias Mushback, Charles Munson, Jonathan Whitaker, Robert H. McCarter, David Thompson, Stephen Hedges, Robert A. Linn, Martin Ryerson, Aaron H. Kelsey, James R. Hall, Henry McDanolds, John H. Nelden, George M. Ryerson, J. N. McCremond, Thomas N. McCarter, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Lawrence, David M. Sayre, James H. Struble, A. H. Kelsey, William McDanolds, Charles V. Moore, James B. Huston, John D. Everitt, and others.

Daniel Stuart was elected the first president in July, 1818, and Samuel D. Morford cashier. On the 17th of August the bank commenced business. The first dividend was declared Jan. 17, 1820, being three and a half per cent. upon a capital of \$27,300. In 1833 the capital was increased to \$41,000 by calling in an instalment of \$10 on a share. In like manner it was increased in 1837 to \$67,500, and on April 2, 1849, an extra dividend of fifty per cent. was made in stock and the capital raised to \$135,000. Another dividend in stock, in 1858, increased it to \$200,000, at which amount it remained until March, 1865, when the old Sussex Bank was merged in the present national organization.

During the last forty-six years of its existence regular semi-annual dividends were made to the stockholders, varying from three to five per cent., until the ninety-second and last dividend in July, 1865.

The first president, Daniel Stuart, was also surrogate of the county, and held that office at the time of his death. He was one of the most popular men of his time, possessing qualities of head and heart well calculated to win the favor and confidence of the community. He died in the prime of life, lamented and honored. At his death he was succeeded by Ephraim Green, who was elected president Jan. 28, 1822, and after his decease, on Dec. 29, 1828, David Ryerson was chosen president, to which office he was annually re-elected until (and even after) the old bank was merged into the present one,—the lengthy period of thirty-eight years' incumbency. To the above-named officers and to the long-time and faithful cashier, Samuel D. Morford, as well as to the efficient management of its directory, is due much of the success of this financial institution.

Mr. Morford died April 11, 1865, and was succeeded by his son Theodore as cashier, who served in that position so long as the bank had an existence, and then acted in the same capacity in the national bank, its successor.

The bank was first located on Main Street, where Dr. Sheppard now resides, and about 1823 the building on the corner of High and Church Streets was erected and occupied.

From a sketch of the bank prepared a few years since by the Hon. David Thompson, who was for nearly twenty-five years a director of the same, the following is given as showing some of the elements of its success:

"The ninth by-law of the old bank is as follows: 'If a note or bill made by any of the directors of the company shall be offered for discount, its fate shall be decided by ballot.' Although this by-law has long since become obsolete and forgotten, yet its effects and influence have always been recognized. The directors of the bank have never, as a general rule, been borrowers. I find, upon examining the old minutes, that if occasionally the accommodation of a director should happen to become too lengthy, and finally lapse into a permanent loan, he would be delicately reminded by a resolution of the board, that upon any subsequent renewal of his notes three per cent. must be paid; and in course of years, as money became more abundant in the country, the amount to be paid at such renewal was raised to ten per cent.

"Another reason for the past success of the bank is found in the policy, uniformly pursued, of extending its loans to the many rather than in accommodating a few individuals with large amounts. This policy has been found to combine both safety and utility.

"The location of the bank was in former years a circumstance favoring its success. Being the only bank in the county, it enjoyed a monopoly of circulation, which, in the days when the circulation could be enlarged according to the demands of the community, was no small advantage. Until the incorporation of the Belvidere Bank, in 1829, there was no other bank in the district comprising Sussex and Warren. The banking capital in the same district, exclusive of Belvidere, Phillipsburg, and Washington, is now more than twenty times the amount of the capital of the Sussex Bank in 1829.

"But, aside from these causes of success, a large measure of the past prosperity of this bank is undoubtedly due to the untiring industry and financial skill of the late cashier, in concert with the prudent and economical management of the late president, David Ryerson. To those of you who are familiar with the past history of this county I need not say that among the names of directors who have preceded us you will find the principal business men of these times,—those to whom the best interests of any community could be safely intrusted.

"In the space of forty years the banking capital has increased, in the district in which this was the only bank, more than twenty fold. . . . We may safely conclude that the amount of business conducted is more than ten times as much as forty years ago,—and that, too, in an agricultural community,—and that the value of the products has increased in a like proportion. Judging by the past, we may reasonably conclude that in the future the business of the community will give employment to all the banking capital it now possesses."

THE SUSSEX NATIONAL BANK.

"The Sussex National Bank" was established, under the provisions of the National Banking law, in May, 1865. It is the successor of the old Sussex Bank, which was founded in 1818. The capital stock was \$200,000, and the officers, upon its formation, were David Ryerson, President; Theodore Morford, Cashier; George S. McCarter, Teller. July 3, 1865, in consequence of increasing infirmities, Mr. Ryerson resigned the presidency, and David Thompson was elected his successor.

The first board of directors was composed of John D. Everitt,* James R. Hull,* James B. Huston, Thomas Lawrence, Jacob Lowrance,* Thomas N. McCarter, William McDanolds, Charles V. Moore, David Ryerson,* George M. Ryerson, David M. Sayre,* David Thompson, and George D. Turner. Levi Shepherd was elected a director in place of George D. Turner, who resigned Jan. 19, 1869.

The first vice-president, Levi Shepherd, was appointed Jan. 23, 1871; he served until his death, in August, 1875, when he was succeeded by David R. Hull, at present officiating.

The present officers and management of this bank are as follows: David Thompson, President; David R. Hull, Vice-President; Theodore Morford, Cashier; Charles S. Steele, Teller; Hiram C. Clark, David R. Hull, James B. Huston, Henry C. Kelsey, Thomas Kays, William McDanolds, Thomas Lawrence, Charles V. Moore, Charles Roe, David Thompson, Anthony S. Stoll, J. Seward Wills, and Virgil H. Crisman, Directors.

The banking-house (and residence of its cashier) is located on the corner of Church and High Streets, in a building erected by the old Sussex banking corpo-

* Deceased.

ration in 1823, and in which that institution transacted its business for over forty years. The counting-room is in an addition to the original building, and is of more recent construction.

DAVID RYERSON.

Joris Ryerson, great-grandfather of David, was one of the five sons of Martin Ryerson, who came from Amsterdam and settled first at Flatbush and afterwards at the Walabout, on Long Island. Joris, with two of his brothers, Ryer and Francis, first settled in the city of New York, and subsequently removed to Bergen Co., N. J., about 1701, and were the first settlers of Paquanac. Joris Ryerson married Sarah Schouten, who died in 1743, by whom he had four sons and four daughters,—John, Martin, George, Lucas, Mary, Blandina, Elizabeth, and Ann.

Martin, son of Joris and grandfather of our subject, married Catharine Coxé, and settled in Hunterdon County, near Flemington, on the South Branch of the Raritan. He was a surveyor and one of the king's judges, also a colonel of the militia. He had five sons and four daughters. Of these children, Martin, John, and William A., with their widowed mother, removed to Sussex County in the year 1770, where each reared families.

Martin married Rhoda, daughter of Benjamin Hull, who bore him the following children, who grew to maturity: Jesse, David, Anna, Emma, Thomas C., and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Robert A. Linn. Thomas C. died in 1838, then a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and one of his sons, Martin, was subsequently a judge of the same court; a second, Thomas, is a practicing physician in Newton, N. J.; a third, Henry Ogden, was an officer in the late Rebellion; and a daughter became the wife of T. F. Anderson, of Newton.

David Ryerson was born Oct. 9, 1781, and spent his early life on the farm. Prior to his decease, Jan. 21, 1867, for many years, Mr. Ryerson was one of the most influential citizens of Sussex County. He was clear-headed and practical, slow and deliberate in forming his opinions, and firm as adamant in their maintenance. During a part of his long life he dealt largely in real estate. He purchased extensive tracts of land of non-resident owners, divided them into farms, and sold the latter to individuals at moderate rates, giving them long terms wherein to make payment. The result was that among the scores of men to whom he sold upon such easy conditions hardly one failed in due time to pay in full. By this process waste lands were improved and plodding tenants were transformed into independent farmers. The amount of good accomplished in this way by Mr. Ryerson cannot be computed. It is undoubtedly true that he invariably had a regard to his own interest, but, while subserving that, he ever aimed to put those around him in a way of bettering their circumstances in life. Possessing a judgment that was seldom at fault, he was an adviser

who could be relied upon, and out of the hundreds who sought his counsel and abided by it not one can rise up and say that he was not the gainer by it.

In early life, and to some extent in his maturer days, Mr. Ryerson followed the business of a surveyor, which he had learned from his father. The accuracy of observation and calculation required in this pursuit was carried by him into everything which he did,—in his systematic mode of living, of transacting business, and of cultivating his farm and garden. For twenty-six years he was collector of Sussex County, and guarded its finances with unremitting vigilance. From 1831 to 1865 he was president of the Sussex Bank, and by his careful and cautious supervision contributed more than any other man connected with that institution to make it worthy of the public confidence and to establish its reputation upon its solid and impregnable basis. In 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1835 he was a member of the State Council, and distinguished himself by laborious application to business and by a conscientious and intelligent discharge of his public duties.

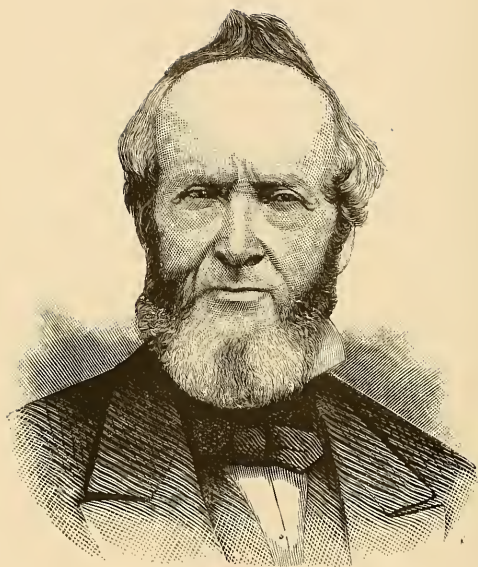
As a man and a citizen Mr. Ryerson was very decided in his views and methodical in his actions. He was rigidly just in his dealings and discriminative in his charities. Any philanthropic project that met his full approval received from him a liberal benefaction; but if it contained aught that he considered objectionable, he was invulnerable to all appeals in its behalf. Unostentatious in manners, of fixed and temperate habits, self-reliant in all his enterprises, and inflexible in his purposes, he was a man of marked individuality and fitted to be a leader in a community. In politics he was a Republican of the school of Bryant and Bancroft,—more a patriot than a partisan, whose highest aspirations were for the paramount unity of the nation, and who felt that no sacrifice was too costly to defend the government and perpetuate the great principles of the Declaration of Independence.

His education was simply elementary, yet by reading, observation, and experience he acquired a large amount of knowledge. He was a clear and logical thinker, and, though unacquainted with the rules of grammar, spoke and wrote with remarkable precision and perspicuity. He had a retentive memory, and, from the fact that he was acquainted with nearly all the heads of families in Sussex County at the beginning of the century, his reminiscences of "olden time" were exceedingly interesting. He left to his children, besides a large property, the priceless legacy of a good example.

His wife was Mary, granddaughter of Joseph and Martha (Kirkpatrick) Linn, and daughter of Dr. Andrew Linn. Her maternal grandfather, Andrew Kirkpatrick, with his two sons, John and David, and two daughters, Martha and Elizabeth, and his brother, Alexander Kirkpatrick, with his family, removed from Wattie's Neach, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where



David Ryerson



A. D. Morford

they were born, to Belfast, Ireland, about 1725. In 1736 they embarked at Belfast for America, landed at New Castle, Del., crossed the Delaware at Philadelphia, and wandered up through New Jersey, reaching Bound Brook. Finally they settled on the southern slope of Round Mountain, near Basking Ridge, in Somerset County. They were all on foot, and there was no road other than the Indian path.

The descendants of Andrew and Alexander Kirkpatrick have filled many of the most prominent offices in the State and nation, both as legislators and as judges, and many members of the family have been among the most prominent of the legal and medical professions.

Joseph Linn had eight children. Dr. Andrew Linn, third son, died at Newton, aged forty-four. He practiced medicine in Sussex County and Newton nearly the whole of his professional career. His wife was Ann Carnes, of Bladensburg, Md., and sister of Thomas Carnes, member of the Third Congress from Georgia. His children who lived to maturity were Robert A., a merchant of Hamburg; Margaret, wife of Maj. William T. Anderson, for many years a prominent lawyer at Newton; Mary, wife of David Ryerson; Martha, who was first the wife of Hugh Taylor, and after his decease became the wife of Richard R. Morris, of New York; and Alexander, of Easton, Pa.

The children of David and Mary (Linn) Ryerson are Andrew L., died at the age of seventeen, a member of the junior class at Princeton College; George M., a graduate of Princeton and lawyer at Newton; Emma E., widow of the late Rev. Myron Barrett, of Newton; Margaret A., wife of Dr. Anthony Morford, of Nyack, N. Y.; Catharine R., wife of William McMurtry, of Newton; and Mary L., wife of Judge William E. Skinner, of Hackensack, N. J.

SAMUEL D. MORFORD.

Zebulon Morford, grandfather of Samuel D., a native of Wales, was born in 1722, and died in Cranbury, N. J., Oct. 25, 1794. His wife was Susanna Barton, who was born in England, Sept. 25, 1727, and died, also in Cranbury, Jan. 15, 1812.

Zebulon Morford and his wife are supposed to have settled at Cranbury soon after their marriage, and there they resided until their decease. They had eleven children,—viz., John, Mary, Noah, Benjamin, Stephen, Zebulon, Susanna, Lewis, Theodosia, Charles, and Sarah.

Prominent among these children was Stephen, who married Mary Hamilton (whose parents are mentioned by the Dentons in the "Republican Court"), of Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1779. He was one of the earliest volunteers in the cause of his country after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, having enlisted in August, 1776, being then in the eighteenth year of his age. Throughout the entire struggle, until the peace of 1783, he was an active,

efficient, and patriotic soldier, and ranked as major. On several occasions he was selected by Washington personally for the performance of duties difficult and hazardous, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the commander-in-chief. He was stationed as one of the guards over the prisoners taken at the battle of Princeton while they were confined in the college, and when they were marched to Philadelphia he was one of the soldiers detailed to take charge of them. He was born Nov. 10, 1756, and died in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Another son, Zebulon, was father of our subject, born March 30, 1759; married, Nov. 13, 1785, Mary Denton, who was a descendant of Denton Hall, of Warrick, County of Cumberland, England. The earliest records of the Dentons are at Hempstead, L. I. Rev. Richard Denton came from England with Winthrop in 1630, and at his death left four sons, one of whom led from Hempstead the settlers of Jamaica, L. I., another in a like manner settled Elizabethtown, N. J. Zebulon Morford died at Princeton, where he resided, April 2, 1841. His wife, born Dec. 5, 1765, died Dec. 20, 1843.

The children of Zebulon and Mary Morford were Susan, Mary (who became the wife of William Little), Samuel Denton, Charles, Harriet (married John Nichol), Josiah Firman, Robert C., and Evelina Belmont (who became the wife of Robert L. Weakley).

Of these children, one son, Josiah Firman Morford, born April 23, 1799, was graduated at Princeton, and soon after went to Tennessee, where he read law with Judge Crabb. After his admission to the bar he located at McMinnville, where he began a brilliant professional career. He had a mind stored with most historic reading; besides, he was perfectly familiar with all the polite literature of the day. He was one of the best belle-lettrists in the State. He was a brilliant debater, and possessed high mental endowments and culture of character, but his shining virtue was kindness and sympathy with the poor and distressed. In 1836 he was elected to the State Senate, and was made a clerk and Master in Chancery, holding jurisdiction over ten counties; this position he filled with great credit for many years. In 1840 he was chosen as one of the Presidential electors on the Harrison ticket. His death occurred April 5, 1865.

Another son, Charles, came to Newton, N. J., while a young man, and for some time was engaged as a teacher. He died at the age of twenty-one years.

Samuel Denton Morford, subject of this sketch, was born Sept. 20, 1799, on the old homestead, at Princeton, N. J. He received a liberal English and business education in his native place, and during his early manhood was for several years a clerk in a bank in New York City. On June 25, 1818, he married Elsie, a daughter of Samuel de Reimer, and granddaughter of Peter de Reimer, of New York, and some two months after his marriage came to Newton upon the solicitation of some of the leading business men of

the place, and organized the Sussex Bank, of which he was made cashier. He continued to fill that position uninterrupted during a period of forty-seven years, and until his sudden death, which occurred April 11, 1865. He was buried at Newton on the afternoon of the day of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. Morford's long continuance in connection with the Sussex Bank made him widely known among the business men of New Jersey and of New York City. His care and vigilance over all the interests of its finances, his skillful management and good judgment in the investment of its funds, in more cases than one received the indorsement of the stockholders of the bank in other ways than by mere resolutions of approval. He was known to the people of Newton and Sussex County as a safe, prudent, and successful financier, a skillful banker, and an honest man. With a disposition naturally social and a temper remarkably uniform and cheerful, he was successful in making friends and happy in retaining them.

Mr. Morford was a promoter of the best interests of society, and a member of the Presbyterian congregation at Newton. He was in no sense of the term a politician, but kept aloof from any office of a political nature, yet, as formerly a member of the old Whig party, and subsequently of the Republican party, he exercised the right of suffrage with unswerving fidelity to his principles. His wife possessed those womanly qualities that grace the pleasant home, and reared her children under the influences of the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a devoted member. She was born June 13, 1795, and died Sept. 1, 1851. Their children are Charles Augustus, of New York City; Anthony Denton, of Nyack, N. Y.; Mary Anthony, wife of Peter C. Adams; William Edwin, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Robert Halstead, of Minnesota; John Henry Livingston, cashier of the National Currency Bank of New York City at the time of his death; Theodore, cashier of the Sussex Bank—now the Sussex National Bank—since the death of his father; and Harriet Eveline.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was established March 6, 1865, and began business June 1st, with a capital of \$100,000, under the following management: Robert Hamilton, Dr. Franklin Smith, Joseph Coult, Zachariah H. Price, William H. Pinkney, George Neldeu, Anson P. Rosenkrans, Christopher B. Van Sickle, William W. Woodward, Jacob L. Swayze, Luther Hill, John Linn, and William Snyder.

Robert Hamilton was its first president, and officiated until his death, when Jacob L. Swayze was chosen as his successor, and is the present incumbent. He was the first cashier, and upon his promotion to the presidency he was succeeded by John C. Howell, who is still officiating in that capacity.

The first teller, William H. Faull, served as such

from May 20, 1869, until Oct. 11, 1873, when he became connected officially with the North Ward National Bank of Newark, N. J., and so continued until his death, Aug. 14, 1880. He was born at Newton in January, 1854, while his father, the Rev. John Faull, was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. He was but fifteen years old when he became teller, and was under twenty-six when elected cashier of the North Ward Bank,—the youngest cashier in the State of New Jersey.

William H. Faull was a faithful and efficient bank official, a polished gentleman, of the strictest morals, and of unimpeachable integrity, whose demise was sincerely mourned in Newton, Newark, and wherever he was known.* In 1873, R. J. Nelden became teller, and is still officiating.

The bank was first located in a building owned by Mr. Swayze, on High Street; two years later it removed to its present location, on Spring Street, near the Cochran House, occupying the first story of the building which was erected by the bank in 1867.

Most of the original directors are either deceased or removed; four only remain in the present board, and their names are the first four of the following list of members of the board of directors, as constituted in 1881: Jacob L. Swayze, Zachariah H. Price, Chr. B. Van Sickle, William H. Pinkney, Henry W. Merriam, Obadiah P. Armstrong, John J. Baxter, Daniel Vliet, Joseph Andress, Jr., Jacob L. Lawrence, John C. Howell, Samuel H. Hunt, and Ralph Dildine.

The capital stock of the bank is the same as when first instituted. It declared a dividend six months after it was organized, and has done the same semi-annually ever since, without a single omission. It has been well managed, is on a firm basis, and has a clean record.

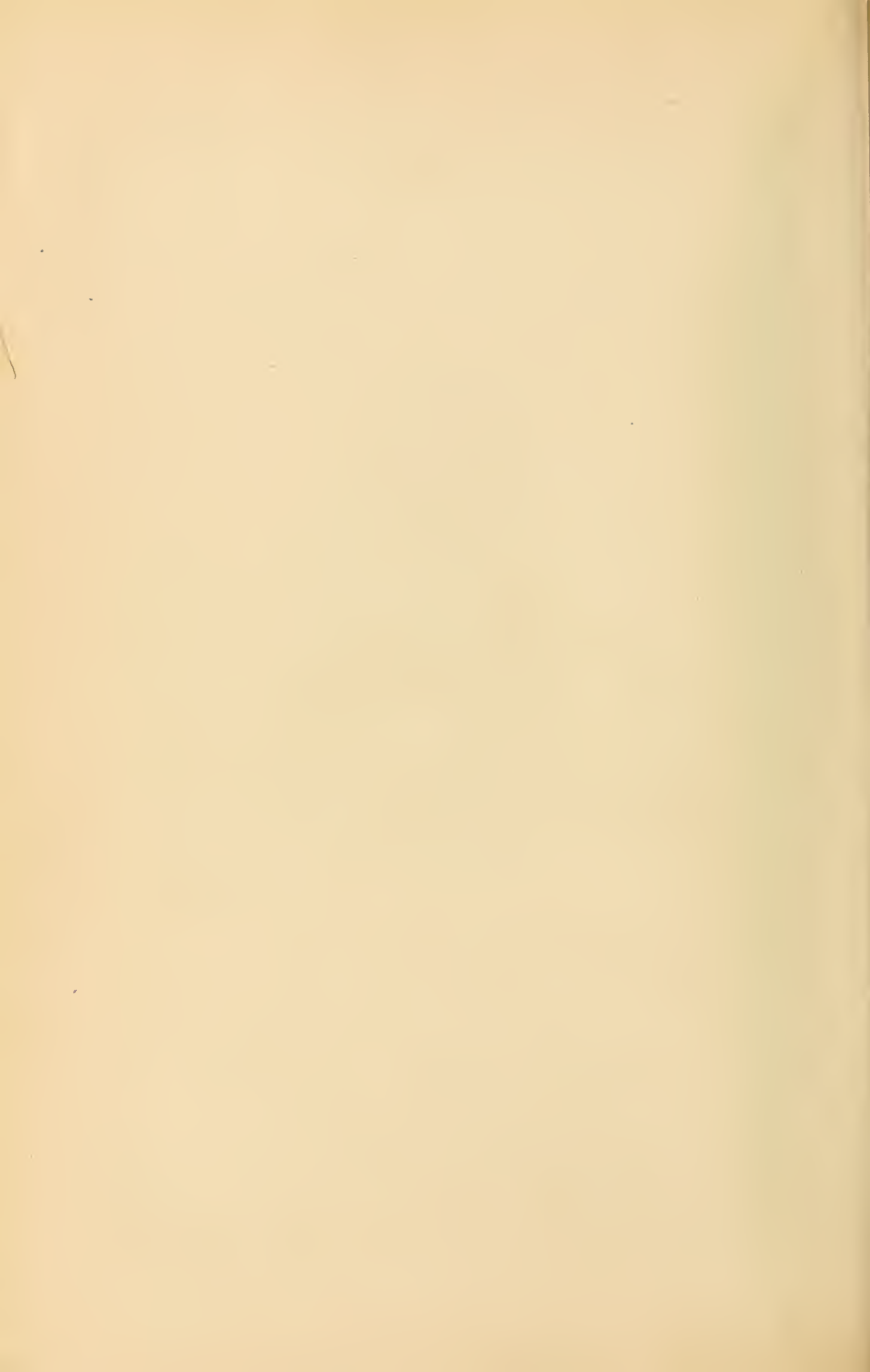
JACOB L. SWAYZE.

The progenitor of the family in New Jersey was Samuel Swayze, born in Southhold, L. I., March 20, 1689, and removed to Roxbury, Morris Co., N. J., May 17, 1737, where he resided until his death, May

* He was a young man of the most sterling probity, and added to a high order of business talent the faculty of winning and retaining friends. By the president of the board of directors of the North Ward National Bank, with whom he came in constant and close intercourse and intimacy, he was highly esteemed, as well for his fidelity and business capacity as for his genial nature and courteous demeanor. He died at the residence of his father-in-law, Allen Ridgewell, in Middletown, N. Y., of consumption. He had been granted a furlough by the directors of the bank, believing that a month's absence from his labors, with recreation in the open air, would restore his health; and it was not until a few weeks before his death that his father abandoned hope of his recovery, and so notified the bank officials. His remains were removed to the residence of his father, at New Springville, Staten Island, and were buried at that place on Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1880. A highly complimentary notice was published in the *Newark Daily Advertiser* at the time of his death, and we are informed by an officer of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton that the character given to Mr. Faull is not too highly drawn, but that much that is truthful might be added thereto. Mr. Faull was such a rare specimen of an honest man in charge of other people's money, in these days of moral as well as financial delinquency, that we feel we can do a public service by calling attention to the fact, and give it as wide a circulation as lies within our domain.



A. M. Mayo



11, 1759. His father was of Welsh birth, and with his family emigrated from Wales and settled on Long Island about the year 1660.

The wife of Samuel Swayze was Penelope, who was born in Southhold, L. I., Feb. 14, 1690, and died at Roxbury, Dec. 1, 1746.

The children of Samuel and Penelope Swayze were Penelope, born July 31, 1710; Samuel, Jr., born July 4, 1712; Barnabas, born Jan. 12, 1715; Richard, born May 20, 1717; Israel, born Oct. 16, 1720; Caleb, born March 22, 1722; Johannah, born June 23, 1725; Mehitable, born July 27, 1728; Lydia, born March 4, 1731; Mary, born April 3, 1733. Mary, youngest daughter of Samuel, married John Seward, a captain in the Revolutionary war. Capt. John Seward was father of Dr. Samuel S. Seward, whose son was Hon. William H. Seward, Senator and Governor of New York, United States Senator and Secretary of State.

Barnabas, son of Samuel Swayze, Sr., removed from Roxbury or Chester to Hope township, Warren Co., N. J., in 1743, where he purchased some 800 acres of land, a part of it lying on the present road leading from the village of Hope to Belvidere, and a part of it in the direction from Hope to Delaware Station. The purchase of Barnabas proved to be larger than he could handle and pay for, so his father said to the brother Israel, "You must go up there and take a part of it, and I will come up and divide it between you," which was accordingly done in about the year 1745. Nearly the whole of this land was then covered with timber.

From these two brothers—Barnabas and Israel—sprang the numerous family which since then has branched out over the United States in different directions from that locality.

Israel had four sons,—Joshua, Caleb, Jacob, and James,—born in the following order: Joshua, died at sixty-five years of age; Caleb, at fifty-nine; Jacob, at thirty-nine,—all in the neighborhood of Hope; and James, in Ohio, at eighty.

Caleb Swayze, one of the sons, had five sons and two daughters. One daughter died in infancy, the other at the age of nine years. Henry D. died Nov. 26, 1819, aged twenty years; Israel survives at the age of seventy-seven; James K. died May 15, 1878; Jacob died in 1838; and Caleb survives, aged sixty-six.

Israel Swayze, son of Caleb, and father of our subject, was born at Hope, Feb. 22, 1803, and married Mary Ann, daughter of John Lawrence, of the same place. She was born in 1801, and died in 1873.

Their children who grew to manhood and womanhood are Jacob L.; Lydia, wife of Jacob R. Freese, of Hope; Alpheus, a farmer and merchant of Hope; Camilla S., wife of Prof. Ellis A. Apgar, State superintendent of public schools; and Minnie C.

Israel Swayze has led a quiet life as a farmer, and has always been interested in all worthy local enterprises of his township. As a member of the old Whig party he was active in placing others whom he thought

fit in positions of trust and responsibility, but was never solicitous of any place for himself. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been a firm supporter of its principles.

For many years he was a member of the Christian Church at Hope, and a promoter of religious interests and charitable institutions. Since 1870 his residence has been at Trenton, with his daughter, Mrs. Apgar.

Jacob L. Swayze, son of Israel and Mary Swayze, was born March 3, 1824, in the village of Hope, Warren Co. He received his early education in the schools of his native place. At the age of fourteen years he became a clerk in the store of his uncles, James K. and Caleb Swayze, at Hope. Here his natural business ability began to develop, and he soon became conversant with all the details of a general trade. He remained as clerk in this store until June 13, 1842, when he became a partner in the concern with his uncle Caleb, under the firm-name of C. & J. L. Swayze. This business relation continued until Jan. 4, 1845, when Mr. Swayze bought his uncle's interest, and carried on the store until April, 1847.

He relinquished business at Hope at this time, and from May 18, 1848, until April 15, 1854, carried on a general mercantile business at Stanhope, in Sussex County.

In May, 1854, he went to Trenton, N. J., and commenced the study of law under Hon. Martin Ryerson, who was subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

After one year Mr. Ryerson removed to Newton, N. J., and Mr. Swayze then entered the law-office of Hon. Mercer Beasley, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, where he remained for three years, and was admitted as an attorney at the June term in 1858. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Trenton, which, however, on account of ill health, he continued but a short time.

In the autumn of 1858 he came to Newton, where he, in the spring of 1859, again entered into mercantile business, which he carried on until 1865. He was foremost in the organization of the Merchants' National Bank at Newton, is its largest stockholder, and was elected cashier, March 6, 1865, at the first meeting of its directors. Upon the decease of Col. Robert Hamilton, its first president, Mr. Swayze was elected his successor, and retains that position in 1880.

In politics Mr. Swayze formerly held to the principles of the old Jackson school, and never differed with the platform of the Democratic party, except on the question of slavery. He became a member of the Republican party upon its organization, and until 1872 unwaveringly advocated its measures of reform. Since that time he has taken an independent stand on political questions, and cast his vote and influence for what he conceived to be just and correct principles, irrespective of the men or party representing them.

Believing fully in a protective tariff for all American industries, and protection to American labor, he

ardently supported the election of James A. Garfield for the Presidency in 1880. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission that proposed amendments to the Constitution in 1873, and introduced a number of measures of reform, several of which were adopted in whole or in a modified form, and are now incorporated into the Constitution of the State.

He labored earnestly, industriously, and zealously in favor of every reform measure that was introduced. He favored an elective judiciary, the abolition of the Court of Chancery, the abolition of capital punishment, woman suffrage, the equal taxation of all kinds of property and no exemptions (even for churches and institutions of learning), the election of State officers by the people, measures to prevent bribery at elections, and several other reforms; and he opposed a change of representation in the Senate and the creation of any new offices.

Mr. Swayze married, Sept. 10, 1860, Joanna, a daughter of Jonathan Hill, of Green township, Sussex County. Her mother was Joanna Price, an aunt of ex-Governor Rodman M. Price.

Their children are Francis J., a graduate of Harvard in the class of '79; Mary C., William Henry Seward, John Lawrence, and Joanna H.

THE NEWTON GASLIGHT COMPANY

was chartered in 1860,* which franchise constituted Robert Hamilton, John Linn, and D. S. Anderson commissioners, empowered to open books for subscriptions to its capital stock, limited to \$30,000. They were permitted to organize and proceed to business so soon as \$15,000 was subscribed. On account of various discouragements about that time the project was laid aside, and nothing was done. In January, 1869, the Rev. Myron Barrett suggested to certain citizens who talked of getting a gas-machine of sufficient capacity to light their dwellings that many others in various parts of the town would like gas also, and also suggested the putting of the several investments into a common stock and erecting works sufficient to light the town. He was reminded that the charter, obtained some years before, must still be in existence. It was found, and under its provisions subscription books were opened, a company formed, and gas-works speedily erected. They were completed in the fall of 1869, and are of sufficient capacity to light a town of 20,000 inhabitants,—with a six-inch main,—so there is no immediate danger of their proving inadequate to the demand. The first president was J. L. Swayze, and J. L. Lawrence secretary.

The present officers are Alfred F. Fellows, President; Dr. Franklin Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; Franklin Smith, Jr., Superintendent.

THE NEWTON CEMETERY COMPANY

was incorporated March 22, 1860, with Michael B. Titman, Moses W. Northrup, Daniel S. Anderson,

Samuel Cassady, Nathaniel Pettit, Thomas N. McCarter, and Whitfield S. Johnson as corporators. Several meetings were held, but the amount required for the purpose was not obtained until 1866, when the company was organized. Dr. Franklin Smith was elected president, Daniel S. Anderson secretary, and Thomas Anderson treasurer, with about \$16,000 capital. The present grounds were purchased of the heirs of Aaron Peck,—some 20 acres, beautifully situated in the south part of the town. The first interment was Joseph A. Linn, in August, 1867.

The present officers are Franklin Smith, President; Thomas E. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles Stickle, Superintendent.

"THE NEWTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION" was organized in September, 1869. A. W. Price was chosen president, Joseph Coult vice-president, John C. Howell treasurer, and S. S. Cook secretary. The first directors were the following-named gentlemen: Joseph Coult, William W. Woodward, John C. Howell, Francis Graey, Lewis J. Martin, Henry M. Ward, A. W. Price, William E. Taylor, S. S. Cook, Thomas Farrel, O. B. Pellet, A. J. Landon, George Nelden. It closed up its affairs in 1880. During its existence it transacted a large amount of business by loaning its money on real estate, etc.

THE DENNIS LIBRARY.

This institution is the result of the munificent gift of \$25,000 by Alfred L. Dennis, Esq., of Newark, N. J., to this his native town. The citizens of Newton added \$5000 to this sum, which purchased the lot on which the library building was erected. The corporate name is "The Newton Library Association," yet, out of respect to the founder, the directors unanimously resolved to let the library bear his name and be called "The Dennis Library."

The act of incorporation is dated April 2, 1867, and names as incorporators Martin Ryerson, George H. Nelden, Thomas Ryerson, Franklin Smith, Thomas Anderson, Rev. Nathaniel Pettit, John R. Stuart, Charles P. Rorbach, David Thompson, Benjamin B. Edsall, John Linn, George M. Ryerson, Daniel S. Anderson, Samuel Dennis, Theodore Morford, John McCarter, Jonathan F. Shafer, and Robert Hamilton.

The charter provided that the capital stock should not exceed \$50,000, nor the yearly income from real and personal property exceed \$10,000. The association was to have power to commence operations as soon as \$10,000 was subscribed. An annual stockholders' meeting was to be held, to elect from their number thirteen directors, the incorporators to act until said election should be held. The officers therein provided were president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, "also a librarian, and such other officers as may be necessary," all to be chosen by the directors, seven of whom constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A supplement to the act of incorporation, passed March 31, 1869, made it legal

* See New Jersey Session Laws, 1860, for act of incorporation.

for the town to vote money, not exceeding \$500 in any one year, in aid of the library.

The first directors (elected May 30, 1868) were Alfred L. Dennis, Robert Hamilton, Daniel S. Anderson, Joseph Coult, Samuel Johnson, George M. Ryerson, Henry C. Kelsey, Thomas Ryerson, Theodore Morford, Myron Barrett, Jonathan F. Shafer, John McCarter, and Franklin Smith. The following were the first officers: Robert Hamilton, President; Daniel S. Anderson, Vice-President; Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. Myron Barrett,* Librarian.

Mr. Hamilton continued to act as president until his death, in 1878, when he was succeeded by Daniel S. Anderson, at present officiating. S. H. Hunt is the present vice-president, Dr. Jonathan Havens secretary, and Theodore Morford treasurer. The present directors are as follows: A. L. Dennis, S. H. Hunt, D. S. Anderson, Thomas Ryerson, Theodore Morford, George M. Ryerson, Jonathan Havens, H. C. Kelsey, Thomas G. Bunnell, Franklin Smith, Thomas Anderson, Samuel Johnson, J. W. Lane.

The library building was erected in 1871-72. It is 45 feet front by 75 feet deep, three stories in height, with a basement, and is constructed of pressed brick with blue limestone corners. The first story is occupied by the post-office and the *New Jersey Herald* establishment; the second story by the library, reading-room, etc.; while the third or upper story, extending over the whole area of the building, is used as a public lecture-room, and known as "Library Hall." It is of sufficient size to comfortably seat 500 people. The building, with its mansard roof and ornamental tower, is a valuable architectural addition to the place; while the public conveniences and literary privileges therein embodied are invaluable to the present, and will continue to be to coming generations.

The general rules, adopted by the association and governing the library, are:

"The Library shall be open from 2 to 6 P.M., and from 7 to 8.30 in the evening.

"The Reading-Room will be open from 9.30 A.M. to 9.30 in the evening.

"TERMS.—The stockholders, free; to subscribers, 25 cents a month, 60 cents a quarter, or \$2 a year, in advance.

"The Reading-Room, free to all."

The library contains 3580 volumes, and is under the superintending care of Dr. Thomas Ryerson, librarian, assisted by Miss Elestine Foster. David L. Foster is janitor.

* To the Rev. Myron Barrett, who labored so zealously and efficiently, giving his entire time gratuitously to the arranging, cataloguing, and preparing the library for public use, and later serving as librarian, much credit is due. Upon his death the directors passed complimentary resolutions and directed that a tablet be placed over his desk in the reading-room as a memorial. This was done. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"REV. MYRON BARRETT,
First Librarian of Dennis Library,

and whose services were indispensable in its organization,

Died May 8, 1876,

In the 60th year of his age."

ALFRED L. DENNIS.

It is a chief glory of our country that it sets "an open door" before young men, bidding them enter if they be worthy. Among the most fascinating pages of our history are those which record the struggles, the courage, and the successes of young men with no resources but their own in reaching high position among their fellows.

A few years ago a citizen of Newark made a large gift in money for the establishment of a public library in Newton, the shire-town of Sussex Co., N. J. A sketch of that noble institution can hardly be regarded complete without giving a sketch also of the life of the donor.

Alfred L. Dennis, the founder of the Newton Library, is the son of Ezekiel Dennis and his wife, Mary Baldwin. The father was for several years in business in Newton, and was honored with several important trusts in the county. He was an accomplished surveyor, and much esteemed in every position by those who knew him. He died in middle life, leaving a family of five young children, Alfred being the second. He received his early education under the instruction of the Rev. Clarkson N. Dunn and Dr. H. Hallock, of Newton. At the age of thirteen he went to Newark and found employment for a short time as a grocer's clerk. His worldly goods consisted of a small bundle of clothes and his mother's blessing.

Mr. William Tuttle, who had a bookstore at the corner of Broad and Academy Streets and was the proprietor of the *Sentinel of Freedom*, advertised for a boy to learn the bookbinding business; the same evening a lad of diminutive stature applied for the place. It is said that Mr. Tuttle, after inspecting him, remarked, "I am afraid you are not big enough to handle the press-bar," referring to the iron bar used in pressing the sheets for binding. The boy answered with words that at once won him a lifelong friend, and which also were the true index of his character and the key to his future success: "I am large enough to try it!"

He at once became an apprentice to the business, and, what was a matter of no small importance, a member of Mr. Tuttle's household. In those days the master-mechanics and employers of Newark boarded their apprentices in their own families, and there are scores of cases besides that of Mr. Dennis where the apprentice-boys were made so much at home in their employers' families as to refer to those days, even after they had become men of wealth, with real satisfaction. Between Mr. Dennis and Mr. Tuttle's family there grew up a strong attachment, which not even prosperity has weakened.

For many years Mr. Tuttle was a director in "the Old Bank," as the Newark Banking and Insurance Company was commonly called. One of the duties which he regularly performed was on Thursday to go to New York for the bank to effect its exchanges. It

was not an uncommon occurrence for the ice to drive the boat miles from the ferry; so that not only all day would be taken for the Thursday trip to New York, but sometimes a large part or the whole of the night.

This day of bank exchange became an important circumstance in Mr. Dennis' life. He had no sooner been placed in the bindery, under the foremanship of John Smith, in Academy Street, a few doors from Broad, than he began "to show the stuff there was in him" not merely by proving that he was "large enough to try to handle the press-bar" and to master other details of the trade, but by studying the nature of the business itself, especially as related to the materials used in it. In this way he studied the business of binders' leathers, the process and cost of their manufacture, where they were chiefly made, and even the laws regulating their importation into this country. Of this more presently.

After Mr. Dennis had been some months in the bindery he asked Mr. Tuttle to be allowed to act as clerk in the bookstore at night. At once he began to display the grand trait, as already mentioned, of getting a thorough knowledge of the business. He soon knew the position on the shelves of all the books, and their cost and price, and the principles on which the bookselling business was conducted. His employer was not reluctant to impart intelligent answers to his inquiries. Not long after this "night service" had been in successful operation Mr. Tuttle found it to be to his interest to have his apprentice as clerk in the bookstore on the Thursdays when he went to New York for the bank. So skillfully did he conduct his sales and so well did he conciliate customers, that the sales of books on Thursday were perceptibly larger than those on other days. Of course, it was not long before he became the trusted and active clerk whose services were devoted entirely to the bookstore. All this while the young man was enlarging his stores of knowledge not merely of the bookselling, but of books. Of this he gives evidence to this day.

As the day of his majority was drawing nigh, the question of his own future was one that caused young Dennis no little anxiety. He had carefully studied *bookselling* as a business, and especially the bookselling at the old store, corner of Broad and Academy. Not long before he was twenty-one he astonished his employer by a proposition to buy out his business as a bookseller, with all the stock in hand. He admitted he had no capital, but was sure he soon would have some if he could have a chance. After careful consideration Mr. Tuttle—a man noted for his caution—agreed to sell out his store to Mr. Dennis on terms satisfactory to both.

At once a great change was effected in the stock of books and in the business. The "dead stock" of the upper shelves was sent to the auction-rooms to be sold for what it would bring in cash. With great sagacity he also devised and introduced into his busi-

ness a method at that time unknown—as is said—in any salesroom of Newark,—the taking orders for merchandise in his line and filling them by immediate purchase in New York. Several times a week he went to the city, and each night he would be ready to furnish his customers with the merchandise ordered. Of course, he made quick sales, turned his capital often, and accumulated no dead stock. Careful of his credit and on the alert for custom, he soon greatly enlarged his business. Sometimes he seemed rash to his old employer, but rarely failed to make his investments profitable. In due time he had not only paid Mr. Tuttle for his books, but he had purchased the valuable property on which the store was located. This last purchase was not made until after Mr. Tuttle's death.

Mention has been made of the fact that when in the bindery Mr. Dennis had carefully studied the history of binders' leathers. Sure there "was money in it," after he had become a bookseller he quietly invested a few hundred dollars in sheepskins only partially finished in England. He had the process completed in Connecticut, and then among the first to whom he offered his leathers were the Harper Brothers, who, finding his wares excellent and his prices reasonable, purchased largely. In a very short time he had disposed of his stock at a fair profit and had ordered a larger invoice from England. This was the beginning of a large and profitable business so shrewdly managed that it led the wealthy firm of Abram Bell & Co., bankers, commission and shipping merchants, of New York, in 1849 to offer him an interest in their business and to give him its principal control. This move proved to be one of large profit.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dennis continued the book business in Newark, having taken his brother, Martin R. Dennis, into partnership. In 1861, having disposed of his interest to his partner, he retired from the firm. Mr. Dennis proved so successful also in the investment of his surplus capital that he had become an acknowledged authority in matters of finance, and about twenty-five years ago he was elected a director of the same "Old Bank" of which Mr. Tuttle had been a director. He has continued in this position until the present time, and is also an influential director of the Newark Howard Savings Institution, which now stands among the best managed in this country.

Having married in Connecticut, he was led to examine the condition and probable outcome of the Naugatuck Railroad, and he finally purchased a large amount of its stock and was elected its vice-president. Not a little owing to his tact is due the fact that this road has cleared off its entire bonded debt and regularly pays satisfactory dividends. It is said that the Naugatuck, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford roads are the only ones in this country that do not owe a debt of any sort.

In 1861 that very able railway manager John P.



A. L. Dennis

Jackson, the vice-president of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, died. Mr. Dennis was elected his successor in the directorship of the road, and in 1864, when Gen. John S. Darcy, who had from the organization been president of the road, died, he was elected his successor,—a position which he filled with great ability until the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1872, and he still continues the vice-president of the corporation that contracted that lease to the Pennsylvania road, known as "The United Railroads of New Jersey."

It almost bewilders one to think of the boy of slight stature uttering the keynote of his poverty and also of his pluck—"I am large enough to try it"—now occupying so many positions of great responsibility in the business world: the vice-president of the Nautaugue Railroad, vice-president of the United Railroads of New Jersey, the fiscal and executive agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at New York, president of the Jersey City Ferry Company, and of several other railroad and bridge companies. He is also an active director in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and, in connection with such men as Jay Gould, John I. Blair, and Samuel Sloan, is building an extension of the road from Binghamton to Buffalo. Whilst this enumeration does not exhaust the list of his responsible trusts, it is sufficient to indicate the confidence placed in his sagacity and executive ability as a business man.

Whilst Mr. Dennis has been investing his fortune so advantageously in these great corporations, he has not forgotten the city of his adoption, but has freely invested in buildings in Newark, and in other ways has helped to enlarge the city. Occasionally, as a railroad executive, he has met with some very marked and pleasing incidents. Such a one was his placing a palatial train from Jersey City to Washington at the service of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, then visiting this country. It was a graceful and complimentary act in honor of "our distinguished guest." The grand duke recognized the act by a beautiful souvenir, and also an autograph letter which he sent to Mr. Dennis.

In 1866, Mr. Dennis determined to aid in founding a public library in Newton, the place of his birth. Accordingly he pledged the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars on certain conditions. On Nov. 28, 1872, private subscriptions having been obtained sufficient to secure his gift, the building was dedicated, and addresses made by Col. Robert Hamilton, Judge Martin Ryerson, and other distinguished gentlemen of the place. Col. Hamilton said in delivering the address of welcome, "That it was with much pleasure that he was allowed to officiate at the presentation of this beautiful building, with its ample dimensions and well-ordered apartments. Well might we congratulate ourselves upon its success. He hoped soon to be able to announce an interesting and attractive library, —not fully equaling, perhaps, the famous libraries of

Alexandria and Paris, yet such a one as where the lovers of reading might find a feast of reason and a flow of soul. He did not suppose this beautiful hall would attain to the celebrity of Independence Hall, Philadelphia,—the birthplace of our great and glorious Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the Union,—or Faneuil Hall, Boston, which has rung with the eloquence of the great Webster and the magnetic Choate; but we hope to make it the place where the vocalist, the elocutionist, the scientist, and the philosopher may exert their powers, and great wisdom and solid good be imparted.

"For it we are indebted to a gentleman who is with us,—who, though a native of our town, has gone abroad and prospered, and who in his success forgets not his native town and people. I feel assured that you will be glad with me to express to him our grateful acknowledgments for his generosity in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we tender to Alfred L. Dennis, Esq., our most heartfelt thanks for his magnificent endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars for the library enterprise in Newton, and that we present to him our best wishes for his continued welfare."

Mr. Dennis is an active patron of many worthy objects that come before him, and is a trustee, with William E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, William A. Booth, and others, of the Syrian Protestant College, at Beyrout. He married, September, 1841, Eliza, a daughter of Maj. James Shepard, of Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn. The children born of this union are five. The oldest, Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis, is a graduate of Princeton College, in the class of '62, was one year at Harvard University Law School, was foreign missionary at Sidon, in Syria, for a few years following 1868, and afterwards called to Beyrout, in Syria, and added to that magnificent band of workers in Syria of which the venerable Thomson and Calhoun, Vandyke, one of the most learned of Arabic scholars, the Jessup brothers, Bliss, and others are members. Dr. Dennis has already become so proficient in the Arabic as to have prepared several textbooks with special reference to the Theological Department of the Syrian Protestant College, of which he is the professor.

Mr. Dennis' remaining children are Dr. Frederic S. Dennis, of New York, a partner of the celebrated surgeon Professor James R. Wood, of Bellevue Hospital; Warren E., just admitted to the bar in New Jersey; Samuel S., assisting his father in business; and Mary Eliza, an only daughter.

There was one scene in Mr. Dennis' life which deserves mention. When the civil war broke out threats were freely made that if the New Jersey Railroad took troops South, the torch would be applied to the bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic. Gen. Darcy, the president of the road, and Mr. Dennis, one of the directors, were one whole night looking after these bridges and directing the batteries whose guns were trained to guard every foot of the endangered

structures. They were surrounded by a mob of desperate men bent on burning the bridges. Gen. Darcy and Mr. Dennis, in the carriage of the general, were driving to the scene of danger, when they were beset by the roughs, who took the horse from the carriage. Gen. Darcy was popular with the men, and so great was his influence that the men hitched the horse to the wagon and allowed them to drive on. It was a night of danger, but prudence, courage, and the well-loaded cannon brought the matter to a safe conclusion; so that not a single train was detained.

It certainly seems almost like a tale of the romancer thus to note a few of the incidents in the life of one who by fidelity to principle and duty has steadily risen from "the iron press-bar of the bookbinder" to be the counsel, friend, and partner of some of the greatest monarchs of the rail in our country.

VIII.—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.*

The first fire company in Newton was organized in 1835, after the burning of Trusdell's chair-shop, on Mill Street, with Maj. John Kraber as foreman, Judge Martin Ryerson secretary, and Whitfield S. Johnson treasurer; Gen. Lyman Edwards was appointed chief engineer. An old "crank"-engine was purchased by the town and placed in charge of the company, under the name of "Phoenix Engine Company, No. 1." Previous to 1835 the only protection the town had against fire was fourteen leathern buckets, which were kept hanging on a pole in the lower hall of the court-house.

In January, 1847, the court-house was destroyed by fire, and the following year a "goose-neck" hand-engine, known as "Neptune, No. 3," formerly used in New Haven, Conn., was purchased, and a company formed, with Lewis N. Williams as foreman. Williams was succeeded by Maj. Kraber and Foreman Shafer, and Dr. Thomas Ryerson, Dr. Morford, John C. Williams, Aaron H. Bonnell, Alexander Shafer, Henry W. Johnson, James R. Hull, William Morford, John W. Lane, Harvey Raymond, George Ryerson, David Auble, and others took an active part. Another company was organized about the same time, with John J. Edwards, as foreman, who took charge of the "crank"-engine, and for a few years a warm and friendly rivalry existed between the two companies. Gen. Lyman Edwards acted as chief engineer during this organization.

In 1857, Charles Crook formed a new company for No. 3, and was elected foreman. Mr. Crook took a very active part in fire matters, and principally through his efforts the organization was continued for three or four years.

In 1863 occurred what is known as the Snook fire, on Spring Street. At this time there was no organized company, and the goose-neck engine was manned by the citizens under command of Charles Crook, who had kept the engine in order for use. After this fire

the purchase of another engine was advocated, and, through the efforts of Mr. Crook, No. 4, a piano-engine, was purchased at Newark, where it was known as "Dutch Four." A new company, known as "Hercules, No. 4," was organized, with Joseph Coult as foreman, and S. C. Randall assistant foreman.

A few weeks later Pemberton B. Horton formed a company for Neptune, No. 3. Mr. Horton was elected foreman, Robert R. Gray assistant foreman, Henry C. Bonnell secretary, and Oakley B. Pellet treasurer. In 1864 the company abandoned the old "goose-neck," and with the assistance of the town purchased No. 7 of Newark. At that time this engine was considered one of the finest hand-engines in the State. It was a piano make, and was heavily ornamented with silver.

The organization was completed by the appointment of Charles Crook, as chief engineer, by Charles Rorbach, president of the fire board. This board was elected by the property-owners in April of each year.

This department was finely equipped, and was very active until Nov. 21, 1866, a number of fires occurring on Spring Street. Between the hours of 11 p.m. on the 21st and 11 a.m. on the 22d of November, 1866, there were three fires, the first destroying three stables in the rear of English's blacksmith-shop, with the contents, including two horses and a cow. The second fire was in Tilman & Davidson's clothing-store, which was extinguished after the stock had been badly damaged. The third was at No. 3's engine-house. The building caught from the stove while several of the members were engaged in oiling the old leather hose in an adjoining yard. The engine was badly damaged, but the boys succeeded in rescuing it from the building, and while No. 4 was engaged in saving the engine-house and lecture-room of the Presbyterian church No. 3 did effective work in saving the church, which was on fire twice.

During the organization of this department a revival meeting was conducted in No. 3's house by Dr. Thomas Ryerson, which resulted in the conversion of one of the members.

On Nov. 27, 1866, at a meeting of the citizens, it was voted to purchase ground and erect a new engine-house. A site was obtained on High Street, and a brick building erected; on its completion it was occupied by No. 4. An effort was made at this time to purchase a hook-and-ladder truck, but failed.

April 10, 1867, the property-owners voted to dispose of No. 7. It was sold to Morristown, and afterwards to New York parties, who shipped it to Brazil.

July 25, 1867, Company No. 3 held a meeting in Cannon's Hall, and voted to disband. No. 4 also disbanded a few weeks later.

Oct. 19, 1867, a fire broke out in Gillam's upholstery room, on Spring Street, and No. 4 was taken to the scene by the citizens. It was found to be out of order, and a bucket brigade was formed and the fire extinguished with pails of water.

From this time until 1873 there was no organized

* Contributed by Thomas G. Bunnell, Esq.

department. Chief Engineer Crook, however, had charge of No. 4 and the old "goose-neck," both of which are still in possession of the town.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT DEPARTMENT.

On the morning of Sept. 22, 1873, the town was visited by the most destructive fire in its history. It originated in the drug-store of George L. Smith, on Main Street, and the flames were not subdued until the buildings of Mr. Smith, W. W. Woodward, Mrs. R. Cramer, Dr. R. A. Sheppard, and Dennis Cochran were destroyed. The loss was about \$65,000. The hand-engines were brought to the scene, but were of little service, the citizens becoming exhausted after a few minutes' work at the brakes, and the old leather hose being too rotten to stand the pressure of a stream. Aid was telegraphed for to Morristown and Hoboken. Steamer Company No. 1, of Hoboken, answered the call, arriving in Newton about 5 A.M. The danger was past, but the steamer was fired up and a stream thrown on the smouldering ruins. This was the first steamer in the town, and the people were so much pleased with its workings that it was decided on the spot that the town must have a steamer. On the 23d the town committee, consisting of Martin Rosenkrans, Dr. Levi D. Miller, Joseph Warbasse, A. W. Price, and Emanuel Ackerson, held a meeting, and voted to purchase a steamer and 1000 feet of hose.

On the 24th, Martin Rosenkrans and Chief Engineer Crook visited Paterson and other cities, inspecting the different make of steamers, and finally purchased of Clapp & Jones, of Hudson, N. Y., a handsome fourth-class steamer that had been built expressly for exhibition at the New York State Fair; 800 feet of rubber hose was also purchased. The total cost was \$5000.

September 30th the town committee appointed the following officers and members to constitute the department: Chief Engineer, Charles Crook; Assistant Chief, John Hemingway. Officers of the company: Foreman, M. R. Snyder; Assistant Foreman, Coulter Cannon; Engineer, Henry C. Bonnell; First Assistant, Dr. John J. Case; Second Assistant, Stephen Norris; Third Assistant, Charles S. Steele; Stoker, Charles McCollum; Assistant, John Massaker. Twenty-eight members were appointed, but only the following served: L. L. Davenport, C. K. Foster, C. M. Woodruff, W. D. Steele, I. L. Hallock, William F. Howell, Andrew Phillips, William Farrell, George Wintermute, Wesley Trusdell, G. B. Dunning, George France, Peter Hough, J. D. Simmons, Thomas E. Smith, G. W. Dawkins, Theodore Simonson.

At the first meeting, October 2d, the organization was completed by the election of C. K. Foster as secretary, and W. D. Steele treasurer. W. S. Layton was also elected stoker, in place of Charles McCollum resigned. October 17th a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and twenty new members elected to take the place of those who refused to serve.

The steamer arrived October 9th, and the day following a public trial took place. Horizontal streams were thrown 265 and 229 feet, through 150 and 800 feet of hose, and a perpendicular stream over 218 feet.

At the first annual meeting of the company, held Oct. 3, 1874, Henry C. Bonnell was elected foreman, and was re-elected yearly for six years, until October, 1880. At the last annual meeting, having become exempt by seven years' service, he declined a re-election, and a committee consisting of Charles E. Demarest, Richard Redhead, and F. Ingersoll was appointed to draft resolutions, which were handsomely engrossed and presented to him.

The present officers of the company are as follows: Foreman, R. F. Goodman, succeeding Coulter Cannon as assistant foreman in 1877, the latter at that time being appointed assistant chief engineer; Assistant Foreman, Charles E. Demarest; Secretary, William H. Nichols; Treasurer, Richard Redhead. M. R. Snyder was appointed assistant chief engineer November, 1874, and served until the summer of 1877. Charles S. Steele, the present engineer, has faithfully served the company in that capacity for six years, being re-elected each year without opposition.

The following have also served as officers since the organization:

Secretaries.—Charles M. Woodruff, Charles D. Thompson, I. L. Hallock, John P. Pellet, Charles E. Demarest.

Treasurers.—C. K. Foster, R. F. Goodman, C. S. Steele, Harry Lindsley.

Assistant Engineers.—C. M. Woodruff, Jacob Bryant, George Demarest, R. F. Goodman, Fred Loges, Frank Losee, John R. Booth.

Stokers.—William S. Layton, Fred Loges, Frank Losee.
Assistant Stokers.—Fred Loges, Frank Losee, Wallace Myers.

RITTATINNY HOSE COMPANY.

Oct. 24, 1873, twenty members were appointed by the foreman of the steamer company to act as hosemen, with Wesley Trusdell as foreman. The hosemen had charge of a large two-wheeled jumper.

Both companies held meetings together, and were virtually one company. Mr. Trusdell held the foremanship until October, 1876, when George Vangilder was elected, with E. B. Wilkinson as assistant foreman.

At the annual meeting in 1878 the hose company withdrew from the steamer company, and became a separate company. The officers were George Vangilder, Foreman; Lewis M. Morford, Assistant Foreman; I. L. Hallock, Secretary; John C. Howell, Treasurer. These officers were continued in office until January, 1880, when Lewis M. Morford was elected foreman, and Harry O. Ryerson assistant foreman.

The present officers are: Foreman, Harry O. Ryerson; Assistant Foreman, I. L. Hallock; Secretary, Isaac De Kay; Treasurer, James E. Baldwin.

In September, 1879, the hose company purchased a fine parade-carriage of Humeau Steamer Company, of Easton. The original cost of the carriage is reported at \$2500, and it was at one time owned by a Philadelphia company. It was on exhibition at the

Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, and took the first premium.

Sept. 16, 1874, the steamer company visited Morristown and participated in the annual parade of that department as the guests of Independent Hose Company. The following Christmas a committee of the steamer company visited Morristown and presented the Independents with a handsome silver pitcher.

Oct. 8, 1875, the department held its first parade. Independent Hose Company of Morristown and Hoboken Steamer Company, No. 1, participated, the former the guest of the steamer company, and the latter of the hand-engine company, No. 4, which had been reorganized with E. A. Vernon as foreman, and M. R. Shiner as assistant foreman. The parade was witnessed by over 7000 people.

On Christmas day, 1875, a committee from Independent Hose Company of Morristown visited Newton and presented the steamer company with a handsome pair of silver parade-trumpets.

Oct. 2, 1879, the steamer company participated in the annual parade of the Middletown, N. Y., firemen as the guests of Monhagen Hose Company. The same day Kittatinny Hose Company were the guests of Independent Hose Company of Morristown, and participated in the annual parade at that place.

Jan. 30, 1880, a committee from the steamer company visited Middletown and presented Monhagen Hose Company with a handsome swinging silver pitcher and goblets.

March 15, 1880, a committee of Kittatinny Hose Company visited Morristown and presented Independent Hose Company with a set of beautiful jardinières.

Feb. 19, 1880, Chief Engineer Crook was presented with an elegant gold badge by Kittatinny Hose Company.

Sept. 30, 1880, the department celebrated its seventh year of service—known as “exempt year”—by a grand parade. Visiting companies were present from Middletown and Warwick, N. Y., Dover, Morristown, and Hoboken. The parade was one of the most imposing that ever occurred in Northern New Jersey. The public and private buildings were bedecked with bunting and flags. At least 6000 people, coming from all parts of Sussex, Morris, Warren, and Orange Counties, witnessed the parade. The visiting companies were handsomely entertained by the home firemen, including the hand-engine company, No. 4, which had been again reorganized, with John M. Law as foreman.

Jan. 4, 1881, a delegation of Independent Hose Company of Morristown visited Kittatinny Hose Company, and presented them with a beautiful marble clock and side ornaments, valued at \$100.

EXEMPT FIREMEN.

The following is a list of the firemen who were exempt at the time of the parade, Sept. 30, 1880: Chief

Engineer Crook, Assistant Chief Cannon, Foreman H. C. Bonnell, Engineer Charles S. Steele, C. K. Foster, W. D. Steele, I. L. Hallock, W. F. Howell, G. B. Dunning, George Frace.

Up to Feb. 1, 1881, the following additional members had become exempt: Thomas G. Bunnell, Joseph Pool, Jacob Bryant, Richard F. Goodman, J. W. Crigar, Ira Moore, Jr., Thomas Ryerson, Henry N. Dunlap, George Van Gilder, George Wilkinson, Edward Williams, Charles D. Thompson, George Hardin, Lewis M. Morford.

FIRES.

From the organization of the department, in 1873, up to Feb. 1, 1881, forty alarms were responded to, as follows: 1873, 3; 1874, 3; 1875, 3; 1876, 4; 1877, 1; 1878, 4; 1879, 3; 1880, 15.* Two of the alarms were out of town,—one at Andover, the other at Branchville. The former was responded to, but for the latter place no transportation could be procured.

The fire in 1877 was at Clark's furniture store, on Park Place; two firemen were injured by a falling wall. Seven men, in charge of the pipe on Simonson's law-office roof, had a narrow escape from death. The minutes of the company say, “Foreman H. C. Bonnell noticed the swaying of the wall and ordered the men from the roof. While three of the men were still on the ladder the wall fell, crushing through the roof just left by the firemen, and instantly killing S. Halstead Shafer, who was in the office.” Theodore Morford and Hubbard Stevens, who were in the office with Mr. Shafer, had a narrow escape. Both were seriously injured, and were confined to their homes for several weeks.

Oct. 6, 1880, the most destructive conflagration since the organization of the department occurred. At 9.10 P.M. a fire broke out in the barn of Huston & Van Blarcom, in the rear of their store, and fanned by a high wind, spread rapidly, consuming the carpenter-shop of S. S. Cook and three adjoining stables, including James L. Northrup's livery-stable. At one time thirteen buildings were on fire, and it was feared the whole block of stores would be destroyed, with the Cochran House. The firemen were compelled to fight the fire behind a barricade, owing to the intense heat. The property saved on this occasion alone more than repaid the whole cost of the steamer and department since its organization.

The department has lost but one active member, Marion N. Smith, a member of Kittatinny Hose Company.

CHARLES CROOK.

Benjamin and Mary (Taylor) Crook, the parents of Charles, were both born in Chatham, county of Kent, England,—the former in 1800, the latter in 1806,—

* The Andover fire is not recorded, and also three other alarms,—one at Mr. Hill's house, in South Newton, one at the old Methodist Episcopal church, on Division Street, and one caused by the burning of wood along the Sussex Railroad track.

and married in the city of London, where they resided for a time afterwards, and in 1829 emigrated to America, bringing their only son, Alfred, then about one year old, with them. They settled at Middletown



Charles Crook

Point, now Matawan, Monmouth Co., N. J., where Mr. Crook carried on the business of a baker until his decease, in 1843. His wife died in February, 1881. They had three children born in Matawan,—Charles, Eliza, and Thaddeus,—all of whom are living.

Charles Crook was born June 7, 1831, and during his minority served an apprenticeship as a marble-cutter. He married, February, 1852, Mary A. Vaughan, of Hightstown, N. J., who has borne him two children,—viz., William A. and Charles B. In 1854 he removed to Newton, N. J., and after working for a short time for the estate of Daniel Baker, carrying on the marble business left by him at his death, he purchased and has since continued to manage it. He became a member of the "Neptune Fire Company, No. 3," of Newton, in 1855; shortly afterwards was elected foreman, which position he filled with great credit until he was elected chief engineer, a few years afterwards, and has discharged the duties of this office since.

Mr. Crook's service in the department has been so efficient and so satisfactory to the people of Newton and members of the fire department that to write a history of his connection with the company, narrating his fearlessness in times of extreme danger, his promptness to every call, his superior judgment in times of difficulty, in planning the work of the com-

pany to quench the destructive element and save property, is to give a complete account of the fire department since he became connected with it.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 24, 1876, the firemen organized a Firemen's Benevolent Association, under the laws of the State. The officers were: President, George Hardin; Vice-President, Henry C. Bonnell; Secretary, George Van Gilder; Treasurer, W. D. Steele. There are also three trustees, one elected each year for a term of three years. Since 1877 the officers have been: President, Henry C. Bonnell; Vice-President, R. F. Goodman; Secretary, George Van Gilder; Treasurer, Charles S. Steele, since 1878.

The funds of the association, up to Jan. 1, 1881, amounted to \$450, which is derived from the insurance companies paying to the treasurer two per cent. on the amount of risks taken in the town. The fund can be used only for benevolent purposes.

FIRE WARDENS.

The officers of the fire wardens the first year were: Foreman, James W. Crigar; Assistant, David Couse, Jr.; Clerk, Andrew H. Konkle; Treasurer, Samuel Johnson. The present officers (1881) are: Foreman, David Couse; Assistant Foreman, Hiram C. Clark; Clerk, Andrew H. Konkle; Treasurer, M. R. Snyder.

FIRE PATROL.

"The Board of Fire Patrol of the Newton Fire Department" was organized June 7, 1875, and reorganized Feb. 23, 1880. It is established under a legislative enactment approved March 14, 1879. This defines the duty of the fire patrol "to be present at all fires within the limits of such fire department, and take charge of all goods and chattels that may be removed from buildings in consequence of such fire, and keep the same under their care and protection until the same can be delivered to the owners thereof, and shall, during the continuance of such fire . . . have the power of constables, and may arrest, without warrant, any person interfering with said goods, and take such person before any justice of the peace of the county where apprehended, to be dealt with according to law."

The members of the patrol, with the dates of their election, are:

June 7, 1875.—James W. Crigar, Frank M. Ward, Hiram C. Clark, George Hardin, Charles Arvis, Thomas Decker, Samuel Johnson, Simeon S. Cook, Thomas G. Bunnell, Whitman D. Steele.

April 15, 1879.—David Couse, Jr., Andrew H. Konkle, and Andrew J. Van Blarcom.

Feb. 23, 1880.—Lewis Cochran, Martin R. Snyder.

Oct. 4, 1880.—Henry Huston, Charles L. Ingle, John N. Clark, Robert T. Johnson, Theodore Morford.

The officers are as follows: James W. Crigar, Foreman; David Couse, Jr., Assistant Foreman; Andrew H. Konkle, Clerk; Samuel Johnson, Treasurer; Martin R. Snyder and George Hardin, Auditing Committee.

IX.—HOTELS.

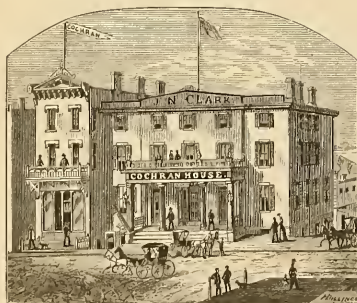
The first inns were those of Henry Hairlocker and Thomas Woolverton, who were licensed in 1753 at the first court held in the county. Of that of the former there is nothing known further than the fact already stated. Of that of the latter there is a better knowledge. What names it may have borne before or who may have been the intervening landlords (if any) is not known, but it was later called the "County Hotel," and was kept by Isaac Bassett, whose wife was a Woolverton. He was succeeded by Daniel Harker (who moved the building), the Widow Mackey, Benjamin T. Hunt, Theodore Allison, David D. Chandler, Samuel Rorbach, Andrew Shiner, Mr. Holloway, John Stoll, and Redmond Ward. It stood facing the park and burned down in 1857, at which time William Fox was proprietor.

In 1815, Job Bates kept a tavern in a yellow house on Main Street, facing the green, where are now the residences of Dr. R. A. Sheppard and Mrs. A. Cummins. It was a frame with a brick front, and was burned down about 1874.

The "Gold Eagle Hotel" was kept by William I. Bassett from 1817, or earlier, until 1820, or later. In the fall of 1827 it was removed to make room for the present residence of Charles L. Inslee.

Jason King opened a tavern in 1820. It was kept later by his brother Justus; then by Lewis De Camp, Moore Armstrong, John Warbasse, R. Washer, and David Cox. Redmond Ward was proprietor about 1857, and his daughter Maria was his successor; she married Peter Hoppaugh, and it later became the Hoppaugh House.

The "Phillips Hotel," now a part of the Durling House, was kept in 1818 by Hezekiah Phillips and his brother Joseph. They also owned a 50-acre tract of land, a saw-mill, distillery, and tannery.



COCHRAN HOUSE.

The "Cochran House" was erected in 1842 by Dennis Cochran, then owner of considerable real estate along Spring Street. The first landlord was Isaac Bassett; his successors have been Nathan Drake, Dennis Cochran, Sherwood & Conger, Newman E.

Benjamin, Jacob Konkle, Thomas Armstrong, Sherwood & Haynes, Sherwood, Henry M. Ward, Ward & Kelsey, Henry M. Clark, John N. Clark in 1879, the present host.

The "Anderson House" was converted into a hotel about 1852, and its first proprietor was Newman E. Benjamin.

The "Ward House," Henry Ward, below the courthouse, was in 1857 transformed into a hotel by Dr. Franklin Smith.

The "National Hotel," near the depot, and built by Jacob Cummins, was opened as a hotel by him. Jesse Ward was proprietor at one time, also his son, and Col. J. G. Fitts. It is now owned and run by William E. Ricker.

X.—INDUSTRIAL.

Daniel Symmes, son of Judge Timothy Symmes, was a silversmith in Newton during the latter part of the last century. In 1793 he sold a lot near the court-house to John Cleve Symmes,* which established his identity with the place at that time.

In 1820 the principal manufacture of the village was that of hats, in which Pettit Britton and David Kerr were engaged, employing from ten to twenty hands. The factory was located on Church Street.

The first newspaper in Newton—and the first in the county—was the *Farmers' Journal and Newton Advertiser*, which first appeared Jan. 8, 1796, published by Elliott Hopkins and William Huston. It lived only a few years.†

The first stage from Newton, *via* Morristown, to Elizabethtown Point, was established by Basset, Britton & Hinchman. It was a two-horse vehicle, and Zephaniah Luce, who was one of the drivers, later became one of the proprietors. The three enterprising proprietors of this line—Isaac Basset, Pettit Britton, and James Hinchman—were all prominent in the early day. It was finally merged into the Owego line.

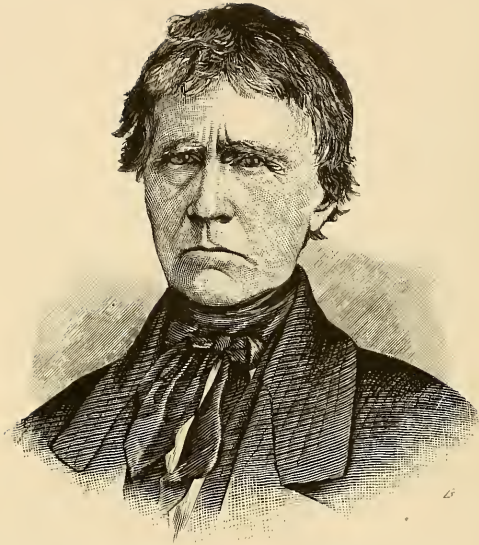
A saw-mill formerly stood on the Phillips property, later owned by E. C. Moore, deceased. No trace of it except the race-way now exists.

A distillery operated by several different parties was built about 1820. The old still-house is now a barn on the property of the late E. C. Moore.

The first brickyard was located on the Amos Pettit farm, now owned by the Horton estate. In 1818, where now are Francis Gracy's and Widow Mary Johnson's residences was burned the brick for George H. McCarter's (now David Thompson's) house. It was operated only for that special occasion.

* This lot passed through the hands of several celebrated personages. In 1794, Judge John Cleve Symmes conveyed it to his daughter, who became the wife of President William Henry Harrison, and in 1802 it became the property of Judge John Holmes, grandfather of Judge D. S. Anderson. It afterwards came into the possession of Col. Pemberton, who died upon it, in 1817.

† For later established papers see the general chapter upon the "Press of Sussex County."



Wilhelm Dietel

The steam-mill is said to be the only grist-mill that ever existed in the town of Newton. It was erected in 1850 by Moses Northrup. It was burned, rebuilt, and operated for a while, but has been idle for years.

XI.—MILITARY.

The first company raised in Newton during the war of the Rebellion was recruited in April, 1861. The call for three months' men being filled, this company was not mustered into the service. Most of the men, however, enlisted for three years in Co. D, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, under Capt. Pitts. It is said that inside of one hour seventy-two persons signed the roll on Newton Green.

The original muster-roll of the three months' men is now in the possession of Thomas G. Bunnell, having been recently presented to him by Col. Pitts. It is headed "Muster Roll of *Union Company, A Regiment, 4th Brigade.*" The words in italics are written in the blanks of the printed heading, which briefly records that

"The undersigned hereby enlist in the militia of New Jersey, for active service, subject to the commands of the commander-in-chief of New Jersey and of the commander-in-chief of the militia of the United States, for the term of three months, unless sooner discharged."

The names attached thereto are as follows:

1. James G. Pitts; 2. John M. Critt; 3. Manning Burner; 4. David Spence; 5. Edward Knott; 6. Benjamin Stewart; 7. Nelson P. Parsons; 8. Henry Lepper; 9. [this name is marked off]; 10. Benjamin Hanchawont; 11. James P. Kelley; 12. Joseph W. Haggerty; 13. John H. Wells; 14. Andrew Snyder; 15. Nicholas C. Cox; 16. Nathan S. Smith; 17. [name erased, or marked off]; 18. Jonathan Totten; 19. [name marked off]; 20. James W. Porter; 21. John J. Jones; 22. George W. Porter; 23. James Walker; 24. J. B. Hendershot; 25. [name marked off]; 26. N. J. Pittinger; 27. John W. Marvin; 28. George C. Heartley; 29. James Schoonover, Jr.; 30. Austin Meeker; 31. Azariah Campbell; 32. John A. Walker; 33. Thomas J. Steel; 34. Andrew J. Landon; 35. Richard Dawson; 36. Martin Hughes; 37. [name erased]; 38. William Moran; 39. Thos. P. Edwards; 40. Martin Savercook; 41. Peter Snyder; 42. William C. Bell; 43. Horace H. Struble; 44. Jacob W. Bryan; 45. Benjamin Pickett; 46. Morris Rodney; 47. William Malone; 48. Charles J. Guost; 49. John Taylor; 50. George Reece; 51. William Gordon; 52. Newman Chambers; 53. Ambrose M. Hendershot; 54. Alpheus E. Hull; 55. William A. Hendershot; 56. Charles A. Titworth; 57. John Hayward; 58. John Hendershot; 59. Patrick Daly; 60. John S. Burns; 61. James Dalziel; 62. Andrew A. Groner; 63. Sylvester Decker; 64. Hiram Decker; 65. Daniel A. Porter; 66. John Stocklower; 67. Watson Tillman; 68. Robert Banghan; 69. Thomas Moffitt; 70. [name marked off]; 71. Edward S. Newbury; 72. Peter M. Hendershot; 73. Richard Decker; 74. Amos Kimesy; 75. James Syleox; 76. John Bell; 77. Samuel F. Givens; 78. John B. Vanderhoof; 79. Laffery Hanchawont; 80. Jacob S. Smith; 81. John McManus; 82. Israel C. Potter; 83. Elijah Sharp; 84. George E. Brown; 85. Charles Bonnet; 86. James Monaghan; 87. Charles M. Sawson; 88. Adam Drake; 89. Edward Decker.

For the names of those who volunteered and served in the other organizations raised in this town, see the rosters given in connection with the military history in the general chapters of this work.

It may be said in conclusion, however, that no part of the county or State manifested a greater degree of patriotism. It contributed freely and largely of men and money to sustain the government during the late Rebellion.

* He was a soldier in the Mexican war.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM PETTIT.

The Pettits were originally French Huguenots, who, to escape from religious persecution, came to America in 1660 and settled at New Rochelle and Newtown, L. I. Some members of the family removed thence to Northern New Jersey, and about 1742 are found in Hardwick, Warren Co., at Newton, and at the Log Jail, now Johnsonsburg.

There were six brothers who came to Sussex County. Jonathan Pettit lived in Hardwick, and died in 1753 (he was one of the four judges for the county who were first appointed by George III.); Amos, who lived in Brighton, was born in 1724; John, who lived in Newton, was born in 1726, and died in 1796; Nathaniel was the first representative of Sussex County, elected Aug. 17, 1772, to the Legislature of New Jersey; Isaac and Charles were Tories, and removed to Canada during the Revolutionary war.

The descendants of John Pettit are the only ones residing in the county at present, the others having all removed. Governor John Jay, of New York, owned a large tract of land northeast of Newton, and, probably because they were the same national descent and co-religionists, he appointed John Pettit his collector of rents and general agent for his property. He erected the stone house on the farm now owned by G. M. Ryerson, in which is a room still called the "Governor's room," which His Excellency occupied in his annual visit to his estates. John Pettit also erected a stone building, known for a hundred years as "The Parsonage." It has been remodeled, and at present belongs to the estate of the late Levi Shepherd. It is the oldest house in Newton. He was one of the first wardens of Christ Church, and served many years in that capacity. His patriotism and integrity may be inferred from the fact that during the Revolution his two Tory brothers were put in his charge by the Committee of Safety, and the custody was faithfully observed till they were permitted to depart for Canada. His wife was a daughter of Richard Fisher, of Hackettstown, who belonged to the light-horse infantry of the American army, and who is said to have erected at Hackettstown and carried on the first iron rolling- and slitting-mills in this country. His children were Samuel, Nathaniel, John, Sally (who became the wife of James English, of Newton), Mary (who became the wife of Alexander Huston), Betsy (who became the wife of James Huston, once a sheriff of Sussex County), Amos, and William.

In the first generation his descendants numbered eight, in the second generation thirty-nine, and in the third ninety-four. Among these are the well-known citizens Winfield H. Cousens, attorney-at-law in Newton; Capt. Robert Pettit, of Montague, who served with honor during the Rebellion; Mrs. James

Henry Hoyt and Mrs. George H. Coursen, of Newton; Rev. N. Pettit, rector of Christ Church, Bordentown, N. J.; James H. Simpson, a successful merchant at Dover; James C. Pettit, of the Park Bank, New York City; and Judge James B. Huston, of Lafayette.

William Pettit, youngest child of John, was born March 16, 1788, and married, Feb. 17, 1816, Nancy, daughter of Robert and Mary (Jacques) Morrow, of Sparta, Sussex Co., N. J. She was born Oct. 21, 1794, and resides (in 1881) with her daughter, Mrs. Hoyt, in Newton. Many of the facts contained in this sketch were dictated by her, and she retains the faculties of both body and mind to a remarkable degree for a person who has reached her eighty-seventh year.

The other children of Robert Morrow were Rebecca, a twin-sister of Mrs. Pettit, who became the wife of Nathan Drake, and, having survived her husband many years, resides in Newton; Margaret, who became the wife of Samuel Rorbach; Sally, who became the wife of Henry Hart; Eliza, unmarried; Henrietta, who was the wife of the late Dr. John R. Stuart, a prominent physician of Newton; and George. Of these children, only Mrs. Pettit and Mrs. Drake survive.

Prior to and after his marriage William Pettit was a clerk in the general store of his brother Nathaniel, who for many years before his death did a successful business in Newton.

Upon his brother's decease Mr. Pettit purchased a farm near Newton, where he resided several years, but about 1827 he returned, established himself in trade at the old stand where he served a clerkship, and continued in business until he retired from the active duties of life. His place of business was on the north side of the public square in Newton, where he erected his store and dwelling. Mr. Pettit received a good practical business education in early life, mostly while a clerk, from his brother, who was a man of fair education, and had been for some time a teacher before engaging in mercantile pursuits. He belonged to the class of substantial business men of "long ago," who started very many of the interests that added to the growth and prosperity of Newton as developed in its later history. Unostentatious in his ways, he followed his chosen business quietly, seeking neither official position nor its emoluments. He was identified with the party of reform in his locality, and was a member of the Whig and Republican parties. Mr. Pettit was known as a man of sterling integrity in all his business relations, temperate in his habits, and a man of good moral and Christian influence. Both he and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church of Newton, and did their part well in contributions to church and charitable objects. He died Jan. 1, 1867. Their children are Sarah and Mary, died young; Sarah Elizabeth, born March 6, 1823, married, Sept. 16, 1847, James Henry, son of James Moody Hoyt, of New York City, and has one surviving child, Miss Mary Nesbitt Hoyt. James

Moody Hoyt married Mary, a daughter of Dr. Nesbitt, a noted physician, and for many years was a prominent flour-merchant in New York. Upon his death his sons, who had been associated with him, succeeded him in the business, in which James Henry continued until his decease. He was born July 4, 1823, and died Nov. 29, 1869. The only son of William Pettit is Robert Morrow Pettit, who was born Oct. 17, 1824, and resides in Newton.

GEORGE A. HILES.

His great-grandfather came from Germany with his family prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in the southern part of New Jersey. His grandfather, William Hiles, was born in Southern New Jersey,



Geo. A. Hiles

April 30, 1775, and married Margaret, a daughter of Jacob Titman, of Warren Co., N. J. She was born in April, 1775, and died Jan. 26, 1850. He died Jan. 26, 1848.

Soon after his marriage he came to Lafayette, then called Frankford, and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he resided the remainder of his life. The farm is now owned and occupied by his son Thomas J. He owned considerable other real estate, which was left to his children upon his decease. His children were Anna, who became the wife of Samuel F. McCoy, John, George, William, Jacob, Matilda, who became the wife of James Shelley, Jeremiah M., Eliza, wife of Ford Shelley, and Thomas J.



R. A. Sheppard

ROBERT ALEXANDER SHEPPARD'S grandfather, Henry Sheppard, was a resident of Hunterdon Co., N. J., whose ancestors were among the early settlers of that part of the State. This fact is established by the family having in its possession a deed for land given during the reign of George III., and the property has remained as a homestead in the family since.

His father, Jacob, born near Ringos, Hunterdon Co., about 1794, married, Feb. 22, 1811, Elizabeth Henderson, who was born Nov. 30, 1796, and survives in 1880, residing on the old homestead near Flemington. She was a daughter of Joseph Henderson, a ship carpenter, who came from Ireland, and lived and died in Philadelphia. Her mother was Hopy Henry. Jacob Sheppard died on the homestead, Dec. 3, 1856. He lived a quiet life as a farmer, and was esteemed for his honesty and fair dealing. He was unostentatious in his ways, frank in his manners, and sociable and manly.

The children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Henderson) Sheppard are John, William, Emma (wife of Peter Wilson), Catherine, Joseph F. (a physician at Phillipsburg), Ann (wife of George L. Boss), Samuel S., Robert Alexander, and Margaret.

Robert Alexander Sheppard, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Henderson) Sheppard, was born in the township of Baritan, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 2, 1827. His education was obtained in the common school of his native place and at the Flemington Academy. Upon reaching his majority he commenced the study of dental surgery with Dr. J. P. Trux, of Baltimore, Md., with whom he remained for two years, during which time he attended two courses of lectures at the Baltimore Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1850. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of dentistry in Mauch Chunk, Pa., where he remained only six months, and practiced for a few months also in Schuylkill Haven and Hackettstown.

On June 8, 1852, he came to Newton, N. J., where he found Dr. Swayze practicing dentistry, but a good field for a skillful and thoroughgoing dentist. Here Dr. Sheppard set himself about to lay the foundation for what has proved to be a very successful business. His means were limited to a few dollars, and the support of himself and small family depended upon his immediate success. At this time plates were made upon gold and silver, and not until about 1860 was rubber used as a base upon which to set teeth.

He soon gained the confidence of a few whom he did work for by his careful attention to every department of his profession; his trade increased, and, after a year or more, Dr. Swayze withdrew from Newton entirely, leaving Dr. Sheppard full control of the business here. His energy in business, his careful attention to the interests of his numerous and increasing patrons, and his substantial and skillful work in a few years gave him control of a large patronage in Sussex County, which he has held for nearly thirty years, and has done more to elevate the standard of dentistry than any other one in Sussex County.

Dr. Sheppard is, in 1880, one of the substantial business men of Newton, and since his first settlement here he has been interested in all that pertains to the growth and prosperity of the village.

Upon the organization of the Merchants' National Bank at Newton he was one of the first subscribers to stock and for many years a director, and for several years he has been a stockholder in the Sussex National Bank at Newton.

In 1873 he erected a substantial brick residence on Main Street, in Newton, a part of which he occupies for an office. In August, 1879, he purchased the Cochran House, the leading hotel of the place, to which he is making (in the winter of 1880) a fine brick addition of four stories, and the whole when completed according to present designs will be one of the most desirable parcels of real estate in Newton.

Thus in a few years, by industry and careful management, Dr. Sheppard has, comparatively speaking, from nothing accumulated a valuable property.

He has been somewhat active in local politics, and in 1873 was elected collector of Sussex County. He resigned this office after three years, but by re-election served in the same capacity in 1878 and 1879.

Dr. Sheppard has been married three times. On Oct. 8, 1851, he married Elizabeth A., a daughter of John R. and Lucretia Holcombe, of Flemington, N. J. She died at Newton, Aug. 12, 1855, leaving two children,—Richard H. and Lizzie A. His second wife was Sarah C., daughter of Dennis Cochran, whom he married Oct. 20, 1858, and who died April 22, 1868, leaving one daughter,—Minnie L. He married for his present wife, July 10, 1872, Mary Cochran, a sister of his second wife. The children born of this union are Robert Alexander, Jr., and Frank H.



Pemberton Brittin

THE progenitor of the Brittin family in Sussex Co., N. J., was William Brittin, who was of English birth, and emigrated to America in the year 1700, settling in Pennsylvania. He died April 16, 1765. His wife, Rachel, died Aug. 28, 1766.

His son, William Brittin, Jr., born in Pennsylvania, married Mary Thomas, a native of Wales, and lived to an advanced age. His wife, born in 1714, died Oct. 14, 1780. Their son John, grandfather of our subject, born about 1730, married, June 15, 1772, Phoebe Pettit, who was born in February, 1756, and died in 1776, leaving three children,—Elizabeth, Pettit, and Isaac.

For his second wife he married Martha Gray, who died July, 1811, aged ninety years. The children of this marriage were Thomas, Sarah, Rachel, John, Hannah, and Jacob.

He lived at the Fox-Chase, near Philadelphia, and kept a public-house. He came to New Jersey just before the Revolutionary war, and during the struggle for the independence of the colonies he served as ensign and sergeant in Spencer's regiment. His youngest brother, Joseph, served as one of Washington's body-guard, and two other brothers, Jacob and William, were also in the service, the latter in command of a company as captain. After the close of the war he returned to his native State, where he died in 1811. Benjamin Pettit, a brother of his wife, was also a captain in the Revolutionary war.

Pettit Brittin, son of John Brittin, was born June 12, 1774, at New Providence, N. J., and married for his first wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Judge Levi Adams, of Wantage, who bore him two children,—John, and one who died in infancy.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George Rorback, of Newton. She was born May 30, 1781, and died June 5, 1868.

The Rorback family was among the earliest settlers of Newton, and by marriage were connected with the most prominent families of Sussex County.

He served under Capt. Kent, in a Philadelphia rifle company, in suppressing the Whisky Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania when a young man.

In 1795, Mr. Pettit Brittin settled in Newton, and from 1815 to the time of his decease, March 13, 1858, carried on a general merchandise business.

He was a man of quiet habits and unostentatious ways, and known by the citizens of Newton as a man of good business ability, discretion, and integrity in all his business relations.

For many years he was a director of the Sussex Bank, and he was always interested in the various local enterprises of Newton and in the welfare of its people.

He was a member of the old Whig party, but no seeker after place or the emoluments of office.

The children of his second marriage are Sarah P., who became the wife of John A. Horton, and Pemberton.

Pemberton Brittin was born at Newton, July 31, 1812, and spent his minority at home. For several years of his early life he was engaged as a clerk for his father; was with John A. Horton as clerk at Newark, N. J., and in 1835 he was a clerk in New York City.

After spending some time South, he returned to Newton, his native place, where he has since resided in the old homestead built by his father in 1811, located on the south side of the public park.

Mr. Brittin was never married. He has spent his later years in the quiet management of his own business, avoiding all strife of a political nature or otherwise, neither soliciting nor desiring official position. Following in the political line of his ancestors, he was formerly a member of the Whig party, and joined the Republican party upon its organization.

Of these children, John, father of our subject, was born on the homestead in Lafayette, Oct. 18, 1799, and married Miss Hila Maria, daughter of John Seward, of Morris Co., N. J., Oct. 21, 1826. She was born Nov. 27, 1807, and died April 16, 1869. He died Nov. 23, 1847.

Mrs. Hiles was a second cousin of Hon. William H. Seward, and a granddaughter of Col. John Seward, a brave officer during the Revolutionary war, who shot the English spy at Snuffdown during that trying struggle.

John Hiles resided on a farm adjoining the homestead, which he purchased of his father. He was a careful, judicious farmer, and during his active business career accumulated a fair competency. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was naturally of a retiring disposition; did not seek any political place among his fellow-men, although, as a member of the Democratic party, he always had a pride in the right of suffrage accorded to every loyal American citizen. His children who reached manhood are two sons,—Thomas S., born May

16, 1837, married Mary B., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Couse) Dennis, Jan. 5, 1859, and has three children: Florence I., Maria S., and John Jay. He owns and resides upon the farm formerly owned by Mr. Hill in the township of Audover, which he purchased in November, 1876.

George A. Hiles was born July 14, 1834, and remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. His early education was obtained at Mount Retirement Seminary and at Seward Institute, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y. For some four years after leaving home he was a clerk in a produce commission jobbing house at Newton, and for some twelve years following he carried on a jobbing business in the same articles in New York City. In 1873 he returned to Newton, where he has since resided.

Mr. Hiles has been successful as a business man, and by his judicious management has secured a fair competency. Since his return from New York he has been engaged in the care and management of his own private affairs, seeking neither the preferment nor emoluments of office. He has never been married.

W A N T A G E . °

I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

WANTAGE is the largest of the townships of Sussex County, having an area of 41,353 acres, and a total population of 3361. It is 11 miles long and 7 miles broad, much of this land being highly cultivated and productive. The total valuation of real estate in the township is \$1,829,396, and of the personal property \$817,707, its personal indebtedness being \$673,671. It is one of the townships lying adjacent to the New York State line, and is bounded on the north by Orange Co., N. Y.; south by Lafayette, Frankford, and Hardyston; east by Vernon and Hardyston; west by Montague, the townships on the eastern boundary being separated from it by the Walkkill River.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

In connection with this history it will be interesting to afford the reader a concise account of the geography and natural advantages of the region of which Wantage is a part. The whole valley, more than 100 miles in length and varying in breadth from 10 to 20 miles, was called the *Kit-a-ting* valley by the Indians who first inhabited it. It extends from the Delaware River on the southwest to the Hudson on the northeast, and is bounded on the west by the Blue Moun-

tain, or rather a spur of the great chain of that name, and which was originally called the "Kittatinny Mountain." On the east is the Hamburg or Schooley's Mountain, the Indian name of which is Wawayanda. This valley contains nearly four counties,—Warren, Sussex, Orange, and Ulster on this side the Hudson. This is indeed but a section of one of the finest valleys in the Union, extending into Pennsylvania on the one side and into the New England States on the other.

The principal rivers are the Paulinskill and the Walkkill, having their sources nearly at the same point in Sussex County, and pouring the first into the Delaware and the second into the Hudson near Kingston.

The face of this valley is uneven,—in some portions exceedingly so,—but the soil is generally strong, good for grain, and peculiarly fine for grazing. For its large dairies and excellent butter it is unrivaled. This valley may be said "to flow with milk and honey." It was not, however, so regarded by the first emigrants, who deemed much of the land scarcely worth possessing. As an illustration of this may be mentioned that of one of the finest farms in the county a Mr. Winfield selected about 15 acres, then in a wild state, which he judged might answer for

* By E. O. Wagner.

tilling, and a Mr. Cortwright found about ten acres in another place which he thought suitable for the plow. The first emigrants selected the flat lands along the creeks and rivers as the best adapted to farming purposes. This was natural, having been accustomed to the lowlands of Holland, from whence they came to this country and place.

Connected with this valley is the Mamakating Hollow, down which flows the beautiful Rosendall and its tributaries, emptying into the Walkkill. "Mamakating" is said to mean "the valley of the dividing of waters." It is in this valley that the Neversink, emptying into the Delaware, and the Lackawanna, which discharges itself into the Rosendall, both rise in the same fountain. And so likewise the Sandkill and Basha's Kill originate in the same spring in this valley. If it would serve to recover this significant Indian name and preserve a knowledge of its meaning, it might be mentioned, also, that a branch of Paulinskill and the Papakating rise in the same fountain and part in different directions.

The Indian word "kating" meant "dividing of waters" or "the waters of strife," which is countenanced by the above facts, the termination in each name being the same, and in each valley one fountain originates two streams, descending in opposite directions,—on the one side to the Delaware, and on the other to the Hudson.

These two valleys were the principal gorges along which the early emigrants were dispersed after leaving the mother-colony at Kingston. Kingston was a connecting link between many of the original families that settled along the Walkkill and in the Mamakating Hollow, where their descendants are still found. This fact holds the two colonies in such close affinity, at the first, as in a great measure to identify their early history. A range of the Kittatinny Mountain was the only barrier between the fertile valley along which proceeded the two collateral and enterprising colonies, making "the wilderness and solitary place to bud and blossom as the rose."

Scarcely in the Union, or in the world perhaps, is there to be seen a richer or more picturesque landscape than presents itself to the eye as you ascend the Wawayanda or the noble Kittatinny, where the immense valley opens the distant perspective, bestudded with cottages, hamlets, and villages embossed in outstretching lawns and fields waving with the rising harvest.

The township of Wantage embraces that portion of the Kittatinny valley which lies between the Pochuck Mountains on the east and the Blue Mountains on the west. This part of the valley is not a level surface, but interspersed by several low ranges of hills, with valleys of considerable extent between.

Two streams drain these sub-valleys and pour their waters into the Walkkill, having previously formed a union. These streams run in opposite directions, and together form nearly a straight line from north to

south through the township. The northern stream has its source near the New York State line, and runs south through the exceedingly productive valley called the "Clove" to the village of Deckertown. Here it unites with the Papakating, a stream of nearly the same volume, but rising in the adjoining township of Frankford. This stream runs almost due north until it unites with the Clove Creek, just described, after which it turns east, and eventually empties into the Walkkill.

The soil of the township may be technically described as composed of argillaceous slate and diluvium deposit, and is, according to the theory of a former State geologist, an upheaval of the third series from the bottom of a former sea. It is a soil eminently adapted to the dairy business and to agricultural purposes.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

As to the time when the township of Wantage began to be inhabited by the whites, and who the first families were that removed within its borders, no accurate account can be given. It is extremely improbable that there were civilized men here one hundred and fifty years ago, though this fact cannot be stated with positive certainty. Some few families came into the township as early as any settlement was effected at the Forks of the Delaware. Of these were the Cortwrights, Winfields, Deckers, Titsworths, Middaughs, and Cuddabachs,—perhaps, also, the Westbrooks, Wilsons, and Adams, though the presence of the latter families at this early date is involved in some uncertainty.

It is thought that as late as 1780 there were not more than seventy families in the town. As these families may very properly be considered as ancestors to the rising generation, a catalogue of their names will very appropriately begin this part of our history. It will at least serve as a respectful inscription to their memory and a pleasing relic to their descendants. A threefold division in time will mark with sufficient accuracy the periods when they settled in this region.

1st. Those who were here one hundred and forty years ago or more were the Messrs. Decker, Cortwright, Winfield, Titsworth, Middaugh, Cuddabaeh, Westbrook, Wilson, Adams, Wyker, Brink, Koykindall, Crowell, Beemer.

2d. Those who were here one hundred years ago were the Messrs. Strader or Strouder, Criger, Conulus, Snook, Kymer, Bockover, Sebold, De Witt, De Puy, Cox, McCoy, Roloson, Collum, Skellinger, Longcor, Elston, Davenport, Cole, Rittenhouse, Chimers, Ayres, Sayre, Vanfleet, Gomo, Martin, Hains, Swazy, Lewis, Colt, Tims, Hough, Casky, Stephens, Nightengill, Newman, Westfall.

3d. Those whose settlement in this region will range from eighty to one hundred years ago were the Messrs. Vansickle, Swartz, Rutan, Wintermute, Carr, Rogers, Watson, Havens, Phillips, Dunning, Crowell, Comp-

ton, Baxter, Vanauken, Struble, Dunn, Williams, Shepherd, Quick, Richards, Smith, Evans, Rosen- crantz.

The descendants of these families are to a great extent resident in this region, and constitute a large majority of the inhabitants of Wantage.

The whole line of settlements along the Walkkill up to this point, with few exceptions, and along the Rosendall until we reach the Delaware in that direction, are two limbs of the same parent stock, the root of which must be sought in the countries of Europe. The early emigrants comprising the series of settlements alluded to are, with few exceptions, either of Dutch or French origin, as their names sufficiently indicate.

A few German families found their way here directly from Germany. There are also in the township several families—a few that are ancient, and some more recent—who are descended from the Pilgrim Fathers, who fled to this country for the love of civil and religious liberty.

The first white settler of whom any authentic facts are known was Peter Decker, who came from the Neversink settlement in 1740 and chose a spot of ground where now stands the growing village of Deckertown.* Upon this he erected a log abode, which was occupied during his lifetime, and passed by descent to his son, who also made it his residence. Peter Decker is the progenitor of all the family of the name now residing in the township. Joseph, one of his sons, resided early at the Clove, where he erected the first grist-mill and was an extensive farmer. His children were Bowdewine, Abram, William, Famitje, and Margaret. The sons lived and died in the township. Famitje married Ephraim Kilpatrick, grandfather of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and Margaret was united to Seth Wickham. Bowdewine, one of the sons, was, during his lifetime, a prominent citizen of Wantage. John B. Decker, a venerable resident of the township, is a great-grandson of Peter and a son of Bowdewine Decker.

William Titsworth (formerly spelled Titsoord), the earliest representative of a pioneer Wantage family, with his household, escaped from the massacre in Schenectady, N. Y., and by invitation of friendly Minisink Indians removed to a home situated on the elbow of the Neversink. On June 3, 1700, he received a deed of land from the Indians during his residence there. While the French and Indian war was in progress he left the Neversink settlement and located in Wantage, upon land where his descendants have since resided. Among the latter are William, Wallace W., and Alfred, who are all residing upon ancestral estates.

The Dewitt family came early to the township, and located on the Jacob W. Dewitt farm. The pioneer

of the family was Moses Dewitt, who served in the Indian wars and participated in the Minisink slaughter, in which he displayed marked bravery. He was a captain of militia, and a considerable landowner in the township. Jacob and Soferein Dewitt located in Wantage, and Samuel removed to the West. The family is still largely represented in the township. Evi Dewitt is one of the oldest residents of Wantage, being now in his ninety-second year. Moses and Jacob are also prominent citizens of the county. There are twenty-four grandchildren, most of whom reside on adjacent lands.

Capt. Elias Cooper was a native of Fishkill, N. Y., and became a resident of Sussex County in April, 1812. His maternal uncle, Dominic Elias Van Benschoten, owned large landed estates and other property, which came by inheritance to Capt. Cooper. The representatives of the family now in Wantage are John J. Cooper, Dr. Charles A. Cooper, and Dr. Daniel W. Cooper. Dr. Charles A. Cooper, who is a son of the captain, for a score of years followed his profession in the township.

Among other prominent physicians of an early date were Drs. Berret Havens, John Titsworth, and Alexander Linn.

Moses Coykendall was born in 1767, and came early to the township. He married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Decker, and had many children. The late Simeon Coykendall, attorney, of Deckertown, was his grandson. Many representatives of the family still reside in the township.

Samuel Coykendall was born near Beemerville in 1752, and served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary war. His son, Gabriel Coykendall, is still a resident of Deckertown.

The Martin family were early residents of Middlesex County, from whence they emigrated to the southern portion of the township, the pioneer of the family having been Humphrey Martin. The representatives of this family have for many generations been actively identified with the progress of the township. A more detailed sketch of its members will be found elsewhere.

James Cuddeback was a descendant of an ancient Dutch family of Esopus, and first settled in Wantage in 1770. He came from Minisink and selected a small tract of land, where he built his cabin of logs. He then brought his Dutch wife and began the work of clearing the wilderness. He was famous as a hunter and trapper, and would frequently start for a campaign of three months in the forests of the Delaware. He would invariably return laden with bear, wolf, and other skins of much value as the trophies of his skill, the proceeds of which assisted in the payment of his lands. He later raised large quantities of wheat. The first market for that commodity was at Goshen. Several farmers would join together for protection and go down with six or eight loads. By industry and close economy he bought and paid for

* Edsall, in his "Centennial Address," gives the date of 1731 as the time of Peter Decker's advent in Wantage.

tract after tract, until he got together about 400 acres. After his first cabin got old and he had paid for his land he concluded to build a new one, and did erect a spacious mansion for the times. It was about 16 by 24, two stories high, with a cellar under it, built of hewn logs. He also bought and owned the Perry mill-property. His last purchase was a large tract of land in the Holland Purchase, on Lake Ontario, where his sons moved after his death. The homestead remained for a long time in the hands of his executors, but was finally purchased by Lewis Whitaker.

George Backster was an early settler, and followed his profession of surveying, in which his services were much in demand. Until 1800 the meadow in front of his house was a vast swamp and a secure refuge for bears, wolves, and other animals. Through the industry of its owner it was later converted into a fruitful field. Mr. and Mrs. Backster both died during 1817, and were interred in the same grave.

The farm adjoining Mr. Backster's was settled at an early day by a Mr. Pierce, who sold his improvement to a Mr. Southworth, and he to Abram Coursen, a tanner by trade, who, having capital and enterprise, improved the place rapidly, built a large dwelling-house, barn, and the necessary buildings for carrying on his trade. Mr. Coursen conducted his business on an extensive scale, bark having been plenty and no tannery was then nearer than Newton. He also employed a large force of skilled laborers to work up the leather for customers. The supply of water was furnished by a spring not far distant, which also conveyed it to the dwelling by means of an aqueduct.

George McCoy came from Bucks Co., Pa., in 1754, purchased land, and erected upon it a log cabin. His first clearing was a tract of land on the east and south side of the meadow, in front of the house, and the sandy gravelly vales where he cultivated his corn, wheat, and other grains necessary for family use. Being away from ready markets, it was natural to resort to every available means to defray current expenses, and, game being plenty and furs high and light to carry, he devoted his time to hunting and trapping. Being uncommonly expert at such business, he realized large sums for his peltry, as it was then called.

Among the settlers on the west side of the Papakating was a family named Smith, embracing the patriarch of the tribe and his nephews, Hector and Malcom Smith. They at once erected their log cabin and improved the land surrounding it. Hector for many successive seasons taught school in a building on the west bank of the brook. The last time he taught, when engaged in his usual routine of duty, he was closing the exercises for the day; while giving out the spelling-lesson he fell from his chair with a scream and groan that like a shock of electricity affected the whole school. Many ran off screaming, and others, with more fortitude, stayed by him until

the neighbors came and bore him home. He revived from the paralytic shock, and lived some months afterwards. His nephew, Malcom, raised a family, and died about 1800.

The Dunn family were early represented in the township, Daniel, the first to locate in the county, having come from Piscataway, N. J., before the Revolution and located on a tract of land now owned by Oscar Dunn, and which has been generally known as the homestead. Charlotte, the wife of Nicholas Cox, is a granddaughter of Daniel Dunn, and resides in the township.

Zachariah Hoffman located in Wantage soon after the Revolutionary war, near what is known as Van Sickletown. He married Sarah De Witt, to whom four children were born,—James, Zachariah, Cornelius, and Mary. James continued his residence in Wantage, where his descendants still live. Zachariah, who died in the township, was the father of Ira D. Hoffman. Horace D. Hoffman and Mrs. Thomas N. Rolosen are children of Ira D. Hoffman.

Samuel Whitaker was born in Unionville, N. Y., in 1796, having been an early merchant at Beemerville, and later at Deckertown, where his death occurred in 1871. He was a man of much influence in the latter place, which owed much of its progress to his business energy. He was early married to Miss Margaret Adams, of Wantage, and two of his children now reside in Deckertown,—Jonathan A. Whitaker and Mrs. Jacob E. Hornbeck.

The Kilpatrick family, of which Gen. Judson Kilpatrick is a distinguished representative, are among the oldest settlers in Wantage. The members of this family are further referred to elsewhere.

The Wilson family are of Scotch descent, and have resided for many years in the township. Andrew Wilson, the earliest representative, was born in Scotland, and emigrated to America in early life. He served in the battle of Ticonderoga, was badly wounded, and retired to Wantage, where he followed farming pursuits. He had fifteen children, a portion of whom settled in the township. Most of the family followed farming pursuits, and for a succession of years cultivated the same land. Many of its members still reside in the township.

Soferin Westbrook came from Kingston and located upon the place now occupied by Jacob Westbrook. His son John, better known as the "Blind Captain," served with credit in the war of the Revolution. The homestead has been for many years in possession of the family.

John McCoy, a brother of George, already mentioned, came from Bucks Co., Pa., at the same time, and chose land on the east side of the Papakating stream. The following graphic description of his settlement, and the primitive methods employed in the construction of the early dwelling, given by his grandson, Simeon McCoy, and written nearly thirty years ago, will be of especial interest here:

"My grandfather, John, chose the east side of the stream, and George the west side, opposite nearly to each other. John built his first log house on the rock now covered by William McCoy's granary and carriage-house, and began clearing up the land to raise something to support himself and rising family; and by industry and perseverance the forest was opened around him, and in a few years he had quite an improvement, so that he began to have herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, and horses. He had also sons and daughters to help indoors and out. Others coming in, the settlement advanced; produce and all kinds of stock commanded a high price, and was bought up and driven away by speculators beyond the mountains south of the valley. After paying for his first tract he took up another, and as his means increased he bought more land, until he had about 1000 acres all in one body, and he, like the patriarchs of old, in the centre, his sons and daughters settled around him. As his family increased and grew up he found his log house was too small for their accommodation, and he built another near to the first, leaving a passage of 5 or 6 feet between them, through which, and mounting up a ladder, they entered the chambers through a passage made by sawing off the logs; the shingle roofs were joined together, so as to cover the passage-way between them. They were not costly mansions, yet the erection of one did require two skillful axemen, one on each corner, to cut the notch and fit them to their place. I have been to several such raisings in my boyish days. After the neighbors had assisted the owner in laying up the logs the shingles were prepared by selecting some giant red-oak in the forest that was sound and straight-grained, as the shingle-men called it. It was cut down, sawed in shingle lengths, split into bolts, and with a tool called a free split and shaved fit for putting on the roof. A carpenter was then called to put them on, make the doors and windows, lay the floors, etc. The owner and his boys did the mason-work by chinking between the logs with split pieces of wood, plastering over with clay, laying up a wide back with stones as high as the beams, and carrying the chimney above the roof with split sticks laid in clay mortar, and well plastered with the same. Generally there were no jams; the back projected six or eight inches inward, and a large stone hearth joined up to the back; thus they saved all the room, and a log could be rolled on as big as three or four stout boys could handle,—and thus in a few days after the logs were on the ground the house could be built and occupied. His barn and stables were large, built of logs, and the roof made of straw, as was the custom in those days. He built the first saw-mill ever erected in this settlement, and had a complete monopoly of that kind of business for many years. In the house thus described he lived to a good old age, and saw his children settled around him on lands purchased by their joint efforts solely by agricultural pursuits. He settled his oldest son on the farm now owned by James Shelley. My father, Samuel, went on what was called the Brown place, where the Widow McCoy now lives. He built a house for his son John where J. W. McCoy now lives, and his son James settled on what they called the log-meadow place, now owned by Robert Mabce. He retained his homestead till near his death, and superintended his business, which he carried on largely, especially in breeding fine horses and cattle. I can remember of his having many colts running in the fields unbroken until they were four or five years old. He was of Scotch descent, had no education, but showed his nationality in every trait of his character; of a robust frame and constitution; quick of apprehension, shrewd in business transactions, indefatigable in accomplishing his purposes; a true Whig and bitter enemy of the Tories in Revolutionary times. He suffered great losses by the young government; his flocks and herds were driven off to support the army fighting for liberty, and never got compensation for them in money. A few years before his death he desired his son John to come and build a house and live with him; which request was complied with, and they built the house where William McCoy now lives. Before it was fairly completed he died intestate, and his large estate was divided among his children under the law giving sons two shares and daughters one."

Dr. Heman Allen came from Orange County in 1821 and located near Deckertown. He was a physician, enjoying a large practice, and also followed farming pursuits. He continued his professional labors until ill health compelled their relinquishment, when he retired to private life, and died in his eighty-first year. His daughter, Mrs. Sanford Leach, still resides in Wantage.*

* See biography of Dr. Allen in chapter upon the "Medical Profession of Sussex County," in this work.

Samuel Shelley came from Morris County before the Revolution, and was employed by Bowdewine Decker as a tanner and currier. He later occupied a farm, now owned by James Cox, in the southern portion of the township, where he conducted a tannery. Mr. Shelley afterwards purchased the property now owned by Simon Wilson, and at a later date moved upon the farm at present occupied by Mrs. Samuel Van Druff. He was a man of migratory habits, and made a final removal to the farm now owned by his son, James Shelley, in this township. His death occurred in Sparta, in his one hundred and second year. But two children, a son and a daughter, now reside in the township.

The progenitor of the Ayres family in Wantage was Levi Ayres, who came from Basking Ridge and located in the township, where Enoch Ayres now lives. He erected, about 1755, a dwelling one story in height, filled in with chinking, with boards for ceiling and a fireplace eight feet wide. It also had two large stone chimneys, and hand-made nails were used in its construction. Here the family have for years resided. This structure was demolished in 1854, and a modern dwelling erected by Enoch Ayres in its stead, which is his present residence. Levi Ayres had four sons,—Levi, Edward, Israel, and Enoch,—all of whom lived and died in the township. The sons of Levi were Israel, Levi, Isaac, David, Edward, and Caleb. The sons of Edward were Enoch (one of the lay judges of the county), John, Jehial, and Edward. The sons of Israel were Elisha, Selah, and Israel. The sons of Enoch were John, William, Thomas, Squire, Enoch, and Jefferson. Each had daughters, most of whom married. There are now living in Wantage William and Enoch Ayres, the sons of David, and the children of Levi and William.

Charles Roloson, one of the early settlers of Wantage, was of Dutch descent, and resided on the farm occupied by his son, the late Isaiah Roloson. He was the parent of a numerous family of children, whose descendants are now residents of the township. John V. Roloson, the son of Henry, resides at Beemerville, and others of the family are located near Mount Salem.

The Hornbeck family are of Dutch extraction, and early sought a home in Sussex County. The pioneer to Wantage was Philip Hornbeck, whose son Jacob was one of the early and prominent physicians of the township, and resided during a portion of his life in Sandyston, and also in Montague. He was also a member of the Legislature. Jacob married Esther, daughter of Capt. John I. Westbrook. Their children who reached mature years were John W., Maria, Elizabeth, Cornelius, Margaret, and Jacob E. The latter is a prominent citizen of Deckertown.

The Shepherd family were early residents of the Minisink region. Abram Shepherd fell a victim to the Indian depredations in 1755. His son James, an early blacksmith at Deckertown, purchased later a

tract of land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of the village, where he pursued his vocation, and also became a tiller of the soil. He was the grandfather of George Shepherd, the present occupant of the homestead, which was erected in 1806 and occupied for years by Henry, father of the latter gentleman. The children of Henry are Jesse, George, Fanny, Lavinia, Lydia Ann, and Mary. The latter two reside at Unionville.

Petrus Swarts was of Holland lineage, and settled in Ulster Co., N. Y., near Kingston, where he died in 1735, leaving five sons and six daughters. One of the sons, Baltus by name, came to Sussex County about 1780, and engaged in farming pursuits, which were followed until his death. Of his large family of children, Jacob Swarts was the eldest. He resided during his lifetime in Montague, where his death occurred in 1879.

William Mott came from Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1755, and, having purchased a tract of land, erected a log cabin. He was an industrious and successful farmer and a skillful hunter and trapper. Mr. Mott had two daughters, whose children, together with an adopted son, inherited the property which was afterwards purchased by Simeon McCoy.

The Cooke family, though not among the oldest settlers in Wantage, merit, from their prominence, a word in this history. Rev. Sylvester Cooke was born in Massachusetts, Aug. 25, 1799, was graduated at Amherst College, and ordained to the ministry in 1829. In 1843 he received a call to the Clove Church, where he remained until 1871, when increasing infirmities rendered his retirement necessary after a pastorate of twenty-eight years.

Mr. Cooke had five sons, all of whom entered the service of the government during the war, and two of whom are buried in the cemetery of the Clove Church. Frederick A. died in the service, June 13, 1864, at the age of twenty-six, while an officer of the Second New Jersey Cavalry. Edwin F. rose to the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general, and died at Santiago, Chili, Aug. 6, 1867, while secretary of the United States legation under Gen. Kilpatrick, from disease contracted while confined a prisoner in Libby Prison; he was thirty-two years of age.

Rev. Sylvanus Cooke was one of the respected citizens of Wantage who have left their mark upon the religious, moral, and educational interests of the township.

IV.—SCHOOLS.

Little information is obtainable regarding the earliest schools opened in the township. That portion of the population who were able to incur the attendant expense educated their sons and daughters at the popular classical and boarding schools of the day. The common schools of the township were not of a high grade, and comparatively little was done at an early day to foster education.

The most widely known of the public schools of the township was that opened in the Pond school-

house. Many of the children within a radius of several miles received their first lessons here, under the dictation of one Master Gunn. Another school building was located on the site of the present hotel of Benjamin Smith, at Deckertown. It was 20 by 24 feet in dimensions, and was also taught by Master Gunn, or "the old Gunn who shot the boys every time," as he was facetiously described by the scholars. His terms were \$1 per scholar for a period of three months. He was followed by Masters Hammill, Wheeler, and Loomis.

At this time the school-houses in some localities of the township were built of logs, though that known as the union school-house, near the Wantage Methodist Episcopal church, was more pretentious in its construction.

WILLIAM RANKIN'S SCHOOL.

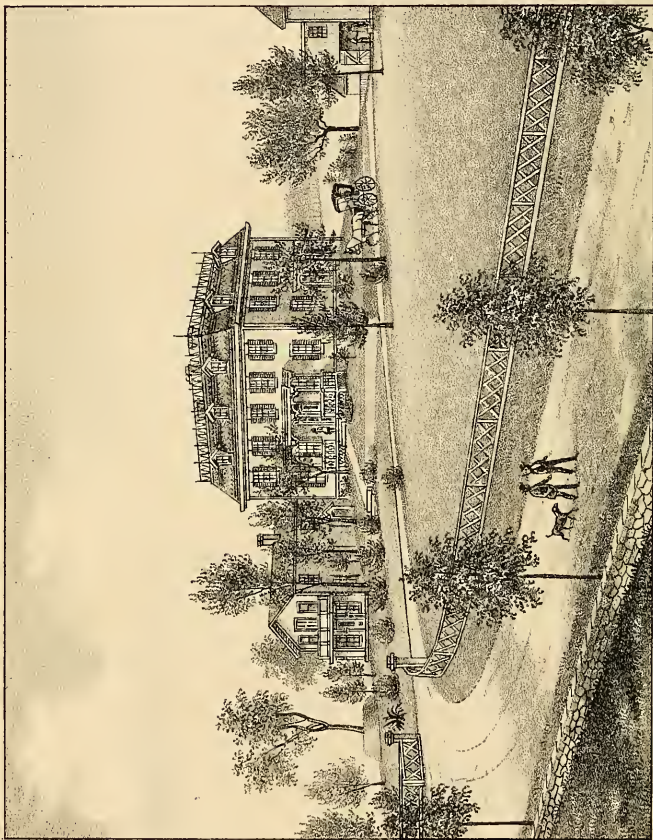
In 1833, William Rankin, having realized the lack of opportunities for education in the township, determined to open a select school at Deckertown. So little interest was felt in the enterprise that he with difficulty obtained a room 14 feet square for the purpose. This he rented, and began his first term with a single scholar,—Mr. John A. Whitaker, still a resident of Deckertown.

Mr. Rankin was esteemed as a classical instructor, but the undertaking was regarded by the community as an impracticable one. The school continued for some time with but a single pupil, though the number gradually increased, until the ensuing spring it numbered twenty scholars. From this small beginning it grew to be a power for good, and with its success dawned a new era in educational matters in Sussex County. At the end of ten years over a thousand pupils had sat under his instruction.

Mr. Rankin subsequently taught in Amity, N. Y., after which he removed to Morris County. His later efforts were at Mendham, in that county, where the school he established enjoyed a prosperity fully equal to that of former years.

MOUNT RETIREMENT SEMINARY.

The school familiarly known as Mount Retirement Seminary was established by Edward A. Stiles, whose parents removed from Morris County to Vernon when he was but two years of age. During 1819 they located upon a farm in Wantage, on which their son spent the greater portion of his life as principal of the seminary above named. This school arose from the humblest beginnings. In 1833 half a dozen boys were instructed in a room of the farmhouse, and made such decided progress as to have very soon established the character of Mr. Stiles as a successful teacher. The school soon increased to a size and reputation far beyond his early hopes. For many years it enjoyed an average patronage of seventy-five pupils, and the enterprise was in full vigor when its control was relinquished, in 1865. The graduates of this seminary are to be found in every part of the coun-



HARTWELL'S SCHOOL WANTAGE TR. (1 MILE FROM UNIONVILLE N.Y.) SUSSEX CO. N.J.

try, many of them having filled high and responsible public positions.

The education of Mr. Stiles was thoroughly practical in its system, and marked by a considerate kindness that made every pupil his friend. In 1869 he was appointed superintendent of the schools of the county, which position was filled by him with marked ability.*

HARTWELL'S SCHOOL.

The post-office address of Hartwell's School is Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y., from which it is distant one mile, but it is on the New Jersey side of the boundary line between the States, which is also the boundary line of the school premises. It was established in 1867 at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., by S. S. Hartwell, the present principal and proprietor, and was removed to its present location two years later.

This school owes its origin to the discontinuance of Mount Retirement Seminary, with which Mr. Hartwell, son-in-law of its founder, Mr. E. A. Stiles, had been for several years connected.

The design was to establish a smaller school than that excellent institution had been, and one to be conducted more upon the plan of a well-regulated family than is possible with a large number of pupils, thus offering the advantages of a thorough preparatory school without some of the objections which parents, desiring to send their sons away, sometimes make to large schools; but, as in the case of that seminary, a retired situation, free from the interruptions and dangers of a town, and eminent for its healthfulness and for the general attractiveness of the surrounding country, was chosen.

It has always been well patronized, drawing its pupils from the near-by counties, from New York City and vicinity, and not infrequently from distant parts of the country, occasionally also from foreign countries. Several young men have been prepared here for Yale and other colleges.

The school territory of the township is divided into eighteen districts, over whom the following teachers preside:

Duna Vale, No. 82, Charles J. Cooper; Dunnings, No. 83, Miss M. A. McMickle; Wolf Pit, No. 84, Miss Maria Depue; Mount Salem, No. 85, Miss Sarah E. Reid; Jacksonville, No. 86, M. D. Coykendall; Coleville, No. 87, ———; Clove, No. 88, T. L. Strong; Rosenkranz, No. 89, Miss Alice Shorter; Libertyville, No. 91, Grant J. Roo; Deckertown, No. 92, H. A. Halsted (principal), Miss Charlotte E. Howell, Miss Anna M. Harlan; Central, No. 93, Charles Armstrong; Van Sickle's, No. 94, William H. Beemer; Woodbourne, No. 95, Carrie E. Hough; Lewisburg, No. 96, C. H. Thurber; Pond, No. 97, James McCue; Blooming Grove, No. 98, Miss Anna McCoy; Union, No. 99, F. T. Smith; Beemerville, No. 100, D. A. Roo.

The total amount received by Wantage township, from all sources, for the support of the above-named eighteen schools, during the school year ending Aug. 31, 1879, was \$5344.85,—which may be taken as a fair average of other recent years. The estimated value of school property in the township is given at \$14,650.

* See pages 169-175 of this volume for further details of these two renowned schools.

V.—ORGANIZATION.

The township of Wantage was erected as an independent township in May, 1754. It originally extended to the Delaware River, and included the north-west corner of the State, now embraced in the township of Montague.

VI.—CIVIL LIST.

The succeeding list is as complete as the records of the township enable the historian to make it:

FREEHOLDERS.

1852-53, Wm. J. Shorter, James Cox; 1854, James Cox, John B. Adams; 1855, Amos Munson, William Elston; 1856-58, Martin Wilson, William J. Shorter; 1859-61, Azariah Lewis, Jacob W. Dowitt; 1862-63, James Smalley, Jacob W. Dewitt; 1864-65, Uz Van Anken, James Smalley; 1866, Uz Van Anken, William J. Shorter; 1867, William J. Shorter, Joshua Y. Coleman; 1868-69, William Y. Cole, W. J. Shorter; 1870, William P. Cole, Thomas Gray; 1871-72, Isaac P. Mead, Thomas Gray; 1873, Zenas Stambaek, Isaac P. Mead; 1874, Peter J. Swarts, Judson J. Wickham; 1875, Judson J. Wickham, Oren J. Richards; 1876-77, John M. Cox, James Smalley; 1878, Levi C. Deavenport, John M. Cox; 1879, Jacob B. Leport, Levi C. Deavenport; 1880, Benjamin H. Smith, Jacob Swartwout.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1852-53, James Decker; 1854, M. W. Elston; 1855, B. W. Decker; 1856-58, Mordecai Wilson, Jr.; 1859, James Decker; 1860-62, C. F. Dewitt; 1863, Charles A. Wilson; 1864-66, George W. Coe; 1867-70, William T. Wright; 1880, Humphrey Martin, Jr.

ASSESSORS.

1852-53, William Elston; 1854, Madison Coykendall; 1855, William Benjamin; 1856-57, William Van Sickle; 1858-60, John T. Dennis; 1861-63, William Y. Cole; 1864-66, Edward A. Stiles; 1867-72, James Smalley; 1873-78, Moses Stoll; 1879, Nelson Dewitt; 1880, William S. Vandruff.

COLLECTORS.

1852-53, James J. Martin; 1854, Jacob Lator; 1855, William Wickham; 1856-58, Peter S. Decker; 1859-61, John N. Smith; 1862, Samuel Wickham; 1863-66, G. Beaks Dunning; 1867, William Elston; 1868-70, George P. Cole; 1871-76, William W. Cox; 1877, William S. Vandruff; 1878, William S. Little; 1879-80, Jacob E. Hornbeck.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1852, John B. Case; 1853-54, Moses Stoll; 1855, Joseph Winters; 1856-61, Moses Stoll; 1862, Asa R. Cole; 1863-64, Charles Morrow; 1865-66, J. I. Bennett.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1853, Ira D. Huffman; 1855, Matthew Westfall, William Crigar, Jacob H. Beemer, Ira D. Huffman; 1860, Enoch Ayres, Mordecai Wilson, James Decker, Abram Bross; 1865, James Decker, Ira D. Huffman, Mordecai Wilson, Levi Beemer; 1870, George W. Coe, Elias F. Morrow, Ira D. Huffman, Uz Van Anken; 1875, Samuel Dennis, George W. Coe, Uz Van Anken, Ira D. Huffman; 1880, Samuel Dennis, Simon M. Stoddard, Theodore Martile, Elias Hockenterry.

SURVEYS OF HIGHWAYS.

1852-53, Andrew Van Sickle, William Van Sickle; 1854, William Van Sickle, William J. Shorter; 1855, Daniel Rosenkranz, Harrison H. Decker; 1856, David Simmons, Andrew Van Sickle; 1857-58, David Simmons, Philetus Wilson; 1860, James A. Cook, Philetus Wilson; 1861-62, James W. Crigar, Philetus Wilson; 1863-64, Philetus Wilson, Crowl E. Kymor; 1865, Samuel C. Wolfe, Philetus Wilson; 1866, James Decker, Samuel C. Wolfe; 1867, Samuel C. Wolfe, Bowdewine Van Sickle; 1868-69, William T. Coe, Jonathan Wright; 1870, no record; 1871, Nelson Dewitt, Uz Van Anken; 1872, George P. Cole, Uz Van Anken; 1873-78, Noah T. Woodruff, Uz Van Anken; 1879, John N. Smith, William Dewitt; 1880, Noah T. Woodruff, William Cox.

VII.—VILLAGES.

DECKERTOWN.

This enterprising village—the principal business centre of a territory many miles in extent—is situ-

ated 15 miles northeast of the county-seat. The Midland Railroad passes within its limits, and since its construction has aided greatly in the development of the place.

The settlement of the village recalls a period as early as 1740, and possibly earlier, though no authentic facts prior to that date are obtainable. In the latter part of the seventeenth century a band of French Protestants who had, on account of their religious faith, suffered exile and chosen a refuge among the hospitable Hollanders, emigrated to America. They explored the Hudson River, and chose a settlement at the mouth of the Walkill, where they founded a small colony near the present site of Kingston. Years later some of the emigrants who formed this colony, which had since been increased in numbers by fresh arrivals from Holland, explored the Mamakating valley to the Delaware River, and formed a settlement at the mouth of the Neversink.

One of their number, by descent a Hollander, whose name was Peter Decker, passed over the Blue Mountain range on a pilgrimage in search of fertile land upon which to settle, having determined to leave the Neversink colony and form the nucleus of an independent colony. He descended into the valley now the township of Wantage, and, selecting an eligible site, built a log house where the village now stands. This log structure is described by an early resident and descendant of Peter Decker as located on ground formerly the garden of Dr. Vibbert's hotel, and which occupied the site of the present Dickerson Block. The log house was later occupied by Samuel Decker, a son of the first settler, and still later by another son. It has long since been demolished.

The hamlet made but tardy progress for a series of years, and little is known of its history. A grandson of Peter Decker, Samuel by name, early during the present century built a log tavern near the present location of Andrew Quick's blacksmith-shop, and of which the present Warner House is the offspring. Peter Decker later built a tavern on the site now occupied by the Dickerson Block. It was a frame building, and was afterwards purchased by Soferein Westfall; and Dr. Vibbert, a man of considerable enterprise in his day, finally became owner, after which it was sold, but was consumed by fire the night previous to the purchaser's intended occupancy. Samuel Decker then built the present Warner House, which has since its erection been frequently remodeled and had many landlords.

James Sayre and Michael McMann were among the early merchants, though little is known of the progress of business enterprise in the place. Gabriel Coykendall and John Miracle erected a store, tailor-shop, and dwelling, which was later converted into a public-house, and is the present Union Hotel.

Advantage was taken of the fine water-power which passed through the place, and mills were erected, the later of which are described.

The advent of the railroad brought both enterprise and capital to the place, which has since that time made such steady advancement as to rival its larger adjacent villages in commercial enterprise.

The Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown.—A charter for the organization of this bank was obtained in 1848, and the bank established Jan. 1, 1850, under the State banking system, the institution having then been known as the "Farmers' Bank of Wantage." Its first board of directors were James C. Havens, Samuel Whitaker, Levi Shepherd, John Loomis, Thomas D. Edsall, Levi Dunn, Charles A. Cooper, G. L. Dunning, John B. Decker, and Charles Roe. James C. Havens was chosen president and Thomas D. Armstrong cashier. It was originally organized with a capital of \$50,000.

In July, 1865, the bank embraced the national system, and increased its capital to \$100,000, it having been previously raised from the original amount to \$80,000.

Mr. Armstrong having resigned the cashiership, Mr. J. A. Whitaker succeeded to the position, which he filled until 1874, when the present cashier, J. F. Marjoram, was chosen as his successor. Mr. Havens resigned the presidency April 9, 1859, and Jonathan Whitaker was elected to the office, which again became vacant by his death, in 1873, since which time J. A. Whitaker has filled the office.

The present board of directors are Richard E. Edsall, John P. Brown, John B. Decker, Charles A. Wilson, Marcus S. Hayle, J. A. Whitaker, T. F. Marjoram, Lewis J. Martin, N. H. Marjoram, John Loomis, Charles A. Cooper. But three of the original directors are members of the present board.

Deckertown Mill.—The Deckertown Mill, which is now owned by I. E. Hornbeck, was originally built in 1844 by Dr. Vibbert. It is located in the village, upon the Clove Creek, and depends for its supply of water upon the Sand Pond, in the northwest portion of the township. It was at an early date purchased by Matthew Cooper, after which Mahlon Cooper became owner, and at a subsequent date Joshua Cole controlled it. It was purchased by the present owner in 1868, at sheriff's sale, and has since been controlled by him. It has during his ownership undergone a thorough renovation, having been equipped with a new water-wheel and other machinery, which changed it completely. It has now four run of stone, and, with an adequate supply of water, may be driven to a capacity of 500 bushels per day. The average business is 30,000 bushels per year. The grain consumed in the mill is purchased in the immediate vicinity and in New York, and a market for the flour is found principally at points along the Midland Railroad.

O. J. Little's Plow-Factory.—This establishment was first started by Odell & Little, who in 1866 erected the building for the manufacture of plows. It passed later into the hands of Odell & Coe, after which George W. Coe became sole proprietor. The firm

subsequently became Cox & Coe, when the latter sold his interest to O. J. Little, and the firm became Cox & Little. Mr. Little is now sole owner. He is principally engaged in the manufacture of a patent plow, which is very popular in the county and known as the "Sussex Plow." A corn plow known as the "Wantage Plow" is also manufactured to a considerable extent, as are plows of other patterns. The factory is furnished with an engine of ten-horse power, which enables it to do an extensive jobbing business. The market for these implements is found principally in Sussex County, Orange Co., N. Y., and Monroe Co., Pa.

Lafayette Fuller's Grist-Mill.—This mill, which is located in the suburbs of Deckertown, upon the Clove Creek, was built by John L. Adams in 1822, and was at an early day the scene of much business enterprise. Mr. Adams also erected on the site a fulling-mill, carding-mill, and a clover-mill, all of which were actively employed. The grist-mill was furnished with two run of stone, and had an average capacity of 100 bushels per day. Mr. Adams' death occurred in 1840, when the mill passed into the hands of John Loomis, who conducted it for some years, and ultimately made an exchange with Matthew H. Cooper for other property. He managed it for some years, and sold to Robert T. Shafer, who in turn sold to Coe Decker, of whom it was purchased by the present owner. The capacity of the mill has not been greatly changed since its erection.

Woolen-Mill.—On the site of Wright's saw-mill, located upon the Clove Creek, and familiarly known as the Evans property, John Loomis, in 1850, erected a woolen-factory for the manufacture of cloths, yarns, satinetts, etc. This mill was furnished with 12 looms, 300 spindles, and much valuable machinery. It was sold by Mr. Loomis to Thomas Tatum, and consumed by fire in 1858 while owned by him. The mill was never rebuilt, the site being now occupied as a saw-mill. James Evans at an early day erected a grist-mill upon the same location.

Pulaski Lodge, No. 103, I. O. of O. F.—This lodge was organized Feb. 6, 1851, with the following charter members: Oliver G. Millsbaugh, N. G.; Samuel T. Overhiser, V. G.; James Evans, R. S.; E. McComly Couse, A. S.; James Coe, Treas. The lodge for a period declined, but was resuscitated March 7, 1871.

The names of its Past Grands are George M. Coe, William S. Vanderhuff, Frederick L. Heater, Vincent H. Lane, David A. Eddy, William N. Meeker, Nelson W. Heater, David A. Benjamin, John D. Potter, James Lawrence, John P. Lautz, Moses Stern, Merrit C. Carpenter, Charles Suhr. The present elected officers are Nathaniel P. Westfall, N. G.; Oscar Hough, V. G.; Alanson S. Cole, Sec.; William N. Meeker, Treas. Its present membership is 66, its place of meeting Deckertown, and time of convocation every Thursday night.

Samaritan Lodge, No. 98, Free and Accepted Masons.

—This lodge was organized under a warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, in January, 1869. The charter members were Simeon M. Stoddard, Thomas A. Rogers, Thomas Gray, Charles A. Wilson, Thomas Armstrong, John W. Vought, Carlos M. Noble, George W. Rhodes. The lodge was constituted and formally opened Feb. 19, 1869, by Robert Rusling, Deputy Grand Master of New Jersey, assisted by other grand officers, after which Rev. Charles Coit delivered an address. The Masters of the lodge since its organization to the present time have been as follows:

1869, Thomas A. Rogers; 1870-73, Simeon M. Stoddard; 1874, George W. Rhodes; 1875, James H. Dunning; 1876-77, Albert C. Noble; 1878-79, Joseph W. Elston; 1880-81, Lewis J. Martin.

The officers for 1881 are Lewis J. Martin, W. M.; J. Emerson Decker, S. W.; Thomas B. Goidl, J. W.

The Deckertown Union Cemetery Association.—This association was incorporated April 8, 1872, its first officers having been: President, Samuel Dennis; Secretary and Treasurer, Lewis J. Martin; Trustees, James Cox, Van Rensselaer Adams, Jonathan Whitaker, George W. Coe, Samuel Dennis, James W. McCoy, Jacob Wilson, Jacob V. Little, Lewis J. Martin, Jacob Martin, William S. McCoy, Hosea J. Harden. Its present officers are: President, Evi A. Wilson; Secretary, Lewis J. Martin; Treasurer, Asa Havens; Trustees, Lewis J. Martin, James F. Martin, Owen J. Little, Hosea J. Harden, Jacob V. Little, James A. Dennis, George Shepherd, Nelson W. Heater, Evi A. Wilson, James Cox, Asa Havens, James Shelly. The annual election is held on the last Saturday in April of each year. The beautiful grounds of this association are located in the outskirts of Deckertown.

The Press of Deckertown.—The *Sussex County Independent*, published at Deckertown, N. J., was established by Stephen H. Sayre, of Orange Co., N. Y., in 1870, the first number of the paper having been issued on May 4th of that year. After the expiration of one year, Mr. Sayre associated with him in the proprietorship of the paper Stephen H. Moore, who retired a few months later. On April 1, 1872, William H. Noble, of Elmira, N. Y., was admitted to partnership with Mr. Sayre, and the paper was published by Sayre & Noble until 1875, when it passed to the control of a stock company, under the corporate name of "The Independent Printing Company." On Dec. 1, 1877, Jacob L. Swayze, president of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton, purchased the capital stock of the company, and retained possession of the paper until Oct. 1, 1878, when it was purchased by the present editors and proprietors, Messrs. Whitfield Gibbs and John J. Stanton. During the period that it was owned by Mr. Swayze the columns were under the editorial management of H. A. Van Fredenberg, present editor of the *Port Jervis Daily Union*.

During the early management of the paper it was, while professedly "independent" in politics, in re-

ality a staunch and earnest supporter of Democratic principles and candidates. In 1876 a new departure was indulged in, and an open attack made upon the regular Democratic organization of Sussex County, which was alike energetic and ably sustained. The paper at this time supported "independent Democrats" for the offices of State senator and Assembly, as against the regular nominees of the party. The warfare against the controlling Democratic influence of the county has been earnestly taken up and carried through by the present editors of the paper, and its influence has been felt in the politics of the county.

In 1880 an indictment for malicious libel was found by the Sussex grand jury against the editors and against Jacob L. Swayze, an able contributor. To this indictment a "plea in abatement" was entered, challenging, in effect, the entire panel of jurors because of hatred and prejudice against the defendants, and the sheriff, on similar grounds, for empaneling the jury. This was an unexpected and unusual proceeding, occurring for the third time only in the entire criminal practice of the United States, and its discussion throughout the country was very general. The prosecution demurred to the proceedings, challenging thereby the legality of the method of defense adopted.

Since the paper came into the hands of its present editors and proprietors its circulation has greatly increased. It enjoys the support of a number of the ablest contributors of Northern New Jersey, and presents a neat typographical appearance. Messrs. Gibbs & Stanton are both practical printers, graduated from the "case" of leading journals, and are gentlemen who enjoy the respect, confidence, and esteem of their friends and neighbors.

BEEMERVILLE.

This point was first settled by the Beemer family, the earliest representative of whom was Henry Beemer, who secured a large tract of land in the vicinity, and some years later removed to Canada. His son Henry next came into possession of the property, upon which he lived until his death, in his one hundred and eighth year. The third Henry Beemer occupied the ancestral estate, which embraced the present hamlet, and died in his eighty-fourth year. His widow, who is eighty-one years of age, is still residing upon the property, now in possession of Gabriel L. Beemer, her son, who is a merchant.

A log church was erected here at a very early date, on ground above the village. It was used by various denominations, having been built as a union church. Among the earliest preachers, Rev. Mr. Overton is remembered as having filled the pulpit. The building in 1822 gave way to a more pretentious frame edifice, which for years did service at this point, and was ultimately removed to Branchville.

Opposite the site of the Beemer residence a school-house was built, which was superseded by one erected

on ground located opposite the stone church. The third was located upon the hill near the cemetery, and the fourth about midway between the former two.

The earliest building for mercantile purposes was erected at what is known as Lower Beemerville, in which Joshua Austin opened a store adapted to the country trade. He was succeeded by one Welland, after which Samuel Whitaker and Nathaniel Loomis were proprietors. David Gale opened a store at Beemerville in 1830, and he was succeeded by Gabriel Swayze. Another building was erected, in which a mercantile business was conducted by James Lane, and which is still standing and occupied by O. C. Hockenberry. In 1860, Gabriel L. Beemer erected the store at present occupied by him, and he is still a merchant at this place.

A log tavern was opened at a very early day by William Grigar. Henry Beemer (the second) was also an early landlord, and extended hospitality to the traveling public until his death, when his son Henry succeeded to the business. The building has since been converted into a dwelling. Another tavern was built at an early period, burned and rebuilt, and is now owned by William T. Harrison.

There are now in Beemerville one hotel, two stores,—kept by Gabriel L. Beemer and O. C. Hockenberry,—two blacksmith-shops, three blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops,—conducted by Isaac Dolsen, Andrew Adrian, and Westfall Brothers,—and a mill owned by Mrs. Nancy Compton, which is run by water-power and equipped with two run of stone.

Henry Beemer succeeded in having the place made a postal station, and was commissioned as the first postmaster. The mail was distributed at his tavern at as early a date as 1820, and twenty-five years later Horace I. Beemer received the appointment. Gabriel L. Beemer is the present official.

LIBERTYVILLE.

This spot was first settled by Jacob Beemer, who came during the latter part of the last century and purchased a large tract of land. Joseph Cole was also an early resident, and owned a farm in the neighborhood. Silas Heminway, about 1835, opened a store just below the site of the present mercantile emporium, which he conducted until it was later converted into a hotel. John Ayres also built a store, which is now owned by Ezra Overton. There are also a blacksmith- and wagon-shop, a school-house, and a church.

The old Paterson stage-route passed through the place and brought much business to the tavern.

In 1830 a post-office was established, with Jacob Beemer as postmaster, the mail having been brought by the four-horse stage that passed over the road on its regular trips. In 1846, Martin Holmes was commissioned as postmaster, and Ezra Overton now holds the position.

COLEVILLE.

This hamlet derived its name from William Cole, who emigrated from Montague about 1800 and purchased 1000 acres of land, embracing the settlement as it now exists. He sold or donated portions of this until he was at his death the possessor of but 116 acres. He erected a log house near the site of Cassidy's Hotel, and pursued his vocation of millwright and surveyor. A grist-mill was also erected by him, with a single stone, and at a later date another, which was more capacious and equipped with two run of stone. Adam Deavenport came soon and purchased the first mill, and also followed farming pursuits. William Wickham was the next pioneer to the settlement, and secured the land now occupied by Harman Riggs. Benjamin Smith also purchased land near by, which he cultivated. Abram Brink came from Montague, and settled upon a farm which is now occupied by his grandsons. Benjamin Van Sickle, at a later date, became owner of the land at present occupied by John Wilson. Levi Van Gorden improved the land now owned by Christopher Van Auken. Bowdewine Brink and Christopher Cortright each owned farms in the vicinity, the latter having been succeeded by his son, Jacob Cortright.

The earliest store in Coleville was erected by William Cole in 1828; he was for a while proprietor, when his sons succeeded to the business. Levi Deavenport also built and conducted a store, and Halsey Winfield erected the building at present occupied for mercantile purposes by I. S. Locey.

John Dodderer erected a hotel about 1840, and Jacob Rolosen became landlord of another public-house in 1858.

There are now two stores, kept by Timothy Vale and I. S. Locey, two blacksmith-shops, by Horace Deavenport and James Post, a grist-mill, owned by Theodore Matthews, and two hotels, of which James Cassidy and William Myers are the popular hosts.

MOUNT SALEM.

The pioneer settler of this hamlet was James Northrop, who became a landowner and farmer about 1800. It came by inheritance to his son, Thomas Northrop, and from him to the present owner, James R. Northrop. In 1836, Nelson Hoyt made his advent, erected a storehouse, and opened a store. He also built a tavern, which was rented to Richard Masterson. This tavern, which had in succession many owners, is now closed. William Gibson opened a second store, and James R. Northrop and James Smalley soon after formed a copartnership in mercantile business. Thomas A. Wickham succeeded them. Another store was built by James Wickham, burned, and rebuilt.

There are now a grocery, kept by Gabriel Ferguson, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, owned by C. C. Casterlin, and a post-office, with J. R. Northrop as postmaster and Henry Wilson as deputy. A Baptist church is also located at the hamlet.

VIII.—CHURCHES.

BEEMER MEETING-HOUSE.

The Congregational Church of Wantage and Frankford, now known as the "Beemer Meeting-House," was organized about 1744, and is without doubt the oldest religious organization in the township. It was the first and only Congregational Church in the county of Sussex.

A colony from New England settled in the vicinity, and brought their form of church government with them. One of the early pastors was Rev. Jabez Collver, who was proprietor of an extensive tract of land in the vicinity of Collver's Gap, and after whom the gap and lake are named. He left Sussex County in 1793; and settled in Canada, where his death occurred in 1812. Mr. Collver was known as a "United Empire Loyalist" by the British, and by Americans as a "Tory." The Governor (Simcoe) of the Province of Canada offered Mr. Collver, as an inducement to locate within his boundaries, 1000 acres of land for himself, 400 acres each for his married children, and 200 acres for those who were single.

The pastors of this church in succession have been Revs. Jabez Collver, Mr. Seeley, Mr. Overton, Salvemus Howell, Christopher Youngs, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Swayze, Mr. Gillett, David Abel, R. W. Knight, Barret Matthias.

The organization was gradually absorbed by other denominations until 1844, when the congregation, by a vote of its members, decided to unite with the Second Presbyterian Church of Wantage, at Beemerville, in whose custody the property still remains. By the deed to the Presbyterian Church there is a restrictive clause that if at any time five or more members shall in good faith desire the property for the use of a Congregational Church, it shall revert to such organization.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WANTAGE.

This church—more generally known as the "Clove Church"—was organized under the Brunswick Classis of New Jersey as a Reformed Dutch Church by the Rev. Elias Van Benschooten in 1788. The petition to the Classis was forwarded the year previous and reads as follows:

"TO THE REVEREND CLASSIS OF NEW BRUNSWICK:

"GENTLEMEN,—We, inhabitants of the Clove and its vicinity, Beg Leave to present ourselves in the following Manner: Our ancestors a few in number who formerly belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church settled Our County about forty years since under part of which time the Reverend Mr. Thomas Robin by permission of his Church Council and people of the Minisink preached some of his time amongst us. By his leaving them we became again destitute till the Reverend Mr. Bunschooting was installed in Minisink Congregation, who labored some time amongst us, whose labors to apparatus has been attended with the Blessings of God, So as we have upwards of thirty communicant members Amongst us. We the under Mentioned being Ardently Desirous of the propagation of the Gospel and of Being settled under the Constitution of the Low Dutch Reformed Church, Beg permission that you would be pleased to Grant and Appoint the Reverend Mr. Elias Bunschooting or any person or persons you may think proper to assist us in appointing and establishing us proper Church officers in order to Rule and Represent us for the future, and Grant us such supplies in our destitute state as you in your

wisdom shall think Meet and Necessary. May the Blessing of Almighty God attend your Councils and we your partitioners are in Duty Bound to Pray.

"DAVID WESTFALL,
 "WILLIAM JEANS,
 "BENJAMIN WESTFALL,
 "PHILLIP ROUSS,
 "JACOB DEWITT,
 "JACOB ROSS,
 "MOSES DEWITT,
 "FREDERICK DECKER,
 "WILHELMUS GITSORT,
 "FRANCES KING,
 "GUILLELMAS JANS,
 "DAVID QUICK,
 "MOSES QUICK,
 "DANIEL COYKENDALL,
 "CORNELIUS MYERS,
 "PETER COYKENDALL,
 "JAMES COYKENDALL,
 "BOWDEWINE DECKER,
 "JOHANNES WESTFALL,
 "DAVID COWSAD,
 "GERRET VAN SICKLE,
 "CORNELIUS VAN SICKLE,
 "DAVID COMPTON,
 "JACOB COMPTON,
 "—COSMOO,
 "BENJAMIN COYKENDALL,
 "SOLOMON MIDDAUGH,
 "JOHN MIDDAUGH,

BENJAMIN MIDDAUGH,
 MOSES COYKENDALL,
 WILLIAM COYKENDALL,
 JOLL CROWELL,
 MATTHIAS STRIDER,
 PETER BEAMER, JR.,
 JOSEPH COYKENDALL,
 JONATHAN COYKENDALL,
 EMMENIAL COYKENDALL,
 PETER VANGAVEEN,
 MATTHEW JINSON,
 SAMUEL WESTFALL,
 ABRAHAM COLE,
 BENJAMIN QUICK,
 SPENCER CALSTON,
 JOHN MASTERSON,
 WELLMALICUS STERBACH,
 LENONERD WENTENMOED,
 PETER C. NITTEL,
 EMANUEL WINTFELD,
 THOMAS DUPTY,
 JACOB COETIGH,
 ADAM QUICK,
 MATTHEWS BRINCK,
 JOHN V. SICKLE,
 NENEHIAH BRINCK,
 JOSEPH BRINCK.

"Clove, August the 21st, 1787.

"The petition of the Clove has been examined and approved by the kerkenraad of the three united Congregations of Morningside, and the Reverd Classis of New Brunswick would please to order the erection of a Congregation among that people, to be and remain in Union with the above said Congregations till a minister is settled among them. Done this the 27th of August, 1787. Signed by order of the kerkenraad.

"ELIAS V. BENSCHOOTEN,
 "Prosis."

The church was accordingly organized with 50 members,—25 males and the same number of females.

The Rev. Mr. Van Benschooten, having received a call, then became pastor of the Clove Church, and with the people of his church he lived and died much respected and beloved. He was the only pastor this church ever had under its then existing form. At the first, being unable to pay their minister one-half of a very small salary, the Clove united with Westtown in his support, and his labors were divided between the two places. But the Clove Church soon increased so as to be able to pay a full salary, from which time the Rev. Mr. Van Benschooten withdrew from Westtown and devoted his whole time to the congregation in the Clove. This church rose from very small beginnings. The barn of Helmos Titsworth served them for some time as a meeting-house. It deserves to be recorded that the Rev. Elias Van Benschooten made an endowment of \$20,000 to the College of New Brunswick,—a gift that will bless the church while the present order of things continues, and by which, though dead, he yet lives and preaches.

Soon after the demise of the Rev. Mr. Van Benschooten the Clove Church was dissolved by a vote of its members, passed Nov. 24, 1817, and merged in the First Presbyterian Church, Wantage, which was organized under the Jersey Presbytery, Aug. 11, 1818, with 25 members,—viz., 12 males and 13 females.

The first pastor of this church was the Rev. Gershom Williams, during whose ministry there were received on confession of faith 64 members, and 44 on certificate,—total 108.

In 1821 the Rev. Edward Allen was installed over the church, and labored here until 1830. Under his ministry there were two powerful revivals of religion, besides other seasons of refreshing of more limited extent. As the fruits of the whole, there were 342 members added to the church. In consequence of ill health the Rev. Mr. Allen resigned his pastoral charge, and was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Kanouse, Sept. 27, 1830, who was installed and continued his charge until Dec. 29, 1834. During his ministry there were two revivals, and some other seasons of refreshing; 163 members were added as the fruit of the two revivals. In 1833 this church consisted of 512 members.

In 1835 the Rev. George Pierson became the pastor of this church, and about this time the parsonage was burnt and the church records were consumed.

Some time in 1839 the Rev. Anthony McReynolds received a call to become their preacher, which he accepted, and continued to serve them until the autumn of 1843, when he resigned his charge, and the church gave a call to the Rev. Sylvester Cooke, who accepted it, and was soon after installed. His ministry, which extended over a period of many years, was greatly blessed, and has left many tender memories behind.

In September, 1873, Rev. Laurens T. Shular received a call to succeed Rev. Mr. Cooke in the pastoral work, which he accepted, and began his labors soon after. He continued with the church until the latter portion of the year 1875, when Rev. Theodore F. Chambers received a unanimous call in January, 1876, and still continues pastor of the church.

The present Session of the church is composed of Jacob W. Dewitt, W. W. Titsworth, and L. C. Deavenport.

FIRST WANTAGE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Among the oldest church organizations in Sussex County is that most familiarly known as the Papakating Baptist Church of Wantage. About 1751 a number of persons from Mansfield, Conn., who had been recognized as members of the Baptist Society, emigrated to Sussex County and settled at or near Newton, where a church was organized with William Marsh as pastor; the date of this organization was Nov. 14, 1759. In October, 1759, the church joined the Philadelphia Association. Mr. Marsh left the church in 1763 and went to Wyoming, where he was murdered by the Indians.

In 1770, Rev. Constant Hart was pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Nicholas Cox in 1772, who was pastor for ten years.

For some years this was the only Baptist Church in Newton, Hardyston, and Wantage. A church was organized in Hardyston, and afterwards, in 1777 and 1778, large numbers of the congregation settled in Wantage, when it was agreed to remove the meeting-

house from Hardyston to Wantage, near where the present Papakating church now stands, which was erected in 1830.

Mr. Cox continued as pastor until 1782, when he resigned and removed to Kingwood, N. J., as pastor of the Baptist Church in that place. He was a native of New Castle Co., Del., where he was born, March 24, 1742. He was licensed in Philadelphia in 1771, and ordained at Wantage, April 15, 1772. He was succeeded by Rev. James Finn in 1783, who resigned in 1785. Silas Southworth, a member of the church, became the next pastor, and was ordained May 21, 1786. From this period until the death of Mr. Southworth, Feb. 20, 1814, letters of dismission were given to several members to organize a church at Mount Salem, and also at New Foundland and Beemerville. Notwithstanding the sending out of these colonies, the old church increased by frequent revivals.

After the death of Mr. Southworth the church was supplied by Elders House and Teasdale. The church gave a call to Rev. Levi Hall, Nov. 4, 1815, who was installed the following May. He died Aug. 31, 1821, after a brief but successful ministry. Elder John Hagan became pastor in March, 1822, and resigned 1825. He was succeeded by Elder Leonard Fletcher in March, 1826, who continued pastor until December, 1831, being followed by Elder Timothy Jackson, who resigned October, 1835, and was succeeded the following year by Elder Isaac Moore. Elder W. M. Fay followed Mr. Moore, in 1840, and remained until 1842. Rev. Sanford Leach was pastor for the next two years. In November, 1845, the church gave a call to Rev. D. F. Tuiss; he resigning in 1849, the Rev. T. Davis was called, and remained as pastor until 1858. Rev. Joseph Belden was pastor for eighteen months, and in March, 1861, Rev. George F. Love followed; in 1865, Rev. Daniel T. Hill, and in 1870 Rev. George F. Love was again recalled. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Jewett, and he by the present efficient and successful pastor, Rev. J. G. Dyer. The church has licensed eight persons to preach the gospel. This is one of the few churches in the county that have preserved most of their records, and each year adds to the interest and value of such records.

The present deacons of the church are James Cox, J. V. Little, J. A. Thurber, Levi Hull, Samuel Dennis, Lebbeus Martin, George Shepherd; Church Clerk, Lebbeus Martin; Treasurer, Humphrey Martin. The trustees are J. V. Little, Halsey Berry, George Shepherd, Lebbeus Martin, Samuel Dennis, John Halted.

The First Baptist Church sustains three Sabbath-schools,—one at the Pond, another at Lewisburg, and a third at Deckertown. The superintendent of the Pond Sunday-school is Levi Hull, while James McCoy presides at Lewisburg, and O. J. Little at Deckertown. The various schools have an attendance of 175 scholars. The present roll of the church embraces 178 members.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WANTAGE.

Some of the members of the First Presbyterian Church of Wantage, who found the increasing dimensions of the society a serious difficulty, determined to petition for a division of the congregation. In response to this wish the Second Presbyterian Church was organized, July 13, 1834, with 122 members.

A new stone edifice, 40 by 60 feet in dimensions, was erected, and dedicated Jan. 4, 1835, Rev. Edward Allen having preached the dedicatory sermon from the text, "Peace be within thy walls." The cost of the edifice was \$3000.

The Rev. Edward Allen became the stated supply, and continued his labors until 1841, during which time a valuable parsonage was secured and several additions made to the church. The elders at this time were Daniel Van Auken, Henry Beemer, Jacob Ayres.

In 1842, Rev. Peter Kanouse became the pastor, and labored with great zeal for the growth and prosperity of the church. He was for years so largely identified with the interests of Wantage, both temporal and spiritual, that a brief sketch of his life will not be amiss here.

Peter Kanouse was born in Rockaway Valley, Morris Co., N. J., Aug. 20, 1784, and died at Deckertown, N. J., May 30, 1864. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and for several years followed that business at Rockaway. In 1807, the first year of the labors of the Rev. Barnabas King in that place, Mr. Kanouse was received into the church, and in 1809 became one of the elders. Even then, uneducated as he was, he was greatly esteemed for both his piety and his natural talents. He was unusually gifted in prayer and exhortation, and was for years one of Mr. King's most effective helpers in that extensive field. For several years he had indulged the wish to study for the ministry, and after the death of his wife he set himself resolutely to the realization of this purpose. He pursued a course of classical study at the Bloomfield Academy; his theological studies were pursued chiefly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. James Richards, of Newark, and in 1821 he was licensed to preach by the Jersey Presbytery. In 1822 he was ordained by the same body, and installed pastor of the church at Succasunna. His labors here were attended with marked success. From this place he went as a missionary to the Indians. From this position he came to Sussex County, and succeeded that truly remarkable man, the Rev. Edward Allen, as pastor of the Wantage Church, the mother of the three churches in that township,—Wantage, Beemerville, and Deckertown. His preaching in the old Wantage church was wonderfully successful. One revival at that place was astonishing in its incidents, power, and the number of its converts. He was wont to say that "he never traveled anywhere, even in Wisconsin, that he did not find some who were converted in that revival." His great success in Wantage led to his being called

to the charge of the Free Presbyterian Church,—now the First Congregational,—Newark, N. J. His labors here were far from being unsuccessful, but his friends at Wantage claimed him again. He took charge of the Second Church of Wantage, Beemerville, and his ministry was again rewarded with several remarkable revivals. At least two of these were said to have brought into the church over a hundred converts each. After several years' labor here he removed to Wisconsin,—a change that did not add much to his comfort, and he returned the third time to Wantage, and for several years supplied the pulpit of "Wantage Third," as the Presbyterian Church of Deckertown was called. Here too his labors were abundant in the number brought into the church.

The elders during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Kanouse were Levi Ayres, John Dunning, Henry Beemer, Daniel Van Auken, and E. M. Decker.

The pulpit was next filled by Rev. Nathaniel Leighton, who followed Mr. Kanouse and began his labors Sept. 1, 1854, the elders during his ministry having been John Dunning, Henry Beemer, Eben M. Decker, and Levi Ayres.

Mr. Leighton resigned the pastorate after a residence of five years with his people, and an invitation was extended to Rev. Robert Crossett, which was accepted, and the new pastor entered upon his clerical work Jan. 1, 1859. The elders at this time were Benjamin Couse, Nelson Phillips, Isaac Dolsen, Robert McMickle, Jonathan Decker.

Rev. Andrew Tully succeeded in December, 1866, and continued pastor of the church until 1873, after which Rev. William F. Arms received a call, and was installed on the 7th of December of the same year. His ministry extended over a period of nearly three years, after which the present incumbent, Rev. C. P. Glover, received and accepted a call, his installation having taken place Dec. 26, 1878. The present elders are John Dunning, Robert McMickle, Nelson Phillips, Isaac Dolsen, Barret A. Van Auken, M. L. Hockenberry, O. C. Hockenberry, Dolsen Ayres. The church sustains a flourishing Sabbath-school with 90 members, of which the pastor is superintendent, and Robert McMickle assistant superintendent.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WANTAGE.

On May 1, 1839, Rev. George Pierson, the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Clove, at the request of several members of his congregation residing in the village of Deckertown, organized the above-named church. Though feeble numerically,—only 28 members,—they possessed great spiritual enthusiasm. The first elders chosen were Lewis Whitaker, Jacob Beemer, Horton Beemer, and John Smith.

Rev. James W. Wood, fresh from the seminary, became pastor of the church in the autumn. He is remembered as a man of positive convictions, a conscientious preacher, fearless in the discharge of his

duties, and spiritually minded. He began his labors with this little flock under the firm conviction that he could convert the whole of Sussex County. For six years he waged a successful warfare, but doubtless found true the experience of a greater man, Philip Melancthon, who "confessed the old devil was too strong for the young Melancthon." The first year under Mr. Wood's pastorate 34 were added to the roll of membership, and the people began the work of church erection. The result of six years of labor of this pastor was the building of a comfortable edifice and the addition of 120 to the church membership. The pronounced piety of Rev. Mr. Wood is still remembered. His boldness in confronting the evils of the day left its impress upon the minds of his hearers.

Rev. A. B. Rich succeeded to the charge, and during his pastorate of two years 20 members were added to the church roll. After an interval of two years, during which the congregation were without a settled pastor, Rev. B. Farrand received a call, and remained six years, when the membership was increased by 50 names. Rev. William H. Babbitt followed and remained two years, during which time 19 were received into communion with the church.

In connection with the results of these successive pastorates should be mentioned the efforts of two elders of devoted piety, John Smith and Broderick Decker, whose fidelity and sincerity, as exemplified in personal pleading with the people and visitations from house to house, were greatly blessed.

Rev. Peter Kanouse, a man mighty in the Scriptures and a giant in argument, became in his old age the pastor of the church. He ministered with edification to the people until he fell asleep, in 1861, having carefully guarded his flock for six years. He was a man greatly beloved, and his grace is still with the people.

Rev. O. H. P. Deyo labored for a year in the field, and was succeeded by Rev. P. J. Timlow, a ripe scholar and an able preacher. For four years he drew increasing congregations, who were delighted as they sat under his ministry. Rev. N. Elmer followed, and preached for one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. James McWilliams, than whom the church never possessed a more thorough scholar and thoughtful divine. The four years of his labor in this field were without brilliant results, but the church had ever before it the life of a minister that was lovely and of good report. It had teachings that were sound and thoroughly Presbyterian. During his pastorate at Deckertown he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Wilson, daughter of one of the older residents of the place. His death, which was sudden, occurred in September, 1873, from an affection of the heart. He was stricken suddenly, while in the prime of health and manhood. Rev. Mr. McWilliams was an honored member of two secret societies, whose deep sorrow bore fit expression in the tablet that marks his grave.

The present pastor, Rev. E. A. Hamilton, was called in September, 1873, and has occupied the field longer than any preceding minister. Mr. Hamilton entered the army at the beginning of the civil war and served until its close, leaving the service with the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the First New York Mounted Rifles. He afterwards graduated at the Oberlin University, and later studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary, in New York City. The church has during his ministry been repaired, the congregation increased, and additions to the membership to the number of 58 made.

The only revivals of religion which this church has enjoyed have been under the pastorates of Rev. James Wood and Rev. Mr. Hamilton. It has had various seasons of refreshing, but no striking displays of interest of a general character.

The congregation has suffered great loss by death in recent years, heads of families of much spiritual as well as financial influence having been called away.

The present elders are Abram Smith (for many years in office), Jeremiah Layton, James H. Dunning, Andrew Shorter, and James Halsey Consc. J. A. Dunning is the present superintendent of the Sabbath-school and chorister of the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Deckertown was organized in 1858, under the energetic labors of Rev. Isaac Cross, the church edifice having been erected in 1857, and dedicated Feb. 3, 1858. This was mainly effected through the liberality of Mr. Increase Stoddard, who donated the ground upon which it stands and a subscription of \$500. By a singular coincidence, his funeral sermon was the first delivered in the new building.

It is not possible to present to the reader any detail of the progress of the church other than is afforded by the succession of pastorates. Mr. Cross was followed by Rev. John Seran, after which Rev. Jacob Fort was assigned to the charge. He was succeeded by Rev. John Faull, after which the pastors in order are as follows: Revs. J. N. Vansant, Benjamin Palmer, J. N. Keys, George W. Horton, Walter Chamberlain, E. V. King, and J. N. Keys, a second time, who is the present pastor.

The stewards of the church are C. A. Wilson, Amzi Ayres, Nelson Dewitt.

THE WANTAGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Wantage Methodist Episcopal Church was organized through the zealous efforts of Rev. Mr. Shaw in 1831. The same year a church edifice was erected, services having previously been held in the barn of William Wilson and in the school-house of the neighborhood. The pastors who are located at Deckertown also minister to this congregation. The present stewards of the church are N. T. Woodruff, Hiram Van Siekle, and Benjamin Hart.

THE NORTH WANTAGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church—better known as the Red Church, from the original color of the building—was erected in 1837 by Isaiah Winfield, the first pastor of the church being Rev. Mr. Baker. It was rebuilt and beautified in 1878, and is now enjoying the pastoral labors of Rev. Mr. Tompkins.

LIBERTYVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Libertyville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1860, and a building immediately erected under the auspices of Rev. S. C. Mertene, the ground for the purpose having been donated by Jacob Cortright. The congregation has been growing and prosperous.

MOUNT SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was formerly an outpost of the Baptist Church at Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y., and was organized by that body in 1833, under the ministry of Rev. Z. Grenell, Sr., who became its first pastor. The same year an edifice was erected by the parent church for the use of the congregation. The second pastor was Rev. John Case, and at a later date Rev. Stephen Case also filled the pulpit. Rev. C. Brinkerhoff followed, and Rev. Jacob Gesner was at a later date the clergyman in charge. Rev. C. Brinkerhoff was a second time settled over the charge, after which Rev. Ernest Thompson, at present settled over the Baptist Church at Newton, became pastor. He closed his labors in 1878, since which time the church has been without regular ministrations. The present deacons are William Wickham, S. S. Myers, and Sanford Vail.

IX.—THE LAST CENSUS.

The census of 1880 returns the names of the following citizens of Wantage who have attained advanced years:

William Ayers, 83; Enoch A. Ayers, 70; Mariah Ayers, 68; Elizabeth Ayers, 80; Rhoda Ageny, 66; Mary A. Adams, 65; John S. Barwell, 69; Mary A. Barwell, 66; Nathaniel Bond, 70; Alvah Beemer, 65; Mariah Beemer, 79; Jacob Blair, 65; Susan Blair, 70; William Compton, 74; Margaret Clay, 73; Christopher Clay, 70; Madison Cokendall, 67; Susan Cortright, 86; Strong Conkling, 63; Jane Coddington, 66; Mary Crowell, 90; James Cox, 68; Mariah Cox, 87; Charlotte Cole, 66; Margaret Coolbaugh, 81; Charles Davis, 67; Gabriel L. Dunning, 70; Harriet E. Decker, 72; John Dunning, 83; Luke R. Decker, 71; Sarah Drew, 68; Jane Evans, 66; Mary A. Glover, 68; E. I. Griggs, 72; Keturah Hockenberry, 69; Hannah Howell, 71; John A. Hough, 65; Catharina Howell, 70; Barrett D. Havens, 75; Anna C. Hall, 77; Zephaniah Havens, 81; Hulda Havens, 70; Miles Hardin, 68; Phebe A. Hardin, 66; Peter Hoyt, 86; Lydia Hoyt, 68; George Jarvis, 66; Susanna Jarvis, 71; William Kerlick, 69; Charles F. Kinney, 75; Peter Longoy, 78; Azariah Lewis, 70; Hester Lewis, 75; James McCarrick, 66; Lydia Marshall, 70; Josiah Medlaugh, 72; Christiana Medlaugh, 69; Aaron Meeker, 70; C. A. Malmes, 66; S. F. R. McCoy, 81; Samuel Newman, 65; Jephtha Potter, 87; Sarah Pincel, 87; David Perry, 68; Sarah A. Perry, 69; Peter C. Rutan, 71; Jane Rutan, 72; John V. Roloson, 73; Aldgate I. Roloson, 66; Stephen Roy, 84; Susan Roy, 79; Nathan Roloson, 65; John Stewart, 72; Harvey Shepherd, 69; Walling Simmonson, 70; Jane Simmonson, 65; Mariah Stoddard, 74; Mariah Shepherd, 70; Mary Tooker, 79; Rebecca Valentine, 75; Giles Vanriper, 71; Zilla Vanriper, 70; Asa Wilson, 72; Matthew Westfall, 77; Maria Westfall, 70; Bethshoba Adams, 68; Sarah Adams, 68; Isaac Beemer, 75; Eliza Beemer, 79; George Brink, 78; Phebe Brink, 71; Catharine

Brink, 65; Nancy Bross, 77; Cortright Beemer, 65; Nancy Rolosou, 88; Abram Brink, 78; Jane Buckley, 70; Emma Bedoll, 82; Mariah Boughton, 67; David Bross, 67; Julia A. Bowman, 69; Moses Brink, 70; Harriet Brink, 73; Nehemiah Baird, 69; Elizabeth Baird, 68; Robert Baughan, 68; Margaret Baughan, 70; Eleanor Benjamin, 81; Catharine Cole, 81; Hannah Crawford, 68; Alvah Caskey, 76; James D. Curran, 77; Sarah Curran, 78; Charlotte Curran, 77; Mariah Crum, 69; John Cortright, 67; Gabriel Coykendall, 71; Harriet Coykendall, 69; Martin Cole, 68; Marella Cole, 71; Josiah Cole, 73; Harriet Cole, 70; William Cole, 70; Jane Cortright, 74; Jacob W. De Witt, 74; Moses De Witt, 89; Catharine De Witt, 85; Evi De Witt, 90; Julia De Witt, 65; John B. Decker, 76; Anna Drake, 78; Nelson Decker, 66; Eliza Decker, 68; Mary Doty, 91; Halsey Decker, 69; William Decker, 69; Phebe J. Earls, 69; William Elston, 65; Sarah A. Elston, 66; Phebe Elston, 91; Catharine Elston, 85; Eli-kim Everitt, 75; Eliza Everitt, 70; Thomas Everitt, 89; Neoma Everitt, 77; Mariah Fuller, 78; Edwin S. Fuller, 74; Albert Green, 65; Elizabeth Green, 65; William Halsted, 67; Sarah Hough, 69; Phebe Hoyt, 84; John Haggerty, 68; Asenath Howell, 65; Julia Kye, 70; William Kern, 69; Anna E. A. Leach, 66; Jesse W. Lewis, 70; Jacob B. Leport, 65; Phebe La Farge, 71; Angeline Lambert, 75; Lebbeus Martin, 65; Rachel McCullough, 85; Jonette Morrow, 67; Jacob Myers, 68; Sarah Myers, 65; Era Myers, 65; Harvey Mead, 82; Julia Mead, 75; Amos Munson, 77; Elizabeth Munson, 73; Louis Nape, 76; Sarah Preston, 67; Margaret Post, 79; Jesse Potter, 75; John Perry, 69; Catharine Perry, 66; Philip Pinkie, 70; John W. Quick, 71; Michael Quick, 65; Daniel Rosenkrans, 72; Jane Rosenkrans, 73; Peter Rogers, 83; Elizabeth Rogers, 78; William Space, 66; Phebe Smith, 72; Andrew Shorter, 69; Margaret Shorter, 65; Catharine Simpson, 66; Emma Simpson, 76; Ann Smith, 65; Samuel Schoonover, 73; Hannah Schoonover, 80; William J. Shorter, 65; Abram Smith, 70; Jane Smith, 71; Sarah Sharp, 72; James Shelly, 67; Margaret Shelly, 70; Baltus Swarts, 68; John Swarts, 70; Levi Schoonover, 76; Margaret Schoonover, 70; Eveline Stiles, 74; Mary Stiles, 69; Mariah Taylor, 76; Robert Thorn, 67; Mary Tucker, 76; Joseph A. Van Auken, 80; Francis Vansickle, 70; Jeremiah Van Gorden, 68; Hiram Vansickle, 65; Joel Van Auken, 68; Phebe Van Auken, 65; Martha Vansickle, 65; Elias Vansickle, 66; Sarah Vansickle, 78; Abiah Wilson, 77; Lucy Wright, 68; Abram Wiggins, 69; Lonisa Wiggins, 72; Ruth Woodruff, 78; Maria Wilson, 76; Angustus Wilson, 74; William Wickham, 77; Rebecca Wickham, 66; Coe D. Wickham, 67; Susan Wilson, 68; Sarah Lewis, 75; William Lewis, 76; Polly Van Gorden, 68. Number between the ages of 60 and 65, 114.

X.—NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The following inscription is copied from the monument erected to the memory of Dominie Van Benschoten in the cemetery of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, New Brunswick:

"The memory of the just is blessed.*

"The Rev. Mr. Elias Van Bunschoten was born October 26th, 1738; graduated A.B. 1768; licensed to preach 1773, and settled in the ministry, first at Shatticoke, afterwards at Minisink. He died January 10th, 1815. Established in the truth and ardent in its defense, from his youth to his old age he preserved in a good profession of faith and in a holy and exemplary life. In the ministry of the gospel he was faithful, and diligently employed his talents in the service of his divine Redeemer. His zeal to promote the interest of the church of Christ prompted him to make a very liberal donation to the support of indigent students and the benefit of the theological college at New Brunswick. To perpetuate the memory of this venerable and charitable man, and to express their gratitude, the Right Reverend Genl Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church have erected at the public expense this MONUMENT."

"Well done! good and faithful servant.†"

EARLY EXPLOITS AT DECKERTOWN.

The following incident is related as having occurred at the tavern kept by Samuel Decker at an early day. On a certain evening a man was seen riding towards the upper end of the tavern-stoop. The horse was a

light sorrel in color, with a bald face. The knight rode up to the stoop, and made his horse step upon it. He then rode past the kitchen to the bar-room door, thence he turned and rode into the bar-room, and was seen no more from the street. On entering, he advanced with his steed to the bar. Meanwhile, the barkeeper and proprietor was stooping down in the act of replenishing his bottle from the barrel, and, having his back turned, did not observe what was progressing. With a kind of a neighing voice the knight from his horse called for drink. The barkeeper looked up, and suddenly encountered the nose of the steed. He considered this as a challenge, and sprang through a side door to a wood-pile with the intention of grasping an axe with which to kill the horse. Some of his friends, deeming this unwise, detained him as he was returning with the weapon.

The horse was with difficulty ejected from the house, when suddenly a band of pugilists poured from the bar-room and swarmed upon the stoop. Oaths and imprecations rose, and clenched fists flew, till dark night drew a curtain over the turbulent scene.

The design of this affray, as proved afterwards in court, was to provoke the tavernkeeper to kill the horse in the bar-room, and then to open the animal, stuff the innkeeper into the cavity, and sew him up, leaving only the head protruding, after which they purposed using the bottles at will and departing in triumph.

This outrage upon the common decencies of society was not originated by the denizens of Deckertown, but was the offspring of the fertile brains of what were called in those days *liners*. They dwelt upon the State line between New York and New Jersey, having doors opening into both States. These people were as wicked as the evil one wished them to be, and occasionally so much worse as to injure even the cause of the devil.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF VETERANS.

In response to an invitation extended by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, the Annual State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the year 1878 was held at Deckertown, in August of that year. For many weeks previous to the occasion extensive preparations were in progress, that the veterans might be welcomed with becoming *éclat*. Invitations had also been extended to various State regiments of militia and to the venerable Hexamer Battery, of Hoboken. A welcome was also given to citizens of the county who desired to join in the reception of the State's heroes by old Sussex. An irregular company of cavalry was improvised in the county for escort duty, which assembled at Newton on the 26th of August and marched to the scene of action the following day.

On Tuesday, the 27th, the first regular day of the encampment, Gen. Kilpatrick, escorted by Mattison's cavalry, received the troops at Deckertown and con-

* In Hebrew.

† In Greek.

ducted them to the ground, which was located two miles north of the village.

This parade was the most imposing spectacle of the kind witnessed in the county. A section of Capt. Eller's Hoboken Battery during the march had been dispatched to the grounds to fire a salute, while the remaining section performed the same duty at the depot. The following was the order of march:

Sussex County Cavalry.
 Gen. Kilpatrick, Col. Hamilton and Davis.
 Department Commander Mueller, G. A. R., and staff.
 Fourth Regiment Militia, Col. Dudley G. Steele.
 Drum Corps.
 Second Battalion Essex County, Capt. Matthews.
 Westwood Cornet Band.
 Ninth Regiment Militia, Col. Hart.
 Brass Band, 50 pieces.
 Hexamer Battery, Capt. Ellis.
 Lincoln Post, No. 11, Newark.
 Uzal Dodd Post, No. 12, Newark.
 Hexamer Post, Orange.
 Phill Kearney Post, No. 1, Newark.
 Farragut Post, No. 28, Paterson.
 George G. Meade Post, No. 7, Passaic.
 Chaplain Butler Post, No. 35, Paterson.
 Rankin Post, No. 10, Brooklyn.
 T. M. K. Lee Post, No. 5, Camden.
 Bayard Post, No. 8, Trenton.
 Kearney Kennedy Post, Now Brunswick.
 Ulric Dahlgren Post, No. 2, Philadelphia.
 Voss' Band, Newark.
 Hudson County Battalion, Col. Coffey.
 Veteran Battalion, Maj. Farrier, Jersey City.
 Hackettstown Band.
 Veterans Hackettstown, Washington, and Dover.
 Detachment of Veterans of Various Organizations.

This was followed by a long cavalcade of carriages and wagons of every description. The march was hot and dusty, and a few succumbed to the heat and were obliged to leave the ranks. The officers, with brilliant uniforms and spirited horses, made a fine appearance. Immediately after the procession of the Grand Army posts were several carriages, containing Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. John C. Robinson, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States, Gen. Graham, Gen. Carr, Prof. Atherton, Hon. Garret Hobart, Hon. F. A. Potts, Hon. Samuel T. Smith, Hon. John Hill, Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, and many others.

Extensive arrangements had been made for the comfort of those who participated in the display, many of the invited guests having been entertained by the general at his residence. Eloquent addresses were made by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. J. C. Robinson, and others. Fine music also enlivened the scene, and a poem descriptive of events in the late war was read by one of the veterans.

The scene outside the tent was picturesque. Below the road the artillery was encamped, and through the dim light afforded by the camp-fires the guns of the battery could be discerned. Beyond the big tent were numerous Sibley and A tents where the organizations were encamped, and over the grounds numerous lights presented a weird and martial look.

The sham battle commenced about noon. The veterans were commanded by Col. Mueller and the militia by Col. Hart, of the Ninth. Kilpatrick, accompanied by his orderly, placed the troops in position. The battle opened by the firing of the cannon on the hill and in the meadow in front of the house. The militia ascended the hill and captured the battery. The veterans came around, and after some firing of musketry retook the cannon. The Ninth and Fourth Regiments formed a line of battle below, and the two forces met in contest. There was considerable excitement during the conflict, in one or two instances the men coming in close contact with each other, so that the fighting assumed almost the appearance of a genuine battle. A flag of truce, borne by Gen. Kilpatrick, ended the sham fight, and, standing in his saddle, he made the farewell speech to the veterans and the State militia. The soldiers then marched to their tents, stacked arms, and made ready for their departure. For the remainder of the afternoon the road was crowded with wagons, and the paths through the fields to the village were filled with pedestrians.

Nearly 40,000 people were assembled on the grounds, and the success of the enterprise afforded matter for congratulation to all who participated.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HUGH JUDSON KILPATRICK.

Hugh Judson Kilpatrick was born at Deckertown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1836; graduated at the United States Military Academy, and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery May 6, 1861; was commissioned captain of the Fifth New York Volunteers May 9th, and was wounded at the battle of Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. On his recovery he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second New York Cavalry Volunteers, of which regiment he became colonel, December, 1862. With his regiment, he participated in the Rappahannock campaign, in the second battle of Bull Run, and many minor actions, and in the Maryland campaign. During "Stoneman's raid" to the rear of Gen. Lee's army he commanded a brigade of cavalry, and was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, June, 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded a brigade and division. In April, 1864, he was ordered to duty with Gen. Sherman in the West, and at the battle of Resaca, May, 1864, was severely wounded. During Gen. Sherman's march to the sea and subsequent campaign through the Carolinas, he commanded the cavalry and was actively engaged. In June, 1865, he was promoted to be major-general of volunteers. He resigned his commission in the regular army, December, 1865, and his volunteer commission Jan. 1, 1866. In November, 1865, he was appointed United States Minister to

Chili; was recalled in 1868.* For details of his military operations see Chapter XV. of this work.

SAMUEL WHITAKER.

Samuel Whitaker was for many years one of the leading spirits of Wantage township, and identified, in a remarkable degree, with the growth and development of that part of Sussex County. His parents were Richard and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Whitaker, of Unionville, N. Y., where the former was a successful tiller of the soil. The brothers and sisters were Jacob, Aaron, Richard, John, Halsey, and Lewis Whitaker, and Mary, who married Dr. Austin, of Unionville; Milly, who married Benjamin Haynes, of Unionville; Charlotte, second wife of Benjamin Haynes; and Fanny, who became the second wife of Dr. Austin. Descendants of Jacob reside at Oswego, N. Y., a son of Richard at West Town, N. Y., and daughters of John at Goshen and Middletown, N. Y.; Lewis lived and died in Wantage, and is represented there.

Samuel Whitaker was born at Unionville, N. Y., on June 22, 1796. His educational advantages were such as the common schools of his day afforded. In early life he embarked in the mercantile business, at Beemerville, Sussex Co., where he remained a number of years. Removing to Unionville, he continued the mercantile business at that place for several years, and about the year 1835 located at Deckertown, N. J., where he was a leading merchant until within a few years of his demise, which occurred on Oct. 20, 1871.

Although a man of plain habits, and of a retiring disposition, he was possessed of remarkable energy and force of character, and took an active part in all movements tending to advance the material welfare of the community in which he dwelt. He was one of the founders of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, and a director for many years. In bringing the Midland Railway to Deckertown no man was more active, and he subscribed liberally to the project, and devoted much time and energy in furthering its accomplishment. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Deckertown, and in politics a Democrat. He filled the office of county collector of Sussex County several years, and that of postmaster at Deckertown for many years. In all his business relations he sustained an exalted character for integrity and fair dealing, and left behind him, at his death, recollections of an upright and honorable life.

Mr. Whitaker was married, when a young man, to Margaret, daughter of John E. and Jane Adams, of Wantage township, and had three children,—namely, John A., born July 1, 1818; Richard, born March 24, 1820, died Aug. 31, 1845; and Zillah M., wife of Jacob E. Hornbeck, of Deckertown, born June 16, 1822.

* Johnson's Cyclopedia.

John A. Whitaker is the president of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown. He was cashier of that institution from Jan. 1, 1857, until his election as president on Jan. 13, 1874, previous to that time being engaged in the mercantile business at Deckertown. He is a leading and influential citizen in that village, of genial manners, and widely known throughout his section as a successful business man. He was married in the year 1846 to Mary A., daughter of John and Amanda (Sayre) Holbert, of Chemung Co., N. Y., and has four daughters,—viz., Isabel, wife of Theodore F. Margarum, cashier of the Deckertown Bank; Amanda H., wife of Capt. Theodore F. Northrop, of New York City; Mary Alice, wife of Charles D. Tyler, of Newark, N. J.; and Josephine, wife of John Bennet, of Elmira, N. Y.

AMOS MUNSON.

Amos Munson is a son of Israel Munson, who was born in Morris Co., N. J., in 1771. The latter was a wheelwright by trade, and followed that occupation at New Vernon, Morris Co., when a young man. In early life he removed to Sussex County and entered upon the calling of a farmer in Hardyston township, where his son, Asa Munson, now resides. Here he passed the remainder of a long and industrious life, engaged in agricultural operations, and died in 1838. His wife was Nancy Conger, a native of New Vernon. Her parents kept a public inn four miles below Morristown during Revolutionary times, in an ancient dwelling that is still standing. Her mother was a representative of the Whitehead family, that has been favorably identified with different interests in New Jersey.

The children of Israel and Nancy Munson were as follows,—viz., Amos; Lavinia, who married Capt. William Berdslee, of Hardyston; Samuel; Saren B.; Susan, who became the wife of Edward S. Berdslee; James L.; Israel; Theodosia, who married John Goble; John; and Nancy. Of this large family there are living, Amos, the subject of this notice; Samuel, at Paterson, N. J.; Asa, in Hardyston township; Saren B., in Michigan; Susan, at Jerseyville, Ill.; James L., in Sparta township; and John, in Wantage township.

Amos Munson was born on the homestead, in Hardyston township, Feb. 11, 1803. His earlier years were passed upon the paternal farm, and his educational advantages were those afforded by the district school of his locality. When a young man, he clerked for a time in the store of Robert Baldwin, at Hamburg, then in charge of Stephen F. Margarum, and married, on Jan. 14, 1824, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Farber) Ryerson, of Vernon township. She was born Aug. 30, 1807. The young couple at once entered upon the active duties of life, and on March 5, 1824, located at Paterson, N. J., where Mr. Munson carried on the butcher business with success for fourteen years. In 1838 they re-



Amos Munson
1851

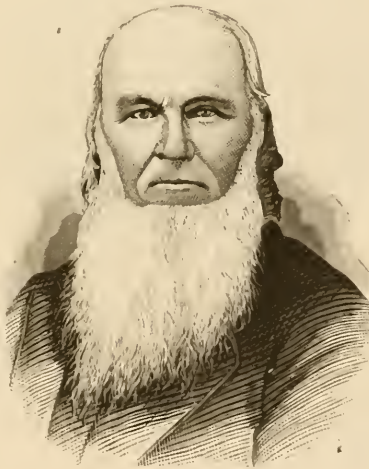


Samuel Whitaker

moved to Deckertown, N. J., where he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-four acres, upon which he has since resided.

Mr. Munson belongs to that class of business men who, by industry and the intelligent discharge of business duties, meet with success in any calling in life. As a farmer he has been industrious and clear-headed, and by careful management has accumulated a good estate. A large portion of his property is now included within the corporate limits of Deckertown, and comprises streets and lots, one of the former of which bears his name. In various ways his life has been intimately identified with the growth and development of Deckertown, until, after many years of residence at that place, he is looked upon as one of the veritable fathers of the village. Himself a member of no religious sect, he has ever been a contributor to the various benevolent enterprises of his day, and, with liberal hand and intelligent advice, assisted in the erection and construction of all the churches and schools of the village, and in other ways co-operated in all movements tending to advance the material, social, and educational interests of the community in which he resides. In bringing the Midland Railway

to Deckertown he was actively interested, and, besides subscribing fifteen hundred dollars in cash to the encouragement of the project, he gave the right of way through his farm, of two thousand five hundred and seventy-two feet of land, half of which was one hundred feet in width, and the remainder, upon part of which the depot stands, one hundred and thirty feet. He is still pursuing the avocation of a farmer, and though now at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, is well preserved, in the full possession of all his faculties, and in personal charge of all his affairs. He has ever been foremost in welcoming the aid of invention in lightening the arduous labors of a farmer's life, and introduced the first mowing-machine and first horse-rake used in Sussex County. On his farm are to be found all the latest mechanical contrivances of the present day. Himself and wife, after the long period of fifty-seven years of married life, now live peacefully and happily in their pleasant home at Deckertown, enjoying in their old age the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens, and the consciousness that they have performed their allotted tasks in life with fidelity and success. No children have been born of the union.



John B. Decker

JOHN B. DECKER.

The first white man to enter the precincts of what is now Wantage township, in Sussex County, was Peter Decker, a Hollander by descent, who left the

Neversink settlement about the year 1740, and, passing over the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, pursued his search after suitable land upon which to effect a permanent settlement. His choice fell upon the present

site of the village of Deckertown, where, amid tall forest-trees, murmuring brooks, and the solemn silence of a vast solitude, he erected the first dwelling built by a white man in that section. Here he passed his days engaged in clearing up land and tilling the soil, enduring the trials and privations of pioneer life. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Josiah, son of Peter Decker, was also an early resident of Wantage township. He lived at the "Clove," and operated the first grist-mill at that point, besides engaging in farming to a considerable extent. To himself and wife, Sarah, were born five children,—namely, Bowdewine, Abraham, William, Fامتجة, and Margaret. The sons lived and died in Wantage. Fامتجة became the wife of Ephraim Kilpatrick, grandfather of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and Margaret married Seth Wickham.

Bowdewine Decker was one of the strong men of Wantage township in early times. He was born Feb. 25, 1763, and grew up on his father's farm, his schooling advantages being but meagre in those days. He was a great reader, however, and a teacher in one of the early district schools of his locality. In 1787 he located near the present residence of his son, John B. Decker, where he erected a stone house, which he occupied for some years. In 1805 he built the main portion of the present dwelling of John B. Decker, where he continued to live until his death, in 1857, in his ninety-fourth year. Besides being a thrifty and successful farmer, owning over four hundred acres of land, he engaged extensively in other business. For many years he kept a store near his residence, where he carried on mercantile pursuits; he had a tan-yard, a distillery, an extensive potash-works, and was generally identified with the growth and development of his section. A man of good judgment and strong sense, the adviser of many people, of sterling integrity, generous and public-spirited, he was for many years one of the leading men of Wantage. He was a supporter of the Clove Presbyterian Church, and at one time bought the church edifice at public sale, and presented it clear to the congregation. He was an Old-Line Whig, but never an aspirant for office. His first wife, whom he married on May 31, 1787, was Naomi, daughter of Richard Westbrook, of Wantage, and a representative of one of the strong pioneer families of the section. She was born June 14, 1772, and died April 29, 1825. Her children were Richard, born Aug. 15, 1788; Josiah, born April 15, 1792; Mary, born Aug. 30, 1790; Hannah, born Feb. 5, 1794; Sarah, born Oct. 10, 1796; Frederick, born May 16, 1802; and John B., the only one surviving, born Nov. 16, 1803. Bowdewine Decker married for a second wife, on June 8, 1826, Rebecca Van Sickle, born May 1, 1768; died Sept. 11, 1845.

John B. Decker was born on the paternal farm, on the date indicated above, and is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of the township. His

earlier years were passed upon his father's farm, but his labors were mostly directed to the tanning business. In 1824 he took up his residence at his father's mill, and continued to co-operate with his father in the management of his affairs. In 1845 he removed to the family homestead, and worked the farm, and a few years later it was decided to him by his father. Here he has continued to reside since, the property now, however, belonging to his son-in-law, Jacob Swartwout.

Mr. Decker has devoted his entire life to agricultural operations, and has long been a representative farmer in Wantage township. He has owned a large estate, some of which is still preserved to him, but, though of good business qualifications and of excellent judgment, he has lost no less than eighty thousand dollars during his life by indorsements for friends, and because of his generous heart and liberal spirit. He now owns the mill at the Clove, a farm of one hundred and fifty acres near by, one hundred acres in Montague township, a small farm in Pennsylvania, and houses and lots in Coleville and Deckertown. He has paid particular attention to the raising of fine stock, particularly horses. The celebrated trotting mare "Goldsmith Maid" was foaled on his farm in 1857, and sold by him, in 1863, for three hundred and fifty dollars to John H. Decker and Thomas Bingham, of Newburg, N. Y.

Mr. Decker has now reached the mature age of seventy-eight years, and is well preserved, and in full possession of all his faculties. He is a man of strict integrity, possesses the confidence of many friends, and is a contributor to the Clove Presbyterian Church. A Republican in politics, he has never been an aspirant after place. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Decker, to whom he was united on April 24, 1824, and who bore him the following children,—viz., William (deceased); Naomia E. (deceased); Elizabeth (deceased), wife of Jansen H. Beemer; Mary (deceased); Bowdewine (deceased); Daniel W., who died from disease contracted in the army in the late Rebellion; and Emma R., wife of Judson J. Wickham, of Craigville, Orange Co., N. Y. Mr. Decker's second wife was Charity M. Kilpatrick, whom he married on March 20, 1855. She was born May 12, 1824, and died March 15, 1868, leaving one child, Lillie, wife of Jacob Swartwout, of Wantage township.

JACOB E. HORNBECK.

The Hornbeck family is one of the pioneer families of Sussex County, and was early represented in Ulster Co., N. Y., being of Dutch extraction.

Philip was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the first representative of the family in this section. His son Jacob was one of the early and prominent physicians of the county. He resided a



Jacob E. Hornbeck



ELIAS COOPER.

part of his life where Jacob Westbrook lives, in Sandyston township, and in Montague township, and was licensed to practice by the State board of censors on Oct. 5, 1802. He enjoyed a large and extensive practice, and at one time represented his fellow-citizens in the Legislature of the State. His wife was Esther, daughter of Capt. John I. Westbrook, and granddaughter of Jacob Westbrook, and his children who reached mature years were seven in number—namely, John W., a prominent lawyer of Allentown, Pa., who died in 1848, while representing his district in Congress; Maria (deceased), wife of James Bassett, of Honesdale, Pa.; Sarah, widow of Dr. Cornelius Stillwell; Elizabeth, widow of Archibald Drake; Cornelius, a leading merchant and lumber-dealer of Honesdale, Pa.; Margaret, widow of William Cortright; and Jacob E., our subject. Dr. Hornbeck died Nov. 12, 1859, aged eighty-four years.

Jacob E. Hornbeck was born March 20, 1820, on his father's homestead, in Sandyston township, where his earlier years were passed. He enjoyed the benefits of academic instruction under Rev. Mr. Allen at Milford, Pa., and at the Allentown Academy. Upon attaining the age of twenty years he entered mercantile life as a clerk in Honesdale, Pa., where he remained for five years, owning one-quarter interest in the White Mills, near Honesdale, and in eighteen hundred acres of land in Wayne Co., Pa., and superintending the erection, one summer, of a new mill, at an expense of two thousand eight hundred dollars.

At the conclusion of that time he engaged in trade in Montague, in partnership with Jacob Hornbeck, and married, for his first wife, Mary D., daughter of James B. Armstrong, of that township, who died a few months later. In 1847 he opened a store at the Lackawaxen Narrows, in Pike Co., Pa., and continued at that point for four years. He then moved to Hawley, Pa., and, in partnership with Joseph S. Soliday, followed mercantile pursuits for two years.

On Jan. 3, 1856, he married, for his second wife, Zillah M., daughter of Samuel and Margaret Whitaker, of Deckertown, N. J., and soon after removed to that place. He purchased a cedar swamp near the village, erected a mill, and for a time manufactured cedar shingles quite extensively. Subsequently he assisted his father-in-law, Mr. Whitaker, in the management of his affairs, and later engaged in trade in the village, in partnership with John A. Beemer and John Loomis, under the firm-name of Hornbeck, Beemer & Co., for about five years. After the termination of this business connection he purchased the Deckertown mill property, and has since owned and operated the grist-mill at that point.

Mr. Hornbeck is recognized as one of the self-made, influential, and successful business men of Wantage. Starting out in life with small capital, but filled with an ambition to do and succeed, he has, by the exercise of sound judgment, industry, and close application to business, achieved honorable promi-

nence in business life. He is generous and liberal-minded, a warm supporter of the progressive and benevolent enterprises of the day, and one of the moving men of Deckertown. A few years ago he erected the Opera House block, in size fifty-four by eighty feet, and comprising several stores and a public hall, which he still owns. He has dealt considerably in real estate and owns several houses and buildings, besides a farm of two hundred and eighty-seven acres in Orange Co., N. Y. He is a Democrat in politics, was a warm supporter of the war, and postmaster at Deckertown for two years, commencing April 1, 1859. He has been collector of Wantage township for two years past, being chosen without opposition, and was trustee and clerk of Deckertown school for thirteen years. He has acted as the private adviser and counsel of a number of friends, and has administered five different estates. Towards the project of bringing the Midland Railroad to Deckertown he contributed fifteen hundred dollars, and lent warm personal encouragement.

His children are Maggie E., wife of Whitfield Gibbs, editor of the *Deckertown Independent*, and Samuel W., residing at home.

ELIAS COOPER.

Capt. Elias Cooper, as he was familiarly known, was one of the strong men of Wantage township in early days, and did much by his energy and force of character to develop the industries of the section of country in which he located. His father was Obadiah Cooper, of English descent, and a farmer at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Here Elias was born, on July 19, 1783. He grew up on the paternal farm, and attended the common schools of his day. When he had attained the age of twenty-nine he was induced to come to Sussex County and take charge of the plantation of his maternal uncle, Dominic Elias Van Benschoten, one of the pioneer Dutch ministers of the Minisink region, who became widely known throughout that section. The removal to Sussex County occurred on April 1, 1812. This large tract of land, lying in Wantage township, and comprising about one thousand acres, finally became the property of Capt. Cooper, subject to a bequest of twenty thousand dollars, which the captain paid, to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, which had been left by Rev. Van Benschoten to that institution, provided his will was read at each annual meeting of the Classis of New Brunswick. Upon this tract Capt. Cooper lived, surrounded by his slaves, and engaged in agricultural operations, and in running a grist- and saw-mill at the "Clove." He was a gentleman of the olden time, liberal and public-spirited, of strong judgment and common sense, and one whose advice and assistance were sought by all classes of people. He loaned a great deal of money through his section, and many families whose representatives are now leading agriculturists in Wantage received their

first start through his liberality and assistance. He took great interest in local military affairs, and was a captain in the militia of his day. He was a Whig in politics, and a strong pillar in the Clove Presbyterian Church. In his latter days he was actively interested in the temperance cause. He passed away on Sept. 9, 1846, dividing his property equitably among his children, who still own a large portion of the original estate.

Capt. Cooper was married on Dec. 25, 1811, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Rosencrans) Dodge, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and a member of the influential family of that name, in New York City. Her father, Henry Dodge, was once a representative in the New York Legislature, and many of her relatives performed active service in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Cooper was born May 4, 1790, and died on June 12, 1872. Her children were as follows: Matthew H., born Oct. 25, 1812, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.; John J., born April 9, 1814, residing at Goshen, N. Y.; William, born Sept. 16, 1815, graduated at Princeton College, practiced law at Deckertown, died March 3, 1842; Sarah M., born April 30, 1817, married Asa Smith, of Wantage, Sept. 30, 1835; James H., born Feb. 21, 1819, died Nov. 19, 1876; Charles A., born Jan. 2, 1821, graduated at the University of New York, practiced medicine for twenty-two years in Wantage township, now a leading oil operator at Oil City, Pa.; Hannah E., born Jan. 23, 1823, deceased, wife of W. W. Rose, of Brooklyn; Mahlon, born June 26, 1824, residing at Warwick; Walter, born Sept. 28, 1828, died Aug. 14, 1830; and Daniel W., born March 7, 1831, a practicing physician of Wantage township.

EVI DE WITT.

Among the many old families who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, sought the shores of the New World, none had been more distinguished in political and social life, none had numbered in its ranks more noted men than the De Witts.

Natives of Dordrecht, one of the oldest burgher towns of Holland, and in later years dear to art as the birthplace of Cuyper and Ary Scheffer, and to theology as the meeting-place of the Synod of Dort, the "Geslachtten von Dordrecht" in the Royal Library at the Hague, gives the descent of the De Witt family in an unbroken line from the year 1295 to Sept. 8, 1639. Some of the names served under William the Silent, and were zealous supporters of the revolted provinces against Spanish oppression. After the death of John of Barneveldt, Jacob De Witt succeeded to the high honors of "Land Advocate of Holland." His son Cornelius, the burgomaster of Dordrecht, "at the head of a Dutch fleet, with a stout Dutch admiral to do his bidding," sailed up the Thames, burning the English ships and sending consternation into the very heart of London. Another

son, John De Witt, one of the most distinguished men in the history of the Netherlands, became Grand Pensionary of Holland during the period between the separation from Spain and the opening of the Thirty Years' War.

The family emigration to the colony of "New Amsterdam" began about the year 1639. Andries and Tjerck Claus De Witt located at Esopus, in Ulster Co., N. Y., about 1648, and became the progenitors of the Ulster branch of the family. As the generations increased the family became numerous, and some of its representatives followed the line of settlement through the Manakating and Minisink regions, and have since been numerous represented in that section.

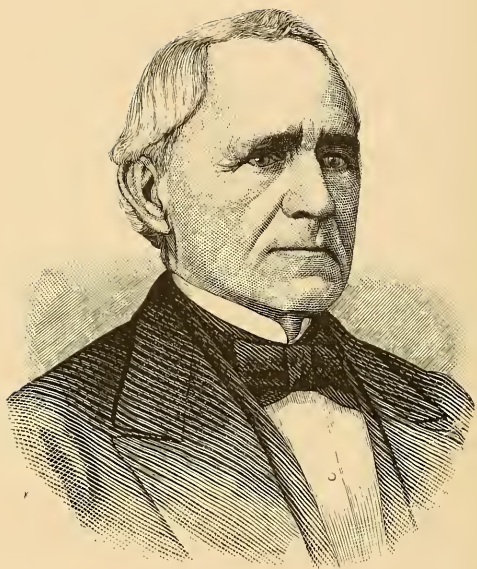
Moses De Witt, son of Jacob and Leah De Witt, and father of our subject, was born Oct. 23, 1761. He served in the war at Minisink, where he held the office of captain, and is said to have stood his ground against the Indians, and to have fought bravely until a white man was no longer to be seen. After the struggle he located in Wantage township, Sussex Co., near the Jacob W. De Witt farm, where he passed his days as a farmer, being one of the pioneers of Wantage. To himself and wife, Margaret, were born the following children,—namely, Hiram, born Nov. 9, 1783; Olivia, born Jan. 7, 1785, married Amos Titsworth, of Wantage; Jezereh, born Sept. 1, 1786; Tjerck, born April 19, 1788; Evi, born June 11, 1789; Moses, born Sept. 1, 1790; Mary, born April 20, 1792; Aaron, born June 24, 1793; Elizabeth, born Jan. 20, 1796, married Edward Lewis; Margaret, born Oct. 13, 1797, married Samuel Smith; John, born Jan. 18, 1799; Naomi, born March 23, 1801, married John B. Decker; Jacob W., born Nov. 27, 1804; and Catharine, born March 23, 1806, married Jacob Swarts. Of this large family of children, all attained mature years save Hiram, who was killed in early life by the falling of a tree. Olivia, Evi, Moses, Elizabeth, and Jacob W. became residents of Wantage. Jacob, Soferine, and Samuel were brothers of the first Moses. The first two passed their lives in Wantage township, and Samuel removed West. Moses De Witt died Dec. 8, 1842, and his wife on May 19, 1845.

Evi De Witt, the subject of this sketch, is one of the oldest residents of Sussex County, being in his ninety-second year. He was born June 11, 1789, in Wantage township, grew up on his father's farm, and at the age of seventeen went to learn the trade of a tanner and currier with John Peckham, of Greenville, Orange Co., N. Y. He worked as an apprentice for two years, and was taken in as a joint partner the third year. On March 9, 1811, he married Prudence Stoddard, a native of Connecticut, who was born Nov. 6, 1791. After this event he continued to work at his trade for some time, when he removed to his native township and engaged in tanning and carrying on the farm where his son, Jonathan S. De Witt, now lives. Here his family was born and raised, the two



Levi Dewett





Jacob W. De Witt

avocations of farming and tanning being separately pursued. Upon the marriage of his son, Jonathan S., Mr. De Witt purchased the Tjerck De Witt farm, whereon he erected his present residence, about twenty-eight years ago. He subsequently resided for a few years where Jacob W. De Witt now lives.

The life of Mr. De Witt has been a modest and busy one, spent within the inner circles of society, yet having an important relation to the growth and development of the community in which he has passed so many years. He enjoys the respect and confidence of his friends for his honest, straightforward, and manly life, and will carry down with him, at a green old age, the recollection of a sincere, earnest, and useful career. He is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the leading offices of his township, though never a seeker after place. He is a member of the Wantage Methodist Episcopal Church, and a liberal contributor to church and kindred interests. His wife died Aug. 25, 1873. Of a large family of children eight are still living, and his grandchildren number twenty-four. The children were Lucy S., born Feb. 9, 1812, who resides in Wantage, and married John L. Decker and Obadiah A. Wright; Jezerceel, born Sept. 16, 1813, died Aug. 24, 1821; Hannah, born Oct. 11, 1815, wife of Halsey Kite; Simeon S., born Dec. 21, 1817, and Lorenzo, born Feb. 20, 1820, both of whom died Aug. 21, 1821; Prudence, born Sept. 3, 1822, married Benjamin Vanetten; Jonathan S., born May 31, 1825, a leading farmer of Wantage; Lucretia, born July 23, 1827, died Feb. 9, 1846; Arminda L., born Dec. 1, 1829, wife of Nathaniel W. Bailey; Daniel S., born Feb. 23, 1832; Nelson, born April 9, 1834, residing on the home farm; and Margaret L., born Aug. 19, 1836, wife of Abraham J. Decker, of Wantage.

JACOB W. DE WITT.

Jacob W. De Witt, son of Moses and Margaret De Witt, was born on the homestead of his father, in Wantage township, on Nov. 27, 1804. He came of distinguished Dutch stock in Holland, and the family of which he is a representative has long been identified with the settlement and development of the section of country in which he lives. The earlier history of his ancestors is presented in connection with the sketch of his older brother, Evi De Witt, in this work.

Until the death of his parents the life of Mr. De Witt was passed on the old homestead, which he farmed on shares a portion of the time. His education was obtained at the district school which stood on the corner, near his present residence, on the "Clove" road. On Feb. 3, 1830, he was united in marriage to Phoebe, daughter of Constant and Lydia A. Fuller, of Wantage. She was born April 10, 1810, and died Sept. 4, 1857. After the demise of his father the home farm came to Mr. De Witt, upon which he lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his re-

moval to his present residence, in 1873, and which he still owns. He is recognized as one of the successful leading representative agriculturists of Wantage, and by a life of industry, integrity, and fair dealing has accumulated a good estate and won the respect and confidence of many friends. He is a man of generous impulses, liberal in his support of the religious and benevolent institutions of his day, and for thirty years past has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Wantage. He was formerly a Democrat in politics, but now identified with the Republican party, and has filled the office of freeholder, and the minor offices of the township, as the representative of each party. He took an active interest in the project of bringing the Midland Railroad to Deckertown, to which he contributed two thousand dollars, and is one of the well-preserved, intelligent, and popular aged men of his section. His children by his first marriage were as follows: Lydia A., born Dec. 30, 1830; Constant F., born March 29, 1833, died May 27, 1867; Miranda L., born Feb. 22, 1835, married Alfred Hardin, died Jan. 8, 1876; Theodore, born July 9, 1837, a leading farmer in Wantage; Sarah Naomi, born July 31, 1841; Emma A., born Dec. 5, 1843, died May 20, 1852; Margaret, born June 14, 1846, widow of Dr. Lewis Westfall; Moses, born April 30, 1849, a graduate of Princeton College in 1870, and a practicing lawyer at Newark, N. J.; and an infant son, who died unnamed. His second wife was Fanny, daughter of Henry and Sarah Shepherd, of Wantage, and widow of Silas Lewis, of the same place. She was born March 24, 1814, and is the present helpmeet of his home.

CHARLES A. WILSON.

The Wilson family is of Scotch extraction, and has been identified from the earliest years with the settlement and development of Wantage and contiguous townships in Sussex County.

Andrew Wilson, the pioneer of that branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs, was born in Scotland, on Nov. 30, 1726, and emigrated to this country from Ireland in early life. He was of good family and a commissioned officer under George III., serving at the battle of Ticonderoga during the French and Indian war. He was badly wounded in the service, and granted a patent of land by the government. He first located in Wantage township, near the Walkill River, and finally established himself where his grandson now resides, and where he passed his life in clearing up land, tilling the soil, and in the usual farming operations incident to a pioneer life. Himself and wife, Martha Ferguson, were among the six who formed the first Methodist class in this section of Sussex County. She was born on March 5, 1731, and the marriage occurred on Aug. 29, 1750. The fruits of the union

were Mary, born Aug. 13, 1751; Joseph, born Oct. 29, 1752; Benjamin, born May 24, 1754; Andrew, born Nov. 27, 1755; Catharine, born Sept. 15, 1757; Hope, born Jan. 1, 1760; Jacob, born May 23, 1761; Margaret, born July 17, 1763; Addi and Neri, born May 24, 1765; Martha, born Feb. 14, 1767; Iiram, born March 4, 1769; Forger, born June 2, 1771; and Abiah, born March 9, 1773.

Andrew Wilson died Nov. 6, 1802, and his wife on February 16th of the same year.

Abiah Wilson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead, on the date indicated above. He occupied throughout life a large tract of productive land in Wantage township, and became favorably known as a successful and representative agriculturist. At his death he divided his property equitably among his children, and many of his descendants are still identified with the farming and business interests of that section. To himself and wife, Mary Lobden, a large family of children were born,—namely, a son, Jan. 26, 1794; Andrew, April 15, 1797, died Sept. 15, 1874; Eliza, July 18, 1798; Julia, Nov. 17, 1800; Mathias, Oct. 25, 1801; Eliza, July 4, 1804, married William Stoddard, died July 4, 1847; Samuel, Feb. 6, 1806; Augustus, July 2, 1807; Philetus, father of our subject; James, July 9, 1810; a daughter, April 1, 1811; Mary, May 18, 1812, married John Fuller, died Aug. 16, 1844; Abiah, April 23, 1814; Lebeus, Aug. 17, 1817, died April 8, 1846; Lida, March 1, 1819, married James Coe. Abiah Wilson died Nov. 15, 1827, and his wife, Mary, on Feb. 9, 1855.

Philetus Wilson was born near Deckertown, March 11, 1809, and passed the whole of a long and useful life, following the calling of the soil, in Wantage township, residing over forty years on the same farm. Springing from old colonial stock, he was possessed of the sterling integrity and sound practical sense which formed so distinguishing a feature of the pioneer settlers of Sussex County. He was for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Wantage, and took a prominent part in the organization and control of the successful county fairs of Sussex County. An ardent lover of nature, he took just pride in all that pertained to agriculture, and always welcomed the aid of inventive genius to forward and lighten the toils of the husbandman. For a score of years he had a valuable nursery on his farm; did much to advance the standard of horticulture in his locality. He was a liberal contributor to church and kindred interests, and a member, first, of the Baptist, and subsequently of the Methodist, denomination of Christians. A Democrat in politics, he held aloof from the strife and turmoil of public life, and filled only the minor offices of his township. Possessed of a genial and kindly nature, a warm and generous heart, and endowed with that rare Christian spirit that carries religion into the daily walks of life, he was deservedly popular in the community in which

he dwelt, and held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors. His last illness was comparatively brief, and he passed away on Feb. 10, 1876, in the bosom of his family and surrounded with every comfort that a life of industry, integrity, and fair dealing had enabled him to enjoy.

His wife, who survives him, was Clarissa, daughter of Andrew and Miriam (De Witt) Wilson, a descendant, on the paternal side, of the original ancestor of the family in the line of Joseph Wilson. Her father was for many years a justice of the peace, and one of the lay judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County. The marriage occurred Dec. 25, 1835, and of the union was born an only child, Charles A. Wilson, on Oct. 20, 1840. The earlier years of the latter were passed upon his father's farm, and he received a thorough preliminary and academic education at the celebrated institution of William Rankin, at Deckertown. In early life he entered the mercantile business in the store of E. C. and Ira C. Moore, of Newton, N. J. Finding that occupation too confining, he returned to the paternal farm and engaged in the creamery business for some time, and later went to the State of Iowa, where he engaged with success in the lumber and grain traffic, and where a large part of his business interests still lie, being attended to by responsible agents. Returning home at the urgent solicitation of his parents, he resumed the creamery business for a period, and devoted much time and energy in bringing the Midland Railroad of New Jersey to his native place. That desirable object accomplished, he embarked in the lumber and coal business at Deckertown, in which he is at present engaged.

Mr. Wilson represents that class of young, active, and energetic business men for which Deckertown is noted, and who bear a very important relation to the business growth and prosperity of the place. He takes an active interest in all movements tending to improve and develop the village, and has added to its architectural attractions by the erection of a handsome residence for himself. He bears in the community the reputation of an honorable and upright man, is one of the directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, and is otherwise identified with the various institutions of his section. He was one of the builders of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad, running from Middletown to Pine Bush, Orange Co., N. Y.; is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Deckertown, and acts politically with the Republican party, though he is decidedly averse to the holding of public office. He is also interested in the agricultural prosperity of Wantage township, and owns one of the finest farms in Sussex County, it being a part of the old homestead of his great-grandfather, Andrew Wilson, and the same occupied by his father during his lifetime. He is prominently identified with the institution of Ma-soury, was formerly a member of Harmony Lodge,



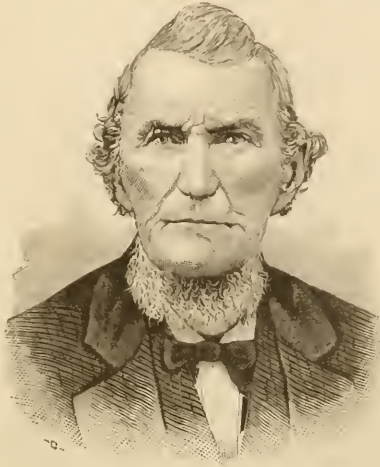
Chas. Wilson



Barth B. Leport

A. F. and A. M., of Newton, and was one of the founders of Samaritan Lodge, No. 98, of Deckertown, to which he belongs, and of Masons' Home Lodge, Iowa Falls, Iowa. He is also a member of Baldwin Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M., of Newton. He

was married on July 10, 1872, to Emma A., daughter of Solomon G. Gibbs, of Oswego, N. Y. She died Aug. 19, 1880, leaving two children, Clara A. Wilson, born May 13, 1873, and Charles G. Wilson, born May 7, 1877.



HUMPHREY MARTIN.

Humphrey Martin was a son of Nathaniel Martin, born on Aug. 31, 1762, and who was one of the pioneer settlers of Wantage township, in Sussex County. Nathaniel Martin's wife was Phila Potter, who was born April 29, 1763, and the issue of the marriage, Mary, born Oct. 9, 1782, who married Jephtha Martin, and died May 31, 1816; Sarah, born March 19, 1786; Humphrey, born Aug. 15, 1789; and Lebeus, born April 11, 1794. Nathaniel Martin died in 1854, and his wife, Phila, on July 8, 1833. The father of Nathaniel Martin was Humphrey, who died April 17, 1805. Ichabod and James were brothers of Nathaniel, and the family originated in Middlesex Co., N. J.

Humphrey Martin was one of the leading and controlling men of his day, and was born in Wantage township on the date indicated above. Throughout a long life he exerted a wide influence as a successful and progressive farmer, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. He was a Democrat in politics, and held the ordinary township offices. He was for many years a member and officer of the First Baptist Church of Wantage, and a strong pillar in its counsels. He was actively identified with the progressive movements of his day, and gave the right of way through his farm to the Midland Railroad of New

Jersey. He died Oct. 30, 1878. His wife was Isabella Teasdale, and the children, Lebeus, Thomas T., Nathaniel, James J., Eliza, who married Stephen Cole; Prudence, who became the wife of Ellis A. Post; Phila, who married Harry Post; Mary, who married Hopkins Chandler; Lydia; Ann T., wife of Moses B. Northrup; and Sarah, who became the wife of Jackson D. Jay. Lebeus Martin occupies the residence of his father, near Deckertown, is a leading and influential farmer, and represented Sussex County in the Legislature for two years, 1871 and 1872. His son, James F., is one of the growing young agriculturists of Wantage.

JACOB B. LEPORT.

This family is of French descent. The grandfather of our subject resided at an early day at Quebec, Canada, and served in the French army at the time of its taking by Gen. Wolfe. Removing to New Jersey, he settled at Suscumna Plains, where he ended his days. His children were Cornelius, who settled near Blairstown, N. J.; Abraham, who located in Virginia; James, who settled in New York State; Mary, who died young; and John, father of Jacob B. Leport.

John Leport was born in the year 1779, and was

raised to the trade of a blacksmith, in Morris Co., N. J. About the opening of the present century he married Abby Burt, and removed to Sussex County, purchasing a farm near Columbia, in Byram township, of one hundred and thirty acres. He farmed this tract about thirty-five years, and then purchased a farm in the same township, near the Sparta line, where he remained until his demise, on April 22, 1857. His wife died in 1838, aged fifty-eight years. Their children were Mary, Nathaniel, Cornelius, Cyrus (for many years a successful lawyer at Stanhope, N. J.), John, Jacob B., Lydia (who married Michael L. Lawrence), William, Andrew, and Madeline, who married Morris Hoppage.

Jacob B. Leport was born in Byram township, Sussex Co., N. J., on March 23, 1815, and passed his boyhood days on the paternal farm, enjoying, meanwhile, the benefits of such educational training as the common schools of his locality afforded. On March 1, 1838, he married Ann, daughter of Samuel C. and Hannah (Blaine) Beardsley, of Hardyston township, who was born April 6, 1818. Her grandfather, Thomas Blaine, served in the Revolutionary war, and lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Soon after the marriage Mr. Leport commenced to work the home farm on shares, and subsequently took a long lease on it, and operated it for nineteen years. In 1859 he removed to Wantage township, Sussex Co., and purchased of Evi De Witt the John De Witt farm of one hundred and eighty acres, where he has since resided. He is recognized as one of the successful representative farmers of the county, and the outbuildings and appointments of his farm indicate careful and thrifty management. He devotes himself principally to the dairy business, and makes large quantities of butter. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1879 was the reform freeholder of Wantage township, being chosen to that position in a township largely Democratic. He was for several years a commissioner of deeds, and sustains, in the community in which he resides, the reputation of a successful and prudent farmer, of correct principles and habits, and one who is entitled to the confidence of his fellows. He is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church of Deckertown, and was for fourteen years a trustee of Wantage Methodist Episcopal Church.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Leport are William H. Leport, born Nov. 11, 1838, a resident of Newark, N. J., and Amzi B., born Aug. 13, 1846, residing in Wantage township.

IRA D. HOFFMAN.

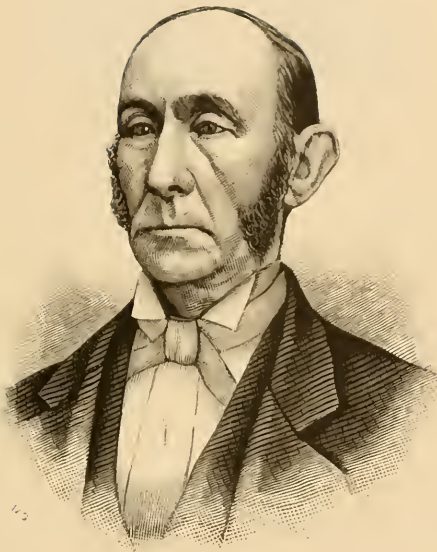
Ira D. Hoffman is a descendant, in the fourth generation, of John Hoffman, who came to this country from Holland before the Revolutionary war and settled at Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y. There he lived until his death, engaging in agricultural pursuits. He had three sons,—John, James, and Zachariah.

The first two remained in Ulster County until death. Zachariah, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to Sussex Co., N. J., soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and located near Van Sickle Town, where he passed his life as a farmer. His wife was Sarah De Witt, who bore him three sons and one daughter,—namely, James, Zachariah, Cornelius, and Mary, who married and went West. Cornelius removed to the neighborhood of Oswego, N. Y., where he lived and died. James passed his life in Wantage township, where some of his descendants are still to be found.

Zachariah Hoffman, father of Ira D., was born in 1778. In the year 1800 he took up his residence where Ira D. Hoffman now lives, where he pursued the avocation of a farmer throughout his life, and died July 21, 1861. His wife was Hannah Dennis, of whom were born eight children,—viz., Sarah, who married Lewis Van Sickle, of Wantage; Levi (deceased); Rosanna (deceased), who married James Brink; Catharine (deceased), who married Jacob Brink; Richard W., a farmer residing near Milford, Pa.; Anna, wife of Squire Northrup, of Athens, Pa.; Alida, wife of Jerome B. Gilson, of Wantage; and Ira D. Hoffman. Mrs. Hoffman died April 24, 1859, aged seventy-nine years.

Ira D. Hoffman was born Dec. 3, 1821, on the family homestead, where he still resides. He grew up on the paternal farm, and enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education only. On March 13, 1841, he married Margaret J., daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Smith) Davenport, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Wantage township. Soon after that event Mr. Hoffman commenced working the home farm on shares, and after a few years he purchased an adjoining farm, and, leasing the homestead tract, worked the two together until the demise of his father, in 1861. He then purchased the interest of the heirs in the home farm and became its possessor. Besides this tract, of about ninety acres, he owns two other farms in the neighborhood, besides the Hoffman House hotel property at Coleville. He has met with success as a tiller of the soil, but has paid principal attention to dairying.

As a public man Squire Hoffman is widely and favorably known throughout his section. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the minor offices of his township. For a score of years he was a justice of the peace, and a large share of the litigation in his locality was disposed of by him for years. To this position he added the profession of a conveyancer, was a commissioner of deeds for fifteen years, and has drawn large numbers of legal papers for his friends and neighbors. He also engaged with success in the pension business for many years. Owing to these several avocations, he has been brought into business contact with large numbers of people, his counsel and advice have been sought by many who were in need of assistance, and his services have been



Ira D. Hoffman



George Shepherd

GEORGE SHEPHERD is a great-grandson of Abraham Shepherd, an early resident of the Minisink, who lost his life during the prevalence of Indian atrocities at that point. James, his grandfather, came early to Deckertown, where he followed the avocation of a blacksmith for some time. He subsequently purchased the tract of land upon which the family have since resided, about two and a half miles southeast of Deckertown, where he followed his trade, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He erected, in 1806, the present residence of George Shepherd. His wife was Mary Randall, and the children of the union were Temperance, who became the wife of Nathaniel Fountain; Henry; Susan, who married Richard Elston; and Melinda, who married Elijah Coykendall.

Henry Shepherd was born on April 20, 1788, and subsequently came into possession of the family estate. He married Sarah, daughter of Constant and Lydia Fuller, born April 20, 1795, and had children,—Harvey, born Dec. 26, 1811, residing in Jersey City; Fanny, born March 24, 1814, widow of Silas Lewis, and present wife of Jacob W. De Witt, of Wantage; Lydia Ann, widow of David Wilson, and present wife of Jeremiah Bennett, of Unionville, N. Y.; Mary, who married Archibald Fountain and resides at Hamburg; Lavinia, wife of Lewis Adams, of Wantage; Jesse, a farmer in Wantage; and George, the subject of this

sketch. Mr. Shepherd was a man of a retiring disposition, and passed his life within the inner circles of existence. He was an intelligent and industrious farmer, of strict integrity, and gave liberally of his means to the support of the progressive institutions of his day. He died in 1875, and his wife in July, 1878.

George Shepherd was born May 1, 1831, on the homestead of his grandfather, which he now owns. He obtained his elementary education at the district school of his neighborhood, and completed his studies at Rankin's Academy, Deckertown. He married, on Jan. 1, 1862, Sarah E., daughter of Daniel and Ann C. Hall, of Wantage, and has one child, Sarah Georgiana, born Feb. 23, 1870. After his marriage he cultivated the home-farm on shares, and subsequently purchased it of his father. Besides this tract of one hundred and forty-five acres, he owns an adjoining farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres. He is one of the successful, thrifty farmers of Wantage township, a man of strict integrity and unblemished character, and one who enjoys the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives. He is a Republican in politics, but no office-seeker, is a member and trustee of the First Baptist Church of Wantage, and is a warm supporter of the benevolent institutions of his day. Towards bringing the Midland Railroad to Deckertown he contributed five hundred dollars.



Oscar Drum

frequently called into demand in the settlement and adjustment of estates in the capacity of executor or administrator. He has performed the duties of his several positions with singular exactness and fidelity, and is held in general respect for his integrity and honorable dealings. He is a member of the Mount Salem Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee, and was its clerk and treasurer for many years. He is still in active business life.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are Mary E., wife of John Flynn, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Horace D., residing in Wantage township; Rebecca M., wife of Abraham S. Magill, of Middletown, N. Y.; and Maggie A., wife of Thomas N. Roloson, of Wantage.

OSCAR DUNN.

His grandfather was Daniel Dunn, who came from Piscataway, N. J., before the Revolutionary war and located on the old homestead, now owned by our subject, adjoining that where the latter now resides. Daniel Dunn passed his life engaged in agricultural operations, which in those early days implied incessant labor and toil, amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life. He had four children,—namely, Drake, Daniel, Ruth, and Charity; the latter married a man by the name of Gould. Drake settled in Wantage township and farmed throughout his life.

Daniel Dunn, father of Oscar, was born on the home farm in the year 1792, and on that one place passed his entire life in the tilling of the soil. He died in 1858. His wife was Mary Springstard, who bore him six children,—namely, Alanson, now a farmer and merchant at Unionville, N. Y.; Oscar; Sarah (deceased), who married William Elston; Moses (deceased); Mary (deceased), who married Samuel C. Potter; and Charlotte, wife of Nicholas Cox, of Wantage township. Mrs. Dunn died in 1853.

Oscar Dunn was born on the Dunn homestead, in Wantage, on April 25, 1818. He grew up on the paternal farm, and attended the district school of his neighborhood. Until the death of his father, in

1858, he worked the home place on shares, but after this time he came into possession, partly by descent and partly by purchase, of the tract, now comprising one hundred and seventy acres, which he still owns. By careful, systematic, and industrious habits of life, together with intelligent management, Mr. Dunn has achieved great success in agricultural operations, and is one of the wealthiest and most successful farmers of his section. He has always made a specialty of the dairy business, and from keeping twelve cows he has run up to one hundred and fifty at the present writing (1881). The advent of the Midland Railroad to his native township has afforded ample facilities for the transportation of milk to the city markets, and his daily shipment of that product of farming industry averages twenty-five cans the year round. In addition to the homestead, Mr. Dunn owns several other farms, including sixty-six acres upon which he now resides, the Henry De Witt farm, in Wantage, of over one hundred and ninety-three acres, a farm in Orange Co., N. Y., of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, eighty acres near the Dunn Vale school-house, and thirty-four acres in Vernon township. He moved to his present residence in 1866, and erected his attractive and admirably designed dwelling in 1870. It is one of the handsomest architectural structures, for a farm-residence, in Sussex County, and furnished throughout in a tasteful and elegant style.

In 1879, Mr. Dunn's barn was destroyed by fire, in which were burned thirty cows, eighty tons of hay, three horses, wagons, and other farming conveniences to a large amount. With an insurance of only one thousand dollars, however, he replaced the structure with his present commodious barn and outbuildings in 1880. He was married on Jan. 1, 1842, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of John and Phebe Elston, of Wantage, and has one son, Thomas Jefferson Dunn, born Nov. 11, 1842, and who married, on Oct. 22, 1872, Ellen, daughter of Barret D. Havens, of Wantage township. Mr. Dunn is a Democrat in politics, though no office-seeker, and, with his wife and family, is a member of the Orange Baptist Church of Unionville, N. Y.

W A L P A C K.*

I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE present township of Walpack is one of the smallest civil divisions of Sussex County. It contains 21.3 square miles of territory, and comprises an area of 13,632 acres. It is 9 miles in length from ex-

treme points, and 3 miles in width in its widest part. The Delaware River, flowing along the western border, forms the boundary line between Walpack and Pennsylvania. At the southwest corner of the township the stream describes a sweeping bend, and, returning for nearly a mile, again makes a sharp curve to the southward.

* By Prof. W. W. Clayton.

Walpack is bounded north by Sandyston and the Delaware River; east by Stillwater; south by Warren County; west by the Delaware River. Aside from the rich valley through which the Flatbrook flows and the strip of lowland along the river border, the township is wholly mountainous, the Blue Mountain range conspicuously separating it from Stillwater on the east.

The Delaware and Flatbrook valleys comprise the best farming lands of the township. These valleys are separated by a chain of hills known in the upper part of the township for two-thirds of its length as Pompey Ridge, and for the remaining one-third, at the lower end, as Walpack Hill, terminating near Walpack church. Flatbrook is formed by the junction of two streams called Little and Big Flatbrook, which unite in Sandyston, near Peters' Valley, the former rising near Hainesville, in Sandyston township, and the latter in the mountains of Montague. This brook is a considerable stream, and flows nearly parallel with the Delaware from its source to its confluence with the latter river, at Flatbrookville. At the mouth of this stream, in the Delaware River, is the remarkable whirlpool which in the Indian language, according to Heckewelder, gave name to the ancient territory of Walpack. This authority says, "'Walpack' is a corruption of 'Wahlpeck,' which in the Indian language signifies a 'turn-hole,' or whirlpool in the water. It is compounded of the two Indian words *waa-lac*, 'a hole,' and *tuppeck*, 'a pool.'" The name "turn-hole"—a provincialism now obsolete—was used to designate a sudden bend of a stream by which the water, when deep, is turned back upon itself in an eddy or whirlpool. The eddy from which Walpack takes its name is visible at low water, but during great floods it becomes a powerful whirlpool, sucking in large pieces of timber and carrying them out of sight.

The population of Walpack in 1880 was 571,—a decrease of 76 in the last decade. Its entire assessed valuation was \$280,557, and its total taxes \$3013.10.

THE OLD MINE ROAD.

The original township of Walpack, which extended from the New York State line to the Delaware Water Gap, was the only portion of Sussex County traversed by the "Old Mine Road." This road was one of the earliest—and perhaps the earliest of like extent—on the continent of North America, having been built by a company of miners from Holland, as some suppose, before the conquest of the New Netherlands by the English, in 1664. At all events, it was the avenue of communication between the Hudson and the Delaware before the beginning of the eighteenth century, the means of ingress of the Dutch and Huguenot settlers of the rich valley of the Minisink, and their only channel to market on the Hudson for many years before they knew that the Delaware, upon whose banks they had settled, might float them to Philadelphia.

The Old Mine Road was about 100 miles in length, extending from Kingston, on the Hudson River, to the Delaware Water Gap. It was located upon the Mamakating valley, thence across the dividing ridge to the Neversink, or Mackhackemack branch of the Delaware, along which it ran to the latter river, and down the same to its terminus at the old copper-mine in Palaquarry, now Warren County. "This mine was opened about three miles northwest from Nicholas Depue's house, in Walpack township, Sussex Co. (now Warren), N. J.,"* Nicholas Depue lived on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, about three miles above the Water Gap.

Count Zinzendorf, accompanied by his eldest daughter, Benigna Henrietta Justina von Zinzendorf, and Anton Seyfert, in August, 1742, made a trip over the Old Mine Road from Nazareth, Pa., to Kingston, *en route* for Sheeomeco, a Mohican mission near what is now Pine Plains, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. The portion of their route for the first thirty miles to the Delaware at Depue's Ford is described in the journal as being rough and difficult. It led by an Indian trail into the Minisink through Tat's Gap. This, says the writer, was "the most fatiguing part of the journey as far as Rhinebeck; for after crossing that river (the Delaware) into the Jersey Minisink they struck one of the oldest roads in the country so far inland, and no natural avenue of trade and intercourse. This was the 'Old Mine Road,' constructed, it is said, at a very early day by Dutch adventurers. . . . It was by means of communication thus opened that the Dutch now seated themselves along the whole extent of this beautiful valley even to its utmost southerly limits,—most numerously, however, on the Jersey shore of the Delaware." The count and his companions reached Depue's, on the bank of the Delaware, on Saturday evening, August 12th, and on Sunday were escorted to the Walpack church, riding their horses across the ford, it being Dominie Fryenmoet's Sunday at that place. "We were compelled," says the count, "to listen to two sermons, which wearied us."

It will only be anticipating our history a little to remark that at this time there were four Reformed Dutch Churches in the Minisink valley, three of them situated on the Old Mine Road, and one near Depue's Ford, on the Pennsylvania side. The last mentioned was called the *Shawaneck* or Smithfield Church; the two in Walpack were called respectively the *Walpack* and *Minisink* Churches; and the one above the State line, at the confluence of the Mackhackemack with the Delaware, called *Mackhackemack* Church. To these was subsequently added the *Shapanack* Church, also in Walpack, upon the Old Mine Road, about seven miles above the Walpack church, which stood in the Bend of the Delaware.

The count seems not to have had the most cordial

* Note to Count Zinzendorf's journal, "Memorials of the Moravian Church," p. 46.

liking for the young pastor, Johannus Casparus Frycnmoet. The Sunday was very warm, and between the services, "In order to avoid religious controversy," he says, "I went into the woods and read 'Josephus.' The divine came to me and annoyed me with questions and remarks. Although my curt manner provoked him, it served to bring him to reflection; and he sought to propitiate me afterwards by riding with us for several hours. He is the well-known Casper, from Zurich, a well-meaning man, I must confess,—one of the so-called 'Convictionists,' without much conviction, however, and yet efficient for good in his denomination."

Nothing further of interest is recorded during the journey of Count Zinzendorf and his party through Walpack. They passed over the Mine Road to Kingston, stopping one night about half-way between that place and Port Jervis, visited the Mohican mission at Shecomoco, and returned by the same route, reaching the Minisink on the 27th of August.

Conrad Weisser, another distinguished Moravian, made a journey over the Mine Road, *en route* from Bethlehem to Onondaga, in 1750. He gives the following stations and distances:

- "August 17.—Came to Nazareth.
- "August 18.—Nicklas Deput, in Smithfield, on Delaware, 39 miles.
- "August 19.—Henry Cortrecht, at Minisink, 25 miles.
- "August 20.—Emanuel Pascal, 'the Spaniard,' 35 miles.
- "August 21.—Kings-town (Sopus), 44 miles."

John Adams, while attending Congress during its sessions at Philadelphia, as late as 1800, passed down the Mine Road as the most eligible route from Boston to that city. He was accustomed to lodge at Esquire Van Campen's, in the Jersey Minisink.*

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers in this township, as well as in the county of Sussex, came in by the Old Mine Road, above described. They were chiefly Hollanders and French Huguenots, or their descendants, from Ulster Co., N. Y. They were the Van Aukens, Van Campens, Deckers, Dupues, Dingmans, Emans, Schoonhovens, Brincks, Westbrooks, Ennises, Van Nests, Cools, De Voors, Swartwouts, Westfahls, Rosenkraus, Kuykendals, Hoornbecks, De Wits, Van de Marks, Vredenburgs, Kortrechts, Hoogtalings, Gumairs, Quicks, Cuddebacks, Schoonmakers, Kermers, and Van Syckles. Among those of Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and English nationalities we find the names of Love, Magee, McClennan, Chambers, Thompson, McCarty, Roet, Burns, Jones, Kimber, Pigeon, Wells, Perry, Conley, and others.

Local records containing most of the above names begin in 1716, when Rev. Petrus Vas, of Kingston, began to visit the settlements and hold religious services, baptizing the children of the settlers. To these memoranda of baptisms were added the records of four Dutch Reformed Churches and their Consistories,

beginning with 1737 and continuing through the century. From the record of baptisms in the Minisink and Mackhackemack Churches we take the following:

Date.	Minister.	Where Located.	Number Baptized.
1716, August 19.	Petrus Vas.	Kingston.	3
1717, January 5.	"	"	4
1718, January 29.	"	"	5
1737, August 23.	Georg Wilhelm Mancius.	"	6
1738, May 30, 31.	"	"	4
1738, October 31.	"	"	6
1738, November 1.	"	"	9
1739, May 29, 30.	"	"	26
1739, October 30.	"	"	16
1740, June 17, 18.	"	"	20
1740, September 19.	"	"	5
1741, June 7.	John Casparus Frycnmuth, pastor.	"	8
1741, November 24.	"	"	10
1742, ———	"	"	15
1743, May 3.	Georg Wilhelm Mancius.	Kingston.	9
1743, August 3.	"	"	7
1743, October 17.	"	"	16
1743, ———	John Casparus Frycnmuth, pastor.	"	8
1744, April 23.	Georg Wilhelm Mancius.	Kingston.	7
1744, December 23.	John Casparus Frycnmuth, pastor.	"	7
1745, December 25.	"	"	2

These local records do not, of course, reach back to the beginning of settlement, but only to the beginning of the period when the religious interests of the community began to be cared for; the first settlements in Walpack began at a period considerably earlier. Some of the acts passed by the Provincial Assembly of New York show that there was a considerable population in the valley of the Delaware, upon and at the mouth of the Mackhackemack, or Neversink, and southward to and including the Minisink islands, prior to the year 1700. In Rittenber's "History of Orange County" we find the following reference to the old precinct of Goshen, which included the first settlements in ancient Walpack:

"That portion of the precinct lying west of the Minisink Mountains was subject to several political changes. By act of Oct. 18, 1701, 'for the more regular proceeding in the election of Representatives,' the inhabitants of 'Wagachemack and Great and Little Minisink' were 'empowered to cast their votes in the county of Ulster.' By act of Nov. 12, 1709, 'to determine, settle, and ascertain the bounds and limits of the County of Orange,' the act of Oct. 18, 1701, was repealed so far as it related to the settlements named, which were in effect declared to be a part of Orange County."[†]

These acts prove beyond controversy that there was a considerable voting population on the Neversink and southward on the Delaware, in ancient Walpack, before the year 1701; for in the act of that year they are named as "the inhabitants of Wagachemack (Mackhackemack) and Great and Little Minisink." The precinct of Goshen, from which they were set off to vote in Ulster, had a municipal organization in 1703, being entitled, under the general law of the province of New York, to "two assessors, a collector, overseer of highways, and a constable." The western part of the precinct was afterwards set off and known as "Minisink precinct."[‡]

[†] Rittenber's "History of Orange County," p. 36, note.

[‡] Not the precinct of that name in Orange County, but in the real Minisink, in Sussex County. See "Minisink Precinct," in the General History.

* Related's "Memorials of the Moravian Church," p. 47.

PATENTS AND LAND-GRANTS IN WALPACK.

Two early patents were located in Minisink under authority of the province of New York which covered a portion of ancient Walpack. These were the grant made to Arent Schuyler, issued May 20, 1697, and the Minisink patent, granted Aug. 28, 1704. The Schuyler patent embraced 1000 acres adjoining the Mackhackemack and extending southward so as to include the Minisink islands. It is thus described:

"A certain tract of land in Minisink country, in the province of New York, called by the native Indians Warensaghskenick, otherwise called Maghawaemus; also a certain parcel of meadow, or vly, called by the Indians Warensaghskenick, situate, lying, and being upon a certain run, called by the Indians, and known by the name of Minisink, before a certain Island called Menayack, which is adjacent to or near to a certain tract of land called by the Indians Maghakenek, containing the quantity of 1000 acres and no more."

Arent Schuyler, who was employed by the government of New York as an interpreter and agent among the Indians, visited this locality in 1694, and made the following entries in his journal, which he reported to the Governor:

"JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN ARENT SCHUYLER'S VISIT TO THE MINISINK COUNTRY.

"May it please your Excell:

"In pursuance to y^e Excell: commands I have been in the Minisink Country of which I have kept the following journal: viz^t

"1694 y^e 3^d of Feb: I departed from New Yorke for East New Jersey and came that night att Bergenatow where I hired two men and a guide.

"Y^e 4th Sunday Morning. I went from Bergen & travelled about ten English miles beyond Haghsingsack to an Indian place called Peckwes.

"Y^e 5th Monday. From Peckwes North and he West I went about thirty-two miles, snowing and rainy weather.

"Y^e 6th Tuesday. I continued my journey to Maggaghskenick [Port Jervis] and from thence to within half a day's journey to the Minisink.

"Y^e 7th Wednesday. About eleven a clock I arrived att the Minisink, and there I mett with two of their Schems and severall other Indians of whom I enquired after some news, if the French or their Indians had sent for them or been in y^e Minisink Country. Upon w^{ch} they answered that oee French nor any of the French Indians were nor had been in the Minisink Country nor thereabouts and did promise y^e if y^e French should happen to come or y^t they heard of it that they will forthwith send a mesinger and give y^e Excellency notice thereof. . . .

"In the afternoon I departed from y^e Minisinks; the 8th, 9th, & 10th of Feb: I traveled and came to Bergen in y^e morning and about noone arrived at New Yorke.

"This is may it please y^e Excell: the humble report of y^e Excellency's most humble serv^t.

"ARENT SCHUYLER."

The Minisink patent was granted Aug. 28, 1704, to Matthew Long, Ebenezer Wilson, Philip French, Derick Vandenburg, Stephen de Lansey, Philip Rokeley, John Cobert, Daniel Howan, Caleb Cooper, William Sharpas, Robert Milward, Thomas Wenham, Lancaster Syms, John Person, Benjamin Aske, Petrus Bayard, John Colewell, Peter Faconier, Henry Swift, Hendrick Ten Eycke, Jarvis Marshall, Ann Bridges (widow of John Bridges), and George Clark. This grant embraced the western part of Ulster and Orange Counties, and extended southward on the Delaware River "to the south end of Great Minisink Island," and eastward "to the bounds of the Wawayanda patent granted to John Bridges and Company." It was the attempt to crowd down these patents upon the lawful territory of New Jersey, and to appropriate

the rich lands of the Minisink and the upper Wallkill, under color of title from New York, that caused the long and bitter boundary line controversy referred to in another part of this work.

GRANTS UNDER THE WEST JERSEY PROPRIETORS.

The earliest tracts referred to under this head were located while the territory of Sussex County was included in Hunterdon and Morris.

On Nov. 6, 1718, Joseph Kirkbride located a tract of land on the Delaware River, adjoining a branch of the same, about three miles above Pahaqualin (an Indian village*), in the county of Hunterdon. Joseph Kirkbride conveyed this tract of land by deed bearing date Oct. 10, 1725, to Nicholas Schoonover and Thomas Brinck. There being an overplus of land within the said bounds, a resurvey was made in 1740 by Martin Ryerson, and the tract was found to contain 1210 acres besides allowance for highways. At the resurvey a more definite description is given of the tract. It is described as "situate in the county of Morris, in the western division of New Jersey, at a place called Walpack, upon the Delaware River, beginning at the mouth of a considerable stream of water which emptieth itself into the Delaware River, commonly called the Flat Kill; thence up the several courses thereof," etc.

This survey embraced the peninsula or hook at the lower end of Walpack, extending about four miles up from the mouth of the Flatbrook. In the same year Joseph Kirkbride located 500 acres farther up, embracing the Shapanack flats. This tract was subsequently owned by Isaac Van Campen, and still later by his son Abraham, from whom it passed to John H. De Witt about 1811 or 1812.

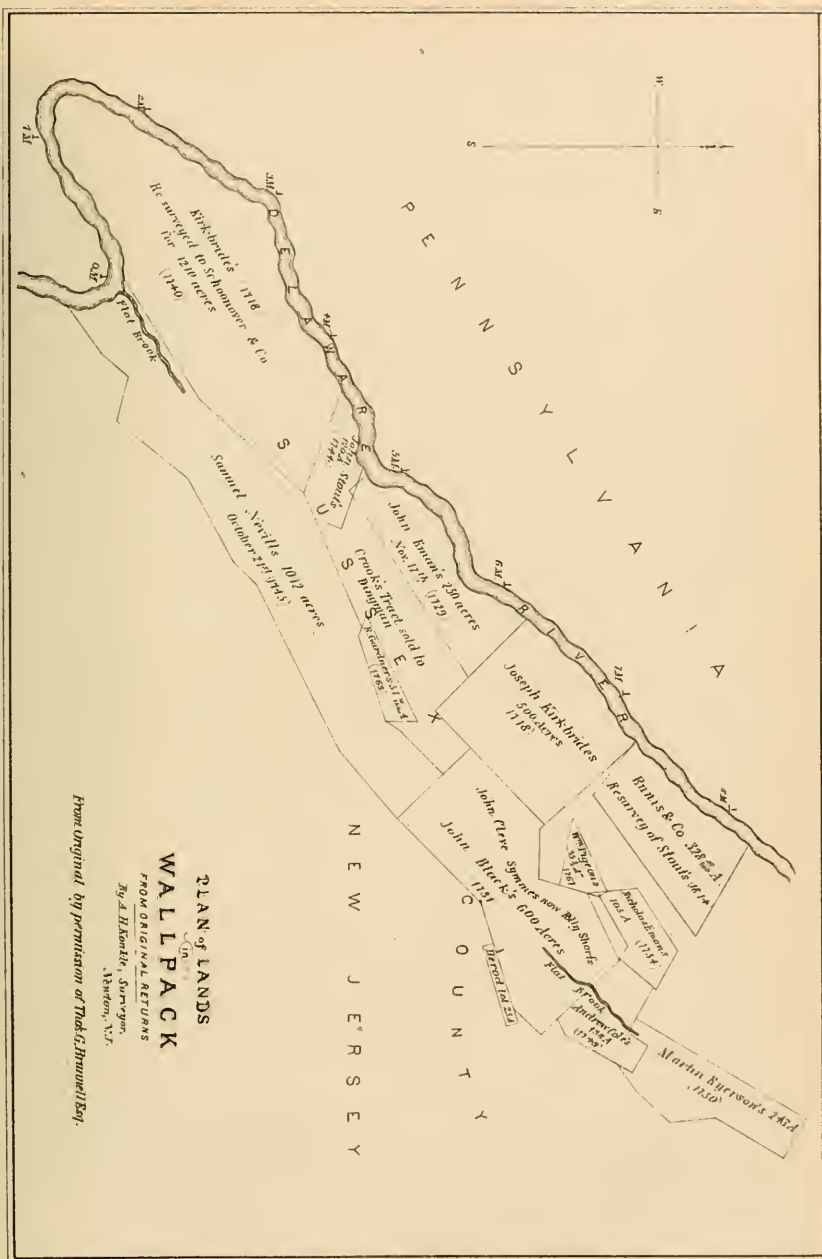
Joseph Kirkbride was a deputy surveyor, and lived and died in Bucks Co., Pa. He was the ancestor of Dr. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, and of Mrs. Gurney, of Burlington.

Nov. 17, 1725, John Crooks located a survey above Joseph Kirkbride's on the Delaware River. The front of this tract along the Delaware, comprising 250 acres, was sold by John Crooks in 1729 to John Emans, and is the Emans tract shown on the map.

June 7, 1731, Col. Daniel Coxé had a survey made by Samuel Green, deputy surveyor, "situate, lying, and being at a place called the Flat Kill, in the county of Hunterdon." This survey was in that portion of ancient Walpack now Sandyston. Upon the running of the Lawrence line it was found to be in East Jersey, and Col. Coxé, or his heirs, or assigns, received an equivalent for it in the western divisions.

In 1731, John Black purchased the 600 acres on Flatbrook north of the Nevill purchase known as the Black Tract. About 1760 it was purchased by John Cleves Symmes, and became the well-known Symmes purchase.

* This Indian village stood on a hill below Mill Brook, on part of the farm of the late Andrew Bible, Esq.



PLAN OF LANDS
 IN
WALLPACK

FROM ORIGINAL RETURNS
 By A. H. KORTZ, SURVEYOR,
 LAWTON, N.J.

From original by permission of Thos. G. Bennett Esq.



Oct. 1, 1736, Hendrick Van Gorder located a survey of 100 acres on the Delaware River below Flat Rock. He was living on this land in 1743, when John Lawrence, in running the partition line between East and West Jersey, took an offset from his house.*

The Stout tract, of 120 acres, on the Delaware, between Kirkbride's lower tract and the lands of John Emans, was surveyed to John Stout in 1744. He had also another tract of 245 acres in the township.

In 1745, Samuel Nevill located a tract of 1012 acres in Walpack, east of Kirkbride's lower tract. It extended up the Flatbrook to a point above Haney's Mills. Portions of this were bought by Adam Dingman and by a man named Ciphers in 1763. Adam Dingman had previously purchased a portion of the Nevill tract, for we find in Book A of land records of Sussex County that "in 1760, Adam Dingman agreed (as it is recited in the deed) to sell 121 acres on the Flat Brook, in Walpack, to Hendrick Aurands, a miller of the same place. In 1769 (Adam Dingman, having meantime died without making the conveyance) Andrew Dingman, his son and executor, executed the deed in accordance with his father's agreement." The land was a portion of the Samuel Nevill tract, which had been conveyed to Mr. Dingman previous to 1760.

In the above conveyance Hendrick Aurands is referred to as a "miller" of Walpack. There was an old mill near or within the limits of the land described in his deed, the ruins of which were seen over sixty years ago by several old persons now living. The location of the old ruin is on the Flatbrook, near where Miss Sally Warner now lives. This was probably the mill at which Hendrick Aurands operated previous to the date of his deed,—1760. If so, the mill was undoubtedly older than the Barton mill, at Flatbrookville. Several old settlers are of the opinion that this mill was the oldest in the township, if not in the county.

In 1749, Andrew Cole located 138 acres near Walpack Centre. It was situated on Flatbrook east of the Nicholas Emans tract.

Martin Ryerson, in 1750, located 243 acres on Flatbrook, above the Black tract.

In 1753, Samuel Nevill located 800 acres on the Delaware, above the lands surveyed to Ennis & Co., extending to the East Jersey line. Hon. Samuel Nevill was an early judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and held the first Court of Oyer and Terminer in Sussex County.

Nicholas Emans, May 5, 1754, located 165 acres, adjoining Andrew Cole's land, near Walpack Centre.

In 1763, Richard Gardner had surveyed to him about 51 acres, east of the stout tract, on Flatbrook.

Asher Harriot owned 25 acres east of the Black tract, on Flatbrook; the date of its location is not given.

The Ennis tract, situated on the Delaware, above Joseph Kirkbride's 500 acres, was resurveyed to Cornelius Ennis, Christian Smith, and John Shoemaker, May 27, 1814.

Abraham Van Campen was an early settler in that part of Walpack which is now Pahaquarry, Warren Co. He was a member of the Consistory of the four Reformed Dutch Churches in 1741, a justice of the peace for many years, and a judge of the County Courts. When the border troubles began with the Indians, in 1755, he was the first to inform Governor Belcher, and was appointed colonel of a Sussex regiment of militia and assigned to the duty of protecting the frontiers. An interesting correspondence ensued between him and Governor Belcher, which will be found in the chapter on the French and Indian war, in this work.

Isaac Van Campen, of Shapanack, was also a prominent citizen of the township. He was one of the early justices of the peace, a judge of the County Courts, and a member of the Legislature from 1782 to 1785. He had a son Abraham, who has sometimes been confounded with the senior Abraham Van Campen. Abraham, the son of Isaac, succeeded his father in the estate at Shapanack, and became prominent in public affairs about the beginning of the Revolution. The Van Campens became a numerous and influential people in Walpack. The graves of nineteen of them may be counted in the old Shapanack burying-ground. The old stone house at Shapanack was probably built by Isaac Van Campen. That and the stone house now occupied by Jacob Roe (the old Jacob Myers house) are probably the oldest now standing in the township, and antedate the period of the Revolution. Abraham, the son, becoming involved, sold the place to the De Witts about 1811 or 1812, and removed to the adjoining place formerly occupied by Col. John Rosenkrans. Abraham Van Campen had a large family, most of them cripples.

On Oct. 15, 1735, Adam Dingman purchased, of John Crooks, 479 acres of land in Walpack (extending from the Delaware River to Flatbrook, and including portions of the property now owned by David Bunnell, Bowdewine Van Auker, and John B. Fuller); and in 1763 bought an additional tract, located east of the first. He subsequently divided this property—with the exception of a few acres sold to Nicholas Emans, Jan. 12, 1751—between his three sons, James, Jacob, and Peter. Jacob and Peter subsequently deeded it to James, who, on May 2, 1786, conveyed it to James and Peter Schoonover. Peter, in turn, conveyed it to Benjamin Schoonover in 1797, and Benjamin transferred a portion of it to Henry Bunnell, May 28, 1812. This was the last conveyance of the Dingman property in Walpack, and none of the descendants now reside in the township. Three deeds from James Dingman to James and Peter Schoonover bear the same date, May 2, 1786,—viz., one referred to above and the following.

* See field-book of John Lawrence, chapter on the Partition Line, in this work.

James and Peter Schoonover purchased of James Dingman, May 2, 1786, 15 acres on the Delaware adjoining lands of Jacob Van Campen, deceased. This was part of a tract conveyed by the proprietors of West Jersey to Richard Gardner, April 10, 1753, and assigned by Gardner to Martin Ryerson, Feb. 19, 1754. It was reassigned by Martin Ryerson to Adam Dingman, Feb. 19, 1757, and devised by Adam Dingman, in his last will and testament, to his son James.

James Dingman and Antje, his wife, May 2, 1786, conveyed, to James and Peter Schoonover, 429 acres of lands along the Delaware (formerly part of the Crook tract) willed to James, Jacob, and Peter Dingman by their father, Adam Dingman, deceased. These lands were afterwards conveyed to James Dingman by his brothers, Peter and Jacob.

John Emans owned 250 acres of land on the Delaware as early as 1729. This embraced part or all of what is now David Bunnell's flat-lands. Nicholas Emans, a son of John, lived and died on a portion of this purchase. He also owned 105 acres in the vicinity of Walpack Centre in 1754. Daniel Emans, a son of Nicholas, lived an old bachelor on a portion of the homestead, where he died in 1849, aged about eighty. What remained of the Emans homestead was then purchased by David Bunnell. Daniel Emans and his father, Nicholas, were buried on the old place.

Nicholas Schoonhoven was a resident and landowner in Walpack in 1737.* He and Thomas Brink together owned at the above date lands subsequently possessed by Emannel Hover, and still later by Jonas Smith, son of John Smith. Peter and James Schoonhoven (afterwards spelled "Schoonover") owned lands in the township as late as 1786, and Benjamin as late as 1812. Hendriens Schoonhoven was a freeholder for Walpack in 1762.

Capt. Emanuel Hover, who was a prominent early resident of Walpack, appears from the following deed of conveyance to have left the county before 1797. April 18, 1797, Manual Hover and Mary, his wife, of Northampton Co., Pa., conveyed to Jonas Smith and his wife, Mary, of Walpack, 150 acres, excepting one-half acre, it being "the common burying-ground of Walpack"; also 25 acres in an undivided 300-acre tract conveyed to Hover by Anne Brink, Nicholas Brink, Nelly Schoonover, widow of Nicholas Schoonover, Elijah Schoonover, and others.

John Cleves Symmes, one of the most distinguished citizens of Sussex, removed from Long Island to Walpack about 1760. The prominence of this family, together with some disputed points respecting portions of their history, induces us to give more space than usual to the subject. The following facts have been furnished chiefly by Thomas G. Bunnell, of Newton.

The Symmes family, so prominent and so well

known in Sussex County during the Revolutionary era, trace their descent from Rev. Zachariah Symmes (1), who was born in Canterbury, England, April 5, 1599, and came to New England in 1634 in the same ship with Ann Hutchinson and John Lathrop. He became pastor of the church at Charlestown, Mass., which position he held until his death, Feb. 4, 1671. His son, William Symmes (2), was born at Dunstable, England, in 1627, and came to this country with his father in 1634. He was a sea-captain and died Sept. 22, 1691, leaving a son named Timothy, who was born in 1683. Timothy Symmes (3) married Elizabeth Rose in 1710. He was by occupation a farmer, and lived near Scituate, Mass., where his grandson, John Cleves Symmes, visited him in 1762. He died in 1765, leaving a son Timothy, who was born at Scituate in 1714. This son Timothy (4) was educated to the ministry, having graduated at Harvard University in 1733. He received ordination as a Presbyterian minister at East Haddam, Conn., Dec. 22, 1736, and married his first wife, Mary Cleves, in 1740. In 1742 he went to River Head, L. I., where his two sons were born,—John Cleves, July 21, 1742, and Timothy, April 10, 1744. For several years Rev. Timothy Symmes was engaged in missionary work in New Jersey, and at one time, we are told, was pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth. He married, for his second wife, Eunice Cogswell, about 1750, and died at Ipswich, Mass., April 6, 1756.

John Cleves Symmes (5) was educated to the law, but never, as we can learn, practiced his profession. Previous to the Revolutionary war, about 1760, he removed from Long Island to Walpack, Sussex Co., N. J., where he became the owner of several hundred acres of the choicest land in the Flatbrook valley, including the present site of the village of Walpack Centre. In this neighborhood, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Nancy Cole, on the west side of the Flatbrook, he reared a dwelling, and around it planted an orchard of apple-trees. Some of the old trees in this orchard are still standing, but the house has been removed many years. Bowdewine Van Auken, Sr., one of the oldest men now living in the township, tells us that he well remembers the Symmes mansion. On a mountain-stream on the opposite side of the Flatbrook, Judge Symmes also erected a grist-mill, the site of which can yet be pointed out by those familiar with the location.

John Cleves Symmes was married to Anna Tuthill, daughter of Henry Tuthill, of Southold, L. I., when about eighteen years of age, and probably before he emigrated to Walpack. From this marriage there were two daughters, Maria and Anna. The latter lived with her grandfather Tuthill, at Southold, on Long Island, after her mother's death, and was educated in the female academy at East Hampton, and afterwards in the family and school of the celebrated Mrs. Isabella Graham, of New York. She accompanied her father to the valley of the Miami in 1788,

* See deed for church and burial lot, dated Feb. 1, 1737, in history of Walpack Church.

being in her fourteenth year, and on Nov. 22, 1795, was united in marriage to William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Judge Symmes' first wife, Anna Tuthill, he married the "Widow Halsey," who lived only a few years, when he again married, his third wife being Susannah, daughter of the Hon. William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, and sister to the wife of the celebrated John Jay.

Judge Symmes was chairman of the Committee of Safety for Sussex County, and at a meeting held in the court-house, Newton, on Aug. 10 and 11, 1775, he offered the patriotic preamble and resolution which were adopted by that body, and which appear in the Revolutionary history in this volume.

In 1776, Symmes was commissioned colonel of one of the militia regiments of Sussex, and on September 13th of the same year was appointed one of the judges of the County Court. This latter position he resigned a year later, and his brother, Timothy Symmes, was appointed Sept. 24, 1777, to fill his place. In March, 1776, he was ordered with his regiment to New York, where it was employed in erecting the forts and batteries on Manhattan Island and on Long Island. Shortly before the battle of Long Island he was elected a delegate to the State Convention of New Jersey, which met at Burlington in June of that year, and was a member of the committee which was appointed to draft a constitution for the State. Towards the close of 1776, Col. Symmes was sent by the Legislature, in company with Theunis Day, of Bergen County, to Ticonderoga, with the delicate task of making a new arrangement of the officers of the New Jersey regiments in the Northern Department. Their report will be found on pages 25 and 26 of "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War." On the return of Col. Symmes from this important expedition he was ordered with his command to Morris County to join the brigade of Col. Jacob Ford. On Dec. 7, 1776, while quartered at Chatham and charged with the duty of covering the retreat of Washington through New Jersey, Col. Ford received intelligence that 800 British troops, commanded by Gen. Leslie, had advanced to Springfield, four miles away. Col. Symmes was ordered to check the approach of the enemy if possible. The following document, which we accidentally discovered in the clerk's office on the court records for February term, 1782, may be taken as conclusive authority on this point:

"These may certify that on the seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, I the subscriber then having the command of the militia from the county of Sussex in the State of New Jersey, lay at Chatham in sd State, with other Battalions of militia forming a Brigade under the command of Col. Jacob Ford, when Col. Ford had advised that the British troops to the number of Eight Hundred Men, under the command Genl Leslie had advanced to Springfield within four miles of Chatham. Col. Ford thereupon ordered me to proceed to Springfield and check the approach of the enemy if possible. According to orders, I marched to Springfield with a detachment of the Brigade and attacked the enemy in Springfield that evening. In the skirmish Capt. Samuel Kirkendall of the Sussex Militia was wounded in the Hand, his hand was split by a musket shot, from his middle finger to his wrist, by which wound he has lost the use of his

right Hand. Given under my Hand at Newton in the State of New Jersey this 6th May 1780.

"JOHN CLEVES SYMMES Colonel.

"To whom it may concern."

The object of this certificate on the part of Judge Symmes was to induce the court to recommend Capt. Kirkendall for a position to do light garrison duty, and thus be enabled to earn something in the service.

In a civil point of view Col. Symmes rendered himself equally conspicuous and serviceable to the government. While a citizen of this State he served as a member of the Council of Safety, was a State senator in 1777 and 1780, resigned his command of the Third Sussex Battalion, May 23, 1777, to accept, under his father-in-law, Governor Livingston, the appointment of associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which position he held about ten years. He also served two years in the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Symmes died July 25, 1776, and was buried in the old Shapanack burying-ground, about six miles above, on the farm now owned and occupied by the heirs of Moses Hull, deceased. This old graveyard is but a few hundred yards from the banks of the Delaware, near the ruins of the old Shapanack Dutch church, which was also erected previous to the Revolution. This old church was built of logs in the shape of an octagon. It was still standing and in use sixty years ago, and is well remembered by our older citizens. We last visited the spot July 15, 1871, and copied the following inscription from the plain marble slab which marks the spot where Mrs. Symmes is laid:

"In Remembrance of
MRS. ANNA SYMMES,
who was born October 1741,
married to the HONBLE JNO C SYMMES, 30th October 1760,
& died 25 July 1776, leaving two daughters,
MARIA & ANNA."

Maria (or Mary, as we find it in some old deeds) married Maj. Peyton Short, of Kentucky, and Anna married William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States. Mrs. Harrison died at North Bend, Ohio, in February, 1864. The grave of Mrs. Symmes is surrounded by a rude stone wall, now badly crumbled to pieces and overgrown with briars and brambles. Down from the top of this grave was a large hole dug by burrowing animals and worn smooth and fresh by use. The following letter will explain how the stone inclosure came to be placed there:

"BETHLEHEM, Pa., AUG. 14, 1871

"MY DEAR SIR,—Circumstances partly beyond my control have prevented an earlier reply to your letter relative to the grave of Mrs. John Cleves Symmes, in Shapanack, Sussex Co., N. J., and I now have the pleasure to say that about 1851 my son Charles had his attention called to the unprotected condition of the grave by Miss Blinn Wykoop, then a resident on the DeWitt farm. My son wrote to Mrs. Anna Harrison, one of the daughters of Mrs. Symmes, and widow of President Harrison, residing at Cleves, Ohio, who immediately authorized him to secure the title to the property and have a wall erected around the grave. My son, who resided at Easton, Pa., immediately communicated Mrs. Harrison's wishes to me, and I had them carried out, except the purchase of title. About the same time Mrs. Harrison had Gustav Greenwald, an artist of

Bethlehem, Pa., to visit the spot and make a painting of the place, which was done in a very handsome manner and to the satisfaction of Mrs. Harrison. The painting was sent to her at her residence in Cleves, a short distance below Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Truly yours, etc.,

"A. G. BRODHEAD.

"To THOS. G. BUNNELL, Esq., Newton, N. J."

Judge Symmes, having made a contract with the government of the United States for the purchase (by himself and associates) of all the lands lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, embracing, as was supposed, about 2,000,000 acres, left his home in New Jersey some time in the year 1787 for the examination of the purchase, afterwards known as "Symmes' purchase." This contract with the government, for some reason (see "Burnet's Letters") was not in full carried out. Only about half of the original quantity of land contracted for was conveyed to Judge Symmes and his associates, among whom was Gen. Jonathan Dayton, of this State, after whom Dayton, Ohio, was named.

Judge Symmes, after inspecting the lands of his purchase, returned to New Jersey, and in the month of July, 1788, again left for the West with a small colony of emigrants and landed at North Bend, 15 miles below the present site of Cincinnati, in February, 1789. He must have left New Jersey on his final remove West as early as July, 1788, as on the 6th of August in that year Rev. Manassa Cutler met him and his party at Bedford, Pa., of which he made the following notice in his journal:

"Judge Symmes—John Cleves—had taken lodgings at the best tavern (in Bedford); we, however, made shift to get lodgings in the same house, —Mr. Wert's, a Dutchman. Judge Symmes was complainant. I had a letter to him from his brother (Timothy Symmes) at Sussex Court-house (N. J.). He had his daughter (Anna) with him, a very pretty young lady, one or two women with husbands, six heavy wagons, one stage-wagon, and a chair,—a two-wheeled covered conveyance for two persons, —thirty-one horses, three carpenters, and one mason; has been out three weeks."

"August 7.—I rose early this morning; foggy, so that we could see but little of the town; set out just after sunrise. Judge Symmes' wagons were nearly ready to start when we left the houses," etc.

This journal, which is now the property of the New Jersey Historical Society, is conclusive on two disputed points,—viz., it settles beyond doubt the time of Judge Symmes' final removal from New Jersey, and also that his daughter was not married to William Henry Harrison until after their arrival in Ohio.

A grandson of Judge Symmes, and a son of Gen. Harrison,* now living in Indiana, gives us the following additional particulars:

"Judge Symmes laid out a town at North Bend, to be called 'The City of Symmes,' but, Cincinnati having been selected for the station of the government troops and location of Fort Washington, emigrants flocked to the Cincinnati settlement as offering greater protection against Indian depredations. Judge Symmes had sold some lots in the proposed city, but soon repurchased the most of them and abandoned the enterprise. The judge made North Bend his home, though he was much of his time at Cincinnati, attending to the sale and settlement of his lands.

"Soon after the organization of the Northwestern Territory Judge Symmes was appointed (Feb. 19, 1788) one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and attended the sittings of the court at Detroit

and Marietta. About the year 1808 he built a large and costly dwelling at North Bend, and when not engaged from home on judicial duties employed himself in making titles for lands sold and superintending the clearing up and improvement of the lands about North Bend, which (with the consent of his associates) he had reserved for his own use and cultivation. Some time in the year 1810 the judge's fine residence at North Bend was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary whose aspirations for the dignified position of justice of the peace the judge did not happen to endorse. With the house all the judge's valuable papers were destroyed, causing some inconvenience and embarrassment in arranging the titles of settlers to lands purchased. After the destruction of his house at North Bend the judge made one of the hotels of Cincinnati his principal headquarters, visiting frequently his settlement at North Bend, and residing while there at the house of Mr. John Cunningham, the devoted and faithful manager of his lands. In the spring of 1812, Gen. William H. Harrison, his son-in-law, moved his family from Vincennes, Ind., to Cincinnati, and the judge at once became an inmate of Gen. Harrison's family, where, under the tender care of his daughter, he lived until his death, which occurred Feb. 26, 1814, in the seventy-third year of his age. He died of cancer, and was buried at North Bend."

An appropriate monument marks his resting-place, upon which is the following inscription:

"Here
Rests the Remains
of
JOHN CLEVES SYMMES
who, at the foot of these hills, made the first settlement
between the Miami Rivers.
Born on Long Island, State of New York, July 21, 1742.
Died at Cincinnati, Feb. 26, 1814."

Judge Symmes is spoken of as being a man of laborious habits, temperate and frugal in all things, and eminently distinguished for kindness and inflexible integrity.

Timothy Symmes, a judge of the county for many years, resided in Walpack and kept a hotel. He was a brother of John Cleves Symmes and father of John Cleves Symmes, Jr., the famous author of the theory of concentric spheres, or the hollow sphericity of the earth. Timothy Symmes was appointed judge Sept. 24, 1777, in place of his brother, John Cleves Symmes, resigned. He held the office, presiding over the court of the county, till 1791. In 1793 he removed to Ohio. He was a staunch patriot during the Revolution, and a prominent Freemason. John Cleves Symmes, Jr., was a captain in the war of 1812, and distinguished himself for bravery in the battles of Bridgewater, Fort Erie, and Lundy's Lane; he was a native of Walpack.

Several forts were built along the Delaware River during the French and Indian war. One of these was the old Nonanock fort, in what is now Sandyston; another stood at Shapanack, and was part of Col. John Rosenkrans' house during the Revolution. It stood on the site of the house now occupied by Joseph A. Hull, and, of all the surrounding country, was the most beautiful and eligible site for a garrison, being on an elevated plateau commanding the river for miles up and down.

Johannes Deputé, of Walpack, was once the hero of a conflict with the Indians, who attacked his house with savage ferocity; single-handed he beat them off. Nicholas Cole, however, was not so fortunate. The savages surrounded his house in the night, set fire to

* Hon. J. Scott Harrison, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.

it, and then murdered the inmates as they were trying to effect their escape.

Col. John Rosenkrans owned a large tract of land about Walpack Centre, extending to the Delaware River. He married Oranna De Witt, a relative of De Witt Clinton, and lived at Shapanack. Col. Rosenkrans gave the ground on which the old Shapanack church stood, with a provision in the deed that the ground should revert to the donor or his heirs when it ceased to be used for church purposes. Sixty-five or seventy years ago there were large congregations at the old Shapanack church; the organization, however, was abandoned sixty years ago, part of the congregation going to the Walpack, and part to the Peters' Valley Church.

Col. John I. Rosenkrans married one of the daughters of Abraham Van Campen, of Shapanack; she became the mother of Abraham Van Campen Rosenkrans,—commonly called "Camp" Rosenkrans,—who was a school-teacher, and succeeded his grandfather, Abraham Van Campen, on the Col. John Rosenkrans property, where Joseph A. Hull now lives.

Some time during the Revolution, John Dimon, a young man of eighteen, came from New England with Simeon Vaughn and wife. Mr. Vaughn was a shoemaker, and located on the farm now owned by Peter B. Van Horn. John Dimon bought of William Henry Harrison and wife, June 26, 1811, the farm adjoining that of Mr. Vaughn, consisting of 62-65 acres, for the consideration of \$600. The farm was afterwards owned by his son Jonathan, the father-in-law of Nicholas Tillman, the present owner. John Dimon married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Scott, and had a family of fifteen children, of whom twelve arrived at maturity and ten reared families. Jonathan Dimon, who inherited the homestead, was born in 1784 and died in 1862, leaving one son and two daughters,—viz., Jacob N. V., now residing in Frankford township; Jane, who married Daniel H. Rosenkrans, now residing in Sandyston; and Lydia, wife of Nicholas Tillman, now residing on the homestead. John Dimon was a Revolutionary soldier in Capt. Simmons' company. His son Jonathan married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Van Arken, and at one time built a mill on Van Horn's Brook.

Zebulon Losey settled about 1780 upon the farm where his grandson Amos now lives. He came from Dover, Morris Co. His first house, like those of most of his neighbors, was a log cabin. His sons were John, Stephen, and Isaac. John and Stephen removed to New York; Isaac was apprenticed to Simon Vaughn to learn the shoemaker's trade, and afterwards set up a shop at his own house, working evenings at his trade and devoting his day-labor to his land. He thus cleared his farm, and turned many an honest penny by keeping his neighbors' shoes in repair. Isaac Losey was an exhorter and local preacher, and may justly be regarded as the father of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Walpack Centre.

Isaac Losey's sons were Zebulon, John, Cyrus, and David, the last named being the only survivor. One of Isaac Losey's sisters married a schoolmaster named Jonathan Thompson; another married a man named Norris, a pettifogger, who lived about a mile from Walpack Centre, on the road leading across the mountain. There were several log houses there at that time, and the place was called "Norristown,"—a name which has since been dropped.

The old stone house at Shapanack was purchased about 1811 or 1812 of Abraham Van Campen by Henry De Witt, of Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., for his son, John H. De Witt, who at that time became the occupant of the place; the peculiar long-roofed barn now standing on the premises was built by him. John H. De Witt's mother was Margaret Schoonmaker, of Ulster Co., N. Y. He married a Wynkoop, of the same county. Mr. De Witt died in 1827, and was buried at Shapanack.

The De Witts had many slaves, and among them was an interesting old servant called "Cæsar;" Cæsar Soules was his name. New Jersey abolished slavery by an act passed April 18, 1846. By the census of 1850 there was but one slave in Sussex county; this was Cæsar Soules. He had refused to accept his freedom, clinging to his old home and association, and choosing to remain for the rest of his life upon the farm. The De Witts had been kind to their slaves. Some two or three years before the death of Cæsar, Peter De Witt, now of Somerville, N. J., kindly provided for the faithful old servant by hiring his board in a respectable colored family of the neighborhood,—that of Absalom Reamer,—where he spent the remainder of his days, being frequently visited and kindly cared for by Mr. De Witt. He died March 11, 1860. As with colored people generally, his age was not certainly known. Mr. De Witt says, "I was never able to learn the correct date of his birth. My grandfather used to say that when he was a young married man, and just beginning to farm, Cæsar was a boy old enough to plow, and from that circumstance I judge he was in the neighborhood of one hundred years old when he died."

Jacob Cole became a resident of Walpack some time during the Revolution. On Nov. 22, 1815, he purchased of Peyton Short and his sons, John C. and C. W. Short, for \$2304, part of the old Symmes tract, containing 192.14 acres, on which Dayton Cole now lives. Jacob Cole, Sr., married Phebe, daughter of Jonathan Marsh, the lessee of the old Shoemaker farm of John Cleves Symmes, as shown by a lease in Judge Symmes' own handwriting, dated March 20, 1783. Jacob Cole, Sr., had ten children, of whom the sons were Abraham, who died on the old homestead; Simeon, who removed to Illinois; Jacob, who also removed to the West; Benjamin, who resides in the neighborhood; and Jason, who died in Pennsylvania. The younger Jacob Cole married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Losey, of Walpack Centre. Day-

ton Cole, son of Abraham Cole, deceased, married Eveline, daughter of Hon. Timothy E. Shay, of Sandyston, and resides on the old homestead. Sarah, daughter of Jacob Cole, Sr., married Cornelius Fuller, of Walpack, and Margaret, another daughter, married James W. Fuller, a brother of Cornelius. They were sons of Eli Fuller.

Eli Fuller came from Pennsylvania and settled in Walpack about 1800. Nov. 22, 1815, he purchased of Peyton Short and sons part of the portion of the old Symmes tract which John Cleves Symmes deeded to his daughter, Mary Short. Upon this property he found an old dismantled grist-mill, supposed to have been built by Judge Symmes soon after his arrival in Walpack. The Fullers soon after erected mills where Haney's Mills now stands, which they continued to operate until about twenty years ago.

Among the early residents of Walpack were the Deckers, who have left numerous descendants still residing in the township. Daniel Decker, born at Mackhackemaek, April 22, 1737, and dwelling there, was married Dec. 4, 1756, by Anthony Van Ellen, justice of the peace, to Blandina Vredenburg, a native of Pennsylvania,* born Jan. 23, 1738. They settled where Daniel D. Decker, a grandson, now lives, at Decker's Ferry, in Walpack. Daniel Decker died March 1, 1813, and was buried on the farm where he resided; his wife died Nov. 22, 1835, in her ninety-seventh year. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters, as follows: 1. Henry, married Margery Westbrook, and had children,—Daniel, Andrew D., John, Abraham, Elijah, Mary, Salache, Blandina; 2. Thomas, born Nov. 25, 1775, married Susanna Shoemaker, and had children,—Henry S., Daniel D., Samuel, Peggy Maria, Sarah Ann, Calvin, and Blandina; he died April 26, 1866; 3. Aaron, married Jane Brokaw, and had children,—John A., Caleb, Abraham, George W., Daniel, and Amanda, now Mrs. Kintner, of Middleville, Stillwater township; 4. John, born April 24, 1780, married Maria Brokaw, died March 10, 1827; among his children are Peter, Abraham, Aaron, Sarah, Salache, and Jane; 5. Sarah, married John Swartwood and removed to Tioga Co., N. Y.; 6. Jane, married James Van Auken, of Monroe Co., Pa., father of Casparus Van Auken, of Hardwick, Warren Co.; 7. Hannah, married John Depue, of Pahaquarry; she was the mother of Moses, Daniel, Nicholas, and John Depue.

Daniel Decker located on part of the old Schoonover and Brink purchase, at Decker's Ferry, which he is believed to have established soon after his settlement there. His sons, Henry, Thomas, Aaron, and John, became farmers in Walpack and died in the township. Aaron was a justice of the peace and a chosen freholder for a number of years. Henry was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also his son, Henry,

Jr. John carried on the ferry and established a blacksmith-shop in the vicinity.

Levett B. Bristol, who married one of John Decker's daughters, kept one of the first stores at Flatbrookville. Most of the Deckers now residing in Walpack are the descendants of Thomas, the second son of Daniel Decker. The ferry which bears their name has been in the hands of the family uninterruptedly for more than a hundred years.

Mrs. Jonas Smith, a daughter of Thomas Decker, now living in Walpack, recollects hearing her mother relate that many years ago William Hill, with his wife and two children, came down the Delaware in a canoe, *en route* from Kingston, and landed one evening at her father's, who then resided on the Delaware at "Fiddler's Elbow," where William Hull now lives. Mr. Hill and his family spent the night with Mr. Decker, and in the morning presented Mrs. Decker, in return for her hospitality, a wooden butter-bowl, which was until lately in the keeping of Mrs. Smith. Mr. Hill bought 500 acres of land above Flatbrookville, on a portion of which Sarah, widow of Uriah Hill, now resides. William Hill died in the summer of 1844, at an advanced age, leaving sons,—Andrew, Nehemiah, Uriah, David, and Enos. Uriah and Enos have a number of descendants in the township, Andrew in Warren County, and Nehemiah in Stillwater township. Enos, the youngest and only surviving son, resides at Newton.

John Smith came from Bucks Co., Pa., and settled on the Pennsylvania side of the Minisink as early as 1730. His son Jonas purchased of Capt. Emanuel Hover the farm now occupied by Philip S. Rosenkrans, at the old Walpack burying-ground, on which he lived. Among his children were Jacob, who for many years was a merchant at Flatbrookville; William, who was a miller at the same place, and subsequently removed to Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he died at an advanced age; and Philip J., who succeeded his father in the old homestead, where he died one of the wealthiest farmers in Walpack.

Philip Smith, the third son of the original John, married Dorothy, daughter of Stuffle Smith, a German. He owned, and occupied till the time of his death, the large farm on the river-flats near the Walpack church, now owned by John W. Vass. He had sons,—Philip Smith, who lived and died on part of the old homestead; Jonas Smith, a farmer residing on Flatbrook; John Smith, who died the owner of the old homestead about 1863; and Jacob Smith, who still resides in Walpack. His daughters were Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Depue, of Big Flats, N. Y.; Barbara, wife of Adam Eschback, of Walpack; Catharine, wife of Benjamin Hull, of Walpack; and one who was the first wife of Samuel Gariss, of Flatbrookville.

Jacob Smith, the fourth son of John, was born March 27, 1773, and died April 8, 1834. He was buried in the old Shapanack burying-ground. He

* See Dutch Church records for 1756.

lived on a farm in Sandlyston. Two of his sons were Daniel and John. Daniel lived and died near Flatbrookville; John lived near Peters' Valley, in Sandlyston, on the farm now occupied by Jacob J., a son of Daniel Smith, but removed to Ohio many years ago. Ludwick Smith, another son of the original John, died at Stroudsburg, Pa., some years ago. He was the maternal grandfather of Ed. H. Mott, the well-known journalist, formerly of Milford, Pa.

The daughters of the original John Smith were Elizabeth, wife of John Miller, of Pennsylvania; Christeen, wife of Jacob Walter, of the same State; and one other, who married Leonard Karess (Gariss), of Walpack. Leonard Gariss was a German, and came to Walpack from Bucks Co., Pa. His sons were Jonas, Isaac, Philip, Abraham, and John, who have many descendants in the Delaware valley.

Jacob Myers, a native of Montague, settled in Walpack, about 1800, upon the place at Walpack Centre where Jacob Roe now lives; he died in 1850, aged eighty-six. He had sons,—Josias, Abijah, William, and Jacob. Abijah moved to Frankford township and settled on the present Howell place; the others moved away from the county. Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Jacob Myers, is now the widow of the late John Losey, and resides at Walpack Centre.

Jonathan Jones, a native of Wales, came from Bucks Co., Pa., near the close of the last century. He worked a farm on the river road, belonging to Mrs. Sabilla Mushbaek, widow of John Mushbaek (drowned in the Delaware River), to whom he was married by Rev. Elias Van Benschooten, Sept. 20, 1795.* Mr. Jones soon became a landed proprietor of some consequence, and a man of influence in the township. He owned a farm on Flatbrook, about a mile above its mouth, where he had a distillery. He represented the township of Walpack in the board of chosen freeholders in 1799, 1802-4, and 1808-11. He died on his farm, on Flatbrook, where his son Moses afterwards lived. Of his eleven children, four were sons,—viz., Moses, Aaron, Jonathan, Jr., and Edward. All except Moses removed from the township. Moses was killed by his team running away and dashing his head against a saw-log near the mill. He was frequently chosen moderator of the town-meetings. Two of his sons are Cyrus and Andrew J. Jones; the former resides near Flatbrookville, and the latter at Milburn, Essex Co., N. J. He owned the old homestead till a few years ago. The eldest daughter married David Morrow, of Wantage, another is the widow of the late Cyrus Crissman, of Milford, Pa., and Emily, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Moses C. Westbrook, of Blooming Grove, Pike Co., Pa.

Nathaniel Van Auken became a resident of Walpack in the spring of 1798. He was a son of Daniel Van Auken, and was born on his father's farm, a few miles above Carpenter's Point, on the Neversink.

March 18, 1789, he married Mary (Maria) Westbrook, daughter of Richard Westbrook, of Montague, and settled on a farm in Wantage, where he resided till he removed to Walpack, as above stated. He purchased the old homestead of Samuel Westbrook, where he continued to reside until his death, Jan. 26, 1835, in the seventy-first year of his age; his wife died March 22, 1856, aged eighty-two. They had seven children: 1. John W., married Rachel Rosenkrans, and settled in Walpack, afterwards removed to Luzerne Co., Pa., where he died; 2. Sarah, married Henry B. Wintermute, of Stillwater, and forty-eight years ago removed to Steuben Co., N. Y.; 3. Bowdewine, married Lydia Dodderer, of Stillwater, and resided in Walpack, where he died in the eighty-second year of his age; 4. Hannah, married Jonathan Dimon, of Walpack, and resided in Walpack, on the Dimon homestead, till her death, in the eighty-seventh year of her age; 5. Abraham, married Catharine Bevans, of Sandlyston, resided in Walpack till his removal to Pike Co., Pa., where he died in the seventy-fourth year of his age; 6. Mahala M., married Daniel Depue, of Pahaquarry, and lived in Walpack till the death of her husband, since which she has resided in Warren County, and with her daughter in Pennsylvania; 7. Leah Naomi Jane, married William Clark, of Montague, settled in Walpack, and after several removals died in the State of Delaware.

Nathaniel Van Auken belonged to a family of fifteen children,—eight sons and seven daughters. Fourteen of them—seven sons and seven daughters—married and reared families of their own. The oldest son, Jeremiah, was the school-teacher murdered by the Indians in his school-house at the time of Brant's raid upon the Neversink, in the fall of 1779. Nathaniel Van Auken entered the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen, and was in the receipt of a pension at the time of his death. Nathaniel and Bowdewine Van Auken, sons of Bowdewine Van Auken, now occupy the estate of their grandfather, in Walpack.

Daniel Crissman came from Reading, Berks Co., Pa., soon after the Revolution, with his wife and four children,—John, George, Daniel, and Peggy,—and settled in Walpack, on what is known as the Crissman property, three miles above Flatbrookville. He had been a hatter at Reading, where he accumulated some property, which at the close of the Revolutionary war was all in Continental money, and, that becoming worthless, it almost ruined him. He then came to Walpack, hoping to retrieve his lost fortune at farming. He purchased a farm from his brother Charles, who had preceded him to New Jersey, and on it he lived and died. He and his wife were buried in the old Walpack burying-ground. George succeeded his father in the ownership of the farm, and lived there until his death, about thirty years ago. Peggy married Andreas Cole, who owned and occupied a farm on the Flatbrook, near where Walpack Centre

* See Dutch Church records, 1795.

now is. George married Sarah, daughter of John Dimon, of Walpack, by whom he raised a family of sons and daughters. Of his children, Ira, a bachelor, resides at Milford, Pike Co., Pa., where he is a justice of the peace; Cyrus married a daughter of Moses Jones, of Walpack, and died at Milford, Pa., where his widow and family still reside; Allen was a school-teacher, and died single; Clarissa married Israel C. Conkle, of Warren County, where she died, leaving a family; Lucinda married Oakley Stoll, and resides near Walpack Centre.

Peter Knight and Abraham Schnavle were early settlers in the vicinity of Walpack Centre. Peter Knight came from Bucks Co., Pa.; he married a Saylor. His son Daniel married Margaret Rosenkrans; his daughter Auna was the wife of Peter P. Petty. Schnavle's two sons, Peter and George, were soldiers in the war of 1812.

Benjamin Hull was among the early settlers in the Shapanack neighborhood.

Henry Bunnell, son of Isaac Bunnell, removed from Middle Smithfield, Monroe Co., Pa., in the spring of 1809, and purchased part of the original tract of land deeded to John Emans in 1729. He added to this additional purchases from the original Crooks' grant, and became one of the wealthy land-owners of the township. Henry Bunnell was a blacksmith, and upon his settlement in Walpack set up a shop near his house.*

Just above Henry Bunnell's, on the river road, George Fisher kept a tavern about 1830. Stoffle Sigafus had previously lived there in a log house, which Fisher bought and converted into a tavern for the accommodation of raftmen on the Delaware. The place is known as Rosenkrans' Eddy. A ferry was formerly kept across the river at this point, and, from its central location, it was for many years the chosen place for holding town-meetings and general trainings. The ferry was established by Sigafus, and was subsequently carried on by Fishler and others. Henry Sigafus, Joseph Haney, and Isaac Gariss were landlords successively of the old tavern. The landing of the raftmen, the goers and comers over the ferry, the town-meetings and general trainings, made it a place of considerable life and stir. There was always plenty of fun, and never a lack of poor whisky.

Early in the nineteenth century there was a considerable immigration from Bucks Co., Pa., into Walpack. Among the families thus migrating were the Haney's, Knights, Sheets, Shafers, Sigafuses, Seamaus, Shupes, and Traugers. There were also Yost Yetter, John Gariss, and others. The Kishpaughs came from Stillwater or Hardwick.

Daniel and John Shoemaker, sons of Henry Shoemaker, a Revolutionary soldier of Pahaquarry, settled in Walpack early in the present century. Daniel Shoemaker bought of Peyton Short and sons 134½

acres of the old Symmes estate, Nov. 22, 1815. On this property he lived and died, and was succeeded by his son, Benjamin T. Shoemaker. Henry Shoemaker, a lawyer, who lived and died at Branchville, was a son of Daniel. His other children were John T., a farmer, living in Warren County; Moses, who married Patience, eldest daughter of Jesse Bell, and lives in Pike Co., Pa.; and Daniel and Thomas T., deceased. There were two daughters, Sarah and Margaret; the former married George Labar, of Monroe Co., Pa.

John Shoemaker, brother of Daniel, resided for many years on the farm now owned and occupied by Cornelius D. Guun. He was one of the freeholders for Walpack from 1827 to 1831, and again in 1834. He removed with his family soon after to the Susquehanna valley, in Pennsylvania.

Robert Bell removed from old Newton township to Walpack. He purchased, April 30, 1808, 197½ acres of land on Flatbrook, near Walpack Centre. This land formerly belonged to the estate of Judge Symmes, and was conveyed by his daughter, Anna Harrison. June 26, 1811, he purchased of William Henry Harrison and wife 197½ acres of land formerly bought by Judge Symmes of Isaac Van Nest. Robert Bell married Mary, daughter of the elder Leonard Struble, of Myrtle Grove, now Hampton township. His sons were Jacob, a blacksmith at Walpack Centre, who married a Bale and afterwards removed to Wilsonville, Pa.; Jesse, who married a Miss Young and reared a large family. He lived on the John Shoemaker place, in Walpack, till about twenty years ago, when he removed to Sandyston, where he died; he was a member of the Legislature in 1843 and 1844. John Bell lived near Swartwood, and had one son and one daughter. The son, Leonard, Jr., removed to the West; the daughter is Mrs. Jacob N. V. Dimon, of Frankford.

Leonard Bell, the brother of Jesse, married Lucinda, daughter of Maj. Benjamin Roseukrans, and lived and died near Walpack Centre. Nancy Bell married Abraham Cole, of Walpack; she is now a widow, and resides with her son, Dayton Cole, on the old Symmes homestead. Susan Bell married Helam Van Auken of Walpack; Elizabeth married John A. Struble, of Hampton; Margaret married John Bevans, of Sandyston, and resides there; Robert married a daughter of Henry Burk, of Walpack, and lived and died on his father's homestead, leaving one son, Emmet.

About 1825, James Vardakin kept a small store on the east side of Flatbrook, at Walpack Centre, in a building erected by his father-in-law, Ira Fuller. He was succeeded in 1828 by George W. Lane and William Stoll, who had previously been merchants at Lafayette. They continued in business about a year and a half, during which time ex-Surrogate Charles Roe, then a boy, was their clerk.

James Vardakin, about 1829 or 1830, shot Christopher Divers at a general training. It was on the place where John Layton, Jr., now lives, just over

* See sketch of the Bunnell family.

the Sandyston line. Vardakin, who was standing guard, was somewhat intoxicated, and when Mr. Divers, who was also in a state of intoxication, attempted to pass, Vardakin halted him and leveled his gun. Divers, thinking it was all in fun, laughed and attempted to pass on, when he was shot. The gun was loaded with gravel and inflicted a terrible wound, of which Divers afterwards died a miserable death. Vardakin was a character universally detested by the community. He was subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, where he died.

III.—AGED PERSONS IN WALPACK.

In June, 1880, Walpack contained eighteen persons aged between sixty and sixty-five years. Those aged sixty-five and upwards are named in the following list:

David Buss, 69; David Bunnell, 74; Catharine Bunnell, 67; Nancy Cole, 73; Daniel D. Decker, 74; Mary Decker, 72; Calvin Decker, 70; Margaret Decker, 70; Lucy Gariss,* 67; Catharine W. Gariss, 74; John Hetzel, 65; Sarah Hill, 79; Cyrus Jones, 67; Rachel Jones, 66; Charles Kishpangh, 70; Daniel Knight, 66; Elizabeth Losey, 69; David Losey, 66; Triphena Losey, 66; Amelia Ribble, 73; Elizabeth Smith, 73; Lucretia Stoll, 66; Jacob Smith, Jr., 65; William Sigafus, 67; Anna Sigafus, 66; Jonas Smith, 70; Sarah A. Smith, 67; Nancy Stoll, 79; James W. Follor.*

IV.—MORAVIAN MISSION IN WALPACK.

In the "Memorials of the Moravian Church" we find the following:

* The Brethren preached and kept a school in the upper valley of the Delaware, on the Jersey shore, in 1746 and 1747. In the former year Joseph Shaw was settled at Walpack; here his wife deceased. He also preached at the Minisink Church, and on one occasion, in April of 1747, had a promiscuous audience of Swedes, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Germans, Walloons, Shawanese, Mohawks, Delawares, and Catalas."

This cannot refer to the Moravian mission at Hope, in what is now Hope township, in Warren County; the date is too early, the church at Hope not being built till 1780. The record expressly states that the church and school were "on the Jersey shore," in Walpack, and that Joseph Shaw, the Moravian minister, was settled and lost his wife there. Could it be that he preached part of the time in the Dutch church at Walpack? This is probable, as Fryenmoet occupied the church only one-fourth of the time. The "Minisink church," in which it is recorded that he preached in April, 1747, was evidently the Dutch church of that name, which gives color to the conjecture that he probably occupied the Dutch church in Walpack. No mention of a separate Moravian church is found in any record known to us, but it is simply said "the Brethren preached and kept a school" there. Had any church or school-house been built by the United Brethren, their records, which were kept with so much detail, would not have failed to mention the fact.

We find further reference to Joseph Shaw on page 187 of the "Memorials of the Moravian Church." He came over in the ship "Catharine," among the first

colonists who arrived at Bethlehem, June 21, 1742. Again, on page 75, speaking of John Michael Huber, who also came out with the first colony, it says, "Lost at sea in a hurricane on the passage to St. Thomas, in October, 1747, along with the missionaries Joseph and Mary Shaw." "Mary Shaw" must have been a sister or some other relative, as he lost his wife in Walpack quite too recently to be again married. This worthy missionary no doubt perished at sea, with others, soon after his labors in Sussex County. He was undoubtedly the pioneer of the Moravian Church east of the Delaware, and paved the way for the more permanent effort subsequently made by the Brethren at Hope.

V.—SCHOOLS.

The first teacher in Walpack of whom history makes any mention was Rev. Joseph Shaw, the Moravian missionary referred to in the preceding section of this chapter. He preached and taught school on the banks of the Delaware, probably near the old Walpack church, in 1746 and 1747. From that time for more than half a century little is known of the schools of the township, and the best that the historian can do is to follow the most reliable traditions respecting some of the early schools and teachers, without attempting much in the form of statistics.

The first school of which there is any recollection was kept in a log cabin on the river road. The teacher in 1813 was Charles Rhodes, of Stillwater. The old building became unfit for use, and school was kept in a structure belonging to Henry Bunnell; Charles Rhodes, Elizabeth Stinson, and Lydia Thrall taught there. Subsequently a school was taught by Capt. William Clark where Bowdewine Van Auken now lives. Log school-houses were built near Flatbrookville, in the Myers neighborhood, and in the old Pompey District, not long after 1800. Among the first teachers in the old Walpack school was "Master Berket," still remembered by the oldest residents of the town. Some of his successors were Abraham Hasbroeck, Mason Dimmock, and Levitt B. Bristol. Mr. Bristol died in Port Jervis in 1880, aged eighty. After Mr. Bristol, Jonas Roe, Capt. William Clark, Dr. William I. Roe, and others taught the school. A frame building was erected about 1830 on the site of the old log school-house.

Jonathan Thompson was one of the first teachers in the Myers school, near Walpack Centre. He was quite a noted pedagogue, and was remarkable for giving his pupils illustrations in the science of optics by wearing two, and sometimes three, pair of spectacles at the same time, claiming that his sight was increased in the ratio of the number of glasses he wore. He is said to have been a lawyer as well as a teacher, but no record of him in the latter capacity appears to be left. He taught in other districts also. Among his successors were Zebulon Losey, Abraham Hasbroeck, Hon. Daniel M. Van Auken (now of Milford, Pa.), John I. B. Bunnell, and Isaac M. Losey.

* Since deceased.

Mrs. Elizabeth Losey, a daughter of Jacob Myers, now living in Walpack, remembers attending school in the Myers school-house in 1813. Levi Rosenkrans was then the teacher, and was a man quite advanced in years. His son William, who succeeded him, is now eighty years of age, and resides in Western New York. The original school-house was removed from its site and converted into a blacksmith-shop. It was succeeded by the present structure, erected by Benjamin T. Shoemaker about 1856.

The following were teachers in the old Pompey District: Jonathan Thompson, Zebulon Losey, Henry Albert, Seth Hulse, Morris Crisman, Sumner C. Lazelle, Rolah S. Marsh, Herman W. Shove, William Evans, Jacob S. Decker, Isaac S. Rundle, Harrison Coykendall, Simeon Swartwout, Hezekiah Smith, Oliver Cass, Henry J. Bunnell, Solomon Carpenter, John I. B. Bunnell, Reuben Wells, Isaac M. Losey, Thomas G. Bunnell. The first trustees in this district were Everett Rosenkrans, John Haney, and David Bunnell, who served in that capacity many years. The old log school-house in this district was succeeded by a frame building erected by Elijah Rosenkrans, which was used for school purposes many years, but which now does duty as a stable.

A stone school-house known by the *sobriquet* of "the Jug" was built about 1846 at Crisman's Corners. The first teachers were Allen Crisman, Anson Dunn, and Roswell C. Smith; subsequently the school was taught by Herman W. Shove, Theodore Yeisley, Henry J. Bunnell, John S. Smith, Philip S. Van Horn, Thomas G. Bunnell, and others. The old "Jug" was succeeded, about 1862, by a neat frame school-house. Later a school-house was erected upon the mountain, north of Flatbrookville, called the Mount Auburn school-house, and another was built by Bartley D. Fuller, near Haney's Mills, called the Oak Grove school-house.

These old school-houses, except the one at Walpack Centre, were all abandoned when the township was re-districted by County Superintendent Edward A. Stiles, about seven years ago. New school-houses were built at Flatbrookville, and in the Central District, below Haney's Mills.

Walpack, as at present organized, contains three school districts,—viz., Flatbrookville, Central, and Walpack Centre. The number of children of school age in the township is 171, the number enrolled 152, and the average attendance about 85. The value of the school property is about \$3000, and the amount received annually for school purposes \$900.

VI.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The following, taken from the court records, defines the original boundaries of the township of Walpack as a civil division of Sussex County:

"At a court of General Sessions of the Peace held at Hardwick, in the county of Sussex, on the 30th of May, 1754, Benjamin Smyth, William Schooley, Johannes Depue, Johannes Cornelius Westbrook, Joseph Hull, Richard Gardner, and Richard Lundy being elected accordg to an act

of Assembly in that case made and provided for to divide the county into precincts; Whereupon wo have agreed that the precinct of Walpack to begin at the Gap of Packhoquary Mountain commonly called the Water Gap, and so along the foot of the said mountain until it comes to York line, and then along the same unto the river Delaware, and down the river until the said place of beginning. Witness our hands this 17th day of April, 1754.

"BENJAMIN SMYTH, JOSEPH HULL,
"WILLIAM SCHOOLEY, RICHARD GARDNER,
"JOHN DEPUE, RICHARD LUNDY, JR.,
"JOHANNES COR. WESTBROOK.

"Memorandum: The line is to run along the foot of the said mountain on the northwest side of the mountain."

Walpack was a township in Hunterdon County, and also in Morris, many years before Sussex County was organized. We have not found the date of its erection or the extent of its boundaries, but it must have covered a large amount of territory, as Greenwich and Walpack embraced nearly all of Northwestern New Jersey. We find an old document entitled as follows: "The Pole of the Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon for Representatives to serve in the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, for the county of Hunterdon, taken per Christopher Search, one of the clerks, Oct. 9, 1738, before David Martin, Esq., High Sheriff."

The following townships were represented in the election: Amwell, Bethlehem, Greenwich, Hanover, Hopewell, Maidenhead, Readington, Walpack. The representatives for Walpack were Tunis Quick, Thomas Quick, Cornelius Aducher, and Abraham Van Auker; for Greenwich, Samuel Green, Henry Stewart, John Anderson, and Thomas Anderson.

The territory thus set off as Walpack included the present townships of Walpack, Sandyston, and Montague, and the township of Pahaquarry, in Warren County. Montague was set off by royal patent in 1759, Sandyston was erected into a separate township in 1762, and Pahaquarry was set off with Warren County in 1824, reducing Walpack to its present dimensions. The township first received a municipal organization in 1754. The following list of officers for the first few years has been gathered from the court records, those of the township previous to 1830 having been lost or destroyed. For this reason, although careful and diligent research has been made, it has been impossible to supply the township officers or the list of justices and freeholders completely for all the years.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

- 1754.—Constables, Nicholas Emans, Isaac Van Auker, Cornelius Westbrook; Surveyors of Highways, Adam Dinguan, Hendrics Schoonhoven; Overseers of the Poor, Dirck Van Fleet, Abraham Carner.
- 1755.—Constable, Andrew Cole; Surveyors of Highways, Benjamin Depue, Abraham Westbrook; Overseers of the Poor, Abraham Carner, Dirck Van Fleet; Overseers of Roads, Lambert Brink, Cornelius Westbrook.
- 1757.—Assessor, Benjamin Depue; Constable, Abraham Westbrook; Collector, Isaac Van Campen; Commissioners of Highways, Nicholas Emans, Joseph Westbrook; Overseers of the Poor, Hendrics Schoonhoven, Nicholas Emans.
- 1758.—Town Clerk, John Van Campen; Constable, Isaac Van Campen; Assessor, Benjamin Depue; Collector, Dirck Van Fleet; Sur-

veyors of Highways, Benjamin Westbrook, Cornelius Westbrook.

1759.—Constable, Johannes Cortrecht; Surveyors of Highways, Abraham Carner, William Ennis.

1760.—Constable, Peter Van De Mark, Surveyors of Highways, Jacobus Schoonover, Hendriens Schoonover.

JUSTICES AND FREEHOLDERS.

Justices.

Freeholders.

1754.—Abraham Van Campen. No record.
1755-58.—Abraham Van Campen. Johannes Depue, Johannes D. Westbrook.

1759.—Anthony Van Etten, Abraham Van Campen.

Peter Kuykendall.

1760.—Abraham Van Campen.

Solomon Kuykendall.

1761.—Abraham Van Campen.

John Depue.

1762.—Abraham Van Campen.

Jno. Depue, Hendriens Schoonover.

1763.—Abraham Van Campen.

Joseph Westbrook, John Depue.

1764.—Abraham Van Campen, Peter Decker.

John Depue, Isaac Van Nest.

1765.—Abraham Van Campen, Peter Decker, John Rosenkrans.

John Depue, Daniel Decker. Benjamin Depue, Abraham Van Campen.

1766.—No record.

John Depue, Daniel Decker.

1767.—No record.

Benjamin Depue, Abraham Van Campen.

1768.—No record.

Nicholas Emans.

1769.—No justices or freeholders attended the meeting of the board from Walpack.

1770.—No record.

Abraham Van Campen.

1771.—None present for this year.

1772.—Isaac Van Campen.

Abraham Van Campen, Isaac Van Nest.

1773.—Abraham Van Campen.

Daniel Depue, Isaac Van Nest.

1774.—None present from Walpack for this year.

1775.—Isaac Van Campen.

John Cleves Symmes, Moses Van Campen.

1776.—Abraham Van Campen.

John Cleves Symmes.*

1777.—Proceedings, but no names recorded.

1778.—Timothy Symmes.

Henry Hover (Timothy Symmes, clerk).

1779.—Timothy Symmes.

Henry Hover, Isaac Van Campen.

1780.—Timothy Symmes.

Isaac Van Campen, Manuel Hover, Isaac Van Campen, Abraham Van Campen.

1782.—Timothy Symmes.

Abraham Van Campen, Thomas Barker.

1783.—Timothy Symmes.

Abraham Van Campen (sick), Col. Rosenkrans.

1784.—Timothy Symmes.

Col. Rosenkrans, Daniel Depue.

1785.—No names recorded from Walpack.

1786.—Timothy Symmes.

Abraham Van Nest, John Mushpough.

1787.—No record.

John Mushpough, James Schoonover.

1788.—Abraham Van Campen.

John Mushpough, Jacob Rosenkrans.

1789.—Abraham Van Campen.

John Mushpough.

1790.—No record.

John Mushpough.

1791.—Timothy Symmes.

John Rosenkrans, John Mushpough (?).

1792.—No record found for 1792-94.

FREEHOLDERS.

1795, Jacob Rosenkrans, Abraham Van Campen; 1796, no names from Walpack appear in the Board; 1797-98, Abraham Van Campen, Henry Shoemaker; 1799, Henry Shoemaker, Jonathan Jones; 1800-1, Henry Shoemaker, Abraham Van Campen; 1802-3, Henry Shoemaker, Jonathan Jones; 1804, Abraham Van Campen, Jonathan Jones; 1805, Abraham Van Campen, Henry Shoemaker; 1806, Abraham Van Campen, Aaron Decker; 1807, Henry Shoemaker, Aaron Decker; 1808, Aaron Decker, Jonathan Jones; 1809, Henry Shoemaker, Jonathan Jones; 1810-11, Jonathan Jones, Nathaniel Van

Auken; 1812, William Hill, Coraellus Ennis; 1813, Henry Shoemaker, Nathaniel Van Auken; 1814-18, Nathaniel Van Auken, Aaron Decker; 1819, George Crisman, John Decker, Sr.; 1820, Joseph Decker, George Crisman; 1821-23, John H. De Witt, Moses Shoemaker; 1824, John H. De Witt, John W. Van Auken; 1825-26, Aaron Decker, John H. De Witt; 1827, John Shoemaker, Philip Smith; 1828-31, Jacob Dimon, John Shoemaker; 1832, Jacob Dimon, Bowdewine Van Auken; 1833, Ira Fuller, Bowdewine Van Auken; 1834, Joseph Haney, John Shoemaker; 1835, Crinus Bloom, Peter Knecht; 1836-37, Bowdewine Van Auken, David Bunnell; 1838-39, Peter Knight, Daniel Smith, 1840, Peter Knight, Jacob Dimon; 1841, George Shafer, Isaac Losey; 1842-43, Jesse Bell, John Haney; 1844, Bowdewine Van Auken, Jacob Dimon; 1845, Bowdewine Van Auken, Leonard Bell; 1846, John Haney, Daniel Smith; 1847-48, Jesse Bell, Calvin Decker; 1849-50, Abraham Cole, Bowdewine Van Auken; 1851, Benjamin Hull, Jesse Bell; 1852-53, Jacob Dimon, Benjamin Hull; 1854, John Smith, Joseph Schooley; 1855-56, John Smith, Joseph W. Bunde; 1857-58, David Bonnell, James W. Fuller; 1859-60, Calvin Decker, Moses Hull; 1861-62, John Smith, Robert Bell; 1863-64, William Hull, Isaac S. Bunde; 1865-66, Moses Hull, David Bunnell; 1867-68, Peter P. Petty, Jacob Smith, Jr.; 1869-70, Robert Bell, Calvin Decker; 1871-73, Jonas Smith, John P. House; 1874-75, John S. Cole, Jason K. Hill; 1876-77, Robert Bell, Jacob Smith, Jr.; 1878, Mark L. Cook, Jacob Smith, Jr.; 1879, Alfred Bevans † 1880, Alfred Bevans, Philip S. Rosenkrans.

VII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF WALPACK.

On the 19th of August, 1716, Rev. Petrus Vas, of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, visited the Minisink settlements and baptized three persons. The record shows that he made another visit the next year and on the 5th of January baptized four persons, and that on Jan. 29, 1718, he baptized five more, making twelve persons baptized during his three annual visits. The religious services held on these occasions were in the private houses of the settlers. No further attention appears to have been paid to the religious interests of the community by visiting clergymen until Aug. 23, 1737, at which date six baptisms are recorded by Rev. Georg Wilhelm Mancius, the successor of Rev. Mr. Vas in the pastorate of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston.

Some time during this year Mr. Mancius organized the four Reformed Dutch Churches of the Minisink valley,—viz, the Mackhackemaek Church, now at Port Jervis; the Minisink Church, in ancient Walpack, now Montague; the Walpack Church, in the Bend of the Delaware; and the Shawanee Church, at Lower Smithfield, Pa. All these churches, except the last named, were located on the Old Mine Road. It appears from the records that Dominic Mancius had, previous to the date recorded above, with the concurrence of the Minisink settlers, selected his protégé and prospective successor in the frontier ministry, young John Casparus Fryenmuth, and sent him to Holland to complete his education, and to return to them as pastor with the authority of the Classis of Amsterdam; for the following action of the Consistory, bearing the same date as the above record of baptisms, alludes to him as the coming minister:

* WHEREAS, SOME AMONG US are unwilling to remunerate the minister who is coming to officiate among us, and yet wish to avail themselves of his services, it was approved and resolved by the Consistory: That every

* The entry of the minutes at this meeting (May 28th) is in the handwriting of Mr. Symmes.

† A tie between Mark L. Cook and John P. House; no election.

one dwelling among us requiring the services of the minister shall pay for the baptism of a child six shillings, and those who live without our bounds shall pay for the baptism of a child three shillings. Signed in behalf of others.

"GEORG WILHELM MANCIUS.

"Done in Consistory, August 23, 1737."

Rev. Mr. Mancius continued to visit the churches two or three times a year until Sept. 19, 1740.

June 1, 1741, John Casparus Fryenmuth, having returned from Holland, entered upon his duties as pastor. He was married the year following, as appears from the old church record:

"1742. Job: Casparus Fryenmuth, young man, born in Smithfield, to Lena von Ettan, young woman, born at Nytsfield; married with a license from Gouverneur Morris, in Jersey, by Justice Abram Van Campen, the 23d July, 1742."

Mr. Fryenmuth proved "a most acceptable and faithful minister, and withal was remarkably genial and social in his intercourse. His praise went abroad not only through all this region, but other communities and churches were charmed by him." The district of country covered by his labors extended from Westbrookville, in Orange Co., N. Y., to Lower Smithfield, Pa.,—a distance of over 50 miles. At the present time more than twenty ministers are employed in the same territory.

Mr. Fryenmuth received as a salary from the four churches £70 in money and 100 schepels* of oats yearly, the agreement being that the Smithfield Church should pay in "proclamation money" and the other churches in "New York current money." April 11, 1748, the churches agreed to furnish their pastor a horse. The records read:

"They have authorized Cornelius Westbrook to purchase a horse for the Dominie and pay for it from the elder's chest in each church, which horse the Dominie hath agreed to use exclusively for the churches, except he will use it for himself."

Nine months later the arrangement was changed. The dominie made the following entry:

"I bind myself by my signature to the four united churches of Smithfield, Walpack, Minnissinck, and Machhackemeek, pursuant with an obligation of the same date with this, henceforth to serve the churches with my own horse. For the establishment of this I subscribe my name. "J. C. FRYENMOET."†

Mr. Fryenmoet continued in the pastorate of the churches steadily for fifteen years, closing his services Aug. 12, 1756, on account of the Indian disturbances, which became severe at that period along the Delaware, and chiefly in the settlements occupied by his churches. His name does not wholly disappear from the records till the autumn of 1759, which leads to the inference that he occasionally visited these churches during three years after his permanent pastorate was dissolved. He removed in 1756 to Kinderhook, N. Y., and until his death, in 1778, was in charge of the churches of Kinderhook, Claverack, and Livingston Manor.

Towards the close of Mr. Fryenmoet's stay on the

* A schepel equals 3 pecks.

† In August, 1747, he changed the spelling of his name,—as has been supposed, from the Swiss to the Dutch orthography.

Delaware the Smithfield Church withdrew from the other three churches, and these latter were vacant until 1760. September 6th of that year Rev. Thomas Romeyn, of Long Island, accepted a call, and remained till 1772. From the time of his departure until May 11, 1785, the three churches depended upon irregular and uncertain supplies, among whom were Revs. Jacob R. Hardenbergh and Benjamin Du Bois. On the date last mentioned, Rev. Elias Van Bunschooten was called to be the pastor. He labored very zealously with them until 1800, when he gave his services exclusively to the church at the Clove, in Wantage.

In 1800 the Walpack Church was set off to itself, and until 1808 had no minister. Rev. James G. Force then became stated supply, remaining so until Nov. 17, 1811, when he was installed as pastor. He preached at Walpack and Hardwick from 1811 to 1816, and served Walpack continuously until 1827. From 1812 to 1827, 62 persons were received into the church.

In 1827 divisions in the church led to the formation, on the 14th of June of that year, of a new organization, called "The Lower Dutch Reformed Church of Walpack;" but in three months the two churches resolved to fraternize, and the new organization was accordingly dissolved. Dec. 2, 1827, Rev. Isaac S. Demund was installed pastor. He resigned in 1829. Rev. David Cushing, who preached as stated supply from 1831 to 1832, inaugurated a revival, which resulted in an addition of 120 persons to the church. Rev. Garret C. Schenck began to preach to the church in 1833, and closed his labors in 1835, when he was succeeded by Rev. James B. Hyndshaw, who remained until Oct. 9, 1839. Rev. Robert Pitts, a licentiate of the Classis of Orange, followed in 1841, and remained until 1860. In that year the pastorate was divided, and was thereafter apportioned as Upper Walpack (Dingman's Ferry and Peters' Valley) and Lower Walpack (Bushkill and Walpack). The first pastor at Lower Walpack was Rev. Alexander McWilliam, who discharged the duties of the office from 1860 to 1870. Rev. John F. Shaw was installed Dec. 8, 1870. In 1877, Rev. Henry L. Rex was called, and is the present pastor (in January, 1881).

The elders of the church are Calvin Decker and David Buss; Albert Knight and John S. Smith, Deacons. Jonas S. Decker is superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church membership is about 100.

Original Deed.—The original deed donating the lot for the Walpack church and burying-ground is now in the possession of Thomas G. Bunnell, of Newton. It is a curious and quaint old document, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

"To all Christian people to whom these prances Shall Com Know ye that we thomas Brink and nicklas Schoonhoven of Walpack in this County of hunderden Yeoman Know yea that we Do Send greten Know yea that we thomas Brink and nicklas Schoonhoven that we have ant do this Give gran and by these prances do give grant for the Love good will and afexalms which we do Bair towards the inhabts of Walpack

and the near inhabitants that a boat an we do give an grant unto the Inhabitants above Riton all and Sig-ler that Lot or parcel of Land Lying an Sittn an belege In Walpack Buting Bounding as folloes Beging at the northwest Corner of the Baring yard at a Red oak tree markt with three notches on the sides Running from thence Souerlie to a wite oak tree markt with three noches, Runing along to a Black oak tree markt with three notches a corner tro then Kuning easterlie to a corner a Black oak markt with three notches from thence Northwlie to a Black oak Corner tree markt on two sides with three notches from thence to the first Station Containing about five ankers moroso or Les to Gether with all the Rites thie Inrest clames and Demands what so ever we now have and which any or ever of our heirs Executors Administrors or a Signis may hear after have or to the Said Granted Premises or any part there of have and to hold the Said Pece or Lot of Land unto the above Riton Inhabitens them their ares asines Executors admitt without any manner of Conditions we the said Thomas Brink an nickles Schoonhoven have fully freely and absolutely and forever own accord Set and Put in farder testimony in witness whereof we have hear unto Set our Hands and Seales this first Day of febery in this tenth year of his majesty King George an anodomyne one thousand Seven hundred an thirty Seven Sined Sealed Witness In the presence of us

"PETE VANAIKEN "ADAM BENDHANSE "BENJN SMYTH	}	his THOMAS X BRINK [L.S.] mark his NICKLAS X SCHOONHOVAN [L.S.] mark
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Church Buildings.—The first Walpack church was erected between 1737 and 1740 upon the land described in the above deed. The date of the erection of the second edifice is not known, but it is believed to have been soon after the close of the Revolution. This second building had become so dilapidated in 1819 that arrangements were made with the German Reformed congregation to occupy with them the church edifice which the latter had erected that year upon the site of the old Walpack church. The Dutch Reformed people soon purchased one-half of the new building, and both congregations used it in common until 1841, when the German Reformed congregation was absorbed by the Reformed Dutch Church.

In 1855 the present house of worship was built, upon the original church site. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 22, 1855, by Rev. Robert Pitts, pastor in charge. Reuben Shupe, of Sandyston, was the contracting builder and did the carpenter-work. The whole cost of the edifice was \$1441. The building committee was Jones Smith, Calvin Decker, Henry J. Bunnell, and Jonas K. Smith. The church was dedicated Dec. 20, 1855.

OLD SHAPANACK CHURCH.

The old Shapanack church, farther up the river, on the Mine Road, was an octagonal log structure. It was built about 1770, and remained in use till 1826. The neighborhoods at Shapanack and Peters' Valley furnished chiefly the congregations for this church, although it drew some from the Walpack congregation.

During the vacancy in the pastorate of the Walpack and Shapanack churches, between 1772 and 1785, occasional supplies visited them, but, owing to the disturbed state of the country, they were few and far between. During this time Rev. Daniel Thatcher, a Presbyterian minister from North Carolina, was in the neighborhood of Shapanack, on private business,

where he remained several months. While here he preached at Shapanack, and the result was an attempt to organize a Presbyterian Church composed of the people of that vicinity and some from the Walpack congregation. Correspondence and other matter relating to the subject are found in the minutes of the General Synod and of Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1784, 1785, and 1787. It does not appear that a Presbyterian Church was actually organized. By the removal of Mr. Thateher and the settlement of Rev. Elias Van Bunschoten in the Delaware valley the movement was checked, and what remained of the Presbyterian enterprise was united with Hardwick and Newton in 1786.

WALPACK UNION CONGREGATION.

The Walpack Union Congregation (German Reformed) was incorporated April 15, 1820. The trustees named were John Bergstracer, Lewis Trauger, Philip Smith, Leonard Gariss, and George Crisman; but of the history of the organization nothing of interest can be found.

WALPACK CENTRE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

May 6, 1834, a notice issued to Joseph E. Edsall, Esq., clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, to the effect that on July 10, 1833, a meeting of "a religious society and congregation of Christians" was held at the house of Joseph Fuller in Walpack, and that Timothy E. Shay, Isaac Losey, Ira Fuller, Robert Bell, and Joseph Fuller were chosen trustees. May 17, 1834, Robert Bell conveyed to the society a deed for two lots of ground to be occupied for church and churchyard.

The church thus organized was known as the Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, having a location in the neighborhood of what is now known as Walpack Centre. Services had been held for some time previous to 1833 in the houses of Methodists thereabout, and until 1837 such convenient places continued to be used. In the year named a house of worship, built of stone and completed mainly by volunteered labor, occupied the property set apart for that purpose by Robert Bell. Previous to 1837 the graveyard was laid out. It is still used, but the old church has been replaced by a more imposing edifice, set upon high ground, nearer the village. The first person buried in that graveyard was the wife of Isaac Losey, who died in 1834.

The congregation was not very numerous in 1837, but it held some earnest and active members. Among these were Ira Fuller and Isaac Losey; the latter was exhorter and class-leader for nearly forty years. Among the earliest preachers were Revs. Shaw, McDougal, Bloomer (the two latter conducted a great revival), Baker, Dandy, Long, and Pearson.

In 1871 a new church was built, upon land donated by Jacob Roe. It cost \$7000, and was dedicated in March, 1872. At that time the name of the organization was changed from "The Pleasant Valley

Methodist Episcopal Church" to "The Walpack Centre Methodist Episcopal Church." It is now on the Walpack charge, which includes two points. Timothy E. Shay is class-leader and exhorter at Walpack. He was one of the first board of trustees chosen in 1833, and has now passed the forty-eighth year of his service with this church. The assistant class-leader is I. S. Rundle. The trustees are Timothy E. Shay, Isaac S. Rundle, Bartley D. Fuller, Benjamin Cole, Nicholas S. Tillman, Peter P. Petty, Alfred Bevans, Cornelius D. Gunn, Joseph A. Hull. The Sunday-school superintendent is Bartley D. Fuller. The church membership is about 50.

VIII.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

FLATBROOKVILLE

is situated near the mouth of the Flatbrook, from which it takes its name. A mill was built here at a very early period in the settlement of the country, probably by Benjamin Barton, who appears to have been the first owner. Barton conveyed the property to George Overpeck, May 1, 1797, and Overpeck's administrator, Peter Track, conveyed it to Jonas Smith by deed bearing date May 12, 1803. Jonas Smith and his son John operated the mill for several years, when they sold it to John Gariss, of Bucks Co., Pa., who, in connection with the milling business, had also a manufactory of spinning-wheels. During his ownership, about seventy years ago, the mill was burned. He began to rebuild, but before completing it sold the property to Samuel Gariss and Jacob Shoemaker. Mr. Gariss subsequently became the sole proprietor, and about twenty years ago sold the property to Elijah Rosenkrans, the present owner. Mr. Rosenkrans tore down the old mill, having built the present one near its site.

Thomas Durling built and opened the first store in Flatbrookville about 1818, and soon after sold it to Frederick Vaticken. Crynus Bloom, who married Blandina, daughter of Thomas Decker, built and kept the first hotel, some years later. About 1818, John Decker built a blacksmith-shop. In 1835, Benjamin Hull and Jacob Smith erected a clover-mill and saw-mill, and for a number of years did a prosperous business. Jacob Smith was the first postmaster of the place.

The village received quite an impulse in 1854, when Elijah Rosenkrans interested himself in its progress. He erected a new store, which he leased to Anson P. Rosenkrans, and, besides building several dwelling-houses, contributed in various ways to the prosperity of the place. At one time business was so flourishing that three stores were required to meet the demands of trade. Mr. Rosenkrans moved to Newton many years ago, but he still owns property at Flatbrookville, including the mills and hotel.

The Flatbrookville Delaware Bridge Company was chartered in 1869 by an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania and confirmed by the Legislature of

New Jersey. The charter named four commissioners in Pennsylvania and three in New Jersey, the latter being David Bunnell, Calvin Decker, and Martin Hull. The capital stock of the company was placed at \$15,000, with power to increase. This enterprise contemplated the erection of a very important bridge across the Delaware at the Walpack Bend, but it was never carried through successfully.

WALPACK CENTRE

is situated on the Flatbrook, seven miles above the village last referred to. Isaac S. and Jasper W. Rundle, who had previously kept a store in the old Dr. Rosenkrans storehouse, at Stoll's, opened the first store at Walpack Centre in 1850. Ira Fuller about twenty-five years before had kept a store near the old Dimon place; the locality was then known as Pleasant Valley.

There was no post-office at the Centre until the Rundle Brothers began trading there. Previous to that Enos Johnson, a colored man, was engaged by the people of the neighborhood to bring their mail once a week from Tuttle's Corners. He also served the people in this capacity as far down as Flatbrookville.

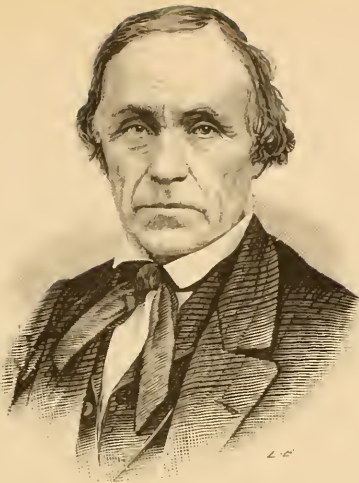
IX.—BURIAL-PLACES.

There are in Walpack three public burial-places. The ground at the Flatbrookville church—old Walpack burying-ground—is very ancient, dating as far back as 1737, when the deed of conveyance was given by Thomas Brink and Nicholas Schoonhoven. There are no headstones old enough to mark the first interments, or any records to indicate in what year ground was first broken to receive the mortal remains of the old pioneers; but doubtless the ashes of many of those whose names appear in the early records of the township repose in this quiet spot.

The old Shapanack burying-ground, on the river road, occupies a portion of the farm of Joseph Hull. This ground was used for burial purposes before the Revolution, although the oldest monument is the plain headstone at the grave of Mrs. Anna Symmes, wife of Hon. John Cleve Symmes, and mother-in-law of President Harrison, who died July 25, 1776. The inscription upon this stone has been given in another place, and is therefore omitted here. In this cemetery there are two lots which contain the oldest headstones, but interments have long since ceased to be made in them. In the lower of these stood the old Shapanack octagonal church. An adjoining lot is occasionally used for the burial of colored people.

The third burying-ground is the Methodist cemetery at Walpack Centre. It was laid out in 1834, and in that year the wife of Isaac Losey was buried therein,—the first interment in the ground.

The editor would acknowledge his indebtedness to Thomas G. Bunnell, Esq., of Newton, for valuable material used in the foregoing history of Walpack township.



Benjamin Hull

The progenitor of the Hull family—one of the largest in New Jersey—was a Frenchman who came to America about 1640, and is supposed to have settled in South Jersey, where he died. His wife was an English lady of noble parentage and refinement, and died at the residence of her son Benjamin, at Fairville, Sussex Co., N. J.

Their children were two sons, of whom Benjamin, first alluded to, was grandfather of our subject, and is the common ancestor of the large Hull family and its branches in Sussex County. It is uncertain where he was born, but his native place is thought to be in South Jersey. He resided, during his active business life, near Newton, N. J., and followed agricultural pursuits. He owned the farm since known as the "Hales Farm," and subsequently cleared up a farm that is now owned by a Mr. Slater, one of the heirs of James Shotwell, and commonly known as the "Shotwell Farm," between Newton and Augusta. After clearing the meadows of this latter place he stocked it with cows, built a house, and several of his daughters removed there and carried on the dairy, while himself, wife, and remainder of the family continued on the old farm. He reared a family of three sons and ten daughters, all of whom were married and reared families.

The old gentleman lived to the ripe age of ninety years, and died on his homestead, and was buried in a little graveyard on the hill on his farm well known as the "Shotwell graveyard." His wife was Anne Duer, whose father was a large landowner and resided between Newton and Sparta. One of her sisters married Daniel Prohmore, who was subsequently appointed a judge of the County Court, and the remainder of her father's family removed to Ohio.

Mrs. Benjamin Hull was very religious, and after her husband's death began the erection of a church with her own funds; but after the structure had been covered, and was in an unfinished state, the flooring not yet being laid, the work was cut short by her death. For several years afterwards it was used for divine worship in an unfinished state, but subsequently sold, and the proceeds used to build the graveyard fence. She is described by her granddaughter, Mrs. Nancy Wood, a daughter of John Hull, as being a small, delicate looking woman, full of activity and good sense, and possessed of great moral worth and Christian excellence. By the same person Benjamin Hull is described, when very old, as a large, noble-looking man, somewhat bent over with age, with his hair hanging far down his back tied in a long queue, and with bright eyes filled with good nature. Their children were Charity, born March 10, 1754, married Samuel Jones, who resided at Myrtle Grove, in old Newton township; Nancy, born April 25, 1755, married Peter Bell, of Swartswood; Sarah, born Oct. 21, 1754, became the wife of Thomas Kay, who resided near Augusta; Mary, born March 6, 1756, married Moses Morris, who resided at Myrtle Grove; Rhoda, born Nov. 24, 1758, was the wife of Martin Byerson, of Myrtle Grove; Elizabeth, born Oct. 29, 1759, married William A. Eyerson, of Augusta; Martha, born Aug. 1, 1760, married John Youngs, of Myrtle Grove; Ruth, born Jan. 19, 1763, married Rev. Caleb Hopkins, of Newton; John, born March 29, 1765, married Margaret Lantz, and resided at Myrtle Grove; Benjamin, born April 30, 1767, married Elizabeth Case, and resided at Myrtle Grove; Phoebe, born July 18, 1769, was the wife of Joseph Warbasse, who resided in Lafayette, William, born July 17, 1771, married Hannah Murr, of Pennsylvania, and resided at West Branch, in that

State; and Dorcas, born April 4, 1772, married Henry Price, father of Hon. Z. H. Price, and resided near Pettit's Corners, in Frankford township. The grandchildren of Benjamin and Anne Hull numbered one hundred and five.

Of these children, John was father of our subject and resided for a time on the farm now owned by William Space, at Myrtle Grove, and about 1798 removed with his family to Shippanuck, Walpack township, where he a few years afterwards met his death under circumstances which aroused strong suspicion that he had been murdered. One of his sons, Gen. John H. Hull, born in 1805, removed to Richmond, Pa., in 1849, where he was engaged with another brother in the manufacture of wagons for two years. He resided at Corydon, Pa., from 1834 to 1842. He was subsequently a merchant at Warren, Pa., where he removed in 1842, and during his thirty-one years' residence there he was a member of the town council for twenty-four years. He died at the age of sixty-eight.

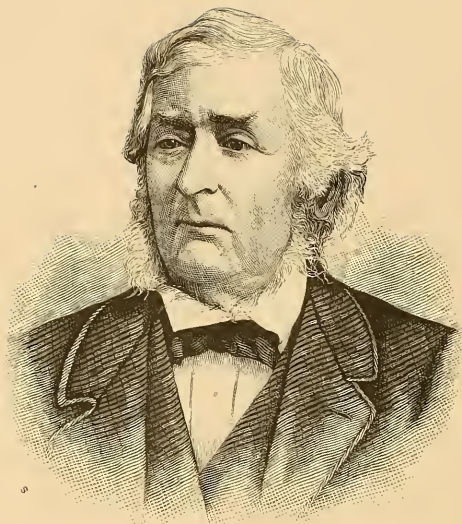
Benjamin, another son of John Hull, is the subject of this sketch, and was born in Newton township, March 14, 1788, being ten years old when the family settled in Walpack. He served in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Sandy Hook. He married Catherine, daughter of Phillip Smith, of Walpack, who bore him the following children: Phillip, a farmer near Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mary, wife of James Bunnell; William, a farmer of Walpack; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel B. Ellenberger, who served in the late Rebellion and died shortly after its close; John, a farmer of Stroudsburg, Pa.; Moses, who died in 1865; Emma, wife of Joseph E. Vannose, near Montrose, Pa.; Jane, wife of Richard Lantz, who was a lieutenant in the late Rebellion and died from disease contracted while in the service; David R., who has been a successful merchant for twenty-four years in Newton, and married Juliana, daughter of David Thompson, a prominent lawyer of the same place; and Martin, a justice of the peace in Walpack.

Soon after his marriage Benjamin Hull purchased a small farm in Walpack, which he cleared of its original forest and for several years carried on.

About 1840 he removed to Flatbrookville, where the remainder of his active business life was spent as a merchant, and where he also kept a public-house and officiated as postmaster. He retired from business several years before his death, which occurred April 10, 1864. His wife died in June, 1848.

Mr. Hull was an influential member of the Democratic party, held various offices in the township, was justice of the peace, and for one term represented Sussex County in the State Legislature. Both he and his wife were members of the Dutch Reformed Church of Walpack, and promoters of all worthy benevolent objects.

As a man, Benjamin Hull was humble, quiet, retiring, and most scrupulously honest; as a neighbor, he was peaceable, kind, obliging, sympathizing, loved, and esteemed by all; as a father, he was tender, affectionate, confiding, and most exemplary; as a citizen, he was one of those for whom the law was not made, yet his obedience to it was uniform and constant. The golden rules—that special law in Christ's Kingdom—was his guide at home, in the church, in the neighborhood, everywhere, and every day, he without ostentation, and apparently without an effort, exemplified the Christian life.



Elijah Rosentrance

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ELIJAH ROSENKRANS,

grandson of Col. John Rosenkrans, and son of Benjamin Rosenkrans, was born in the township of Walpack, Sussex Co., N. J., March 11, 1806. He spent the first twenty-five years of his life at home, where he received the limited opportunities for obtaining an education afforded by the common schools of his native place, and learned the duties of the farm. On July 2, 1830, he married Mary, daughter of Christian and Mary Smith, of Walpack. She was born Feb. 19, 1812, and died Feb. 7, 1864, leaving no issue. His second wife is Amanda M. F., daughter of Benjamin B. Van Sickle, of Sandyston township, whom he married March 27, 1866. She was born April 23, 1836. The children born of this union are Mary V., Hortense, and Sylvia Augusta.

After his marriage, Mr. Rosenkrans purchased a farm of one hundred and six acres of his father, upon which he settled. Two years afterwards he bought the farm owned by his father-in-law prior to his death, containing some two hundred and thirty acres, upon which he resided until 1854. He then removed to Flatbrookville, where he purchased property, erected a flouring-mill, saw-mill, and a hotel, all of which he

carried on until April 1, 1874, when he retired from the active duties of life and removed to Newton, where he resides in 1880.

He received little pecuniary assistance from his father in starting out in life, and has, by his industry, economy, and judicious management, accumulated a valuable property, a part of which consisted of some four hundred and twenty acres of land in Luzerne Co., Pa., and two hundred and seventy-seven acres in Bradford Co., Pa., besides other real estate. His life has been one of activity, and wholly devoted to business pursuits.

Mr. Rosenkrans is known as a man of sterling integrity, good judgment, and keen perceptive faculties, and ranked among the most enterprising business men on the Delaware in Sussex County.

Following in the line of his father, he was formerly a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856 he adopted its principles, and has remained a firm adherent of its platform since. His first vote for President was cast for Andrew Jackson, and his last one for James A. Garfield.

In his township he has been honored with most of the offices of trust and responsibility in managing its affairs, and for many years officiated as justice of the peace and assessor.

HARDYSTON.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE township of Hardyston is located on the eastern border of the county, and adjacent to the Passaic and Morris County boundary line. In dimensions it is 8 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth. It is bounded north by Vernon and Wantage; south by Sparta; east by Passaic and Morris Counties; west by Wantage and Lafayette.

In point of population Hardyston takes a foremost rank, the last census according her 2645 inhabitants, which number is exceeded by but one of the townships of the county.

Hardyston is especially prodigal in the abundance of her mineral products. Rich mines of iron and zinc ore abound, which have been undergoing development since their discovery, and whose veins and deposits prove more abundant and valuable as new openings are made. To this fact the township in a measure owes its business enterprise. The extensive works of the Franklin Iron Company, located at the hamlet of Franklin Furnace for the purpose of working the products of the mines, give employment to

many laborers in their various departments. The ore is here converted into pig iron, after which it is in readiness for market.

The principal hamlet of the township is Hamburg, one of the earliest settled points in the county, and the scene of very active business enterprise. This fact naturally rendered it attractive as a place of residence, and made it the seat of much of the refinement and culture of the county during the early part of the century.

The township of Hardyston formerly embraced a much larger area than at present, including Vernon and a portion of Sparta. In 1792, Vernon was set apart, and the south part of Hardyston was, in 1845, included within the boundaries of Sparta.

The total amount of taxes in Hardyston for the last year were \$8065.07, which is distributed as follows:

State and county tax	\$337.50
Township tax	1335.01
Special school-tax	1336.28
Poll-tax	655.00
Road-tax	1501.29

An accurate estimate of the financial status of the township is obtained from the above figures.

* By E. O. Wagner.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The soil of Hardyston is composed of a mingled limestone and gneiss. Very little sand or clay is observed, though a limited quantity of the former is found near Hamburg, and a streak of the latter is apparent near Franklin Furnace. The soil as a rule is rich, and yields prolific crops.

Hardyston, like its neighboring townships, cultivates principally the dairy interest, for which it is best adapted. The surface is mountainous. The Po-chuck Mountain lies in the northwest corner, the Walkill making a détour around its base. This mountain passes through Vernon and into Orange Co., N. Y. Farther to the southeast are the Hamburg ranges, which extend from Franklin through Hardyston into Orange County, becoming in Vernon the Wawayanda range, and in Orange County the Belle Vale Mountains. A portion of this range is known as the Ames Mountain, from the fact that Oakes Ames, of Boston, early developed its mining interests.

The township is abundantly watered. The Walkill River enters its limits from Sparta, near the Sterling Hill mines, and pursues a westerly and south-westerly course, passing into the Drowned Lands and entering Vernon four miles below Hamburg. The Drowned Lands of the Walkill begin within a mile of Hamburg and extend to New Hampton, in Orange County. They are twenty miles in length, and in localities five miles in width, being composed mainly of fens and cedar swamps. They were somewhat modified in extent by drainage, which was attempted between Goshen and Middletown, in Orange County.*

Black Creek rises in Hardyston, flows northeasterly, and empties into the Walkill. The Pequannock, on the eastern border, is a tributary of the Passaic River, and follows a southeasterly course through the township.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The Haines family, if not among the oldest, may be justly ranked as among the most distinguished, families of Hamburg.

Hon. Daniel Haines was born in New York City, Jan. 6, 1801, his father having been a merchant and his mother a daughter of Robert Ogden, a counselor-at-law of this county.

Mr. Haines was a member from this county of the Governor's Council under the old constitution; was in 1843 chosen Governor, and again in 1847. He was in 1852 made judge of the Supreme Court, which office he held for two consecutive terms of seven years each. After retiring from the bench he was appointed by Governors of both parties to important judicial duties upon commissions for the settlement of boundaries and municipal affairs. Besides his legal attainments, he had a well-earned reputation as a Christian philan-

thropist. He was made an elder of the North Hardyston Church in 1837, and often represented the Rockaway Presbytery in the New School General Assembly.

Governor Haines possessed a genial nature, which won for him many friends. He was largely identified with the interests of Hamburg, and evinced the strongest affection for his home and its associations. Four children and the widow still survive, though a son, Rev. A. A. Haines, is the only member of the family residing in the township.†

The Fowler family are of English ancestry. Long Island, N. Y., was the scene of their settlement, as early as 1665. A branch of the family removed to Newburg, N. Y., and from them Dr. Samuel Fowler was descended. After a thorough academic and professional training he removed, in 1800, to Hamburg. After pursuing the practice of medicine for a while in the latter place he repaired to Franklin, where he remained until his death, in 1844. He was spoken of by his cotemporaries as possessing "an acute perception, a vivid imagination, a very judicial mind, and original power of thought, which placed him, in his chosen profession, far in advance of his day." He was for many years owner of the iron-works at Franklin Furnace, which in their various branches he conducted while still devoting himself to the arduous duties of his profession. As a mineralogist and geologist he was highly estimated by leading scientists of the country. The rare mineral known as fowlerite was discovered by him, and named in his honor by brother-mineralogists.

Early in life Mr. Fowler became interested in the valuable mines and mineral localities of the region in which he resided, and for many years made efforts to bring them to the notice of the scientific world. By his extensive correspondence with the naturalists and generous distribution of minerals, he induced men of science from all parts of the country to visit the place. It was soon discovered that in this sequestered region the rarest and most valuable American minerals were to be found, many of them peculiar to these localities and found nowhere else in this country or in Europe. He is supposed to have given the appellation "franklinite" to the ore of iron now so extensively known by that name, the great value of which he foresaw, although no means of working it with success were discovered during his lifetime. He made it known to mineralogists by sending specimens to all parts of this country, and to many eminent naturalists in Europe,—among others, to Berzelius, of Stockholm, and Professor Thompson, of Glasgow, by whom it was analyzed,—and awakened an interest in it which has since resulted in its successful development and manufacture. The extensive zinc-mines of Sussex, now worked with great profit, and affording the only red oxide of zinc known in the world, were at this

* See "Drowned Lands of the Walkill," in general history in former part of this work.

† See fuller sketch of Governor Haines in chapter on "Bouch and Bar," pp. 183-185.

time owned by him, but were disposed of before his death, after a brief life of exceeding activity and usefulness. His remains are interred in the valley of Hardyston, which near half a century before his death he sought as a youthful stranger, with no fortune but that which he carried in his own brave heart,—a will to use with industry and faith the talents which Providence had given him.*

The Lawrence family are of English extraction, Thomas Lawrence, the fifth of his name, having in 1780 removed to Hamburg from Philadelphia, his birthplace, and settled upon an extensive estate, to the care of which he devoted himself. He was also the first postmaster commissioned at Hamburg.

Thomas Lawrence, his son, the sixth of the name, was born in Hamburg in 1789, and spent his life on the ancestral property. He died in 1851, and was buried in the North Church cemetery, where his remains now repose.

The seventh of the family bearing the name of Thomas is now the occupant of the homestead, where he was born, in 1814. He has devoted himself to the improvement of his land, but has also engaged to a limited extent in the labors incident to public life, having been since 1861 a trustee of the State Normal School, and in 1870 a member of the State Board of Education. He is at the present time a member of the State Senate from this county.

Walter Louis Shea resided at Oxford until 1814, when he removed to Hamburg. He was made postmaster in 1814, and judge of the Common Pleas of Sussex in 1817. His death occurred in 1856. He left no descendants in the township.

The Beardslee family numbered six brothers, of whom John Beardslee owned a tavern on the State road, west of the North church, and George followed agricultural pursuits, occupying the farm now owned by Jacob Lantz. He also built a forge and conducted an extensive business.

Hosea J. Hardin came of English ancestry. His grandfather settled early in New England, from whence he removed at a later date to Wantage, where his grandson, Hosea J., was born. He removed to Hardyston in 1832, and located on a farm purchased of R. A. Linn, where he has since resided.

The Munson family removed to Hardyston at an early day. Israel, who was born within its limits, in 1771, located at the foot of the Franklin Mountain, where he followed farming. He had many children, who resided in various parts of the county. Asa is the sole representative in the township. Amos, another son, resides in Wantage.

Simon Wade, the first of the name in Hardyston, came from Murrilstown, N. J., and settled on the farm now occupied by his descendants, where he lived and died. He had two sons, Aaron and Charles, the former

of whom removed to Belvidere; Charles occupied the homestead until his death. His widow still resides on the estate.

Zebulon Sutton was among the early arrivals, and located upon what was known as the Rutherford lands, which he cultivated and rendered productive. The family have since died or removed from the township, and the farm is at present occupied by Clark Day.

David and Gerret Kemble came from Passaic County in 1808, and located upon land now occupied by — Wallace, in the northwest part of Hardyston. In 1824, Gerret Kemble purchased the homestead upon which he now resides. This venerable gentleman is the oldest of the early settlers who still survive. David Kemble settled upon land which his wife inherited, in the township, but later removed to the West, and died in Iowa in 1876.

Michel Rorick, also a native of Passaic County, purchased in 1765 an extensive tract of land in Hardyston, upon which he settled. The country was then in a very primitive condition. Wolves were abundant and made nightly visitations to the sheep-fold, which necessitated the confinement of the sheep at night in caves built in the side of the hills. The death of Mr. Rorick occurred in the township when he was in his eighty-fourth year. He had four sons and six daughters, all of whom are now dead. Their descendants still reside in Hardyston.

James Scott came but a few years later than Mr. Rorick, and was also the proprietor of extensive landed interests. None of his children survive, but their descendants are among the present inhabitants of Hardyston.

The Cox family, who settled very early north of Hamburg, in the northern portion of the township, have long since passed away. A later generation resides elsewhere in the county, but no members of the family are found in Hardyston.

George and Reuben Buckley came about 1810, and resided for a while in the southeast part of Hardyston. The former removed to Warren County, his present residence, while Reuben died in the township.

Caleb Rude removed from Morris County in 1776; he located over the mountain. Among his children was Caleb, the younger son, who purchased land at the point known as Rudeville, in the north part of the township, and became prominent as one of the most esteemed citizens of Hardyston. He had ten children, six of whom are still residents of Hardyston.

James Hopkins, an early settler, was of English descent, and on his advent to the township became an extensive landowner and trader of stock. He lived in Hardyston during his lifetime, and on his death rendered each of his five children independent by the gift of a farm.

David Newman made his advent about 1800, and located in the north portion of the township. His sons were James, John, Emanuel, and David.

* See further respecting Dr. Fowler in history of the "Medical Profession of Sussex"; also of Col. Samuel Fowler, in "Bonch and Bar."

Across the mountain lived the Ballou and La Fountain families, both of Huguenot descent. They were industrious farmers, and each has representatives still in the township.

Samuel O. Price is a representative of the Price family, whose history is more fully written in the early settlement of Frankford township. His progenitor was Robert Price, whose descendants removed across the township line into Hardyston.

Stephen Ford Marjoram was born in Hamburg and removed to Stockholm, where his death occurred in 1825. He conducted an extensive business, having at one time a grist-mill, saw-mill, and forge, in which thirty men were afforded employment. He has three sons in the county, David F., Noah H. (who occupies the homestead), and Theodore F., of Deckertown.

Nathan Smith, for many years a resident of the township, was born in 1777, and died in his eighty-first year. He was the father of fourteen children, all of whom were living in 1876, when their united ages aggregated eight hundred and ninety-six years,—an average of sixty-four years each. There were then also ninety-three grandchildren, twenty-seven great-grandchildren, and eight great-great-grandchildren. The original fourteen embraced six sons and eight daughters. One son, S. F. Smith, resides in Warren County, eight children in Sussex County, and the remainder in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York.

IV.—SCHOOLS.

The most strenuous efforts to obtain facts regarding the first schools of the township have met with very little success, and the history of education in Hardyston during the early part of the present century or before that date has not been perpetuated.

The northeast part of the township seems to have been especially enterprising in this direction, and the earliest school now recalled was opened in a frame building located upon the farm of Theodore Beardslee, and built for the use of the district. The first instructor was a Mr. Marsh. The exact measure of success he met with in his labors is not chronicled, though tradition relates that his refractory pupils required a very rigid system of discipline.

A pedagogue of much fame at this period was George Matthews, an Irishman by birth, who succeeded Mr. Marsh and left his impress upon the youthful minds of the vicinity. Other teachers followed, but their names are not recollected.

A school-house was early erected on the site of the present building in Hamburg, though many of the residents of the hamlet, being the possessors of ample means, were desirous of affording their children a more liberal education than was obtainable at the public schools. As a consequence, a large number received their early training at one or more of the popular boarding or collegiate schools of the day.

The school territory of Hardyston is divided into nine districts, as follows:

	No.
Holland Mountain.....	57
Rudeville.....	58
Hardystonville.....	59
North Church.....	60
Hamburg.....	61
Snuftown.....	62
Monroe.....	63
Franklin.....	64
Willistine.....	65

These districts are in charge of the following corps of teachers:

Holland Mountain, Jacob F. Wells; Rudeville, Laura A. Crissie; Hardystonville, J. Amanda Silver; North Church, Peter W. Van Blarcom; Hamburg, B. C. McGee (principal), Letitia A. White (assistant); Snuftown, Jerusha A. Smith; Monroe, Jennie A. Shaw; Franklin, C. J. Baxter (principal); Willistine, John Baxter.

The apportionment of school moneys to the several districts of the township for the last year allots the annexed amounts to each district:

Holland Mount.....	\$300.00
Rudeville.....	139.52
Hardystonville.....	365.00
North Church.....	300.00
Hamburg.....	700.17
Snuftown.....	350.00
Monroe.....	300.00
Franklin.....	1260.00
Willistine.....	159.89

The total amount of two-mill tax allotted to the township is \$2413.13; of State appropriation, \$229.56; of surplus revenue, \$232.70; of school-tax, \$1000. The special district school-tax for 1880 was divided as follows: District No. 61, \$300; District No. 59, \$36; District No. 64, \$1000.

The following resignation of one of the early teachers may be of interest:

"MR. SAYRE:

"SIR,—The illiberality of signing and the unreservedness of sending to this school, together with sundry other prominent obstacles (the recapitulation of which is unnecessary), have reiteratedly suggested to me the practicability of relinquishing the idea of further attempting thus unencouragedly to assist in the promotion of literature when his progress is so essentially retarded by the shackles of inconvenience, the existence of which is coetaneous of my scholastic labors in this vicinity. Accordingly, I have concluded to terminate my tutorial exercise in this place on the 14th day of this month.

"Yours, etc.,

"April, 1813."

"ALVA PASKO.

V.—EARLY TAVERNS.

The earliest recollected tavern was erected on the site of the present Smith's Hotel, in Hamburg, by Robert A. Linn. A late landlord was John Warbasse, and Stephen Ward, in 1837, exercised hospitality within its walls. John Vanderhoff also presided for a time as landlord.

Another hotel was located opposite the residence of Dr. Linn, and was managed by Francis Hamilton.

A tavern was early built on the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike by Alexander Hamilton, and known as the "Heights House," from its elevated site upon the highest point of the Hamburg Mountains.

The stand now occupied by Alexander Carpenter, at Hardystonville, is the site of an early tavern, but the first landlord is not remembered.

VI.—EARLY HIGHWAYS.

The earliest road that traversed the township had for its objective-points Newton and Goshen. Though very early used as a public highway, the exact date of its survey is not known. It entered the township at the southwest corner, and, following a northerly course, made its exit at the Wantage boundary line, where it passed on to Deckertown.

The earliest turnpike was known as the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike; it entered the township near the southeast corner, and, passing through the hamlet known as Snufftown, pursued a northwesterly course, then veered to the south and again to the northwest, passing through Hamburg and out of the township on its way to Deckertown.

From the following document it appears that Martin I. Ryerson was an early president of this road:

"MAY 8th, 1810.

"**SIN.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Paterson & Hamburg Turnpike Company, at the house of Martin G. Ryerson, Pompton, this day, you were elected one of the directors for the present year. A meeting of the directors is requested at the house of M. G. Ryerson, Pompton, on Monday, the 25th of this inst., at 11 o'clk. forenoon, at which meeting you are directed to attend.

"By order of the directors,

"MARTIN I. RYERSON,

"Pres'd't.

"THOMAS LAWRENCE, ESQ.

"Monday, 28th."

During 1817 a highway was projected called the "Poelunck turnpike," to be built by subscription, the amount of \$25 having entitled the individual to one share of the capital stock. For some reason the road was never completed, though the following subscription-list indicates the favor with which the project was received:

"We whose names are heretofore subscribed do, for ourselves and our legal representatives, promise to pay to the President and Directors of the 'Poelunck Turnpike Company' the sum of twenty-five dollars for every share of stock in the said company set opposite to our names respectively, in such manner and proportions, and at such times and places, as shall be determined by the said President and Directors:

"APRIL the 22nd, 1817.

"Nicholas Ryerson, fifteen shares.....	\$375
R. A. Linn, nine shares.....	225
Thomas G. Ryerson, two shares.....	50
Joseph Edsall, two shares.....	50
Peter Ryerson, four shares.....	100
Joseph Shurtz, four shares.....	100
John S. Hepburn, one share.....	25
Robert Hinchman, two shares.....	50
Urich Goodell, one share.....	25
Francis Hamilton, eight shares.....	200
Ebenezer Townsend, three shares.....	75
William Crabtree, four shares.....	100
Elias L. Chamberlain, two shares.....	50
John Givens, one share.....	25
Susanna Beardslee, one share.....	25
John Kinsell, two shares.....	50
Charles Baxter, three shares.....	75
Henry W. Owen, one share.....	25
Matthew Van Nostrand, to work through his land.....	50
Benjamin Quick, four shares.....	100
W. Shea, three shares.....	75
Richard M. L. Lawrence, one share.....	25
Benjamin Hamilton, two shares.....	50

"John Langwell to work through his land from where some sacofrus bushes was this day cut until it corners in the road near the wry-field where it has been chained this day, 6th June, 1823.

"Peter Ryerson will pay one hundred dollars in addition to his former assessment, payable in labor on the road, provided it runs where or near the ground that it was chained this day, 6th June, 1823, if it comes to the same point at the old barn,

"PETER RYERSON."

VII.—ORGANIZATION.

The township of Hardyston was set off from Newton in 1762, and erected by a royal patent as an independent township.

VIII.—CIVIL LIST.

The records in possession of the township clerk begin with 1854. It is therefore not possible to give the civil list of Hardyston for an earlier date.

FREEHOLDERS.

1854-55, Asa Munson; 1856, J. R. Monell; 1857-59, Asa Munson; 1860-63, John D. Monell; 1864, William H. Edson; 1865-68, Asa Munson; 1869, William H. Edsall; 1870, Asa Munson, W. H. Edsall; 1871-72, William H. Edsall, Asa Munson; 1873, Asa Munson, James G. Scott; 1874-75, Asa Munson, Alexander Carpenter; 1876, Horace E. Rude, W. S. Longstreet; 1877, Horace E. Rude, Alexander Carpenter; 1878, Horace E. Rude, Benjamin H. Edsall; 1879-80, Horace E. Rude, George W. Rude.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1854-59, William H. Edsall; 1860-61, S. M. Stall; 1862, William H. Edsall; 1863-64, John F. Simpson; 1865-67, W. H. Edsall; 1868, H. O. Fowler; 1869-71, J. F. Simpson; 1872, Hugh Struble; 1873-74, James K. Smith; 1875-78, John F. Simpson; 1879-80, Martin J. Welch.

COLLECTORS.

1854-59, Alexander Carpenter; 1860-64, George J. Rude; 1865-66, H. J. Hadden; 1867, John B. Monell; 1868-71, D. S. Beardslee; 1872, George W. Greer; 1873-75, William S. Longstreet; 1876, Robert Simpson; 1877-80, John P. Wilson.

ASSESSORS.

1854-57, Nicholas S. Cox; 1858-60, R. H. Edsall; 1861-67, John Gibson; 1868-71, F. M. Ward; 1872-80, Jesse Dennis.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1854-55, Joel Campbell; 1856, Rev. J. Campbell; 1857-59, Thomas C. Elliott; 1860-63, Horace Rude; 1864-66, F. M. Ward.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1855-60, B. H. Kays, John Munson; 1861-62, B. H. Kays, William Cox; 1863, Levi Congleton, George B. Stall; 1864, George B. Stall, Levi Congleton; 1865-66, Asa Munson, Samuel McCoy; 1867-71, Alexander Carpenter, Asa Munson; 1872, James G. Scott, Alexander Carpenter; 1873, Alexander Carpenter, Stephen Smith; 1874, Stephen Smith, Jacob Smith; 1875, Stephen Smith, Abram Shorter; 1876, Stephen Smith, John E. Congleton; 1877-78, Stephen Smith, Seely Simpson; 1879, E. M. Kimball, William H. Dunn; 1880, E. A. Case, E. M. Kimball.

VIII.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

HAMBURG.

The village of Hamburg, though inconsiderable in the matter of population, has been since its early settlement the centre of a cultivated and intellectual social organization, and has in the list of its citizens who have been honored in the gift of high civil offices a Governor and several congressmen, senators, legislators, and judicial dignitaries. The older inhabitants have passed away, and the reminiscences left behind afford but little light upon the past. It is therefore difficult to afford the reader many facts of interest regarding the early settlement of Hamburg.

The earliest pioneer within its limits was Joseph Walling, who came in 1750 and erected a spacious residence on the site now occupied by the dwelling of Richard E. Edsall. It has been suggested that he was an early landlord, though this fact is not clearly established. The house was afterwards enlarged and

occupied by Martin Ryerson, who came early to the village of Hamburg and, with the exception of the present Haines estate, owned most of the property embraced within its precincts. The Ryerson family are of Huguonot extraction, and settled in New Jersey at least one hundred and fifty years ago. There are many branches of the family in the county, all doubtless of the same origin. Martin Ryerson was a man of means, and of influence in the township. He remained in Hamburg during his lifetime, and the property he owned was ultimately purchased by Robert A. Linn.

The Simpson family came at an early date and engaged in farming pursuits. They were for years represented in the township, but have now no descendants within its borders. Robert A. Linn, who was a son-in-law of Martin Ryerson, removed to Hamburg in 1818, from Newton, and engaged in mercantile pursuits on the site of the store at present occupied by Edsall, Chardavoyne & Co. John Linn also made his advent at the same time. Both these gentlemen were actively identified with the growth of the hamlet, and exercised a considerable influence in the township. The latter was a representative in Congress from his district. Dr. Alexander Linn was a physician of prominence, and had an extensive country practice. The descendants of this family are still residents of the village.

Joseph Sharp came to Hamburg as early as 1790, and, being possessed of ample means, soon made his presence felt in the community. He erected a spacious residence, which was later occupied by the late Governor Haines, and built also an extensive flouring-mill on the Walkill River. Mr. Sharp was not successful in his mercantile ventures, and retired from business financially, though not seriously embarrassed. He removed to Vernon, where his death occurred. His grandchildren still reside in the township.

Col. Joseph E. Edsall, another of the energetic primitive settlers, came as early as 1830; he erected a storehouse beyond the Haines residence, and also built a furnace on the site of the present paper-mill. This was in its day a considerable industry, employing about 70 men, and producing 5 tons of pig iron per day. He also erected a blacksmith-shop, with several buildings for his workmen. Col. Edsall did much for the improvement of the village by his extensive business connections. He was also an aspiring and successful politician, and served a term in Congress.

Robert Lewis came soon after, built a storehouse, and conducted for a while a mercantile business.

Richard E. Edsall became a resident of Hamburg in 1837, and was for a brief period associated with Col. Edsall, after which he embarked in trade. The family were of English descent, and settled in Bergen County, from whence they came to Vernon and Hardyston.

Benjamin Hamilton came to Hamburg during the

latter part of the last century, and intermarried with the family of Col. Edsall. He had two sons, Robert and Benjamin, each of whom attained some measure of public distinction. Both were representatives in the State Legislature, and the former was also elected to Congress in 1873. He removed to Newton, where he became a prominent member of the bar of Sussex County. His death occurred in 1878.*

The village at present has three stores adapted to a general country trade, kept by Messrs. Edsall, Chardavoyne & Co., Smith Brothers, and Philip M. Bird. Charles H. Linn is the proprietor of a drug-store, and John Linn controls the hardware business. There are in addition three blacksmith-shops, two wheelwright-shops, one harness-shop, a coal- and lumber-yard owned by V. Warbasse & Co., a creamery in the vicinity which consumes the milk of five hundred cows, and two hotels, kept by J. K. Smith and Nathaniel Martin, respectively.

Henry W. Edsall is the postmaster, and the physicians are Jackson Pellet and Joseph Couse.

FRANKLIN FURNACE.

The hamlet of Franklin Furnace, which possesses no interest apart from the works of the Franklin Iron Company, is situated ten miles northeast from Newton, at the junction of the Midland and Sussex Railroads, the latter of which was built with especial reference to the mining interests of the county. The settlement is situated on the Walkill River, and by its railway connections is accessible from all points,—north, south, east, or west. The spot is not an inviting one, being inhabited principally by miners, whose cottages are small and scattered at various points without regard to symmetry of arrangement.

The Boston Franklinite Company erected the first store, which was burned in 1871 and replaced by a large brick building, 28 by 100 feet in dimensions, with iron front. This was also consumed by fire, after which the present store and offices of the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company were built, during 1878. A store suitable for the demands of the mining population, erected by Messrs. Smith & Longstreet, was also opened. During 1876 a spacious school-building was erected, and a church originally built by the Baptist denomination is still used.

The post-office is located at the store of the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company, with W. W. Pierce as postmaster and E. M. Wildrick as deputy.

GREEN SPOT.

The ground embraced in this hamlet, together with a large area surrounding it, was originally owned by James Scott, and was on his decease apportioned among his children. By will and purchase it came into the possession of James Mattison, and passed from him to George W. Greer. It was purchased of the latter by Robert Maybee, who divided a portion

* See "Sussex Bench and Bar," in this work.

into building lots, the first of which was secured by Jesse Dennis, who erected a hotel, of which he is the present landlord.

Other lots were sold for building purposes, and among their purchasers was David McCarthy, who in 1876 erected a store, which was consumed by fire and rebuilt. Henry Miscel and W. C. Langdon had previously erected a building for business purposes, but it was burned and not rebuilt. Mr. McCarthy controls the general mercantile interest of the hamlet, besides which there is a wagon- and blacksmith-shop, owned by Robert Maybee.

HARDYSTONVILLE.

This is a new hamlet, containing a hotel and a store. It was formerly known as Upper Hamburg, and is situated about a mile south of Hamburg. It possesses a fine water-power, which has been utilized for milling purposes.

SNUFTOWN.

Another hamlet in the eastern portion of the township is known as Snufftown. The Midland Railroad passes through it, which affords its only claim to distinction.

IX.—IRON AND ZINC MINES.

More than half a century since, Dr. Samuel Fowler removed to Franklin Furnace or near it, and purchased of his father-in-law, Robert Ogden, a tract of land several miles in extent (including the famous Sterling Hill property, in Sparta) for the sum of \$9000. He also owned all that tract of mineral land at Franklin, with 3000 acres of mountain, besides tracts at Snufftown and other places. He prospected for and discovered veins of zinc, iron, and franklinite ores, the rights of which he sold to various companies.

The subjoined letter, written by Dr. Fowler as early as 1826 to an eminent English scientist, contains an adequate conception of the condition of the mines and the mining interests of Hardyston at that early date:

"FRANKLIN, N. J., June 25, 1826.

"PROFESSOR BERZELIUS, LONDON:

"SIR,—I have taken the liberty of sending a small box of minerals to Mr. Gahn, of New York, who has promised to forward them to you. He has also been good enough to say that he would write to you on the subject. I reside in a section of country rich and interesting in minerals, both as to the numerous varieties of some and the immense quantities of others: I allude particularly to the franklinite and red oxide of zinc. The difficulty we experience in working the former I stated in my catalogue, inclosed in the box I sent you: the latter we have not attempted to work. Berthier, in his examination of the franklinite, did not apprehend the difficulty we experience in reducing the ore. He thought nothing about what the workmen call salamanders or the congealation of the iron in the furnace-heap, which thereby obstructs the whole process. He examined but one variety of the ore,—which, I do not know, You will observe from the variety of the specimens I send you that it varies much in external appearance.

"There has been as yet but a very imperfect examination of the minerals of this place: I allude particularly to the valley comprising Franklin and Sparta, in New Jersey, and Warwick, in New York, which is a continuation of the same valley. The whole distance is about 25 miles. It is the region of the primitive or white carbonate of lime in which all our minerals occur. Nearly all found here have received names founded on the external character. If agreeable to you, it would afford me pleasure to transmit to you specimens of them all. I request nothing in return but your opinion; and if you can devise a method to work the frank-

linite and red oxide of zinc, or either, you will confer a lasting favor on New Jersey. The ore occurs here in sufficient quantity to supply all America with iron and zinc, and we look to you with greater confidence for information on the subject than to any other person.

"I beg you will excuse the liberty I have taken, and believe me, with great regard, your very humble servant,

"SAMUEL FOWLER."

IRON ORES.

The Franklin mine is described in the "Geology of New Jersey," published in 1868, as having two distinct veins of iron,—one in the gneiss, which can be traced across the hill southwest of the furnace, and one very near the furnace and across the Walkkill, and then along the side of Mine Hill, parallel with the zinc vein, and only 40 or 50 feet from it, quite to the Hamburg road. The northwest end of it has been found too narrow to be worth mining. On the hill south of the furnace there are several places where ore has been raised in quantities; this ore is hard, firm, and quite rich. A sample of the ore of this vein from the hill on the south gave the following results:

Magnetic iron ore.....	80.8
Alumina.....	2.3
Magnesia.....	2.3
Lime.....	4.7
Potash and soda.....	.1
Phosphoric acid.....	3.5
Sulphur.....	0.0
Silica.....	10.1
	101.2
Metallic iron, 58.5 per cent.	

The other vein is in the white limestone. Its principal exploration has been in an old mine on the northeast bank of the Walkkill, opposite Franklin Furnace. It was opened in 1868, directly under the furnace, and also in two or more places on the hill farther southwest. From the mine on the bank of the Walkkill it runs nearly parallel with the ore in the gneiss, and but a few feet from it. The vein in the old mine was from 3 to 8 feet thick, and in the opening under the furnace was thicker still, though the walls were not uncovered at the time the mine was visited. The ore in the limestone is dark-colored, with a bright metallic lustre, compact, contains numerous small flakes of graphite and more or less carbonate of lime, magnesia, and manganese.

The following analysis of an average specimen of the ore from this mine is given:

Magnetic iron ore.....	79.0
Protoxide of manganese.....	3.5
Magnesia.....	3.5
Lime.....	4.2
Carbonic acid.....	7.6
Graphite.....	0.6
Phosphoric acid.....	0.0
Sulphur.....	0.1
Water.....	0.4

This ore has been worked at the charcoal-furnace at Franklin.

ZINC ORES.

The structure of the zinc veins or beds of this locality is the same as that of the magnetic iron ores. They are unfavorable to the stratification of the rocks in which they are imbedded; they pitch to the northeast, they dip to the southeast, and there lie

in a fold, or, in other words, have a synclinal axis running through them.

FRANKLINITE

is a mineral of an iron-black color, metallic lustre, and about as hard as feldspar. It is slightly magnetic, and might easily be mistaken for magnetic ore. Its specific gravity is 5.05 to 5.16. Its crystals are regular octahedrons. Small crystals are common in the gangue rock, and those of 1, 2, 3, and rarely 4, inches on each edge have been found. The average of four carefully-made analyses of crystals of franklinite was as follows:

Sesquioxide of iron.....	68.3
Oxide of zinc.....	24.8
Red oxide of manganese.....	10.5
	103.6

The excess of products of analysis over 100 is probably due to the oxidation of iron, which must exist in the mineral,—in part at least as protoxide of iron, or else as magnetite. From the fact that specimens of this mineral from Mine Hill contain more iron than those from Sterling Hill, and also that they are more affected by the magnet, there seems good reason to suspect the presence of magnetite in the mineral, and, as it gives off chlorine when hydrochloric acid is poured on it, the manganese is probably a binoxide.

RED OXIDE OF ZINC.

This mineral is of a deep red color, varying in specimens to orange color; its streak is also orange-yellow. Its lustre is not metallic. Occasionally specimens are found which are partially transparent, but generally the substance is quite opaque. Its hardness is about that of limestone, and its specific gravity 5.4 to 5.7. Its structure is foliated; it splits up easily into tabular flakes. Its composition should be zinc 80.26, oxygen 19.74, though it contains oxide of manganese, which gives the mineral its red color. It is easily soluble in acetic acid.

WILLEMITE, TROOSTITE, OR ANHYDROUS SILICATE OF ZINC.

This mineral is found in abundance at Mine Hill, and also at Sterling Hill. It is of various colors, from an apple-green to flesh-red and to grayish white, and when weathered is of a manganese-brown color. Its streak is uncolored. It is nearly as hard as feldspar, and the flesh-colored specimens have a splintering and tough fracture, while the light-colored and greenish specimens have a lustre resembling feldspar. Its specific gravity is 3.9 to 4.2. Its composition is oxide of zinc and silicic acid, being 27.1 per cent. of the latter and 79.9 of the former. It usually contains some impurities, oxide of iron and manganese being almost always present in small quantities.

The Mine Hill zinc vein has its outcrop on the northwestern brow, and extends in a southwest direction from the Hamburg road to the southwestern end of the hill, near the Wallkill. Here it turns off at an acute angle and runs in an east-northeast direction for nearly 600 feet. The higher portions of this out-

crop are 150 feet above the Wallkill. The ore consists mainly of the same minerals as that of Sterling Hill. In color it is darker and duller, and the limestone less white and pure in appearance. The franklinite is not so perfect in crystalline form; it is more magnetic, softer, more reddish in its powder, and dissolves readily in acid. An analysis of three specimens gives the following result:

Sesquioxide of iron.....	74.8
Oxide of zinc.....	21.7
Red oxide of manganese.....	7.8
	104.3

The green- and light-colored varieties of willemite are most abundant, and make the largest part of the mines which are worked. In all the northeastern part of the vein near the Hamburg road two layers of the ore can be recognized,—one containing red oxide of zinc, and the other none of that mineral, and the layers receive the names of the *zinc vein* and the *franklinite vein*. Farther to the southwest, and towards the curve in the vein, the red oxide is found in two different streaks, and there is much difficulty in tracing any regularity in its position in the vein. The gangue rock is carbonate of lime and manganese, like that at Sterling Hill. At the Hamburg road the vein already worked is 10 feet wide. About 300 feet farther southwest it is 6 feet wide, and the franklinite vein of equal width. Near the middle of the outcrop mixed ore was uncovered 21 feet across; southwest from this the outcrop measures 29 feet. At the extreme southwest opening the mass of ore was not less than 30 feet thick. In the large opening on the east vein ore has been quarried out in the open and almost vertical vein for a length of 100 feet, 35 feet wide and 40 feet deep.

The pitch of these veins is not distinctly marked. The dip in all the front vein is southeast 55° to 65°. The east vein is vertical. The fine crystals of willemite or troostite which are from Mine Hill have been found in cavities near the surface of various points. Fowlerite is found at the southwest opening. Fluat of lime is found in small grains in several places in the mass of ore. The new asbestiform mineral of Professor Brush, *susselite* (a borate of magnesia and manganese), is found at the mine near the Hamburg road. Large magnesian garnets and crystals of *jeffersonite* have been obtained from a cavity near the large gneiss rock on the hill. Most of the ore from the zinc mines is worked into white oxide of zinc, to be used for paint.

The *Hill Vein* and *Furnace Vein* are now being worked by the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company; the Hill vein, at the beginning of the present year (1880), had reached a depth of 190 feet in the shaft near the furnace. A new opening farther southwest than any of the present workings has shown a good vein of ore. The mining on this vein has demonstrated the existence of shoots and intervening pinches. The walls are of gneiss rock. The ore is adapted to Bessemer metal.

The *Furnace Vein* is in the white crystalline limestone; it is worked northeast of the Wallkill. The principal slope is on the southwest point of Mine Hill, a few rods from the creek. It is 300 feet long, and descends on the foot-wall at an angle of about 60°. The working in it has thus far opened three shoots, one above the other, and pitching towards the northeast. Between them the vein is narrow, or *pinches*. The horizontal drifts show very plainly these variations in size as one goes from southwest to northeast. There are no clear, well-defined walls, but ore and limestone are mixed, and the mining stops where the latter predominates. They stand up firmly, and no timber is necessary. At the bottom Mr. C. C. Pierce, the superintendent, is driving westerly and expects to strike the Hill vein.

X.—INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

THE FRANKLIN IRON-WORKS.

The earliest company organized with a view to the development of the iron interests of the vicinity was known as "The Boston Franklinite Company," and was composed mainly of Boston capitalists. The whole property of this company was in 1867 purchased by William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, John I. Blair, Joseph H. Scranton, and others, who were stockholders of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, of Scranton, Pa. In 1872 the company was reorganized under a new charter, becoming known as "The Franklin Iron Company."

While in the hands of the original owners little was done towards the development of the mines. The manufacture of charcoal pig iron was begun, but was not financially successful.

The domain of the present company, to whom the lands were sold, embraces 15,000 acres in Sussex and Passaic Counties, which abound in valuable mineral ores.

The present furnace, which was completed in 1873, is located a short distance south of the old charcoal-furnace and near the furnace-pond. It was first put in blast in January, 1874, but, owing to the depressed condition of the iron market, remained in operation but four months, when it was blown out. It remained idle until 1879, when it was again blown in, and remained in blast one year, when the industry was again suspended from a similar cause. During the year of its activity 22,743 tons of Bessemer pig iron were produced. It was again started in December, 1880, and is now run to its full capacity.

The company employs 250 men, of whom 200 are engaged in the furnace. Under favorable circumstances the product of the furnace is 450 gross tons per week. It is fed by ores from Spain, Africa, New Jersey, and New York, the ores of the latter State coming from the company's mines in Putnam County.

The property embraces the customary buildings, such as machine- and blacksmith-shops, tenement-houses, and a store for the accommodation of the workmen. The iron is shipped to Scranton, Pa.,

where it is converted by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company into Bessemer steel rails.

After a litigation of twenty years, involving the rights to certain minerals in Mine Hill and Franklin Furnace, the adverse interests have been consolidated into a new company called "The New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company," who now become owners of all the zinc and franklinite ores at Mine Hill and a large and valuable vein of zinc and franklinite at Sterling Hill, near Ogdensburg, N. J., together with extensive works for the manufacture of zinc oxide spelter and spiegeleisen, near Newark, N. J. The ore is shipped to the company's works, at Newark, and to the Passaic Zinc-Works, at Jersey City.

WINDSOR LIME-WORKS.

These works are located near the village of Hamburg, and are owned by Messrs. Sayre & Vanderhoof. They have two kilns, the first of which was erected in October, 1876, and the second in August, 1877. Both these kilns are constructed with separate fire-chambers, two on the sides of each kiln, and in such a manner that the flame only is in contact with the limestone. They will produce 200 barrels every twenty-four hours, or 100 barrels each. The lime is burned with wood from white limestone obtained at the quarry of the firm, located at Rudeville, 2½ miles from the works. The stone is transported by means of a tram-road built for the purpose. The market is found in Paterson, Newark, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Trenton, Camden, Long Branch, and New York.

THE STONE MILL.

The stone mill at Hamburg was built in 1808, and burned and rebuilt about 1840, Mr. George Collier, of Lafayette, millwright, having done the work and furnished the castings when rebuilt. It was owned and operated a number of years by the late Thomas D. Edsall, and about 1860 a distillery was erected adjoining by Mr. Edsall, Mr. F. M. Ward, millwright, having superintended its construction. The mill was afterwards operated by Mr. Ward for several years.

About 1857 the property was purchased by John H. Brown, of Franklin, and afterwards sold to the Wallkill Cement and Lime Company, the distillery having been closed by John H. Brown. Cement-kilns were erected on the property by the Cement and Lime Company, as also a mill having turbine-wheel, and two run of stone were added to the distillery-building by them for grinding cement. A very fine cement was made, but for the present its manufacture has been abandoned.

The cement company also burned a large quantity of lime from white rock limestone, mined at their quarry, on the Rude farm, at Rudeville, and were the first to put up lime in air-tight packages for white-washing purposes.

The property is now owned by Alexander Bonnell, of New York, and has been operated for the past three years by W. H. Ingersoll. The flour-mill has

four run of stone and does all varieties of grist and custom-work, manufacturing wheat, rye, and buckwheat-flour, and all kinds of feed. Mr. Ingersoll also grinds large quantities of plaster every year, and deals largely in lime and coal. A stone dam was erected in 1879, and during the past year the new and latest improved buckwheat machinery has been added and various other improvements made.

Both the Midland Railroad of New Jersey and the Sussex Railroad pass within 100 yards of the mill, affording fine shipping facilities. A switch from the Midland Railroad has been laid immediately in front of the mill for the special accommodation of the business, which greatly facilitates the receiving of Western grain and the shipping of coal, plaster, stone, etc. The cement-mills have been recently fitted up for grinding feed, and are powerful and capacious.

There are also the Hamburg Lime Company, under the management of J. E. Sheldon, and the Hamburg Paper-Mills, both located in the vicinity of Hamburg village.

XI.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A historical sermon was delivered by Rev. A. A. Haines, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hamburg, in July, 1879, which is so rich with historical facts as to make its presence in this history invaluable. The historian therefore avails himself of its contents, and gives copious extracts from its pages:

"It is interesting to note how great religious movements in many distant countries had their bearing upon the first settlement of this region. Thus, the revival of the Moravian Church in Bohemia, the expulsion of the Huguenots from France, and the quickening of religious life in Holland and Great Britain sent our ancestors across the ocean and brought them to seek new homes in the wilderness. For causes unknown to us the Indian population had greatly decreased, and the warlike spirit of the savage tribes had departed. They were once numerous, as we learn from their sepulchres, which we frequently invade wherever there are excavations, as in the repairing of roads and the construction of our railroads. We have some account of the massacre of families and the torture and murder of defenseless whites, but they are not common.

"Previous to 1700, families of Huguenots driven from France and exiled from Holland had settled on the Hudson at the mouth of the Wallkill. By penetrating into the country they reached the mouth of the Neversink, where another settlement was formed. From Kingston, following up the Wallkill, families of Huguenots and Hollanders strayed into this region, where they established settlements. The French and Dutch names still linger here, and in somewhat corrupted form are borne by some of our families. Then the pious Moravians who settled Goshen, Hope, and Bethlehem passed through on the road of communication between these towns. Between 1730 and 1750, families of English descent began to arrive. Some of these came from Massachusetts Bay colony, and from Connecticut and Long Island, by way of Amboy and Elizabethtown.

"Proprietors of New Jersey favored this immigration, and made grants of land for small sums to settlers. I cannot now mention many names, but Joseph Walling, Sr., built his house where Sheriff Edsall's house now stands, about 1750. This was enlarged, and was the Ryerson house,—a landmark of this village (Hamburg) for over a century, till it was consumed by fire. The house which Joseph Walling, Jr., built, and where he died, is still standing as the Samuel Riggs house. The first English settlers were Presbyterians, and some members of the Church of England. In 1770 several families came from Rhode Island and settled in the vicinity of this village. They were Baptists, and formed the first society of Baptists in the county, of which the Papakating church is the successor. A house of worship free to all denominations had been built on the hill above Mr. Lawrence's. This, as far as I know, was the second

church edifice erected within the county limits, the Frankford church, at Augusta, being prior. In 1782 this house of worship was taken down and rebuilt on the site of the present Papakating church. I suppose some of the old timbers may form part of the frame of the existing edifice. The Hardyston Presbyterian church was built at the head of the Walkkill near the close of the Revolutionary war, and still remains the church at Sparta. A grant of 65 acres of land was given for a glebe by the proprietors of East Jersey.

"The inhabitants of Northern Hardyston complained at the location, and proposed building a church of their own. They applied to the proprietors, and a second grant of 65 acres was made to the township. The land given is a part of the farm of Asa Munson, and still known in the record deeds as 'the parsonage lot.' The church, however, was not built there.

"Grants of land were made by the proprietors of East Jersey to the leading denominations of each town. In Newton the farm was given to the Episcopalians, they being the most numerous. In Hardyston the Presbyterians enjoyed a similar grant. Col. Cary, of Hardyston, had much influence, and insisted that the church should be built on a hill near his house that had been already used for a burial-ground. He carried his point, and the North Church of Hardyston was built, and called the North Church to distinguish it from the North Church at the head of the Walkkill, now Sparta. This was very generally known as the Cary meeting-house. It had a substantial frame, but otherwise was a mere shell of a building. It was long before it was floored and plastered. In 1815 it was taken down, and rebuilt on the site of the present North Church. This house was burned by a negro incendiary, instigated by a man imprisoned for debt in Newton jail, in 1830. The new church, built of stone, was dedicated May 6, 1831, and is the house of worship now standing.

"This village was for a time known as Sharpshoro', from the Sharps, who owned much land in the vicinity and called the place after their own name. In 1792 the Hamburg forge was built, and the post-office established later derived its name from that source.

"After the removal of the Lawrence Church to Papakating, the Presbyterians used a large school-house with a chimney at each end, which stood near the iron bridge of the Sussex Railroad and the site now covered by the bank. When Joseph Sharp came to live here, without authority he tore down the large school-house and built a smaller one. Dr. Samuel Fowler lived at Hamburg in 1809, and, though not a church-member, was very active in the Presbyterian congregation.

"About 1814 the First Presbyterian Church of Hamburg was organized and the Hamburg church built. It was built for a Presbyterian meeting-house, but other denominations contributed, and had a right to its use. The deed for the ground was finally given by Martin Ryerson to the Presbyterian and Anabaptist Societies of Hamburg, and in their name the title still stands. The burial-hill had been used for interments from the very earliest settlement. The location of a child's grave was fixed by the flight of a dove, and other graves were placed around it.

"The Presbyterian congregation existed in Hardyston after the Hamburg Church was formed, the First Hardyston congregation having two places of worship, the Sparta Church and the North Church. The same pastor supplied two, and sometimes all three. Among other ministers who supplied them was Rev. Joseph L. Shufcr, who became the licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1812 (afterwards Dr. Shufcr, of Newton), and gave one-fourth of his time, by agreement, to the North Church.

"The churches of Hamburg and North Hardyston had now grown sufficiently to be separated from Sparta. On the 15th of May, 1819, the North Church was organized as a separate society with 62 members, 11 of them being received on profession of faith. In June of that year Rev. Edward Allen became the minister of the North Church. He continued one year and a half, and during his ministry 28 were received to the communion. I have no record of what he accomplished at Hamburg.

"The Rev. Burr Baldwin came in July, 1821. He was given one-half of his pastoral time, and received one-half of his salary in produce. He had preached here previously and accomplished much good. Once he entered the Hardyston school-house and addressed the children and led in prayer. A man afterwards declared he owed his salvation to that visit of Mr. Baldwin. While here the Hamburg Church became incorporated with the North Church, and the two became one congregation.

"After a ministry of three years, in which 21 members were added to the church, Mr. Baldwin was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Conkling, who remained four years, giving one-half of his services, during which 39 were added to the church roll. He was succeeded by Rev. Elias R. Fairchild, who served the church exclusively for nine years, and whose activity and earnestness was rewarded by large accessions; 190 were

added during his ministry,—an average of 21 per year. When the North Church was burned, the congregation was greatly disheartened, but with great faith and untiring energy he declared the burning of the edifice would result in good, and called upon the congregation to rise and build. He circulated the subscription-paper at home and in other places. He obtained donations of materials, and when money failed he induced the farmers to give days' work and their own sons and tenses.

"Stated worship under the trees in the orchard was continued so long as the weather permitted. The new house was dedicated on Friday, May 6, 1831, fourteen months after the fire, the Rev. Peter Kinnison preaching a solemn and impressive sermon on the occasion. The period immediately succeeding this was one of great religious interest, 60 having united with the church in the year 1831. In 1835, Mr. Fairchild's health required a year's vacation, and Rev. Stephen Thompson filled the interval. In 1836 the pastor returned, and the year following his labors closed.

"Rev. Joel Campbell began his ministry in 1838, and continued during a long pastorate of eighteen years. David C. Meeker became pastor April, 1857, and remained two years, and during his labors the new parsonage was erected. Rev. Goodloe B. Bell succeeded him in October, 1859, and continued five years. The present pastor began his labors the first Sabbath of July, 1865, and has continued there to the present time, but one pastorate, that of Rev. Mr. Campbell, having been longer. These fourteen years have had their sunshine and shadows, their disappointments and successes. I have had the privilege of laboring in my native place,—a thing uncommon in the ministry.

"In 1865 the church had been very much reduced in numbers and strength. Instead of a membership of 200, with which Mr. Campbell began his ministry, Mr. Bell left a revised roll with only 40 members. These constituted the membership at the close of the war. But it is almost a new church now. Of this number but 16 now remain, some having removed and others been dismissed to other churches.

"In 1867 the Old-School Baptist church was leased for a term of ten years, and nearly \$1000 expended on repairs. The prospect of future growth at Franklin was such as to warrant this outlay, and our people stillingly contributed towards the amount. We soon had 30 communicants living at Franklin. But the change of ownership of the works, and other circumstances, caused the removal of most of these members, and the little remnant were recently dismissed to unite with the Reformed Church then organized.

"In September, 1869, the first stone of this chapel was laid. The first Sabbath of December it was solemnly dedicated, without debt, to the worship of God. The Sunday-school was organized and the Wednesday night prayer-meeting established. These, with preaching on every Lord's day, have been continued ever since.

"The first Sunday-school was organized at the North Church in 1818. It was started in the winter, and when the church was too cold was held in Widow Susan Beardslee's kitchen.

"Another Sunday-school was begun at Hamburg two or three years after. Some years later another was organized among the charcoal-pits upon the mountains, which was attended by full-grown men and women as well as children, who learned their letters and read the Testament; the teachers went on horseback from Hamburg. Some of the children and grandchildren of the scholars attending this school have belonged to the Log Chapel Sunday-school, located three miles farther west.

"During my ministry the Sunday-schools have been the most pleasing feature of the congregational work. Several hundred have been scholars, and some have been brought into the church. Many have removed in the frequent changes taking place, and more have become for this season members of other churches than our own.

"In contributions of benevolence this church has an honorable record. It gave very largely to foreign missions during the ministry of Dr. Fairchild, and also for a time paid the expenses of a student for the ministry during his theological course. It has maintained its character in this regard to the present time."

BAPTIST CHURCH AT HAMBURG.

This church was first organized within the limits of the present township of Vernon, which was then embraced in the township of Hardyston, the date of its formation being 1798. It was probably formed under the labors of Rev. Thomas Teasdale, who became its first pastor and continued his labors until 1827. During 1811 a church was formed in Hamburg,

under the guidance of the same pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. John Teasdale, whose ministry extended over a period of four years. A brief interval was filled by Rev. C. Park, and Rev. Elias Frost was also the officiating clergyman for one year. In April, 1838, Rev. William H. Spencer was called to the charge, and remained until December, 1845, when Rev. Thomas Davis was settled, and remained one year. In 1846, Rev. John Davis came, and devoted three years to labor in the field, closing his work in 1849. In 1850, Rev. J. M. Hope became pastor, and during 1852 the pulpit was again supplied by Rev. Thomas Davis, who officiated on each alternate Sabbath afternoon. Rev. John S. Cristine came in April, 1853, and remained until 1855. From this date for a period of ten years the records are deficient in facts, but it is remembered that Rev. J. M. Hope conducted the services for a series of years.

On Jan. 1, 1865, the Rev. David Silver began his ministry, which continued until 1879, and was the longest in the history of the church. Since that time the congregation has been without a settled pastor.

The present officers of the church are Deacons William Rude, T. D. Riggs, William Simonson, S. B. Edsall. The board of trustees embraces H. J. Hardden, William Rude, T. D. Riggs, S. P. Rude, William Simonson, Jacob Bellen, and S. B. Edsall. The church clerk is Samuel B. Edsall.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Methodist Episcopal organization has existed in the township for some years. Services were conducted in the house of worship belonging to the Baptist denomination until a building for the use of the society was erected at Hamburg.

CHURCH AT FRANKLIN.

A society under the auspices of the Baptist denomination was organized in 1823, under the following covenant:

"We whose names are here recorded were constituted into a gospel church on the 11th day of December, 1823, by Elders Trott, Grenell, and Gilbert, Brethren Doland, Betts, Sayre, and Borick. Elder Scott preached the sermon from Samuel, 23d chapter, 1st and 2d verses. Elder Gillett gave the right hand of fellowship, and Elder Grenell gave the charge. Zeolotes Grenell moderator, and P. D. Gillett clerk.

"The names of members are Lucy Rorick, Michael Borick, Noah Hammond, Catharine Hammond, Catharine Clay, Clarissa Sharp, Hannah Van Wart, Mary Hammond, Spencer Scott, Fanny Bull."

Those names above assume the title of "The First Particular Baptist Church of Hardyston."

The church building was erected in 1832, much interest having been felt, which caused the congregation to subscribe liberally towards the enterprise. Baptist services were maintained until 1853 with a greater or less degree of regularity, when they were suddenly abandoned, and for several years the church remained closed. It was reopened for Presbyterian service at a later date, and under the auspices of this congregation the edifice was remodeled and made more inviting. After a period of prosperity the church was

again without a pastor, and was in 1877 reopened under the auspices of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, the members of which are the present worshippers, though without a settled pastor.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic church of Hardyston is located at Franklin Furnace on the high-road to Ogdenburg, about one-quarter of a mile from the furnace. It is pleasantly situated between two low and parallel ranges of hills, both of which are offshoots of the Hamburg Mountains. The edifice is 70 by 30 feet in dimensions, and built of brick in a plain and substantial manner. It is one of the many church edifices that are indebted for their erection to the unremitting labors of Rev. Edward McCosker, who continued its pastor from its completion, in 1863, until 1880, when, much to the regret of his congregation, he was transferred to another field of labor. He was succeeded by Rev. George Corrigan, brother of the present archbishop of New York, under whose care the parish is in a prosperous condition.

The congregation is partially composed of worshippers from the adjoining village of Ogdenburg, and numbers 600, including the children of the parish. Services are held on alternate Sabbaths, the pastor dividing his labors between this field and the one at Newton, his residence. The temporal concerns of the church are intrusted to a board of trustees, two of whom, William Newman and David McCarthy, at present officiate.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The first Episcopal service in Hamburg was held on Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869, by Rev. William Welles Holley, rector of Christ Church, Newton. A small Sunday-school had been organized in 1868, and under Mr. Holley's care the name of "The Good Shepherd Mission" was assumed. In 1871 the convocation of Newark resolved to take charge of the mission work in Sussex and Warren Counties, and Rev. H. B. Stuart Martin was sent, July 2, 1871, to Vernon and Hamburg.

In 1872 a lot was offered by the heirs of R. F. Linn, and an effort made to obtain funds for the building of a church. An offer of \$500 from convocation, provided \$1000 could be raised in the place, was accepted, and the amount readily promised. The corner-stone was laid June 24, 1872, but the work was delayed by a decision to have a stone building instead of a frame one. It was completed in 1874, and the first service held June 3d, of which an account is given in the *Church Journal* (June 18 and 25, 1874). Mr. Martin resigned his position March, 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. Levi Johnston.

The debt remaining on the church was paid Easter day, March 28, 1880, and the church consecrated June 24, 1880, by Rt. Rev. T. A. Starkey, of Northern New Jersey, assisted by Rt. Rev. Dr. Quintard, bishop of Tennessee, and a large number of the clergy. The

work is still in the care of the bishop and convocation of Newark. Services are held by their missionary every fortnight.

XII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

There is no information obtainable regarding the earliest burials in the cemeteries of the township. The one adjacent to the North church, and known as the "North Church Cemetery," is doubtless more than a century old, though few of the memorial stones bear that early date. It is now in general use among the older families of the township, and is by them maintained with much care. Many inviting shade-trees ornament the inclosure, which is surrounded by a substantial stone wall. The monuments and tablets are of much beauty, and not a few of them imposing in their proportions. Among the inscriptions are the following:

"Sacred to the memory of Isaac Cary, Esq., who died January 18th, a. n. 1791, aged 48 years and 11 months."

"Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Northrop, who died September, 1774, aged thirty-five years."

"Also Leonora, wife of the above, who died March, 1811, aged seventy-two years. Their son Joseph, from a sentiment of filial duty, had this stone erected."

"In memory of Jonathan Hopkins, who died March 4th, 1849, aged sixty-eight years and seven months. Funeral sermon by James Campbell, from Isaiah 32. 2.

"Whoever reads my sudden call,
Prepare! you may as sudden fall.
I in old age was called away;
Death's summons we must all obey."

"In memory of John Beardslee, who died February 27th, 1828, aged twenty-nine years."

"Sacred to the memory of Abram Johnson, who died November 29th, 1821, aged seventy-six years, three months, and four days."

"Sacred to the memory of Hannah Johnson, who died August 16th, 1822, aged eighty-three years and five months."

"Sacred to the memory of Mary C. Rorick, wife of John C. Rorick, who died June 17th, 1857, aged thirty-seven years, three months, and four days."

"She was a kind companion, an affectionate mother, and leaves five children."

"Sacred to the memory of Simon Wade, who died September 21st, 1817, in the sixty-eighth year of his age."

"In memory of Charles Beardslee, who died March 25th, 1803, in the sixty-first year of his age."

"In memory of Charles Beardslee, who died March 25th, 1818, in the fifty-seventh year of his age."

"In memory of Mary Morris, wife of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., of Philadelphia, born in 1723, at Morrisania, West Chester County, N. Y., died at the residence of her son, Thomas Lawrence, of Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., in 1804."

"In memory of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., of Morris Vale, in the county of Sussex, who departed this life November 18, 1823, aged seventy-nine years."

"In his death a wife was deprived of a kind and devoted husband, children of an affectionate parent, and society of an honest and virtuous man."

"In memory of Dr. Samuel Fowler, born October 30th, 1779, died February 26th, 1844."

BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY.

The burial-ground attached to the Baptist church at Hamburg, though probably not so old as the one already mentioned, has many graves of an early date. The memorial tablets which were originally erected over them have in many instances been destroyed, while others have no inscription to designate their



R. E. Edsall

The progenitor of the Edsall family in this country was Samuel Edsall, who came from Reading, Berkshire County, England, and settled in New Amsterdam in 1650. One of his descendants, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Richard Edsall, who lived at English Neighborhood, Bergen Co., N. J. He was a land-surveyor during the latter part of the colonial period, was afterwards an officer in the New Jersey Line during the Revolutionary war, and participated in several general engagements. He married Jemima Seely. The children of this marriage were Seely (deceased), Clara (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Almada (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Susan (now living in New York), Richard (deceased).

Richard Edsall, Sr., died in Vernon township. His son, Joseph Edsall, was born in Vernon township, and married Sarah De Kay. Of this union were born the following children: Almada, married William Seymour (deceased); Mrs. Seymour, now living in New York; Thomas (deceased), at Hamburg, N. J.; R. E. Edsall; Julia, married C. H. Pond, now living in St. Louis; Susan A., married John Vandegriff (deceased). Mrs. Vandegriff now living in Florida; Clara, married J. H. Bertholf, now living in Philadelphia; A. J. (deceased), at Terre Haute; Joseph, captain's clerk United States Navy. Joseph Edsall, Sr., was a member of the Legislature in 1825, and was quartermaster in the army during the war of 1812. He died in Vernon township.

R. E. Edsall was born in Vernon township, Nov. 12, 1813. He acquired such an education as the neighboring schools afforded. At the age of seventeen he went to New Orleans and entered the commission-house of I. Thayer & Co., where he remained seven years. In 1837 he removed to Hamburg, and was clerk for the firm of Edsall & Vandegriff, which position he held until 1841, when he entered into partnership with J. Cowdrey and kept store at Warwick, N. Y., under the firm-name of Cowdrey & Edsall until 1844, when he retired from business and was disengaged for a year. Subsequently he be-

came book-keeper for Col. J. E. Edsall, at the Hamburg furnace, where he remained until 1849, when he commenced business in Hamburg as a merchant, where he has since resided. In 1853 he took in John Vandegriff as a partner; in 1855, Vandegriff retired from the firm. In 1858, W. H. Chardavoigne was taken in as partner, and the firm became R. E. Edsall & Co. This firm continued business until 1872, when W. T. Anderson was taken in as partner, and the firm of Edsall, Chardavoigne & Co. continue business in 1880.

Mr. Edsall is a member of the firms of Chardavoigne, Drew, & Co., of De Witt, Iowa, and T. Lawrence, Jr., & Co., of Belle Plain, Iowa. In 1858 he married Emma E., daughter of Robert A. and Elizabeth (Ryerson) Linn, of Hamburg. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Edsall was Martin Ryerson, a land-surveyor, and one of the early settlers of Hamburg. The children of this marriage were Robert Linn, Frank H., Thomas De Kay, Richard E., David L., Henry J., all living at home.

In 1855, Mr. Edsall was elected sheriff of Sussex County. In 1863 he was elected to fill the unexpired term in the State Legislature occasioned by the death of the late Col. Samuel Fowler. In 1867 he was elected State senator, and remained in office six years. While in the Senate he was chairman of the committee on railroads and canals, and member of many other important committees. He has been a delegate to the different conventions, State, county, and congressional. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in political matters. Though not a member of any church, he has always given his support to all church and kindred interests. He and his family attend the Protestant Episcopal Church of Hamburg.

Mr. Edsall has spent his life as an active business man, and in his business relations his integrity, his desire for justice to all, and his frank and open ways have always secured the confidence of those with whom he has been brought into contact.



location. Among the oldest legends are the following:

"Agred to the memory of Martin Ryerson, who died November 3d, 1820, aged seventy-two years, two months, and six days."

"In memory of Rhoda Ryerson, born November 4th, 1757, and died September 16th, 1823, aged sixty-five years, nine months, and twenty-two days."

"In memory of Jesse Ryerson, son of Martin and Rhoda Ryerson, born March 27th, 1780, died October 3d, 1803, aged twenty-three years, six months, and seven days."

"In memory of Anna Ryerson, daughter of Martin and Rhoda Ryerson, born April 11th, 1784, died February 13th, 1811, aged twenty-six years, ten months, and two days."

There is also a cemetery connected with the old Baptist church (now Reformed Dutch) at Franklin. As this building was erected in 1823, many of the burials are coexistent with this date, if not earlier.

XIII.—EARLY POSTS.

The following memorial is indorsed "A memorial to the P. M. General from the citizens of Hamburg, Stockholm, Pompton, Paterson, and Acquannuck, on the subject of the establishment of a stage between Hamburg and New York:"

"To *Gideon Granger, Esquire, Post-Master General of the United States at the city of Washington:*

"The subscribers, inhabitants of the villages of Hamburg, Stockholm, Pompton, Paterson, and Acquannuck, and their vicinity, in the State of New Jersey, beg leave to represent that a turnpike road has lately been completed from Hamburg through the several other villages to the city of New York. That the distance thereby to the city has been made much shorter, and the facility of traveling greatly improved. That the citizens residing in and near the villages aforesaid beg leave to solicit the Post-Master General to favor them with the convenience of having a Post office established at the villages of Stockholm, Pompton, Paterson, and Acquannuck, of which they have heretofore been deprived, and consequently has subjected them to very great inconveniences, expense, and delay in their communications of business with the city. That the settlements on this route have become very populous, and the business transacted, even under their present privation of a public conveyance, is such that in their opinion it would add very considerably to the revenue of the postal department. Your memorialists pray, therefore, that you will take their request into consideration, and grant them the conveniences they now solicit.

"Your petitioners as in duty, &c.

"They beg to add further that it is contemplated to commence running a stage shortly from the village of Hamburg on the above route to New York city, and which they take the liberty to suggest to the P. M. G., under the idea that a contract may possibly from that circumstance be made with more economy for the conveyance of the mail, and that the distances between the offices solicited for may be known, your memorialists have submitted a schedule of the places and the distances from each other, and from Hamburg to the city of New York."

The above memorial, a copy of the original, bears neither signatures nor date.

The post-office at Hamburg was established as early as 1795, with Thomas Lawrence as postmaster. Col. Joseph Sharp, having at an early date controlled large business interests at this point, had caused the hamlet to be called Sharpsboro'. In 1792 a forge was established by Jesse Potts, known as the Hamburg Forge, and this name, being pleasing to the citizens, was adopted as the designation of their post-office. The mails were brought semi-weekly by a post-rider, Wednesday and Saturday having been the auspicious days. The following quaint register of the time of arrival of the Hamburg mail and its habitual tardi-

ness was kept by the earliest postmaster and is here appended:

An Account of the arrival of Joel Smith, Post Rider at this Office.

Time of arrival from Rhinebeck, Saturday 7 o'Clock P.M.

Time of arrival from N. York, Wednesday 8 o'Clock A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	Day of the Month and Year.	What Hour of the Day or Night.	From the South ^w or North ^w .	REMARKS.
1797.				
Thursday.....	March 30	8 o'Clock A.M.	South ^w	Brought with him the Lockaway & Sparta Packet.
Sunday.....	April 2	4 o'Clock P.M.	North ^w	
Thursday.....	..... 6	11 o'Clock A.M.	South ^w	
Saturday.....	April 8	9 o'Clock P.M.	North ^w	
Wednesday...	April 12	1 o'Clock P.M.	South ^w	
Saturday.....	April 22	11 o'Clock P.M.	North ^w	A little Boy rode for him.
Thursday.....	" 27	12 o'Clock A.M.	South ^w	Do. Do.

XIV.—THE LAST CENSUS.

The following list of residents of the township who have attained advanced years is appended:

Harriet Babcock, 85; David Beatty, 70; Hannah J. Beatty, 75; John Beatty, 70; Sarah Beatty, 65; Jonas Beardslee, 72; Eunice Beardslee, 73; Elias Beardslee, 69; Catharine Ball, 68; Elizabeth Beatty, 80; Mark Bellows, 65; Clarkson Bird, 71; Mary E. Bird, 71; Elizabeth Card, 81; William Camp, 85; Catharine Crowley, 65; Michael Conley, 67; Charlotte Congleton, 69; Alexander Carpenter, 65; Gilbert A. Conklin, 67; Jonas Conkling, 68; Cornelius Doremus, 71; William Dunn, 75; Julia Dunn, 65; Edward Dunn, 67; James Dunn, 80; Henry De Graaf, 66; James DeWitt, 74; James Everman, 81; William Edwards, 65; Richard E. Edsall, 66; Letta Edsall, 79; Ann Edsall, 80; Jeremiah Edsall, 79; Margaret Fuller, 65; Mary Flinn, 66; Almada Hammond, 68; Bethia Hiles, 69; Hosesa J. Hardin, 74; John B. Hamilton, 70; Sarah B. Ingersoll, 69; Garret Kemble, 86; John K. King, 65; Jacob Lantz, 66; Martha Lemia, 65; John Lewis, 90; Ann Longstreet, 83; Mary Layton, 74; Henrietta L. Linn, 70; William J. Lewis, 76; Hester A. Lewis, 71; John Mascara, 67; Lucy Margara, 81; Asa Munson, 72; Lydia Munson, 66; William Malmes, 65; Nancy Mitten, 67; Joel McCann, 66; Mary McCann, 67; Richard Osborne, 65; William Peacock, 74; Catharine Peacock, 68; Israhel Pullison, 74; Eliza Pullison, 66; Seeley Pullison, 69; Joseph Plotts, 75; Samuel O. Price, 70; James L. Predmore, 76; Teacher Rude, 73; Eliza Rude, 66; Bernard Riley, 66; Ann Rosewell, 65; Mercy Ann Rude, 65; Thompson Riggs, 66; Abram Strait, 65; Anna E. Strait, 66; Susan Smith, 77; Thomas W. Simpson, 70; Mary Simpson, 65; Mary A. Stoll, 72; Jacob Smith, 69; Sarah A. Smith, 69; Stephen Smith, 85; Jesse Tinsdell, 75; Phoebe Talmage, 76; George Tinkey, 86; Anthony Teabout, 69; James Woods, 72; George Walter, 79; Joseph H. Williams, 81; Ada Williams, 78; Hannah Winans, 66; Noadiah Wade, 74. Number between the ages of 60 and 65, 53.

XV.—HISTORICAL NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

In a letter addressed in 1804 by one of the early residents of Hamburg to a member of his family, then absent, the following passage occurs as foreshadowing the future "Jersey City:"

"I wish to entertain you with all the news afloat, and an information was announced to me last night that will be new and surprising to you. What think you of a new city, to be called the City of Jersey? The grounds have all been purchased, on a lease of 999 years, of the Dutchman the proprietor. This has been done by a company of gentlemen in New York. The lots, many of them, have been laid out, and many sold. The plan is to be similar to the city of Philadelphia. The situation is elegant, and the salubrity of it will induce to its speedy settlement."

In a very early day-book of Thomas Lawrence, embodying his business transactions in Sussex County,

occurs the following stricture on the inhabitants of that day:

"Day-Book of Thomas Lawrence respecting his transactions in Sussex County, commencing in February, 1788, and which is hereafter to be produced in evidence in case of dispute. This method and exactness is rendered essentially necessary from the present temper and disposition of the inhabitants of this county, in general being extremely fond of litigation."

An old postal record kept by the first postmaster during the early days of the Hamburg post-office has the following entries:

March 13, 1815.	
John Colt, balance due on a letter marked paid for his brother sent to Massachusetts.....	17 cts.
J. Colt, 1 letter for Mr. Jefferson.....	11 cts.
Dr. Samuel Fowler, due this day on letter postage, 4s.....	5 cts.
John Cox, 1 Letter from Philadelphia.....	13 cts.
Levis Adams, 1 Letter for Mrs. Lewis.....	26 cts.
12th.	
William Edsall, 1 Letter d'd himself.....	13 cts.
Joseph Sharp, 1 Letter sent by his son Isaac, by order of Mrs. Sharp, for New Brunswick.....	17 cts.
Thomas Lawrence, 1 Letter from Caroline.....	13 cts.
28th.	
Michel Rorick, 1 Letter delivered to his son.....	17 cts.
Ford & Fowler, 1 Letter by Tommy.....	10 cts.
Jabez Colt, 1 Letter for his brother, sent by Tommy, not included in the account of Mr. Colt.....	17 cts.
May 9th.	
Judge John Linu, For 2 letters for this day, 36 cts. Judge Linu called in my absence for this letter, and paid 12½ cts, so there remains due.....	23½ cts.
10th.	
Due Martin Ryerson, as change on a letter sent to Maryland.....	8 cts.
16th.	
Peter Decker, 1 Letter to-day.....	8 cts.
" dated some days since.....	10 cts.
Simeon McCoy, 1 pamphlet.....	9 cts.
May 9th.	
Due from Joseph Sharp this day.....	1.87
Paid.....	1.00
Due.....	87 cts.
Benj. L. Seward, at John Furd's, 1 Letter sent by Negro boy.....	17 cts.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ASA MUNSON.

The Munson family is of English ancestry. The father of the subject of this sketch was Israel Munson, who was born in Morris Co., N. J., in 1771, and was one of the early settlers of Hardyston. He was a farmer, and lived on the property now occupied by his son. He married Nancy Conger, of Morris County. Of this union were born the following children: Amos, now living at Deckertown; Lavinia (deceased); Samuel, living at Paterson, N. J.; Asa; Susanna, living in Illinois; Sering, living in Michigan; Israel, Jr. (deceased); James L., living at Sparta, N. J.; John, living at Wantage, N. J.; Theodosia (deceased); Nancy (deceased). Israel Munson, Sr., died in Hardyston. Asa Munson was born on the farm on which he now resides, Oct. 27, 1807. He received such an education as the township school of Franklin then afforded. While a young man, he removed to Beaver Run, N. J., but soon returned to the old homestead, where he has since remained. In

1832 he married Lydia, daughter of George Dolan, of Hardyston. The children of this marriage were George D. (deceased); Chilleon (deceased); Phebe Ann, married W. C. Roe, of Lafayette, N. J.; Chil-



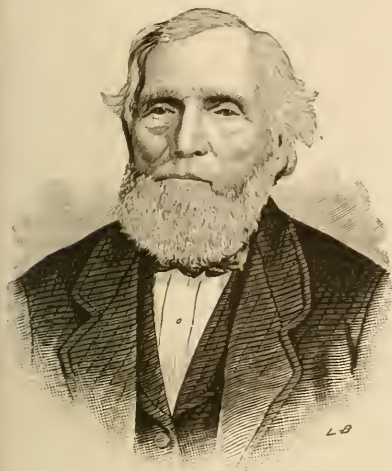
Asa Munson

leon; Daniel D.; Susan (deceased); Sarah E. (deceased); Nancy Amelia, married Samuel George, of Ogdensburgh, N. J.; Asa, Jr. (deceased); Lydia (deceased), married A. J. Van Cott, of New York. In politics Mr. Munson has always been a Democrat. He was a freeholder of his township for many years, but latterly his ill health compelled him to decline the office. Though not a member of any church, he and his family have been regular attendants of the North Church (Presbyterian), Hardyston, and he has been a liberal supporter of the same. He has always followed farming, and his farms are in as high a state of cultivation as any in the county. The business of the farm and extensive distillery are now carried on by his sons, C. & D. D. Munson.

GEORGE WALTHER.

George Walther is the son of Christian L. and Maria B. Walther. He was born at Neaderstoelten, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, March 25, 1801. His father died when he was nine years of age, and after acquiring an education he learned the trade of tanning and leather-dressing. He traveled extensively through his native country, and went to St. Petersburg, Russia, where he remained three years. He returned to Germany, and in 1825 came to America, landing at Boston. He visited Washington, D. C.,

thence to Frederick, Md., where he remained one year, working at his trade. He then came to New York, where he started business for himself; but after two years gave up his business relations and went to



George Walther

New Orleans, and was for some months engaged in trading in hides up the Red River country. He returned to New York, and in 1837 came to Snufftown, N. J., where he has since resided. In 1853 he married Phebe J., daughter of David Stait. David Stait was a native of Milton, Morris Co., N. J., and removed to Snufftown in 1831. He was a wheelwright by trade, a man of good influences, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Snufftown, of which he was a class-leader for over forty years. He died in 1874. The children of this marriage were George, deceased; Josephine, living at home; Albert, deceased; Augusta, deceased; Sarah; Mary; and Christian Arthur, living at home. Since his residence in Snufftown, Mr. Walther has carried on the business of tanning and currying, and his tannery is one of the oldest establishments in that enterprising village. He is a man temperate in his habits, perseveringly industrious, and has been successful in business, and noted for his honesty and fair-dealing with all, and is universally respected. In politics he has identified himself with the Republican party, and has served for several years as school trustee in his township. Though not a member of any church, he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church at Snufftown, of which he is a liberal supporter.

CHARLES WADE.

The Wade family is of English origin, its progenitors in America being early settlers in Connecticut.

Simon, father of Charles Wade, came to what was



Chs Wade

then the township of Hardyston, now a part of Sparta, and resided with the Ogden family, which came to New Jersey about the same time, until he was married. His wife was Abigail Beardsley, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was a carpenter by trade, but subsequent to his marriage settled on the farm and erected the buildings at present on it, where the subject of this sketch resides. He died Sept. 21, 1817, aged sixty-eight years. During the Revolutionary war he worked in a powder manufactory. His children were Clara, wife of John Buckley, Sarah, Renben Buckley, Hope, Saron, and Charles.

Charles Wade was born on the old homestead, Dec. 4, 1796. He married, in 1838, Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel Tuttle, of Hardyston, N. J.

The children of this union were Saron, died in 1863; Samuel T., a resident of Illinois; Abbey I., married W. H. Maines, of Sparta; George W., at home; Lydia E., became the wife of John V. Durling, of Sparta.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wade were members of the North Church of Hardyston (Presbyterian). Mr. Wade was a Democrat in politics, was freeholder of his township, and held other offices in connection with township affairs. He was a man esteemed for his good judgment and discretion in all business relations, and possessed of sterling integrity. He died Nov. 22, 1869.

V E R N O N.*

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE township of Vernon is the extreme northeastern township of the county, and lies adjacent to Orange County, in New York State, which bounds it on the north. On its southern boundary is Hardyston, while Passaic County lies on its eastern line, and Wantage bounds it on the west.

The last census accords Vernon a population of 1828, which, though not equal to that of the most populous of the townships of the county, is much in excess of the larger number of them.

Like her sister-township of Hardyston, Vernon is rich in mineral ores, the deposits of iron being especially abundant. Many of these mines await the labor of the miner to make their wealth productive, while others are being worked and their products shipped for purposes of smelting.

These mines have not conduced greatly to the business development of the township, for the reason that the point has not been deemed an advantageous one for the erection of extensive manufacturing enterprises. The dairy industry, here as elsewhere in the county, is the chief source of revenue to the farmers, and all parts of the township are admirably adapted to grazing.

Vernon embraces an area of 36,150 acres. The total value of real estate is \$658,900, and of personal property \$215,835. The total assessment of the township is \$781,000. The two-mill tax for the past year is \$1405.80, the county tax \$2165.87, the road-tax \$2000, and the poll-tax \$392. The rate per thousand is 10.015.

The Sussex Railroad and the Warwick Valley Railroad both traverse the township, forming a junction at McAfee Valley, where each has a depot.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of Vernon, as of other portions of the county, is mountainous. The Wawayanda range on the east, together with a chain of the Hamburg and the Pochuck Mountains, covers a large portion of the township. The valleys intervening are fertile and very productive.

Vernon is also well watered. The Black Creek, the principal stream, has its source in a rivulet near McAfee Valley, and flows north through much marshy land, after which it joins the Pochuck Creek. The latter stream rises in Orange County, and, flowing

southwest down the mountain, makes a détour near Vernon, and on forming a junction with the Black Creek returns again to Orange County. On the western border is the Papakating River, which separates the township from Wantage. The Wawayanda Lake, on the east, is a very picturesque sheet of water, while the Decker Pond and Roe's Pond, on the west and northwest, though of less size, are equally attractive. On the summit of the mountains are also numerous small lakes,—a natural phenomenon which is not frequently observed. On the west side lie the extensive marshes known as the "Drowned Lands of the Wall-kill," which are more fully spoken of on preceding pages, in the general history of Sussex County.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The history of the Baptist Church of Sussex County is indelibly associated with the name of Rev. Thomas Teasdale, who left England and settled in New Jersey in 1792, having made the township of Vernon his residence. He devoted himself mainly to the labors of the ministry, but also owned a farm near the present McAfee Valley, which absorbed a portion of his energies. Mr. Teasdale died in 1827, greatly mourned by all to whom he was personally known. The memory of his pious life and elevated character still lives among his descendants who are residents of the township. The historian has been permitted to copy documents relating to this worthy man which will doubtless be esteemed by many readers in the township:

"To all presents Whome This may Concern or that may Desire to Investigate the Character of the Rev. Thomas Teasdale, Lately from England :

"My acquaintances with this worthy servant of Christ for many years induces me to give forth a few lines concerning his Character, abilities, and the esteem that he was held in both by Professors and profane. But I don't mean to attempt to illustrate the character of this worthy servant of Christ with my Pen, for I well know my abilities is not equal to the task, therefore must beg excuse at present from my present enquiries, and at the same time leave to simply tell a few facts concerning this Gentleman, his Life, and conversation. Perfectly agreeable to the Gospel of Christ, His Name was held in great Esteem By all that Knew him. His Church was crowded with a numerous Congregation, To whom he preached the interesting truths of his Master's Gospel with Pathetic energy. The Lord owned and blessed His labors and clothed his hand with power, and it is beyond a Doubt with me that there are many Precious souls now in Paradise giving glory to God for his loving kindness to them in sending this faithful messenger and making him instrumental in opening the eyes of the Blind and Turning many from darkness to light, from the Powor of Satan to the glorious liberty of the Children of God. Great was the Loss that many precious people sustained when this faithful Shepherd, who watched so carefully over this flock, left the Favored Isle of Great Britain in order to Come to America to declare his Master's Council in our Ears, and I have no doubt but the Loss of our Absent friend will be an infinite gain.

* By E. O. Wagner.

"We Have Had many Letters this Spring wherein our absent friend strongly regret the loss of their absent Father in the Gospel. This is a sufficient evidence To any thinking person that this gentleman was much Beloved by his Congregation. Many of them have informed me that they have made many preparations for crossing the Atlantic purely for the sake of once more meeting with their beloved Father in the Gospel, that they may have the happiness of sitting beneath the sound of his word and receive Directions while this faithful messenger shall be Declaring his Master's Council that shall enable them to steer their Course straight to Zion's Happy Shore.

"I must now conclude with my sincere prayers that the future labors of this Eminent servant of God may be crowned with the good of Souls and the Glory of God, which I fully believe is his only aim.

"JOHN BUCKHOUR.

"To the PRESBYTERY of NEW YORK.

"April 28th, 1793."

Another document reads as follows:

"This Article of Agreement, made the Eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord 1795, Between Thomas Teasdale, Minister of the Gospel, of the one part, and we the subscribers on the other part, witnesseth, that the said Thomas Teasdale doth agree to preach the gospel at Mr. Ensign's, or where the inhabitants shall provide a place, for the term of one whole year from the date hereof, (viz.) to preach two sermons once a fortnight on the summer season and one in the winter on the Sabbath day for the sum of fifty pounds lawful money of the State of New Jersey, with a sufficient house to live in and a sufficiency of fire-wood for the above term; And we the subscribers do hereby promise to pay to said Thomas Teasdale, or to the Trustees appointed to collect the same, the several anns opposite to our names, with our equal share to the house rent and fire-wood in regular quarterly payments, as witness whereof we have hereto set our names.

"Richard Edsall, £3.

"Daniel Dunn, 10s.

"Thomas De Kay, Jr., £2.

"Wm. De Kay, 10s.

"Enos De Kay, 10s.

"Thomas De Kay, £1.

"James Edsall, £1.

"Thomas Edsall, 6s.

"Nathaniel Dunn, 10s."

The following extract from a letter dated Nov. 14, 1799, embodies an invitation to accept a living in one of the provinces:

"Ever since I came into this country it has been my study to provide a living for you if you should be inclined to come into this country. I have at last succeeded as I wished. On the arrival of Gen. Hunter to the government of this province, he was waited on by Col. Ryann, of the County of Norfolk, a particular friend of mine, a good man, and commander-in-chief of the county aforesaid. Col. Ryann mentioned you through me to Gov. Hunter, who was very much taken with your character as had been retailed to Col. Ryann by me. His Excellency presented his compliments to me, and desired me let my friend know that if he would come into this province he would have him appointed immediately and settle a handsome income upon him. The county-town is now laid out, a church will immediately be built, and a minister will be put in a state of respectability, with a large congregation and an independent living. If you come here and should not like it, it shall not cost you anything. The country is healthy, and perhaps exceeds any part of America in a state of nature. I wish you would write as soon as possible and let me know your mind."

The progenitor of the Winans family was Isaac Winans, whose son William removed from Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., to this township and located at the point known as the Williams Mountain. His children were Elizabeth, Rachel, Abigail, Matthias, Isaac, Ichabod, Ross, William R., Henry K., and Maria, all of whom were natives of Vernon.

Mr. Winans made the township his residence during the war of the Revolution, and three of his sons located in Vernon, one of whom was Ross, who followed farming pursuits. His inventive genius here first developed itself, his father's garret having been devoted to mechanical experiments. He constructed a train of

cars which performed its functions successfully over the garret-floor, and its inventor spent much time in pursuits of this character, while the labors of the farm were often of secondary importance. He was also for a term justice of the peace. His brother William was an attorney in Vernon, and Henry K. was for a period of twenty years judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1831, Ross Winans made Baltimore his residence, where, shortly after his removal to that city, he was appointed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to visit Europe and investigate the railroad system of England. He had, two years before the beginning and construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, visited the city and exhibited the models of a rail-wagon in running order, the model weighing 125 pounds. This, which worked well in the presence of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was the original and progenitor of the famous camel-back engines.

Mr. Winans established extensive machine-shops in Baltimore, and constructed locomotives for many of the leading railroads in the United States. He discontinued business at the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, and has not mingled much in public life since the close of the war, taking up his residence upon a farm near the Relay House.

The De Kay family are of Huguenot extraction, and were undoubtedly among the band of French refugees who early during the last century sought the hospitable shores of America. The first of the family to arrive in New Jersey was Thomas De Kay, who became an owner of real estate in New York, about 60 acres of which he exchanged with Lancaster Symes and Benjamin Aske for 1200 hundred acres of land embraced in Vernon township and Orange Co., N. Y., as appears by the deeds, which are acknowledged as follows:

New York, 20th June, 1734.

"This day personally appeared before me Philip Cortland, one of His Majesty's Council and justice of the peace for the province of New York, Joseph Murray, who declared upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that Lancaster Symes and Benjamin Ask executed this indenture as their voluntary act and deed, and also declared that Richard Parsons signed as a witness.

"PHILIP CORTLAND."

The land in New Jersey was known as the Wawayanda patent or settlement.

Thomas De Kay, on his arrival, camped out for the night, and, being charmed with the spot, selected it as the site of his future home, and also as his burial-place. He built a house, and, with his wife, Christina, and their family, became a permanent resident of Vernon. He lived to advanced years, and was buried in 1758 on the spot which he had selected, where now repose the bones of the older members of the De Kay family.*

The earliest member of the Simonson family in the township was Nicholas, who came from Staten Island and located upon the farm now occupied by Francis

* See biographical sketch at close of this township history.

Walling. With him came Simon Simonson, then a mere lad, who about 1790 removed to the present home of Theodore Simonson, where he kept a hotel.

He had two sons and four daughters, of whom Joseph remained on the Walling farm and William resided on the homestead, where he died at the age of eighty-four. All the descendants of Joseph emigrated to the West. The children of William were three sons and one daughter, of whom Thomas located upon the homestead, where his death occurred, in 1879. Theodore died at an early age; William still resides at the McAfee Valley, and the daughter, Mrs. Carlos Allen, is a resident of Vernon. Christopher and Samuel Simonson arrived at the same date with Simon, before mentioned, the former of whom located upon the farm now occupied by James E. Rhodes, where he kept a hotel. He has two sons, Joseph and Christopher, still in the township.

Joseph Perry was an early settler and a large landowner, possessing a tract which is said to have embraced two miles in its length. He had three sons, John, William, and Thomas, and one daughter. John lived and died in Vernon, as did also his sons. The descendants of these sons all removed from the township. The daughter left children, who are principally of the Simonson family.

Charles Backster came from Wantage in 1815 and settled near Glenwood, where he purchased a farm and remained during his lifetime. He left four sons and two daughters, of whom John and Sharp are still in Vernon. The former resides on the homestead.

The Chardevoyne family, as their name indicates, are of French descent, and resided early in New York City. William Chardevoyne made his advent in Vernon before the Revolutionary war, his father having caused his removal to New Jersey as a place of safety during the impending conflict. He remained for a while in Hamburg, and was occupied for a brief time in mercantile pursuits in the vicinity. In 1808 he located at Glenwood, where he engaged in farming, and died two years later, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom Robert and Henry are still residents of the township. Robert purchased, in 1830, the farm near McAfee Valley upon which he now resides; Henry is located up the Pochuck Mountain.

James Edsall located, about 1770, on the line between Vernon and Hardyston. He was one of the patriots of the Revolution, and on the close of the conflict resumed farming pursuits, which he continued until his death. He left seven sons, who settled in the county, many of them being in Hardyston. Of these sons, Richard still survives, in his eightieth year. A daughter, Mrs. Sallie Hamilton, recently died in her ninety-fourth year.

Gilbert Drew removed from Connecticut in 1810 and located upon the farm now owned by Mrs. Edward Simpson, in the west portion of the township. He successfully followed farming pursuits for many

years, and died at the residence of his son Isaac. Gilbert Drew had twenty children, of whom fourteen reached mature years. Two of these, Isaac and Gilbert, still survive and reside in the township. Seven of these children were originally settlers in Vernon.

Timothy Force came at a period from Monmouth County identical with that of Mr. Drew, and purchased the farm now owned by William Riggs and occupied by his son, upon which he lived until his death. Of his six children, a daughter, Mrs. Bates, is the only resident of Vernon.

An early settler named Sprague located upon the present residence of Samuel B. Edsall, having cultivated an extensive tract of land which he purchased. He had three sons, none of whom are now in Vernon.

Ichabod Tompkins came in 1802, and became a resident of a portion of the Sprague lands. His death occurred many years since, and the family are not now represented in Vernon.

Near Mr. Tompkins lived the Townsend family, who were both farmers and millers. None of the members of this family remain in Vernon.

John Longwell, an emigrant from New England, at an early day located north of Vernon village, where he remained until his death, upon land purchased by him. He had four sons and four daughters. Of these, Charles is the only representative in Vernon.

William Green made his advent prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he served. His residence is now the home of Peter N. Ryerson. Three of his children settled in New York State, and a son, William, remained in Vernon, where he still lives, as do also two grandchildren.

One of the earliest representatives of business enterprise was Nicholas Ryerson, son of Hassel Ryerson, who had four sons, Nicholas, Peter, Hassel, and John. He left Paterson, N. J., in 1785, for Vernon, and located upon an extensive farm, now owned by Peter N. Ryerson and a son-in-law, P. G. Brown. In addition to his farming pursuits he erected and conducted a distillery, a fulling-mill, a grist-mill, a blacksmith-shop, and a tannery.

Mr. Ryerson dealt largely in produce, having been the principal purchaser of the products of the neighborhood, which ultimately found a market in Paterson, N. J. He engaged with Daniel Drew, the celebrated financier, in stock operations involving heavy losses, and also purchased at an early day large quantities of grain for distilling. The close of the war of 1812 lessened the demand for liquors, and Mr. Ryerson was obliged to effect a compromise on his purchases, which caused great financial embarrassments. He met with successive reverses, but was enabled by energy and activity again to recuperate his lost fortunes. Mr. Ryerson died in Deckertown, at the residence of his daughter, in his eighty-sixth year.

Paul Farber was of German extraction, and chose a home in Vernon as early as 1785, having located on the Hamburg Mountain, in the southern portion of

the township. Much of the land was marshy and difficult of cultivation. Mr. Farber had three sons and three daughters, all of whom settled near him. Two sons later removed to Ohio, and Israel remained in Vernon, and died in 1872. Four of his children are now residents of the township.

Aaron Blanchard came from Wantage in 1815, and removed to the farm now occupied by Joseph Sammis, in the northwest part of the township, near the Wallkill. He in 1849 repaired to Morris County, where he died in his ninety-second year. A son, Samuel, is still in Vernon, and residing with his son, Aaron S. Blanchard.

Richard S. Denton came from Goshen in 1827, and settled on the Vernon Mountain, near Canisteer. He later removed to the village, where his death occurred in 1864. He left three children, one of whom, Richard S., remained in Vernon village and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

John De Kay is the son of Francis, and the grandson of Willet De Kay, who had a large family of sons and daughters. Francis was born in 1776, and resided on the homestead owned by Willet, before mentioned. The survivors of this branch of the family are John De Kay and a sister, who resides with him.

Joseph Walling was an early and extensive landowner. He had two sons, Francis and Joseph, the latter of whom removed to Indiana. Francis and his family located in Orange Co., N. Y. Of his seven sons, Vincent remained in the township, and died upon the farm now occupied by his son Francis.

Nathan Tompkins, a soldier of the Revolution, came from Morris County in 1792, and was a former occupant of the farm of William Campbell, where he died. His children were two sons and a daughter.

Benjamin Edsall found attractive land on the county line, adjacent to Orange County, where he located in 1800, or possibly previous to that time. Of his family of six sons and four daughters, Benjamin, Thomas, and David died in the township. Joseph P., the son of David, resides $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of McAfee Valley.

Joseph Simpson was born in the township, as early as can be determined, in 1760, and lived on the farm owned by his son during his lifetime. He had twelve children, but two of whom—a son, Robert, and daughter—survive. The former resides upon the homestead. Another son, William, died in the township in 1877, in his eightieth year. He is the father of William Simpson, of McAfee Valley.

Abram Rude, a son of Caleb Rude, of Hardyston, came as early as 1803, and resided upon the property now occupied by his children.

Two of the most venerable residents of Vernon are Adam Smith and William Riggs, both of whom have nearly reached their ninetieth year. The former resides at Canisteer, and still preserves his mental vigor to a remarkable degree. Mr. Riggs is the son of Zenas Riggs, a weaver, whose arrival from Morris County occurred in 1790. He located in the southwest portion

of the township, but ultimately removed to the Vernon Mountains to rid himself of annoying neighbors. Here he died in 1847, in his eighty-eighth year. The only survivor of a family of seven children is William, already mentioned, who resides with his son Horace on the farm purchased in 1821.

John Seward, a man of much enterprise, came in 1805, and resided on the farm occupied by Elias H. Riggs. In 1812 he departed for the West with his family. The late distinguished William H. Seward was descended from this stock.

William Crabtree was among the earliest settlers, and occupied the farm on which his son William now resides. Another son, John, is a resident of Vernon village.

James Green—somewhat famous among old residents for his eccentricities—came from England, and was induced by the heavy duty on copperas during the war of 1812 to embark in its manufacture. He erected large works for the purpose, near the residence of Samuel B. Edsall, but did not find his investment a lucrative one. He also purchased an extensive farm, on which salt was largely used to eradicate the weeds. The land was in some localities so marshy as to make the use of horses impossible, and two stalwart men of Hibernian extraction were substituted. Mr. Green on his death left one son, who now resides in the township.

John Heborn, who came to Vernon in 1810, resided on the farm now occupied by Barnet Drew, upon which he died, as did also his only son. He is recollected from the peculiar team which he drove, composed of a horse and a bull.

William Bailey purchased a farm on the Vernon Mountain in 1810. He later removed to Paterson, where his death occurred.

John Williams also settled upon the Vernon Mountain. He had three sons, Isaac, John A., and Abram, the former two of whom are still engaged in farming pursuits in the same locality.

Silas Garner came about 1815, and lived upon the present farm of Gilbert Drew, where he was both harness-maker and agriculturist. On this place his death occurred, and the children have since removed from the township.

James Paddock was also an early resident, though no representative of the family is now living in Vernon.

David Hynard came to the township, when eighteen years of age, from Westchester County, and acquired the trade of a fuller in the mill erected by Thomas De Kay, which he afterwards purchased. He married a daughter of the third Thomas De Kay, and afterwards resided upon the homestead, to which he removed in 1829. His son, together with the widow, is now the occupant of the farm.

Capt. Vibbert came from New York State early during the present century, and erected the residence now occupied by Theodore Wood, in Vernon. He

was a sea-captain, and purposed relinquishing the perilous life of the sea for the quiet of his home. He was induced to make a last voyage, and was lost on his return trip while in sight of New York Harbor.

Richard Kimble married into the De Kay family, and chose a residence in the township about 1810. He pursued the calling of a tanner, and died in the township. None of the family remain in Vernon.

Ebenezer Owens purchased of one Denn Decker, in 1790, a tract of land a portion of which is now the farm of Gabriel W. Houston. He had five children, of whom Isaac located on the homestead. The latter had two children, Henry O. and Susan. The former removed to Elmira, N. Y., and the latter became Mrs. Gabriel Houston. The son of the latter now occupies the land.

Abram Van Winkle settled near Glenwood at an early day, and died upon the farm originally purchased by him. It is now in possession of his son William.

John Rutherford, though not an early settler in Vernon, became an extensive landowner. This land he divided into farms, which is now worked by tenants. Since the death of Mr. Rutherford the property has passed to other members of the family, who reside in the township during a portion of the year.

IV.—SCHOOLS.

The venerable William Riggs, whose recollections extend back earlier than those of any other resident, describes the first school as having been located at the village of Vernon in the year 1800. The building was a frame one, of very primitive construction, and located in the centre of the hamlet, northwest of the present edifice. The home of Mr. Riggs was at this time on the top of the mountain, from which he rode the whole distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on his sled.

An early teacher was named Love; he became ill while engaged in his customary duties and retired to his home, where he soon after died. His successor was Benjamin Curry, who was followed by an instructor of Irish descent.

Another early school, established in 1810, was located at McAfee Valley. Each patron signed for the scholars sent, and paid a proportionate sum to the pedagogic. Two brothers named Pinckney were early engaged as teachers at this school, one of whom was later employed at Hamburg. Another instructor, named John Hammill, followed, who pursued the custom then in vogue and "boarded 'round." He had a famous horse, christened "School-Boy," who was a pet of the scholars, and held in great admiration by them. Mr. Hammill held sessions of the school each alternate Saturday, much to the disgust of the scholars. His successor was Absalom Vale, who kept a book with solutions to the "sums" in arithmetic within easy reach, and drew much of his inspiration from this primer.

A school was established at Glenwood during 1815.

The building was a frame one, of limited dimensions, and stood on the site of the Baptist church. It was later superseded by a more pretentious edifice, located half a mile north of the former one. The earliest teacher was named Curtis; he was successful in his profession, and was engaged for several terms. He afterwards became a Universalist minister. John Blan and a Mr. Donaldson were his successors.

The present school territory of the township is divided into the following districts, and the apportionment of school moneys to each is as follows:

Selma.....	\$139.06
Cherry Ridge.....	128.37
Canisteer.....	325.00
Williams.....	153.00
Vernon.....	325.00
Price.....	183.27
Longwell.....	209.79
Glenwood.....	325.00
McAfee.....	325.00
Independent.....	325.00
Milton.....	181.13
Sprague.....	161.93
Pullis.....	168.33
Parker.....	153.27
Wawayanda.....	115.57
Total.....	\$3199.09

The amount of the State appropriation for school purposes is \$175.77, and of the surplus revenue fund allotted to the township \$188.69.

V.—EARLY ROADS.

No definite information regarding early roads is obtainable. A highway passed through Snufftown, and, entering the township at the southwest, passed through McAfee Valley and on to Vernon, from whence it wended its way to Orange County.

Another, of nearly as early a date, connected Hamburg with Vernon. The period of survey of these highways is not a matter of record.

The road territory of Vernon is divided into sixty-one districts, each in charge of an overseer.

VI.—CIVIL LIST.

The only records of Vernon rescued from destruction are here given:

FREEHOLDERS.

1850-51, Frederic Arvis, William D. Givens; 1852-54, William D. Givens, William Campbell; 1855, William Campbell, John F. Ryerson; 1856, Charles S. Longwell, Edward De Kay; 1857-58, C. S. Longwell, John Baird; 1859, Abram C. Rutan, William Campbell; 1860-63, Norton Hunt, Abram C. Rutan; 1864, C. S. Longwell, Norton Hunt; 1865-66, Norton Hunt, Joseph S. Little; 1867-70, Thomas T. Simonson, George Backer; 1871-74, William Owen, George Parker; 1875, William Owen, John A. Williams; 1876-77, B. H. Smith, George Parker; 1878, Thomas T. Simonson, George Parker; 1879, Thomas T. Simonson, Nathan B. Givens; 1880, Amos M. Farber, Nathan B. Givens.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1850-53, Price Van Nostrand; 1854-55, Lorenzo Demarest; 1856, William H. Hyard; 1857-58, John Baird; 1859-70, T. T. Simonson; 1871, Frank Campbell; 1872-73, John Givens; 1874-76, Frank H. Campbell; 1877-78, Charles W. Shaw; 1879, Albert P. Shaw; 1880, Smith Simpson.

ASSESSORS.

1850, Jackson D. Jay; 1851-52, Henry W. McCausley; 1853, Jackson D. Jay; 1854, E. S. Tompkins; 1855, Price Van Nostrand; 1856-58, T. T. Simonson; 1859-64, Joseph S. Martin; 1865-66, Peter N. Ryerson; 1867-73, Jacob V. Little; 1874-75, Aaron Blanchard; 1876-78, Aaron S. Blanchard; 1879, Lewis Martin; 1880, Harrison H. De Kay.

COLLECTORS.

1850-52, Abram Rutan; 1853, John S. Longwell; 1854, Abram Rutan; 1855, Harrison De Kay; 1856-57, Abram Rutan; 1858-64, Henry Force; 1865-66, Robert Simpson; 1867-73, Barnett Drew; 1874-78, Amos M. Farber; 1879-80, Gabriel W. Houston.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850, George W. Hamilton, Eel S. Tompkins, Adam Smith, Samuel Givens; 1852, John Baird; 1860, William Simpson, Jr., William Campbell, George W. Rhodes, Christian D. Day; 1865, William Campbell, William Simpson, Jr., Isaac Williams, George W. Rhodes; 1870, William Simpson, Jr., William Campbell, George W. Rhodes, Isaac Williams; 1874, Amos Farber; 1875, William Campbell, William Simpson, Jr., Warren Birdsell, Nelson Rhodes; 1880, William Simpson, Albert P. Shaw.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1850, Abner Toland, Nicholas N. Ryerson; 1851, Abner Toland, Vincent P. Walling; 1852, Abner Toland, T. T. Simonson; 1853-55, Abner Toland, Samuel Givens; 1856, David Haight, John W. Smith; 1857-58, David Haight, Barnett Drew; 1859-60, Gilbert Drew, John F. Givens; 1861, Gilbert Drew, David Haight; 1862-63, Gilbert Drew, Samuel Drew; 1864-69, Gilbert Drew, Peter N. Ryerson; 1870-71, William Campbell, Gilbert Drew; 1872-74, Aaron Blanchard, William Campbell; 1875-76, Gilbert Drew, Henry S. Utter; 1877-78, Peter N. Ryerson, Henry S. Utter; 1879, John Morehouse, William Van Winkle; 1880, John Morehouse, William Van Winkle.

VII.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

VILLAGE OF VERNON.

It is difficult to determine, in the absence of authentic facts regarding the early settlement of the village, who were the earliest arrivals within its limits. It is probable that the advent of the Campbell and Winans families was identical, both having come during the war of the Revolution, or a short time after. William Winans was the father of a numerous family of sons, and was an early host in the village, his tavern having been the popular resort of the day. The history of the family has been elsewhere given more fully.

The Campbell family are of Scotch descent. The first of the race to settle in Vernon was William Campbell, who located on a tract of land now in possession of his grandson, William Campbell. The elder Campbell served in the war of the Revolution, and on the declaration of peace made Vernon his permanent abiding-place. His half-brother, George, held a commission as surgeon in the army, and on retiring from the service purchased the property, which was formerly in possession of Tories and had been confiscated. William Campbell had five sons, but one of whom, Rue, survives; he resides in Monmouth County. John, another son, located upon the homestead, which is now occupied by his son, William Campbell.

Many representatives of the older families of the township now reside in the hamlet, though their advent has occurred at a comparatively late date, which precludes their being numbered among its early settlers.

No trace of the beginning of mercantile enterprise in Vernon can be discovered. In 1840 the place contained three stores, two blacksmith-shops, two wheelwright-shops, a grist-mill, and two cheese-factories, and the population was about 200.

It has made but little advance since that time, and has now two general stores, owned by R. S. Denton and George E. Shorter; two blacksmith-shops, conducted by George I. and Charles Wood; two wagon-shops; one grist-mill, owned by Benjamin Harrison; and a hotel, of which Peter Smith is landlord.

The physician of the hamlet is Dr. Carlos Allen, whose advent occurred in 1845, and who enjoys an extensive practice in the vicinity.

The village is situated in nearly the centre of the township, west of the Wawayanda Mountains, in one of the most picturesque localities of the neighborhood.

CANISTEER.

This is a mere settlement, located in the southeast corner of the township, the pioneer of which was the venerable Adam Smith. At an early day an extensive forge was located here, and a water-power of considerable magnitude was fed by a series of ponds lying to the northward. The iron mine, for some time worked, is now dormant. No trace of enterprise remains in the hamlet.

McAFEE VALLEY.

The earliest purchaser of land at this point, so far as can be learned, was John Wilkins, who was for a long period possessor of a tract of which 2.40 acres was conveyed to Ebenezer Townsend in 1826. There still remained 7.71 acres, which was purchased by Samuel McAfee, who conducted a blacksmith- and wagon-shop, and was for a time the oracle of the neighborhood; from him the hamlet derived its name. Mr. McAfee sold to Robert Martin and wife, who conveyed to William Benjamin, from whom the property was transferred to Stephen Smith, who was for a brief time the owner, and later sold to William Simpson, who in turn conveyed to William Simpson, Jr., the present owner.

Stephen Smith, about 1851, built a tavern, which is still standing, and which was in 1858 sold to William Simpson, and later became the property of his son, who was its popular landlord. He was followed by Nathaniel Garrison, and later by Gasper Carr. Oscar Simpson afterwards filled the rôle of host to the traveling public, and was succeeded by S. C. Wright. The last owner was Thomas Drew, since which time it has been closed.

A very early blacksmith-shop was among the industries of the place; its owners rivaled those of the tavern in the rapidity of their succession. It was demolished, and a more spacious one substituted in 1860 by William Simpson, who, also, in 1856 erected a store on the opposite side of the road, which he still conducts, and which enjoys an extensive patronage from the surrounding country. There were also a shoe-shop, a wheelwright-shop, a harness-shop, and a cooper-shop.

A school-house was erected in 1840, which in the course of years became old and dilapidated, and was replaced in 1878 by a new and more convenient edi-

fice, which is among the most attractive in the township. A new hotel was built by Mr. Simpson in 1873, the store having been rebuilt the year previous.

The present business enterprise of McAfee Valley consists of the store above named, a hotel, the landlord of which is W. C. Bird, one blacksmith-shop, kept by E. F. Ryerson, and a wheelwright-shop, managed by H. Wilcox.

McAfee Valley derives some consequence from the fact that it is the terminus of both the Warwick Valley and the Sussex Railroad, each of which has a comfortable depot at the station.

William Simpson holds the commission as post-master of the hamlet, and is also station-agent.

White Rock Lime and Cement Company.—Among the most prominent business enterprises of McAfee is the White Rock Lime and Cement Company. The business was first established in 1872 by Messrs. Rosewall & Beardsley, and the following year organized as a company under a charter granted by the State. The material used in the process of manufacture is obtained from the farm of Robert Chardevoyne, in the township of Vernon, and barreled at their kilns, near the hamlet of McAfee, from whence it is shipped. The kilns have a capacity of 35 barrels of lime per day for chemical and manufacturing uses, and 25 bushels for purposes of agriculture. The material is shipped in barrels manufactured by the company, and the market is found in Sullivan and Ulster Cos., N. Y., in Newark, and in Paterson.

GLENWOOD.

Glenwood is pleasantly situated, at the opening of the valley leading from the Wawayanda Valley towards Deckertown, and near the point where the Wawayanda crosses the New York and New Jersey State line. It has two churches,—Methodist and Baptist,—a school-house, grist-mill, turning-shop, saw-mill, a wagon-shop, two blacksmith-shops, a creamery, a general store, and a distillery.

At the highest point of the valley is a small lake, fed by springs and covering about 14 acres, which forms a natural reservoir and supplies the stream running down the valley. This stream—known in the vicinity as the "Mill brook"—furnishes power for the several mills, and finally empties into the Wawayanda. Just above the village the stream tumbles over a high ledge of rocks into a pool at the head of the "Glen," and the locality is known as "The Falls." At the side of the Glen a small cave has been worn in the cliff, probably by the action of the water on the soft limestone rock. The "Glen" and the "Falls" are overshadowed by a grove of elms, which in summer afford a very inviting retreat.

"The Falls" furnished the power for the first grist-mill built in the township. The tract—a square of ten acres, including the mill-site—was conveyed by Delancy & Cuyler to Denn Decker by deed bearing date May 31, 1774, and is described as follows:

"Lying on both sides of a brook called and known by the name of Pochunck Brook, on the south side of a mountain called by the same name, including a place about a quarter of a mile above Denn Decker's called The Falls."

The adjoining lands were surveyed to James Drummond Lundin, Earl of Perth, Sept. 14, 1764, and sold to Stephen Bailey, May 1, 1793. They are still occupied by his descendants.

The Denn Decker property referred to in the deed is the farm next below on the mill-stream, now in possession of the Houston family. Adjoining this is the farm on which George Backster settled, in 1795, and which is now owned by his grandson, John C. Backster. The next farm was settled in 1797, by Matthew Van Norstrand. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Williamson and Council in 1821, and for many years was the arbiter of the legal disputes of the neighborhood. The adjoining lands were settled in 1787 by Hassell Ryerson, whose descendants still occupy the same farm.

Up the valley above the falls among the early settlers were Robert Donaldson, the school-master, who taught in the old school-house; Joseph Edmondson, who removed to Newton and purchased the property now called the Babbitt farm; Abram Van Winkle, the millwright; Jeremiah Force, and William Rhodes, the surveyor who located many of the vacant lands in the vicinity. His first compass was made by himself. Farther up were Frederick Arvis, afterwards sheriff of Sussex County, Tobias Van Gelder, and Abner Toland. Nearly every farm in the valley is still owned by descendants of the first settlers, but two having changed hands in many years.

Of the first mill erected at the Falls no vestige remains. The second, built lower down on the stream, was burned in 1809. The third, built in 1810, with some additions and repairs is still standing, and utilizes the power of the lively brook before mentioned.

Samuel Vail built a fulling-mill on the stream about 1804. So long as the people wore homespun the mill did a flourishing business, but when more luxurious attire became general, and silk and broad-cloth were worn, the fulling-mill went to decay.

Jacob Dodder erected a sash-and-blind factory in 1830, and invented and built a planing-mill which worked successfully. It imitated the motion of planing by hand, the planing-irons being set in a frame, which was drawn back and forth by water-power.

The place was once noted for its maple-forests, and until 1835 nearly all the sugar used in the settlement was produced from these trees. A few of the old maple-groves remain, but little sugar is manufactured, the high price of fuel rendering the business unprofitable.

The meadows along the Wawayanda in the vicinity of Glenwood have for many years been remarkable for their productiveness. As early as 1825, \$100 per acre was offered for the meadow tracts, and the present holders do not sell at any price.

Of school-houses the place has had three,—the “old” school-house, standing by the “crotched hickory,” near the mill-pond, built in 1795, where Donaldson and Brougham taught; this was succeeded by the “red” school-house, where the grown citizens of the present time connot their tasks in early days, and the “white” school-house, on the hill, built by George W. Rhodes in 1864. The “red” school-house was used by the Methodist Church as a preaching-station until the erection of the brick church, in 1863, and the beautiful grove near the building was a favorite camping-ground in the early days of Methodism.

No records of Revolutionary date have been preserved. A few veterans of 1812 lived in the community and fought their battles over, to the wonder and admiration of a generation unused to war. Nearly every young man in the hamlet volunteered his services during the late war, and there were few families in Glenwood and its vicinity that had not one or more representatives at the front.

The Sussex Battery.—The Sussex Battery is stationed at Glenwood. It has two bronze 12-pound Napoleons, with carriages and limbers, and is well fitted with all the necessary battery equipments.

The company was organized in 1879, and the guns were first used at the centennial celebration of the battle of Minisink, at Goshen, N. Y., and since at the following places: Grand Army encampment at Skillman's in August, 1879; unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Middletown in September, 1879; reception to Kilpatrick at Franklin, October, 1879; and the Grand Army encampment at Bordentown, N. J., in 1880. The battery has never met with an accident of any kind, although it has fired several hundred full charges.

WAWAYANDA.

The hamlet bearing this name had its first inception in 1845, when O. Ames & Sons began the erection of a blast-furnace, which was run by charcoal and depended for its supply of this material upon a tract of woodland embracing 6000 acres, from which the charcoal was burned. A magnetic ore mine, then known as the “Acker Mine,” situated about two miles from the furnace, furnished the principal portion of the ore consumed in the business, the power having been supplied by the sheet of water known then as “Double Pond,” and now christened Wawayanda Lake.

About 1868, the Thomas Iron Company purchased the property from O. Ames & Sons, but did very little towards developing the mines until 1880. They are at present actively engaged at a point known as the “Green Mine,” adjoining the property before mentioned. The ore is delivered by wagon to the track of the Warwick Valley Railroad,—a distance of three miles,—from whence it is shipped for smelting purposes. Upon the 6000 acres of land owned by the company there is unquestionably a large amount of magnetic ore, which only awaits additional rail-

way facilities for a more full development of its wealth.

VIII.—IRON-MINES.

The ore particularly abundant in Vernon is known by geologists as red hematite.

The Simpson mine of this ore is located in Vernon township, 2½ miles northeast of Hamburg. The ore occurs in the form of a bed or irregular deposit, from 6 to 10 feet in width, in the white limestone. Excavations have been made in it to a considerable extent, from which large quantities have been removed and smelted, yielding iron of a superior quality.

Red hematite has also been found in the hill directly back of McAfee Valley, and within half a mile of the hotel. It is on land owned by William Smith, and has been opened to a moderate extent, though not at present worked.

Two miles and a half northeast of Hamburg, between the base of the Pochnuk Mountain and a ridge of white limestone, occurs an extensive bed of brown hematite of a fibrous and massive structure. Excavations have been made, and the ore smelted in the Hamburg furnace.

IX.—BURIAL-PLACES.

A very old burial-place, known as the “Perry graveyard,” is located on the farm of the late T. T. Simonson. Many members of the Perry family are interred here, though the spot has not been frequented for years, and presents many evidences of neglect. The only memorial now remaining is the headstone of one Rachel Derby, bearing date 1776, the material of which is old red sandstone. Other stones or fragments of stones of a very rough character are seen, but they were used simply to designate the presence of a grave.

DE KAY CEMETERY.

This burial-spot—the oldest in the township, and possibly in the county—was confined almost entirely to interments in the De Kay family, to whom it belonged. It was selected by Col. Thomas De Kay, on his arrival in the township, as the spot where his bones should repose, and is, as a consequence, more than a century old. He inclosed it with an attractive fence and otherwise improved its appearance. Here are buried four of the family named Thomas who are in the direct line of descent, all of whom were residents of Vernon.

VERNON BURIAL-PLACES.

In the village of Vernon, and adjoining the lot on which stands the Methodist Episcopal church, was many years ago a burial-ground used by members of the Baptist denomination. This was for a while in general use, and among others here interred were John Jessup and members of the Winans, Edsall, Campbell, Denton, and Simonson families.

Adjoining the Episcopal church is the cemetery used by that denomination. It has no claim to antiquity, having first been used in 1848.

Among other family burial-grounds is that of the Ricky family, now in disuse, and now known as the Green Cemetery.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The Glenwood Cemetery Association was organized in 1876 under the direction of a board of trustees which embraced the following individuals: William Van Winkle, Joseph Simpson, Daniel Bailey, Michael Morchouse, Gilbert D. Drew, Peter J. Brown, John C. Backster, Sharp Backster, Nicholas N. Ryerson. The association purchased from Capt. N. N. Ryerson a tract of 12 acres well adapted for the purpose; it was laid out and improved under the direction of B. F. Hatheway, C.E. The year following were added evergreens, hedges, and much ornamental shrubbery, which have greatly enhanced the beauty of the spot. The Glenwood Cemetery is fast becoming one of the most picturesque and attractive in the county.

X.—EARLY TAVERNS.

It is probable that houses of entertainment were open to the public while traversing the highways of Vernon as early as the middle of the last century. Nevertheless, none is recalled of an earlier date than that kept by William Winans, who came during the war of the Revolution and probably opened a public-house soon after at Vernon village. It was at that time the only stopping-place between Hamburg and Orange Co., N. Y., and, as a consequence, monopolized all the patronage of the traveling public. Mr. Winans later converted it into a dwelling, in which he died. Richard S. Denton finally purchased it, when it became the residence of his son, Smith Denton.

The second tavern was built by Simon Simonson, about 1790, and stood on the site of the residence of the late T. T. Simonson. It was converted into a dwelling many years since, and is still standing.

Stuffle Simonson in 1820 opened a house of entertainment for the public two miles east of McAfee, which was for years the rendezvous on the occasion of township elections. This was abandoned many years since.

A second tavern was built at Vernon by John Benjamin, who was also the landlord. He was succeeded by John Van Derriff, after whom it passed into the hands of Thomas S. De Kay, who rendered it exceedingly popular as a summer resort.

XI.—RELIGIOUS.

GLENWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The records of the Glenwood Baptist Church extend as far back as 1838, although the church was not regularly constituted as such until 1862, existing, in the mean time, as a branch of the Hamburg Church.

In the spring of 1838, Elder William H. Spencer commenced his earnest and efficient labors with the latter church, devoting a part of his time to Glenwood and vicinity, then known as North Vernon. At that time the Baptist element in the place was very small,

consisting of a few scattered members of the Hamburg Church and some others, who held their connection with Orange and First Wantage Churches. Meetings were usually held in the "old" school-house, which then stood on the place where the church building was afterwards erected. The precise time when the few scattered members were organized as a branch of the Hamburg Church is not known, but it was evidently during the first part of Elder Spencer's ministry. Previous to his coming Baptist ministers from Orange and First Wantage—among whom were Rev. Zelotes Grenelle, afterwards pastor of the church, and his brother, Elder Samuel Grenelle—had occasionally preached in the vicinity.

During Elder Spencer's ministry of seven years 62 members, mostly by baptism, were added to the branch, of whom some continue with the church to this day.

Early in 1841 the "Christian" denomination (having some time previously organized a church in North Vernon) commenced the erection of a house of worship on the "old" school-house lot. The building committee consisted of Matthew Bailey, Gabriel Houston, Price Van Ostrand, Francis Walling, and Samuel Vail. William Backster, Price Van Ostrand, and Frederick Arvis were appointed trustees at a meeting held March 8, 1841.

The building was finished in the winter of 1841-42 at a cost of \$1500, and dedicated to the service of God with appropriate services June 2, 1842.

This society, finding themselves involved in debt beyond the prospect of liquidation, offered the building for sale in 1844. It was purchased by the Baptists for about \$1100, and rededicated by them in the winter of 1844-45. A new board of trustees was appointed, consisting of Matthew Bailey, Ebenezer Drew, and Evi A. Martin, and the church occupied this edifice, standing on the site of the "old" school-house, before mentioned, until it was taken down, twenty-four years afterwards.

At the close of Elder Spencer's labors, on Nov. 24, 1845, the North Vernon branch met for the transaction of business, at which meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

"First. That we as a branch will hold regular church-meetings on the second Saturday of each month.

"Second. That we approve of the call given by the Hamburg Baptist church to Elder John Davis to become our pastor.

"Third. That Matthew Bailey be the regular clerk of the branch."

This was the first recorded church-meeting of the branch church.

The call thus made to Elder Davis was accepted, and he entered upon his ministry with the church early in the winter of 1845-46, continuing in the pastoral relation until the autumn of 1849,—a period of four years.

At the close of Elder Davis' labors Rev. J. M. Hope accepted a call to the pastorate of the Hamburg Church and the branch. His work continued but one

* Prepared by Rev. T. M. Grenelle, pastor.

year, when the church was left without a regular pastor until the spring of 1851,—a period of nearly a year and a half. During this time the branch was supplied occasionally by Elders Thomas Davis and David Bennet, until the services of Mr. J. L. Barlow, a licentiate of First Wantage, were obtained for six months. Mr. Barlow at the time was editor of the *Home Journal*, published at Deckertown.

In the spring of 1851 the pastoral services of Rev. Sanford Leach were procured by the Hamburg Church and the branch conjointly for one year. The Lord's Supper was regularly administered and regular church-meetings were held. During this time Mr. Leach reorganized the Sabbath-school, which had been discontinued, and secured a library for it.

In 1852, Elder Leach resigned the pastorate. The alternate services of Elder Thomas Davis, of First Wantage, and Rev. J. I. Grimley, of Orange, supplied the pulpit for one year.

Rev. J. S. Christine, the next pastor, entered upon his labors April 1, 1853, and continued about three years, after which the church was destitute of regular preaching for one year, when Elder J. M. Hope accepted his second call to Hamburg, and entered on his ministry April 1, 1857.

About 1860 the members of the branch, convinced that a mere supply of the pulpit would result in the future, as it had in the past, in very slow progress,—if, indeed, there should be any progress at all,—resolved to break loose from Hamburg and set up for themselves. Accordingly, at a church-meeting, Nov. 16, 1861, they unanimously agreed to ask letters of dismission, which were promptly granted. Elder Zelotes Grenelle, before mentioned in this sketch, of Port Jervis, was called as the first pastor.

It was formally recognized by a council of ministers and delegates from the churches of the Sussex Baptist Association convened Jan. 14, 1862.

At a subsequent church-meeting Michael Morehouse was chosen deacon for four years, and Ebenezer Drew for two years. Sharp Backster was appointed clerk and Daniel Bailey treasurer for one year. It was evidently a fortunate circumstance that the infant church was first placed under the pastoral care of Rev. Zelotes Grenelle, as in him were combined acceptable gifts and a large experience in the pastoral office.

Elder Zelotes Grenelle closed his labors with the church in the last of March, 1865, to take charge of the Baptist Church in Millington, N. J., and was succeeded on the 1st of April following by Rev. Thomas M. Grenelle, from Hollisterville, Pa., who still (1881) remains the pastor.

At a regular church-meeting held July 1, 1865, Gabriel Welch was elected deacon and Daniel Bailey trustee, both in place of Ebenezer Drew, deceased. Frederick Arvis was elected deacon in February, 1868.

In 1867 the church acquired the lot of land on which the present house of worship was erected.

At a regular church-meeting held Feb. 1, 1868, a committee, consisting of Michael Morehouse, Christopher Haggerty, Zenas D. Riggs, Peter J. Brown, and Daniel Bailey, was appointed to procure subscriptions, make estimates, and to obtain a design for the proposed edifice. They reported at a subsequent meeting; their plan was accepted, and the same persons were appointed as a building committee. Ground was broken for the new church edifice May 13, 1868, and the foundation completed the following June.

Aug. 26, 1868, the society secured an act of incorporation as "The Glenwood Baptist Church," the name of the place having been changed from North Vernon to Glenwood by the postmaster-general.

The last sermon in the old building was preached by Rev. T. M. Grenelle, the pastor, on Sunday, Aug. 14, 1868, a historical review of the church being given at the same time. The house was taken down the week following, and the frame of the new edifice raised in September, 1868. The lecture-room was finished in November, and first occupied by the Sabbath-school on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1868, followed by the regular service of the church.

The new church was completed early in September, 1869, and dedicated Thursday, Sept. 14, 1869. The building and furniture cost \$10,000, which was all provided for by the evening of dedication-day, and the church owed much of its subsequent prosperity to its freedom from debt. The year following, by the exertions of Deacon Gabriel Welch and the young people of the church, one of Menckly's sweet-sounding bells was purchased and placed in the church-tower.

The following description of the church, from one of the leading State papers, is appended:

"The church building is small, but perhaps the most complete and beautiful Baptist church of its size in the State, having all the conveniences and modern improvements of the more pretentious churches of the cities. Fine stained-glass windows, carpeted throughout, heated by furnaces, a pipe-organ by one of the best New York makers, side-walls and ceilings elaborately frescoed, a pleasant little Sabbath-school room adjoining the rear and opening from the church, a baptistery built under the pulpit platform, are among the successes of the enterprise."

The subsequent history of the church is marked by but few notable incidents.

The North New Jersey Baptist Association was organized at Glenwood in 1872.

ST. THOMAS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The certificate of incorporation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Vernon reads as follows:

"To all whom these presents may concern:

"We whose names and seals are hereunto affixed do certify that the congregation of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church of Vernon, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, which is a society worshipping according to the customs and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, desiring to form themselves into a body corporate according to the act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey in such case made and provided, met in St. Thomas' church aforesaid, in the said town of Vernon, on the 18th day of May, 1848, pursuant to ten days' previous notice given as the intention of the said congregation to form themselves into a body corporate by an advertisement set up in open view on the

outer door of the said church, it being the place where the said congregation usually assemble for divine service, which designates the day when and the place where they designed to meet for that purpose. The rector of the said church, the Rev. Dexter Potter, presided, and H. W. McCamley, the secretary of the vestry, recorded the proceedings. The congregation then proceeded, by a vote of a majority of those present, to designate the corporate name or title by which the said church shall be known, and which is 'The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the St. Thomas Church of Vernon.' The congregation then chose two wardens and five vestrymen, and also, by a majority of voices, fixed and determined on Monday in the week called Easter week, annually, as the day on which the election of officers of said church shall take place.

"In testimony whereof, in order that these proceedings may be recorded, we, the rector and secretary aforesaid, have herewith set our hands and seals this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1848.

"D. POTTER,
"HENRY W. MCCAMLEY."

The meeting for incorporation was held subsequent to the building of the church, which was erected in 1847, at a cost of \$1500.

The first wardens were Walter L. Shee and Thomas B. De Kay; the first vestrymen were John Rutherford, Henry W. McCamley, Lewis G. Price, John Baird, and Carlos Allen. H. W. McCamley was appointed treasurer, and James Riley sexton.

The rectors in succession since 1848 have been Rev. D. Potter, who remained from 1848 until 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Carter. He was followed by Rev. George Hubbard, in 1860, after which Rev. George Z. Gray began his labors, in 1862, and remained two years. The next incumbent was Rev. N. F. Ludlow, who came in 1864 and remained until 1869, an interval having been filled by Garret Van Horn as lay-reader during his rectorate. During a portion of the winter of 1868-69 the church was closed. Rev. Peter A. Jay came in 1869, and was followed by Rev. H. B. Stuart Martin in 1872. The present rector, Rev. Levi Johnson, began his ministry in 1875, and also includes the Hamburg parish in his field of labor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There are two churches of this denomination in the township, both under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Pope. Both church buildings are spacious and comfortable, and each of the organizations enjoys a considerable degree of prosperity.

The deed conveying the property on which the first church was erected, in 1837, is from Robert A. Lynn and Elizabeth, his wife, of Hamburg, to William R. Winans, Nathan Benjamin, Abram Van Gelder, Thomas B. De Kay, Richard S. Denton, Samuel Simonsou, and Abram Rutan, Jr., trustees of the Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church. It is dated Aug. 8, 1835.

The church built in 1837 becoming too small, a new one was erected in 1873. It was dedicated by Drs. Dashiell and Laroe. Rev. William R. Keifer was pastor at that time.

Dr. L. R. Dunn, in 1841, took Vernon for his first charge, and met with Miss Camley, who afterwards became Mrs. Dunn.

Several prominent divines have had charge of Vernon Circuit. Rev. W. H. Dickenson was appointed to the charge in 1880, and lived only a few months to work in his new field of labor. Rev. J. Pope succeeded Mr. Dickenson.

In 1880-81 a very interesting revival meeting was held, in which a very large number professed conversion. Under the ministrations of Mr. Pope the church was brought into a good state of working order.

Rev. William Toland, who resides in his beautiful home on one of the hills near Vernon, is a local preacher; he is alive to all church prosperity, and is always ready for every good work.

The above charge is in a prosperous condition. The membership is large, and constantly increasing.

XII.—THE LAST CENSUS.

The following list, embracing the residents of Vernon who have obtained advanced years, is of interest:

Carlos Allen, 65; Jane Arvis, 92; John C. Baxter, 66; Eliza Bates, 78; Hannah Babcock, 86; John Brooks, 70; Sarah Babcock, 69; David Barrett, 66; John H. Brown, 66; John Baxter, 66; John S. Couklin, 75; John Crabtree, 67; Eliza Crabtree, 65; William Campbell, 69; Della Cole, 69; John S. Carpenter, 73; Mary E. Carpenter, 71; John Crissy, 73; Henry Chardavoyne, 70; Sarah A. Chardavoyne, 66; Anna Couklin, 84; Robert Chardavoyne, 77; John Cooper, 69; Ephraim Cherry, 77; Mary E. Cherry, 73; John Card, 67; Janet Cole, 66; Sylvester Card, 74; John De Kay, 69; Sarah De Kay, 69; Gilbert Drow, 76; Isaac Drow, 69; David Dixon, 66; Ediza Dixon, 70; Christian D. Day, 82; Emeline Day, 72; Richard B. Edsall, 85; Joseph V. Edsall, 65; John Force, 80; Rosetta Force, 66; Philip Fitch, 65; William Green, 82; John Garlinghouse, 67; Faany Hynard, 75; James Y. Holley, 83; Everett Hoveucamp, 67; Benjamin Harrison, 67; Sarah Harrison, 69; Isaac Howard, 65; Melissa Jones, 70; Caroline Lewis, 68; Charles V. Longwell, 69; John Lott, 80; Elizabeth Layton, 67; William Mullery, 68; Catharine McCamly, 69; Evi A. Martin, 68; John D. Mapes, 72; Rachel Mapes, 66; Sarah O'Daniels, 65; Lewis G. Price, 75; Atkinson Parks, 68; Jane Pullis, 65; Izariah Parker, 69; Sarah M. Parker, 67; Mary Paddock, 70; Miffy Rickey, 74; Mary Romaine, 72; William Riggs, 88; Maria Shaw, 68; Samuel Sprague, 78; Joseph Stinson, 76; Lydia Simonsou, 73; William Smith, 74; Caroline A. Smith, 73; Adam Smith, 87; Nicholas Tuite, 65; Matilda Toland, 82; John S. Thornton, 66; Catharine Thornton, 67; William Talmage, 70; Esther W. Utter, 77; Mary Winaoe, 66; Henry B. Wilcox, 68; Christiana J. Walling, 65; Jane Wood, 72. Naught between the ages of 60 and 65, 57.

XIII.—ORGANIZATION.

The following act of the State Legislature, passed Nov. 19, 1792, erected Vernon as an independent township:

"Whereas, a number of the inhabitants of the township of Hardyston, in the County of Sussex, have by their petition set forth that they have long labored under many and great difficulties by reason of the great length of the said township, for remedy WHEREOF BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That all that part of the township of Hardyston lying northwest of the following line, to wit: beginning at a tree standing on the east side of the road leading from Jesse Ford's house to Peppacotton bridge, being a corner of Hardyston and Wantage, and running from thence on a due course to a bridge over a branch of Pequonnock River, being on Col. John Seward's old farm; from thence continuing the same course until it intersects the line of the County of Bergen; shall be and is hereby set off from the township of Hardyston and made a separate township, to be called by the name of 'The Township of Vernon.'



Daniel Bailey

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL BAILEY.

Stephen, son of Joseph Bailey, was born in Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1765.

He married, Jan. 15, 1790, Huldah Whitney, of the same place, who was born Jan. 6, 1769. They settled at what is now Glenwood, N. J., where he purchased, May 26, 1794, fifty-three and forty-six one-hundredths acres for sixty-six pounds seventeen shillings current money of the State of New York, it being a part of the tract surveyed for the Earl of Perth. This was a wilderness tract of land, and he found his way to it by way of a foot-path. Here he encountered the hardships incident to pioneer life, and lived until his death, which occurred May 30, 1819. His widow removed with one of the family—Thomas—to Troupsburg, N. Y., where she died March 27, 1852. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was buried in "Young Hickory Cemetery" at that place.

Stephen Bailey was a man of great muscular strength, stood over six feet in height, and was a man of considerable enterprise and business ability. Prior to his death he acquired a quite large landed estate.

He had ten children,—viz., Stephen; Daniel; Esther, became the wife of Charles Mott, of Paterson, N. J.; Joseph; Huldah M., became the wife of Joseph Edmundson, of Newton, N. J.; Samuel L.; Phebe; Thomas Whitney; William O.; and Matthew.

Daniel Bailey, son of Stephen, was born Dec. 16, 1792, and married Jan. 12, 1816, Jane, second daughter of Matthew and Mary (Phillips) Van Ostrand, of Morristown, N. J., where she was born May 15, 1795. Her father was a member of Washington's life-guard, and was killed near Morristown.

Daniel Bailey succeeded to the homestead, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, and added to it other land, owning at his death some two hundred acres.

He was an active and zealous member of the Methodist Church, and his home was the welcome and hospitable stopping-place for the early preachers of that denomination.

He owned a beautiful grove, where many camp-meetings used to be held, and he was buried in the cemetery which he had given for a public burying-ground. He died May 16, 1839, and his remains were, in 1876, removed to the Glenwood Cemetery, where a fine monument has been erected to mark the burial-place of himself and wife. She died Nov. 15, 1874.

His children are one son and six daughters,—viz., Matthew; Hannah, wife of John N. Ryerson, of Goshen, N. Y.; Mary, was the wife of John S. Van Houten, of Independence, N. J.; Susan, married Zenus D. Riggs, of Denton, N. Y.; Alzada, became the wife of William Toland, of Glenwood, N. J.; Sarah J., married Joseph Simpson, of Amity, N. Y.; and

Matilda, became the wife of Amos M. Ryerson, of Denton, N. Y.

Matthew, son of Daniel Bailey, was born Feb. 13, 1817, and married Nov. 25, 1840, Sarah M., daughter of Joseph and Hannah J. Ferrier, of Edenville, Orange Co., N. Y. She was born Aug. 13, 1818.

Matthew Bailey inherited his father's lands, and during his life made additions to it. He lived a quiet and unostentatious life as a farmer, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was one of the first trustees, a constituent member and clerk of the Glenwood Baptist Church, and his house was the home of the ministers of that denomination. In early life he was much interested in military matters, and belonged to Col. Kilpatrick's regiment. He died April 20, 1860, and was buried by the side of his father. His widow married for her second husband James Thompson, now deceased, and after her marriage became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Amity, of which her husband was an elder. She survives in 1881, and resides with her son.

Daniel, only son and only child of Matthew Bailey, was born at Glenwood, N. J., Nov. 25, 1841. His life has been mostly spent as a merchant and a farmer. He inherited the homestead settled by his great-grandfather, upon which he resides, and manages in connection with his store. He was commissioned by Governor Olden, June 10, 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment New Jersey militia, and Sept. 19, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac, in the department of Kentucky, at the draft rendezvous, and at Jeffersonville, Ind., in command of the United States arsenal. At the close of the war, he was on the staff of Gen. Brislin.

Capt. Bailey is an enterprising, thoroughgoing business man. He has added to the homestead property and now owns some seven hundred acres, and was largely interested from 1868 to 1872 in the milk and creamery business. He is a director of the State Line Railway Company, and built and owns the telegraph-line extending from Glenwood to Pine Island, now operated by the Western Union. He is post-master at Glenwood, a commissioner of deeds for Sussex County, succeeded his father as trustee of the Baptist Church there, and has been secretary of the cemetery board since its organization. In 1862 he built a parsonage for the Baptist Church at Glenwood, which the society enjoys at a small cost. In 1878, Capt. Bailey was nominated for member of Assembly, but on account of the minority of his party (Republican) he was defeated. He is a man well informed in matters of local and State legislation, and alive to the best interests of the community where he resides.

In 1879, Capt. Bailey organized the "Sussex Battery," consisting of twenty men, and two bronze twelve-pounders, one of which was purchased from the United States government, the other from the

Park Association, it being one of the one hundred donated by the government for a memorial statue to Gen. Meade. This battery was organized to celebrate the centennial of the battle of Minisink in 1879; the second service was at the Grand Army encampment at Skillman, N. J., in 1879; its third service was at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Middletown, N. Y., the same year; the fourth, at the reception of Gen. Kilpatrick at Franklin, N. J.; the fifth, the Fourth-of-July salutes in 1880; the sixth, at the Grand Army encampment at Bordentown, N. J., in 1880; and the seventh was at the reception of Senator Blaine and Col. Ingersoll at Deckertown, in the fall of 1880. On all these occasions the Sussex Battery fired every salute.

Capt. Bailey's wife, Anne Elizabeth, is an only daughter of Peter J. and Delia (Ryerson) Brown, and granddaughter of Nicholas Ryerson, of Glenwood. She was born at Paterson, N. J., April 1, 1841. Their children are Matthew Grant, Anne Delia, Sarah May, and Bessie Munson.

HENRY B. DE KAY.

The family of De Kay in Sussex County are of French extraction, as the name implies. Thomas De Kay, the progenitor of the family here, married, May 28, 1723, Christiana Duncan, a lady of Scotch origin, who was born Feb. 2, 1707. He traded some sixty acres of land where a part of New York City now is for twelve hundred acres in Vernon township, Sussex Co., N. J., and in 1724 settled on this property. His first encampment was on a certain knoll, which is upon the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, when he then expressed a desire that he should be buried on that spot, which was done at the time of his death, Jan. 1, 1758. His wife died Sept. 6, 1784.

Thomas, grandson of Thomas De Kay, the first settler, was born March 16, 1759, and married Hannah Blain, who bore him children as follows: Charles; Polly, wife of Charles Williams, of Warwick, N. Y.; Sally, wife of Joseph Edsall, of Vernon; Hannah, wife of John Sly; Maj. Thomas B.; Julia, wife of Ross Winans; Fanny, wife of David Hyuard; Catharine, wife of Henry W. McCamly; and William.

He was a Democrat, and served as a justice of the peace for many years. He was a man of strong force of character and possessed of good executive ability. He died March 16, 1830; his wife, March 1, 1848, aged eighty-five years.

Maj. Thomas B., son of Thomas De Kay, was born Feb. 26, 1792, had a practical education, and spent his life as a farmer. He was one of the directors of the Warwick Valley Railroad, was a member of the Episcopal Church, and aided largely in the erection of the church edifice there. He belonged to the old Whig party, and subsequently to the Republican party. He died Sept. 3, 1863. His first wife was Charissa Sharp, whom he married Nov. 26, 1814, by

whom he had children,—Thomas S.; Hannah A., wife of John Cowdry; Elizabeth, wife of Edward De Kay; Mary, wife of John Baird; and Clarissa, wife of Samuel C. Welling. Mrs. De Kay died Feb. 15, 1828.

His second wife was Sarah E., daughter of Capt. John Cowdry, of New York, whom he married March 12, 1829, and who survives in 1881.

The children of this marriage are Frances A., wife of William M. Winans, of London, England; Sarah A. and Emma C., died in infancy; Sarah A., wife of Hon. B. H. Truesdale; William T., died young; Henry B.; Christiana; Willie C., died young; and Julia M.

Henry B., son of Maj. Thomas B. De Kay, was born in Vernon township, Sept. 23, 1840. His early education from books was received at the Warwick Institute and Bloomfield Grammar-School. In his boyhood he became inured to the work of the farm, and he has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He ranks among the representative men of his township, is interested in all that pertains to its prosperity, and although not a member of any church, he is a contributor to the Episcopal Church at Vernon, and one of its officers.

For seventeen years he has been a director of the Warwick Valley Railroad, besides taking an active part in many other public enterprises.

His wife is Harriet E., daughter of Hammond and Sarah Ann (Wisner) Sly, whom he married Dec. 24, 1862, at Elmira, N. Y. She was a granddaughter of Jeffrey Wisner, a prominent and influential citizen of Warwick. Her great-grandfather, Lebbeus Hammond, was taken prisoner at the massacre of Wyoming, but, having obtained the confidence of the Indians, escaped. The children of Mr. and Mrs. De Kay are Geraldine, Thomas Wallace, and Julia Frances.

GABRIEL HOUSTON.

His father, Thomas Houston, settled in Middletown, N. Y., in early life, and was an active and zealous member of the Presbyterian Church of that place, in which he officiated as elder. His wife was Sarah Faulkender, who bore him the following children, viz.: Ann, wife of Henry Denton, of Denton, N. Y.; Harriet, wife of Judge John Booth; Catharine, wife of David Corwin; Gabriel; Adeline, wife of Rev. Gabriel Corwin, now of Cape May; Philinda; Jane, wife of Henry O. Bronson, of Jackson, Mich.; James F.; Franklin; and Nelson.

Gabriel Houston was born May 25, 1798, near Middletown. He remained at home until his marriage to Susan Ann Owen, when he settled at Glenwood, N. J., on the homestead of his father-in-law, Isaac Owen, which was formerly the property of Isaac Owen's father, Ebenezer Owen, containing one hundred and eighty acres of land. On this property he lived the remainder of his life, and died Jan. 22, 1864. He accumulated other property, was a representative farmer, and a good business man. He



Henry B. DeKay





General Houston

was a stockholder in the Chester Bank at Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., and owned the old homestead of his father, originally consisting of some three hundred acres, which property is still in the family, and has always been known as an excellent stock-farm. He was well informed on the current topics of his times, and a man whose counsel was often sought by his fellow-citizens.

Although not a member of any church, he was interested in the propagation of morality and religious teachings, and gave the ground upon which the Methodist church was erected. He was friendly and generous with all denominations that applied to him for assistance.

In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought political place. In early life he obtained a practical education, was plain and unassuming in his ways, and was always willing to sacrifice his own for the comfort and happiness of others.

His children are Sally Ann, married Festus Vail, of Warwick, N. Y.; Abigail Jane; Isaac Owen; Thomas Ermina, died young; Gabriel Wisner; Henry Owen; Elizabeth W., died young; James Nelson, Elizabeth and Susan, died young; Susan, wife of Thomas Pickens, of Ulster Co., N. Y.; Philip; and Mary O.

PETER J. BROWN.

His father, John Brown, was born in Hertfordshire, England, about 1774, and came to America in 1801. His life was spent mostly in Paterson, N. J., after coming to this country, where he was a prominent and influential merchant. He was a member of the First Baptist Church there, and died about 1854. His wife, Ann Jackson, was a native of Lancashire, England, and emigrated to America in 1803; was married to Mr. Brown in 1815, and bore him the following children: John J., Peter J., Jane H. (wife of H. J. Van Emburgh, of Paterson, N. J.), Mary A. (wife of William Hunter, of New York City), Thomas C., James M., Joseph B., and George G. The mother of these children was a devoted Christian woman, a member of the same church as her husband, and died in 1864, aged eighty years.

Peter J., son of John Brown, was born in the city of New York, April 14, 1819. His early life was spent in Paterson, where he received a good practical education. He was employed as a clerk in his father's store for many years before reaching his majority; was for four years a clerk in the store of J. W. Dorset, in Paterson and New York, and after a couple more years' clerkship for his father, in company with his brother, John J. Brown, succeeded to the mercantile business of his father, in Paterson, which he carried on until 1851, and sold out the business.

For two years following he spent his time traveling, a part of which time he was in California. Returning, he purchased and settled upon two hundred and ninety acres of productive land at Glenwood, Sussex

Co., where he has carried on success-fully agricultural pursuits and dairying since. This property was known as the Nicholas Ryerson farm. For sixteen years he has carried on the creamery business in connection



Peter J. Brown

with Capt. Daniel Bailey. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising, both of Alderney cattle and Berkshire swine.

Since Mr. Brown's residence at Glenwood he has done much to enthuse enterprise and a spirit of progress into the community, and is ranked among the active and thoroughgoing business men of his township and county. He takes advantage of every new and useful improvement to lessen labor, and owned and worked the first mowing-machine in Vernon. He is one of the stockholders of the Pine Island Railroad. He was formerly a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party became identified with its principles. He married, Oct. 23, 1839, Delia, daughter of Nicholas and Ann (Farber) Ryerson, by whom he has two children,—Ann Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Daniel Bailey, of Glenwood, and Munson R., who married a daughter of William H. Houston, of Florida, N. Y.

Nicholas Ryerson had nine children,—viz., Elizabeth, wife of Amos Munson, of Deckertown, N. J.; John N.; Ann, wife of George W. Houston, of Middletown, N. Y.; Peter N.; Catharine, wife of Evi Martin; Delia; Nicholas; Abigail, wife of J. T. Walling, of Amity, N. Y.; Jane, wife of A. F. Walling, of Hampton, N. Y. Nicholas Ryerson was a

member of the Methodist Church, a prominent farmer, and died in 1865, aged eighty-six. His wife was also a member of the same church, and died in 1868, aged eighty-four. Both died at Amos Munson's, in Deckertown.

JACOB MARTIN.

His grandfather, Azariah Martin, born in Middlesex Co., N. J. was there married and reared a part of his family. He removed to Vernon township, where he purchased in 1774 land upon which he settled,—the property now being owned by his grandson Jacob, the subject of this sketch. He became a large real estate owner, and possessed some nine hundred acres at his death. He served in the Revolutionary war. His children were seven, who grew to manhood and womanhood.



Jacob Martin

Azariah, born Aug. 25, 1784, succeeded to the homestead upon the death of his father, married for his first wife Rachel Owen, widow of Samuel Owen, Oct. 14, 1815. She was born June 25, 1784, and bore him five children,—viz., Moses D., Ephraim (deceased), Randolph D. (deceased), Isaac, and Jacob. His wife died April 16, 1844. For his second wife he married Charity Gould, who died in 1868. He followed farming during his life, and at his death, March 1, 1865, owned some three hundred acres of land.

Jacob, youngest son of Azariah Martin, was born

on the homestead Dec. 20, 1825. He succeeded to the homestead property upon the death of his father, and has followed agricultural pursuits upon it during his life. To this property he has added other real estate, so that now he owns six hundred acres. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a promoter of the best interests of society. In politics he is a Republican. He married, Jan. 13, 1848, Nancy, daughter of Jesse and Hannah (Swan) Leighton, of Amity, N. Y. She was born April 6, 1825. The children born of this union are Wilmot S. (died in infancy), Jesse L., Sarah E. (wife of Walter Wilson, of Deckertown), Winfield S., and William L.

Mrs. Martin's grandfather, Swan, emigrated from Scotland at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and served through it. He lived with Gen. Washington's family. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

WILLIAM DREW.

His father, Gilbert Drew, spent his early life in Putnam Co., N. Y., where he married Susan Wash-



WILLIAM DREW.

burn. Subsequent to his marriage he removed to Sussex Co., N. J., where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer, respected by all who knew him for his integrity and uprightness in all the relations of life.

He died July 11, 1855, aged eighty-six years. His wife died May 4, 1839, aged sixty-eight years. Of their large family of children, William, eldest son, is the subject of this sketch, and was born in the township of Vernon, Sussex Co., in 1791.

The other children were Sarah, wife of Barnet



William Owen

ISRAEL OWEN resided in the town of Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., and was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. He married Jane Ferrier, who bore him a family of children, of whom William was eldest and grandfather of our subject.

William Owen was a farmer through life, and in connection with his calling kept a public-house for many years in the township of Vernon, where the subject of this sketch now resides. His wife was the widow of John McWhorter, a daughter of — Carr. Of this marriage were born two children,—viz., Jane, wife of Uri Terry, and Robert. He died Dec. 20, 1829; his wife died about the year 1818, aged eighty-three.

Robert, son of William, was born July 6, 1806, and about the time he reached his majority succeeded to the homestead, where he spent his life as a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat, and held some minor offices in the township, as committeeman, etc. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Amity, N. Y., and for a time served officially in that body. He married, Feb. 5, 1825, Rebecca, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Walker) Dunn, of Middlesex Co., N. J., by whom he had the following children: Margaret, wife of James Thompson, of Amity; Eliza; Julia, wife of Jonathan Dewitt, of Deckertown; William; Jackson; Hannah;

Clarissa, wife of J. S. Dunning, of Middletown, N. Y.; Sarah, wife of Jonathan Sayre, of Western New York; Ephraim D., M.D.; Isabel; Emily D. The mother of these children was born in 1805, survives in 1881, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and resides with her son William. Robert Owen died Dec. 30, 1867.

William Owen, son of Robert, was born on the old homestead, Dec. 20, 1831. His education was received in the school of his native place, for three years under the instruction of William Rankin, a well-known teacher, and one term at the Troy Conference Academy, in Vermont. He succeeded to the homestead property upon the death of his father, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, and has spent his life chiefly as a farmer. He has recently built a grist- and saw-mill, which he carries on in connection with his farm. He has taken a somewhat active part in politics as a member of the Democratic party,—has served as freeholder for five years, as one of the superintendents of the poor for three years, as one of the town committee, and is at present commissioner of deeds. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1875, and re-elected in 1876, where his integrity was never impaired, and where he supported such measures as he conceived right for the benefit of the people whom he represented and the State.

Rutan, Jr.; Mary, wife of John Vail; Neoma, wife of John Glann; Ebenezer; Hannah, wife of Josiah Ingersoll; Eliza, wife of William Green; Gilbert; Susan, wife of Samuel Sprague; Jane, wife of Robert Chardavoyne; Isaac; Samuel; Rhodanna, wife of B. H. Harrison.

William Drew married Sarah, daughter of Barnet Rutan, who bore him eleven children who grew to manhood and womanhood,—viz., Hannah, was the wife of Henry Chardavoyne, of Vernon; Gilbert; William, Jr.; Susan, wife of Harrison Howell, of Orange Co., N. Y.; Letta, wife of John A. Williams, of Vernon; Barnet; John; Sarah, was the wife of Abram Williams, and subsequently of Simon Perry; Catharine J., wife of John F. Ryerson, of Orange Co., N. Y.; Alonzo; and Ellen, wife of Abram C. Ruten.

William Drew spent his life engaged in agricul-

tural pursuits, and also was a successful, enterprising business man. He died May 14, 1871. His wife died Aug. 14, 1853, aged sixty years.

Barnet, son of William Drew, was born May 24, 1823. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and in 1847 purchased the farm where he now resides, which at present contains nearly four hundred acres.

Mr. Drew is a Democrat in politics; has served several years on the township committee and as collector. He is interested in all local enterprises of a worthy nature, and is a member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Feb. 20, 1845, he married Susan, daughter of Abram Williams. She was born July 11, 1826. Their children are William H.; Jacob; Frances E., wife of William House; Emanuel; Josephine, wife of William Sly; Theodore; Mary L.; Barnet, Jr.; Ella; and Alonzo S.

MONTAGUE.*

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The township of Montague is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Sussex County, and remote from the county-seat. It is bounded north by New York State and Pennsylvania; south by Sandyston; east by Wantage; west by Pennsylvania.

The Minisink patent, of historic memory, embraced the valuable lands of Montague lying along the banks of the Delaware, and their fertility and natural advantages early attracted to this favored locality the Dutch settlers from Esopus. The township was thus made memorable soil before the white man had cleared the forests in other portions of the county. This was less than two centuries ago the favorite home of the red man, the river "Fish Kill" abounding in the wealth of fish, which, within her limpid waters, became an easy prey to his hook or nets. On the rich flat-lands of the Delaware he cultivated his corn, and thus produced the material for his favorite "succotash." Just opposite, upon the Pennsylvania side, he had from time immemorial buried his dead and met kindred graves in council. From the easy fords at the Minisink, Indian trails diverged,—west to the Wyoming Valley, along the Susquehanna River; north, by short cut across the peninsula of Pike County, to the mouth of the Lackawaxen, on the Delaware; south, through Culver's Gap, to the ponds and hunting-grounds of the Kittatinny valley; and northeast, *via* the Delaware, to the Machackemack River and corresponding valleys.

* By E. O. Wagoner.

Montague is the scene no less of early civil than of ecclesiastical history. Within its borders was planted the earliest of the four churches of the Delaware, and the boundaries of the township speedily became a stronghold of the Reformed Dutch faith. The history of the French and Indian wars, as connected with the Minisink, will be found more fully treated in the earlier chapters of this work, a general review of the subject not being possible within the limits of a township history.

The township has an area of 25,100 acres. The total valuation of its real estate in 1880 was \$314,275, and of its personal property \$79,675. Its poll-tax was \$211, and its school- and county-tax \$1723.31.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The township is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and has an average width of 6 miles. The Delaware River flows along its western border.

In this river, and opposite the township, are two of the largest islands along its course,—the Minisink Island and the Mashapacong Island. The former is without doubt the most fertile of the islands of the Delaware. It is really a cluster of islands, being cut up by numerous small shallow channels or runs of water; hence the origin of the Indian "Minisink," the name applied to it by its native owners.

The township is well watered by numerous streams. The White Brook, Chambers' Brook, Mill Brook, and other streams of lesser importance, are found in the township.

The soil may be generally described as limestone.

interspersed in localities with streaks of sand. Muck is also found in limited quantities.

The grazing industry prevails here as in other portions of Sussex County, though the strong, rich soil of the lands along the river border are adapted to the raising of grain of a superior quality.

The Blue Mountains separate Montague from Wantage and make it difficult of access from other portions of the county. From this cause the lands on the eastern border were settled much later than those along the Delaware.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

Just prior to 1700 many of the Low-Dutch farmers from Ulster Co., N. Y., together with fugitives from the states of Europe, principally from France, commenced the establishment of a chain of kindred settlements along the Machackemack (Neversink) and Delaware Rivers, extending from Ulster County on the north to the Delaware Water Gap at the south, and covering a stretch of territory about 50 miles in length and of variable width.

The "Old Mine Road," extending from Esopus (Kingston), on the Hudson, to the Water Gap, on the Delaware, constructed previously to facilitate mining operations at the latter point, had been abandoned as part of an unprofitable venture. This road, though a failure as to its original purpose, yet proved to be of great advantage to the pioneers in settling the valley by furnishing them with convenient access to their future homes in the wilderness, and for the first hundred years of the history of the settlements referred to it was instrumental, as a common thoroughfare, in continuing a close relationship with and attachment for the parent settlements upon the Hudson River.

The most valuable portion of the famous "Minisink patent" lay within the boundaries of Montague. It embraced that fertile tract of land extending from the mouth of the "Machackemack," at Carpenter's Point, down the left bank of the Delaware River to the lower point of "Great Minisink Island." This patent covered the two largest and most fertile islands of the Delaware River, with the adjoining flats lying along the Jersey shore,—Mashipacong Island, lying between Carpenter's Point and the Brick House, and Minisink Island, lying below the Brick House. These two islands alone contain 1000 acres of cultivated land, and, together with the shore flats and grazing-lands between the extremes named, more than 10,000 acres of the quality of land so highly prized by the Low-Dutch settlers was included in the Minisink patent.

The settlement first made was located opposite the lower end of the island (which gave name to the patent referred to), upon the higher portion of Minisink flats, just at the foot of the ridge on the south running parallel with the river. This settlement took the name of Minisink. A small grist-mill was erected upon the stream which here discharges its waters into the Bena Kill, between the residences

of Daniel D. Everitt and Jacob Westbrook, Esq., the former residence being within the township of Montague and the latter in that of Sandyston, as this stream here forms the boundary line between these townships for a short distance from the river. Johannes Westbrook settled upon one side of this small stream of water, and Daniel Westfall (said to have been his son-in-law) upon the opposite bank, where Mr. Everitt now resides. Others settled above, and still others below, the first settlers all placing their dwelling near the old Esopus or Mine Road. The place until a generation or two back had its country store, tavern, and blacksmith-shop, and was the centre of considerable commercial enterprise.

The Westbrook family was early represented by three brothers, who located at Minisink soon after 1700. They were John, Cornelius, and Anthony, the first having settled in Sandyston, on ground before mentioned. Cornelius chose the land in the same township now occupied by James Fuller, and Anthony purchased the land above Millville, in Montague, now owned by Mrs. Jacob Shimer. All these brothers were large landed proprietors. The property of Anthony in Montague passed to his son Jacob, who had seven children,—Solomon, John I., Soferyne, a son who emigrated to Virginia, and three daughters. Solomon removed to Pike Co., Pa., John settled in Sandyston, and Soferyne remained on the homestead; he had two sons, Peter and Jacob, who both removed to New York State, and seven daughters. The only representatives of the family on the Westbrook side now in the township are the descendants of the late Soferyne L. Westbrook.

Josephus Westbrook, another representative of the original stock, resided on the river road, on a farm now occupied by Michael Wayland. He remained there until his death, and left one son, Gideon, who removed to Chicago.

Still another representative, Wilhelmus, was a settler upon land near Millville prior to the Revolutionary war. He was the owner of much property, and was also the proprietor of a mill. His children were Joseph, of Sandyston, Benjamin, who succeeded to the mill-property, and several daughters. The sons of Benjamin were Joseph J. and Daniel E. The former has one son, Wade, now residing in the township.

Capt. Abram Shimer was a former resident of Pennsylvania, and located at Millville before the Revolution, having occupied the site of Jacob Hornbeck's present home. He married a daughter of Anthony Westbrook, one of the earliest pioneers, and followed farming pursuits until his death. He also acquired a reputation as a very skillful hunter and trapper. He had three children,—Jacob, whose death occurred prior to that of his father, and two daughters, Mrs. Capt. James Bonnell and Mrs. Capt. John I. Westbrook. Jacob Shimer left four sons,—Abram, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph,—none of whom survive. He had also seven daughters. Jacob had sons,—Abram,

Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, these patriarchal names having been retained through succeeding generations. Joseph is still a resident of Montague.

Daniel Westfall has been already mentioned as a companion of the Westbrook brothers in their advent to the Minisink, having located on the present farm of Daniel D. Everitt. The family is largely represented in this and adjacent counties, though no very definite information concerning their early history is obtainable. It is probable that among his children was a son, Simeon, who removed to Pike Co., Pa., and from whom the township of Westfall, in that county, derived its name. Among his sons was David, who resided at the same point. He had seven children,—Cornelius, Simeon, Abram, Wilhelmus, Jacob, and two daughters. Of these children, Wilhelmus removed to Montague in 1826, from Port Jervis, N. Y. His son David is the only representative of the family in the township.

Jacob Bennett was an early settler at the Clove, in the township. He had three sons—Soferyne, James, and Joseph—and two daughters. Joseph had four sons—William, James, Burnett, and Peter—and three daughters. Of these sons, James is still in Montague, and resides half a mile east of the Brick House.

The Everitt family was early represented by Jacob Everitt, who came to the township in 1755. He was of German descent, a skillful physician, and participated actively in the early struggle for independence. At the close of the Revolutionary war he settled upon the farm now occupied by Daniel D. Everitt, and followed his profession until the close of his life, having died in 1802. He had eight children,—John, a blacksmith, Christian, Jacob, Godfrey, Abram, Isaac, Marshall, and George. Isaac located a mile from the Brick House, where his death occurred. His son, Allen, and a grandson, Daniel D., who occupies the homestead, still remain in Montague.

Jonathan Clark came from Morristown in 1760 and settled in the Minisink. He had five sons and two daughters. But one son, Isaac, remained in the township; he located on a farm adjoining his father's, where he died. Isaac had seven children, but one of whom, a daughter, removed in Montague. A son, James Clark, removed in 1830 to Sandyston, and now resides half a mile south of Centreville.

The Davis family were among the first settlers in the township, having come as early as 1740. Daniel Davis, the progenitor of the family, married Jessica Westbrook, by whom he had two children, Elizabeth and Mary. The latter married Isaac Everitt, and is the mother of Allen Everitt, above mentioned.

James B. Armstrong came from Frankford early during the present century and engaged in farming pursuits. He was united in marriage to Mary Foster, and had four sons,—Julius F., Thomas D., Robert, and George; the latter two are still in the township. He had also eight daughters, whose points of residence were widely extended.

Peter Bross came prior to the Revolution and located at the Clove, where his death occurred; his sons were Abram and Deacon Moses Bross. The latter had two sons, William and Stephen, the former of whom is more generally known as ex-Governor Bross, of Illinois. Abram also had a family of sons, one of whom still resides in Montague.

The Fradenburgh family are elsewhere mentioned, in connection with the earliest stone building in the Minisink. Wilhelmus was the pioneer of the family, and had sons Daniel and Aaron, and possibly others. He also had a daughter, who became the wife of Capt. Peter Westbrook, who fell a victim to Indian atrocities in 1779.

James Bonnell served as captain in the war of the Revolution, in which he achieved no little distinction for his powers of discipline and skill. He kept in a field-book a complete record of all orders, the places of encampment, and the skirmishes and battles of the troops under his command. This historical relic is now in possession of his aged son, and contains about 400 pages legibly written in round hand. Its contents relate chiefly to Indian incursions in that portion of the Delaware valley known as Minisink. Capt. Bonnell died in 1814. His son, Hon. Isaac Bonnell, was born in the vicinity of Dingman's, Pike Co., Pa., April 8, 1790, and is therefore now in his ninety-first year. When a little boy but one year old his parents took up their residence where their son Isaac has since resided.

Mr. Bonnell has been actively engaged in public affairs since his manhood. He was in 1844 elected to the General Assembly of New Jersey, and in 1853 was chosen as State senator. He cast his first Presidential vote in 1812, for James Madison, and has voted at every subsequent election. Though advanced in years, he still superintends the culture of his farm.

The Van Auken family were early settlers and prominent in the stirring scenes which preceded the Revolution; they were owners of large landed property. The representatives at present in Montague are Joseph S. and an extensive family of children.

Joseph Hornbeck was the pioneer of his family in Montague. He followed farming pursuits, and resided on the present farm of Benjamin Hornbeck. He married a daughter of Jacob Westbrook, and had three sons,—Soferyne, Jacob, and Benjamin. Soferyne was drowned in the Delaware in 1806, and left two sons,—Joseph and John. Jacob resided in Pike Co., Pa. He had five sons, four of whom—Isaac, George Y., William P., and Joseph S.—now reside in the township. Benjamin remained on the homestead until his death, having married a daughter of Jacob Shimer, Sr. His son Jacob was owner of the homestead now occupied by Benjamin Shimer.

The first member of the Nearpass family in Montague was John Nearpass, a brother of Baltus Nearpass, who was killed at the battle of Minisink. The children of John were Baltus, Michel, William, and

Jacob. Baltus removed from the township, Michel made Port Jervis his residence, and the remaining two died in Montague. The descendants of William and Jacob are now residents of the township, Sanford, a son of the latter, being one of the justices of the peace for Montague. John, the son of William, is engaged in farming pursuits.

Jeremiah Wainright came from Monmouth County about 1790. He married a member of the Shimer family and had sons, Wallen and Jacob S., and two daughters. The former lives in Montague.

Thomas Van Eitten came very early and settled upon the river road, on the land now owned by Allen Everitt. He had sons, Alexander and Dexter, who lived and died in Montague; another son removed to the West. This family, who acted a prominent part in the early scenes along the Delaware, are not now represented in the township.

Julius Foster came from Long Island and followed the calling of a millwright, having owned a farm and resided on the spot now occupied by George Armstrong, on the Old Mine Road. He left one daughter, Mrs. J. B. Armstrong, since deceased.

Christopher Decker came prior to the Revolution and located upon the river road, as did most of the settlers who had preceded him. He spent his life on the land he purchased, where his remains were interred at his death. He had four sons and one daughter, all of whom are deceased.

Peter and Joseph Van Noy were settlers in the northern portion of the township, where they cultivated the soil at a very early date. They are long since dead, and the family is represented by Aaron and Joseph Van Noy.

Martin Cole came prior to the Revolutionary war and erected the earliest frame building in the Clove valley, on the site now occupied by James E. Cole. He also built a grist-mill and two saw-mills on the same land.

Mr. Cole had but one son, James R. Cole, who succeeded to the property. The latter had eight children, but one of whom, Martin, resided in Montague. Three now live at Port Jervis, and one in Sandyston.

Judge Martin Cole, who has for many years followed agricultural pursuits, is now a merchant at the Brick House. He was formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and at present holds the position of judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

George Nelden, a former resident of Pennsylvania, settled in 1816 on the farm now occupied by George Y. Hornbeck. He had three children, two of whom, John H. and George H., grew to manhood. Mr. Nelden died in Montague in 1836. His son John H. removed to Newton, where his death occurred. George H. Nelden is the present clerk of Sussex County.

EARLY HIGHWAYS.

The earliest road which passed through Montague was known as the "Mine Road," and extended from

Kingston (then known as Esopus), on the Hudson, to the copper-mines in the vicinity of the Water Gap, on the Delaware River. It entered the township from Walpack, followed the course of the river to Carpenter's Point, and thus passed on to its terminus, Esopus. This highway is more particularly referred to elsewhere in this work.

Another early road is known as the Clove road; it ran from Walpack through Sandyston, entering the township above Hainesville, thence running parallel with the river road, about a mile distant from it, and passing on to Carpenter's Point, in Orange County. The course of this road has on one or more occasions since its first construction been materially changed.

Another early highway, known familiarly as the "Criggar road," crossed the Blue Mountains into Wantage, making Beemerville its objective point. This road has since been vacated, though portions of it are still maintained and very generally used.

Other roads were surveyed at a later date as the demands of an increasing population made them necessary.

THE EARLIEST STONE BUILDING IN MONTAGUE.

Until 1877 an old and dilapidated stone house stood just north of the old Esopus road, about two miles below Carpenter's Point. This unpretentious structure is accredited with associations which make it of especial interest to antiquarians as having been the earliest building of stone erected along the Delaware above the Water Gap,—or, indeed, the first stone structure, at the time of its erection, within the precincts of the Minisink valley. A comprehensive history of this venerable pile will therefore be of especial interest to the reader.

About 1750, just prior to the French and Indian war, when the Low-Dutch settlers who were able to do so made haste, on account of the growing insecurity of life as well as of property from the frequency of Indian incursions, to erect for themselves stone dwellings, answering also the purpose of neighborhood forts, this structure is known to have been already quite an old building. It was adopted as the model by those who purposed building of stone, and who came to visit it for that purpose from far and near, only varying the plan of construction to suit the fancy or convenience of each individual builder.

The house or fort was originally 26 by 40 feet and was carried up one and a half stories high, with a heavy stone partition-wall dividing the lower story into two rooms of equal size. The beams, flooring, etc., were of first-growth yellow pine, the Delaware bottom-lands being originally principally covered with a heavy growth of that kind of timber. Each end of the building was furnished with a heavy stone chimney, without jams, the inner side of the same resting for support upon a heavy yellow pine beam, or girder, 15 by 16 inches square and 26 feet long, with the ends built into the side-walls and spanning

the entire width of the building without other supports.

Unfortunately, this ancient building has no external marks from which we may with accuracy determine its age, yet from reasonable inference we may assume it to have had an existence at as early a date as 1720. Prior to the French and Indian war it was occupied by Wilhelmus Fradenburgh (who is supposed to have caused its erection) with a family already grown up and with several of his children married and settled, having families of their own. From him it passed to his son Daniel, from whom in rotation it should have descended to his son Jacob, but, he dying before his father, it next descended to Jacob's son, James Fradenburgh (called "Cole"), who died about 1842 without leaving issue, since which time the estate has been in other hands.

With reference to the early construction of residences in this valley, it should be noted that, with rare exceptions, the rude but comfortable log dwellings of the early pioneers held sway up to 1750, and, upon the principle that the cheaper material would naturally be used first, the transition should have been from log to frame buildings, and the more costly yet more enduring material of stone (or brick) should have followed the exhaustion first of the lumber supply; but the necessity of self-preservation, outweighing every consideration of economy, forced the most costly material of all, stone, upon the settlers. This was at a time when they were ill prepared to afford it, the farms being then new and only partially under cultivation, wheat and corn culture being confined to the river "flats." This necessity continued until the war of the Revolution, covering a period of about thirty-five years, after which the people, owing to greater security, naturally reverted to wooden or frame buildings, leaving to succeeding generations the resumption of stone after its abandonment by their ancestors.

What probable motive induced the early construction of the Fradenburgh residence or fort? Undoubtedly its isolation, it being located about midway between the Neversink settlements and the Minisink settlement on the Delaware below. Aside from serving as a defense against Indians and Tories, it played an important part in the border troubles with the would-be citizens of Orange County, furnishing a safe as well as convenient rendezvous for loyal Jersey-men near the present line, established in 1774. Since the Revolution it has answered the single purpose of a residence for its several owners.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The township of Montague was erected by royal patent in the year 1759.

V.—CIVIL LIST.

Montague is no exception to most of the townships of the county in the preservation of her civil list.

The early records have suffered destruction at the hands of their custodians, and nothing of a date prior to 1867 can be offered the reader.

- 1867.—Freeholders, Peter A. Van Sickle, Joseph Shimer; Township Clerk, James E. Cole; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Thos. Perry; Surveyors of Highways, James Cole, Jr., Wallen Walwright.
- 1868.—Freeholders, Peter A. Van Sickle, Joseph Shimer; Township Clerk, James E. Cole; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Thos. Perry; Surveyors of Highways, James Cole, Jr., Wallen Walwright.
- 1869.—Freeholders, Joseph S. Van Auken, Amos Townsend; Township Clerk, James E. Cole; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyor of Highways, Samuel Cortright.
- 1870.—Freeholders, Peter A. House, Joseph S. Van Auken; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyors of Highways, Joshua Cole, E. E. Bross.
- 1871.—Freeholders, Amos Townsend, J. S. Van Auken; Township Clerk, Charles Wells; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyors of Highways, Samuel Cortright, George Perry.
- 1872.—Freeholders, Amos Townsend, James E. Cole; Township Clerk, Peter A. House; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyors of Highways, Samuel Cortright, Alma Perry.
- 1873.—Freeholders, James E. Cole, Amos Townsend; Township Clerk, Willihna Westfall; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyors of Highways, William Nearpass, D. S. House.
- 1874.—Freeholders, James Cole, Amos Townsend; Township Clerk, Willihna Westfall; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyors of Highways, William Nearpass, Daniel S. House.
- 1875.—Freeholders, Joseph S. Van Auken, Jacob Shimer; Township Clerk, Martin V. Westbrook; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyors of Highways, Jason Cole, William Nearpass.
- 1876.—Freeholders, William D. Bartlow, Sanford Nearpass; Township Clerk, Martin V. Westbrook; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyors of Highways, William H. Decker, William D. Bartlow.
- 1877.—Freeholders, William D. Bartlow, Jason Cole; Township Clerk, G. N. Cole; Assessor, Martin Cole; Collector, Joseph Shimer; Surveyors of Highways, Hiram Hankins, William H. Decker.
- 1878.—Freeholders, Joshua Cole, Thomas V. Cole; Township Clerk, George N. Cole; Assessor, Britton A. Westbrook; Surveyor of Highways, Hiram Hankins, William H. Decker.
- 1879.—Freeholders, Joshua Cole, Thomas V. Cole; Township Clerk, P. D. Myers; Assessor, Britton A. Westbrook; Collector, Thomas Perry; Surveyors of Highways, Hiram Hankins, William H. Decker.
- 1880.—Freeholders, Thomas V. Cole, Joseph S. Hornbeck; Township Clerk, George McCarty; Assessor, Benjamin Buchanan; Collector, James E. Cole; Surveyors of Highways, Dennis Aber, Gilbert Mansville; Justices of the Peace, Martin Cole, Sanford Nearpass.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

As a part of the school history of the township, it may be proper to state that ground was given for a school-house in the Minisink as early as 1731 by Johannes Westbrook, which is elsewhere described. It is, however, not probable that a school was erected upon it at that early date.

The earliest school recollected by the oldest surviving inhabitant was located near the residence of Jacob Hornbeck, and built of logs, during the beginning of the present century. The first teacher was one Master Cooper, a rigid disciplinarian. His severity caused him to be long remembered by the scholars upon whom it was exercised. A later pedagogue was Master Daniel Kimball, whose terms were twelve shillings per scholar for a period of twelve

weeks. He was followed by Master Wright, who is remembered as a skillful penman, and later by William Ennes, after which a Madam Benjamin became the directress of the educational interests of the neighborhood.

Another log school building was located on the river road, a mile from Millville, having an antique stick chimney. A teacher named Hubbard came very early to this school, and lived with his wife in the school-house. He was succeeded by Dudley Stearns, and he by David Morrow, who wielded the quill with great skill. The old building gave place to a more modern and capacious one, which was erected at Millville. At a later date a stone edifice erected by George Nelden was used as a school-house; it is now devoted to purposes of residence.

Near the brick house a spacious frame building was erected at a more recent period, with cupola and bell, which is now in use. Montague pays as her share of the State appropriation to public schools \$1649.44. She receives from the surplus revenue fund \$90.42, from the State appropriation \$88.53, and as her share of the two-mill tax \$946.42.

The names and numbers of the school districts in the township, and their present teachers, are as follows: No. 1, River, Francis VanAuken; No. 3, Delaware, William M. Van Sickle; No. 4, Church, Gussie Hough; No. 5, Cole's, George McCarty; No. 6, Perryville, George VanAuken; No. 7, Clove, David Francisco.

VII.—RELIGIOUS.

THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.

The earliest records of this church bear date 1737, it having been one of the four Dutch Churches organized along the Delaware by Rev. George Wilhelmus Mancius, of Esopus. These churches—known in history as the Machackemack (now the Reformed Dutch Church of Port Jervis, N. Y.), the Minisink, at Montague, the Walpack, and the Smithfield Churches—were organized at the same time, a Consistory having been formed in each body, which performed consistorial acts. The Rev. Mr. Mancius visited the field every six months to hold service and administer the sacraments until a minister was settled over them.

Among the congregation was found a lad of Swiss parentage, sixteen years of age and of much promise, who had received a partial education for the ministry before coming to this country. A sufficient sum was raised to send him to Holland to complete his studies and to receive ordination from the Classis of Amsterdam, upon which the Reformed Dutch Churches in this country were then all dependent. After four years of studious application this lad, John Casparus Fryenmoet, or Fryenmoet, returned and became pastor of these churches in 1742, each congregation to have one-fourth of his services.

Mr. Fryenmoet, who was very popular with his people, continued his labors until Aug. 12, 1756, when, on account of the Indian massacres in this region, he

accepted a call from Kinderhook, Claverick, and Livingston Manor, where he remained twenty-one years. He died in 1778, and was interred under the Kinderhook church.*

The records throw no light upon the building of the first church edifice, though it is altogether probable that the earliest building for the Minisink charge stood upon the river road in Montague. This seems the more probable, since the parsonage stood in Montague, and was for years occupied by Dominie Fryenmoet.

The second pastor in charge of the three congregations was the Rev. Thomas Romeyn, the Smithfield Church having withdrawn and made a request during the latter years of Dominie Fryenmoet's ministry to be relieved of his services as pastor, which was granted with perfect good feeling on both sides. Rev. Mr. Romeyn was ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam, and previous to his call to Sussex County, in 1760, was stationed at Long Island. But little is known of his ministry among these churches, and his illegible penmanship renders it impossible to derive much intelligence from the records. He was a man of quiet habits, retiring in his nature, and faithful in his labors over the churches. While here Mr. Romeyn married, for his second wife, Susan, daughter of Col. Abram Van Campen, of Palaquarry. He remained pastor for twelve years, and in 1772 accepted a call to the Reformed Dutch Church of Caughnawaga, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he continued for twenty-one years, and where he died in 1794. Three of his sons entered the ministry, and a fourth died while in course of preparation for it.

After Mr. Romeyn's departure, for an interval of thirteen years the churches were without a pastor or regular services. This was in the main owing to the anxiety felt by the settlers during the time preceding the Revolutionary war. Occasional visits were made by neighboring ministers, among whom were Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh and Rev. Benjamin Du Bois, in 1784.

On May 11, 1785, a call was extended to Rev. Elias Van Benschoten by the three churches of Machackemack, Minisink, and Walpack, which was accepted July 9th, and his installation occurred August 28th of the same year. Mr. Van Benschoten was born at New Hackensack, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1738. Graduating from Princeton College in 1768, he studied theology with Dr. Hermanus Myer, of Kingston, N. Y., as appears from a receipt in the Dutch language signed by him, Oct. 7, 1772, acknowledging the payment in full of £3:2:6 for board and tuition. He divided his services between the churches on the Delaware and a Reformed Dutch Church which had been organized at the Clove, in Wantage, in 1787, where he removed in 1792, though still serving the churches to which he was called until 1799 or 1800.

* See further reference to this church and to Dominie Fryenmoet in our township history of Walpack.

He continued his duties at the Clove until 1812, and three years later, after a painful illness, closed his labors on earth. His remains were removed by the General Synod to New Brunswick for interment.

Possessing many eccentricities, Mr. Van Benschoten had likewise many excellencies. He was remarkable for his frugality, for his scrupulous honesty in business transactions, and for his abstemious life. His preaching was highly scriptural and evangelical, clear in argument, and his sermons delivered with much earnestness. His services were conducted in both Dutch and English, and his extended labors in the county were greatly blessed. Though apparently parsimonious, his munificent gift to Rutgers College indicates the generous heart that beat beneath a rough exterior.

Domine Van Benschoten was the last minister who served these three churches jointly, Machackemack and Minisink from that time until 1838 uniting.

Walpack remained vacant until the advent of Rev. James G. Force, in 1808, and the remaining two united in a call to Rev. John Denarest, who accepted in 1803 or 1804,—probably 1803. He came from Albany, and resided, it is supposed, near the Machackemack church. The information regarding him is very indefinite. He remained about five years, and for a period of nearly nine years after his departure, with the exception of some transient ministers, the church seems to have been without a supply.

In 1817, Rev. Cornelius C. Elting, the fifth pastor, was installed, being then twenty-four years of age. With a well-trained and well-balanced mind, a heart deeply imbued with piety, and a vigorous constitution, and being a keen observer of men and things, he became highly useful in the church and the world, and died greatly lamented. Under his ministry a dissolution between the Machackemack and Minisink Churches occurred, though the exact date cannot be given; it was probably between 1835 and 1838, Dominic Elting having continued with the former congregation.

It seems easier for the historian to unearth from the musty volumes of the past facts which bear upon the early history of this church than to discover any record of its later progress after 1838. Since that date a search for such a record has not proved successful, and not even a list of the pastors in succession has been furnished him. All that he has learned is that Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald is the present pastor, and that the members of the Consistory now serving are Florence M. Townsend and Albert S. Weed.

There are also two Methodist Churches in Montague, one of which, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. McBride, enjoys a fair degree of prosperity.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The earliest burial-place in use by the denizens of Montague was located very near the township line

between Sandyston and Montague, but within the boundary of the former township. It was deeded in 1731 by Johannes Westbrook to "John Cortregt, Antony Westbrook, Jacob Kuykendall, Abraham Van Kampen, Jacob Van Etten, and Cornelius Westbrook," to be used forever for a "burial-place and a school-house." Here were made all the interments during the early settlement of the Delaware. A copy of the deed will be found in the history of Sandyston township.

Another burial-ground, located on ground adjacent to the Dutch church, must represent an antiquity fully equal to that of the church itself. Here the elder members of the Shimer, Stoll, Wallen, and other families were interred. It has for years been discarded, and is now of interest only from the memories of former years which cluster around the spot.

A very old place of burial was located on what is known as the Halberd property. The graves were marked by limestone memorial tablets, their rude inscriptions having recalled the names of many settlers whose deeds have long since faded from recollection. The plowshare has since upturned the sod that should have remained sacred, and ruthless hands, with more of enterprise than of veneration, have utilized the uncouth tablets in their farming pursuits.

The burial-ground attached to the Minisink church is now most generally used, and is maintained with a considerable degree of care by the residents of Montague.

IX.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS. BRICK HOUSE.

The hamlet of Brick House is located in the southwestern portion of Montague, opposite the village of Milford, in Pennsylvania. The exact date of its first settlement cannot be fixed, though doubtless the point was familiar to the earliest inhabitants of the Minisink, and later the scene of much activity and life. Its name is derived from a brick hotel erected about 1780, during the ownership of Roger Clark. No records are preserved which indicate the builder and owner of this house, and in the absence of authentic information it may be presumed that Roger Clark caused its erection. It afterwards passed to Judge Jonathan Dexter, and from him to Wilhelmus Westbrook, after which it became the property of his son-in-law, John Westfall. At a later date it was purchased by Judge James Stoll, and descended from him to George Stoll, his son. Alexander Westbrook next became owner, and from his heirs it passed into the possession of the present owner, Matthias Carmer. Those already mentioned owned the property. Among the tenants were Matthew McKeeby, John Warbasse, Uzal Haggerty, Emily Drake, Francis McCormick, — Willis, David Chandler, Maj. John Hull, — Irving, William Bennett, Joseph Thomas, and Burnett Bennett.

There are at this point, besides the hotel, a store, kept by Martin Cole & Son, two blacksmith-shops,

managed by Gottfried Wieland and J. J. Westbrook, a wheelwright-shop, by Amos Townsend, two churches, and an excellent school-building.

Thomas V. Cole is the postmaster of the hamlet.

Roger Clark, prior to the Revolution, settled at the point known as the Brick House, where he possessed an extensive landed property. He erected a frame house on the site now occupied by Joseph S. Hornbeck, in which he resided until his death. Having no children, his estate came into possession of his nephew, Sanford Clark, of Albany, N. Y., who made the township his residence and devoted his life to the management of the property.

Judge James Stoll came from Wantage soon after 1800, and embarked at an early date in mercantile pursuits at the Brick House; he was also judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in Montague, and left no descendants. A grandson, Albert Stoll, resides at Port Jervis, N. Y.

Joseph Wallen was also a prominent resident of the hamlet. The stock is not now represented in the township except through his daughters, whose children are of the Shimer, Wainright, and Hornbeck families.

Dr. Jacob L. Van Duzen was an early settler, and located upon land purchased of Roger Clark, adjacent to the hotel. He engaged in the pursuit of his profession, in which a large and lucrative practice was enjoyed, and was a resident of the Brick House during his lifetime. The family is extensively represented at present in Kingston, N. Y.

Maj. John Hull, in connection with his brother, engaged in mercantile pursuits at the Brick House. The major was also twice chosen as representative from the county to the State Legislature. Both removed to Newton at a later date.

MILLVILLE AND EARLY MILLS.

The earliest mill erected in the Minisink was built by Daniel Westfall, on the site of the D. D. Everitt property. It was probably erected soon after the advent of that early settler, who came with the Westbrook family to the Minisink. It was a very simple structure, and the flour was bolted by hand. Though primitive in construction, it answered well the demands of that early day, and was in use for many years,—probably until after the Revolution.

The second mill is located at Millville, which point derives its only importance from its milling interests. This mill, which was constructed at a very early date, is now owned by Jacob S. Swartwout, and located upon the Chambers Brook. It was originally built by a man named Job, whose widow later married Wilhelmus Westbrook, and thus brought the ownership into the Westbrook family. Benjamin Westbrook, his son Joseph, and later Daniel Westbrook, owned it in succession.

Philip Van Noy next became proprietor, and Philip Swartwout succeeded. Jacob Shimer conducted it for

a time, when it passed to Joseph Shimer, and then to the present owner. It has been at different times remodeled and improved during this succession of ownerships. It now has three run of stone, and, with an ample supply of water, a capacity of 200 bushels per day. Both custom- and merchant-work are done.

Jacob Hornbeck's flouring-mill was built, as nearly as can be determined, about 1750, by Capt. Abram Shimer. It was of very limited capacity at this early period of its history, and had connected with it a saw-mill, which sawed most of the timber used at that period. It fell by inheritance to Isaac Shimer, who sold to Benjamin Hornbeck, Sr., from whom it descended to Jacob, his son, the present owner. It has three run of stone, and derives its power from the Chambers Brook, upon which stream it is located. Both custom- and merchant-work are done, and shipments are made to Port Jervis, Milford, and adjacent points.

X.—HISTORICAL NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The following document will be of especial interest to the residents of Montague, from the fact that it gives an Indian name for the Delaware River not known in local annals (the Johannis Decker referred to lived on the farm now owned by Simon Westfall):

JOHANNIS DECKER'S AFFIDAVIT.

"ORANGE COUNTY SS:

"Johannis Decker being Duly sworn deposed and Saith That he was born at Rochester, is now Seventy-one or Seventy-two years of age Lived since he was a Suckling Child at Mohagkemake,—he was well acquainted with the Indians and their Laaguage from a Child,—That he was well acquainted with the fishkill so called by the Dutch people, and by the English people Delaware, by the Indians *Lomaseope* That is fishkill, That he has always understood from the Indians, young and Old that the left hand or West Branch at Shohacan carried up the name of the Lomaseope to the head of it, and the Reason why they gave the Deponent was because there was great numbers of Maskumack (that is Bass), and Guwam (that is shad) went up that Branch, & but few or none went up the East Branch. That he has also heard from Daniel Cole that he had been up the fishkill so far that he could jump over with a walking stick and that he the Deponent had understood that this was the West Branch. That this Transaction was before the Former Tryal at New York, and that Daniel Cole is now dead. That this Deponent was well acquainted with the Indians, Ambeboes, Lametwap, Yamanabenties, Echkanare, and a number of others that lived at Coshecton, Shohacan & Cockhouse. But not much acquainted with the pepeknuk Indians because they were Eopius Indians,—that the Mongap comes into the fishkill about Eight miles above Neversink and further south not.

his
"JOHANNIS X DECKER.
DIRK

"Sworn this 23d day of Decr, 1785, before me

"SOLOMAN CUYKENDAL, J. P.

"A true Copy from the Original.

"— COCKBURN."

But six months after the settlement of Dominic Frynmoet over the churches along the Delaware a call was extended to him by the churches of Rochester, New Paltz, Shawangunk, and Marletown, which brought forth the following crisp reply from the Counsistories of Machackemack and Minisink:

"TO THE REVREND CONSISTORY OF ROCHESTER, GREETING:

"We your servants have heard and understood that you have corresponded with our minister, and have so far succeeded us to send him a



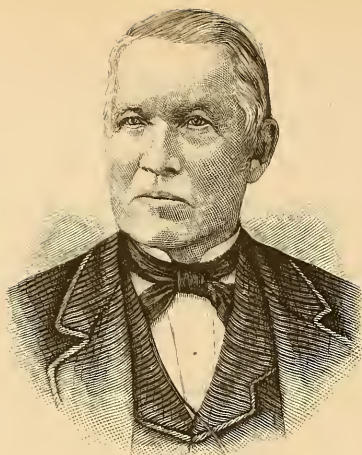
Martin Cole

HON. MARTIN COLE is a grandson, born Oct. 11, 1762, of Martin Cole, who resided at an early day in Montague township, where James E. Cole now lives. He erected the first frame dwelling-house in the "Clove," and was an extensive farmer as well as miller. He died April 17, 1825. His wife was Eleanor Rosenkrans, of Pennsylvania, who was born Oct. 11, 1770, and who died March 14, 1836. One child was born of this union,—James R. Cole,—on July 23, 1791. The latter was the father of our subject. He passed his life in the tilling of the soil on the family homestead, and was a large landholder in the township. He was a large, portly man, a captain in the militia of his day, of suave and courteous manner, and with success filled the leading public offices of his township, being a justice of the peace for many years. His wife was Jane, daughter of Jacob and Diana Cuddeback, of Deerpark, Orange Co., N. Y., and the children of the union who reached mature years were Maria, deceased, wife of Elijah Rose, of Pike Co., Pa.; Eleanor, wife of James Clark, of Sandyston; our subject; Jacob, who died in early manhood, leaving two children now living; Catharine, wife of Finley Shafer, who resides in Port Jervis, N. Y.; Diana, who married Rev. Henry Dutcher, of Port Jervis; and Hannah Jane, wife of Moses L. Cole, of Matamoras, Pa. James R. Cole died July 30, 1868, and his wife on Oct. 19, 1876, in her eighty-seventh year.

Martin Cole was born on the "Clove" homestead April 9, 1817. His earlier years were passed upon his father's farm, where he enjoyed the benefits of such instruction as the neighboring district school afforded. His academic education was obtained at the excellent institution of William Rankin, at Deckertown. At the age of nineteen he returned to the paternal farm, where he remained until his marriage, in 1839. Soon after that event he commenced farming in Pennsylvania, on a place owned by himself and father, and after one year exchanged it for property adjoining his father's estate, where he resided for thirty-two years. For the past twelve years he has resided at "Briek House."

While the life of Judge Cole has been largely passed in agri-

cultural pursuits, in connection with his public life, he has become widely known. For the past forty years he has been the leading surveyor of his section, and this pursuit has brought him into familiar contact with people throughout a wide extent of country. He has been a justice of the peace for the past thirty-five years, and as a commissioner of deeds, notary public, and practical scrivener has transacted much public business and administered many estates as trustee, executor, and guardian. He now owns about five hundred acres of land in Montague township, and enjoys the respect and confidence of many friends and of the community in which he dwells. He is energetic, a man of generous impulses, a liberal supporter of church and kindred interests, and a partner in the mercantile firm of Martin Cole & Son, at the "Briek House." Politically he is a Democrat, and has filled many offices of responsibility and trust, including all the township offices, and that of assessor for seventeen years successively. In 1858 and 1859 he represented Sussex County in the State Legislature, and was recognized as an able and conscientious legislator. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor McClellan one of the lay judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County, and held that position for two years. In the spring of 1880 he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, *vice* Judge Lillie, deceased, and holds that position at the present writing. His wife, whom he married on Jan. 8, 1839, is Lydia Jane, daughter of Hon. Thomas Van Etten, of Orange Co., N. Y., and a representative of an old Huguenot family of Deerpark. She was born May 29, 1817, and the issue of the union have been Sally Jane, deceased, wife of Anthony S. Stoll, of Sandyston, born Aug. 13, 1839; Eleanor, born March 27, 1841; James E., born Dec. 12, 1843, a captain in the Fifteenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers during the late war, now farming on the old family-seat of his grandfather; Thomas Van Etten, born Dec. 30, 1846, a merchant at "Briek House" and postmaster; Martin, Jr., born Aug. 22, 1849, a practicing physician at Hainesville; and Jacob, born April 21, 1857.



Jacob Hornbeck

THE Hornbeck family is one of the pioneer families of Sussex County, and was prominently represented in Ulster Co., N. Y., at an early day. It is of Holland extraction.

Benjamin Hornbeck, the earliest ancestor of the family in this section of whom anything is known, was among the first settlers of the township of Montague. He had several sons, who settled in the same locality, among whom was Joseph, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He resided at an early period where Benjamin Hornbeck lives in Montague, and, being a blacksmith by trade, followed that avocation as well as farming. His wife was Lydia, daughter of Jacob Westbrook, of Montague, by whom were born four children,—namely, Jacob, Benjamin, Severyne, and a daughter, Lydia, who married James Bennett. Jacob settled in Pike Co., Pa., and Severyne was drowned, in July, 1806, in the Delaware River.

Benjamin Hornbeck, father of Jacob, lived and died on the old homestead. He engaged principally in farming pursuits, but traded considerably in land, and was interested in the milling business, at Millville, for a number of years. He was a Democrat in politics, took an active interest in public affairs, and filled the position of town clerk of Montague for thirty years. He died on April 5, 1855. His wife was Mary, daughter of Jacob and Phebe Shimer, of Montague, and the children of the union were Phebe, widow of William Posten, of Philadelphia, and Jacob. Mrs. Hornbeck died in 1860.

Hon. Jacob Hornbeck was born on Dec. 24, 1809, on the old family homestead in Montague. Until he attained the age of seventeen he lived at home, attending the district school and assisting with the duties of the farm. Subsequently he enjoyed the benefits of academic instruction at the select school of Rev. Clarkson N. Dunn, of Newton, N. J. At the close of his educational career he returned home and entered business with his father in farming and milling. In 1833 he established a store at Millville, in connection with the milling business, and continued in trade at that point until 1845. On Feb. 20, 1836, he married Maria, daughter of Cornelius and Margery Cuddeback, of Deepark, Orange Co., N. Y., and in June of that year removed to his present residence. In 1844 his father withdrew

and confined his whole attention to farming the homestead, leaving to the son the management and control of the large business that had been built up at Millville by industrious enterprise. Here he has since continued in active and successful business life. The store at Millville has been discontinued, and in its stead Mr. Hornbeck is engaged in the retail and wholesale grocery trade at Port Jervis, N. Y., in connection with his son-in-law, Thomas J. Bennell, the firm being known as Hornbeck & Bennell.

Mr. Hornbeck has ever been actively interested in the growth and development of the section of country in which he lives, and taken a prominent part in the establishment and maintenance of its institutions. Though not a member of any religious denomination, he has rendered liberal support to the churches of his locality, and is an attendant upon the services of the Reformed Church of Montague, of which some of his family are members. He was largely instrumental in consolidating several of the smaller school districts of Montague into one large and prosperous one, with a commodious and substantial school-building at "Brick House." In politics he was formerly a Democrat, and represented Sussex County in the State Legislature for three successive years,—1847-50. He left the Democratic ranks on the second election of George M. Vail to Congress, and prior to the formation of the Republican party, and is now an ardent Republican. He has been interested in many public enterprises throughout the county, and was one of the founders of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, N. J., and continued a director in that institution until the organization of the First National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., of which he was president for three years. His business dealings are characterized by the strictest integrity, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of a large class of business men and of the community in which he dwells. His children are Benjamin, residing on the homestead-farm in Montague; Mary, wife of Thomas J. Bennell, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Martha, wife of Rev. William J. Bill, pastor of the First Reformed Church of East New York, L. I.; Jacob, who resides at home and is associated in business with his father; and Emma, wife of Robert Jordan, a leading merchant of Port Jervis, N. Y.



David Westfall

The Westfall family has been identified from the earliest years with the pioneer life of the Manakating and Minisink regions. Simeon Westfall, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the first settlers of the township of Westfall, Pike Co., Pa.; his son David also lived and died in that locality. The children of the latter were Simeon, Cornelius, Wilhelmus, Abraham, Esther, who married William Van Noy, and Sarah, who became the wife of James Bennett, of Carpenter's Point, N. Y.

Wilhelmus, son of David, was born on Jan. 21, 1796, and died Sept. 23, 1843. His wife, whom he married on July 26, 1817, was Margery Cole, who was born Oct. 21, 1797, and died April 6, 1855. The children were Cornelius C., born July 12, 1818; David, born Jan. 16, 1821; Jacob G., born Feb. 2, 1824; Charles H., born June 20, 1826, died Feb. 17, 1855; Sarah A., born Oct. 19, 1828, married Simeon Swartwout, died June 3, 1859; George, born Nov. 24, 1830, died June 19, 1860; Hannah J., born Nov. 24, 1833, wife of Albert Westfall, of Michigan; Lewis, born Jan. 9, 1836; and Julia, born Feb. 23, 1838, died June 17, 1854. Wilhelmus Westfall passed his entire life in the culture of the soil. For a number of years he owned a farm on the site of a portion of the present Port Jervis, N. Y., which he subsequently sold to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. About the year 1827 he purchased of Samuel Westfall the farm now occupied by his son, David, in Montague township, Sussex Co., where he passed the remainder of his life. The main part of the family residence was built by John Westfall fully one hundred years ago.

David Westfall was born in Port Jervis, N. Y., on

Jan. 16, 1821, and since the age of six years has resided on his present farm in Montague township, with the exception of two years during which he engaged in the milling business at Carpenter's Point, in connection with James Bennett. Much of his early life was passed in teaching school, for which avocation he was fitted by attendance at William Rankin's Academy, Amity, N. Y., and Deckertown, N. J.

In 1846, Mr. Westfall settled down to the life of a farmer, and is at present recognized as one of the successful and representative agriculturists of his section. He makes a specialty of dairying and the sale of milk, and supplies large quantities each year to the milk-dealers of Port Jervis. He confines himself strictly to the legitimate demands of his business, and lives a retired, honorable, and quiet life, enjoying the respect and esteem of his friends. In politics he is a Republican, but no seeker after public position. He has filled the minor offices of his township, has been a commissioner of deeds for fifteen years, and when a resident of Carpenter's Point took an active part in the affairs of the local militia. He is an attendant upon the ministrations of the Reformed Church of Port Jervis, and a prompt contributor to the various benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of the day.

Mr. Westfall was married, on April 20, 1848 to Ann Jane, daughter of Horace K. and Emeline (Youngs) Stewart, of Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y.; she was born Dec. 17, 1829. The children have been Wilhelmus, born Feb. 16, 1849, died Nov. 9, 1878; Emeline S., born Sept. 7, 1850, died April 2, 1853; Sarah Edna, born Jan. 15, 1854, married James E. Cole, of Montague, Dec. 23, 1880; and Anna, born Aug. 31, 1858, living at home.



Allen Everitt

ALLEN EVERITT is a grandson of Jacob Everitt, who was born about the year 1735, and twenty years later came to this country from Germany. He was by profession a practitioner of medicine, performed active service during the French-and-Indian war, and was present at the battle of Ticonderoga. In company with a brother, the only remaining member of the family who came to this country, he first took up his residence in Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he married Hannah Langafelt, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Subsequently he removed to Montague township, Sussex Co., where he continued to practice his profession from 1770 until his death, in 1802. He resided near where Daniel D. Everitt now lives, and had eight children,—viz., John, Christian, Jacob (who was shot during the Whisky War at the close of the Revolution), Godfrey, Abraham (one of the first settlers in Oswego Co., N. Y.), Isaac, Marshall (who removed to Michigan in 1835), and George, who also took up his residence in Michigan.

Isaac Everitt, son of Dr. Jacob Everitt, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Montague township on March 13, 1771. In his younger days he followed the avocation of a blacksmith, but subsequently entered upon the avocation of a farmer, in which pursuit he passed the remainder of his life.

He was a man of standing and influence in the township, possessed of strong will and a self-reliant nature, and a Whig in politics. He filled various township offices, and was appointed a justice of the peace as early as 1817. His wife, whom he married in 1797, was Mary, daughter of Daniel Davis, born in May, 1777.

The children of the union were John D., born March 23, 1798; Betsey, born Feb. 10, 1800, married Abraham Shimer, died Aug. 19, 1828; George B., born June 14, 1802, died May 22, 1874; Jane Westbrook, born Aug. 24, 1804, died Sept. 18, 1835; Mary Ann, born Feb. 26, 1807, widow of Isaac J. Lahar, of Wyoming Co., Pa.; Hannah, born Oct. 10, 1809, married Elisha Depue, died Jan. 17, 1840; Allen, born July 24, 1814; Catharine, born Jan. 9, 1817, married John M. Barlow, of Michigan, died Jan. 16, 1856; Isaac (2d), born Dec. 31, 1818; and Matthew L., born Nov. 10, 1822, died April 28, 1872.

Isaac Everitt died on March 7, 1833, and his wife on June 23, 1835.

Allen Everitt was born on the John Cortright farm, in Montague, on the date above indicated. His earlier years were passed upon his father's farm, and his education, which terminated at the age of fourteen, was such as the common schools of his day afforded. For two years he clerked in the store of his brother, John D. Everitt, at Hainesville, and upon the death of his father, in 1833, he worked the home-farm on shares with his mother for two years. After her demise he rented the homestead for a time, and, gradually buying out the heirs, became its sole owner. In 1857 he sold the property to Daniel D. Everitt, and two years later purchased his present farm of two hundred and thirty acres, near "Brick House."

Mr. Everitt is recognized as one of the hard-working, industrious, and successful farmers of the township, and in the community in which he dwells bears the reputation of an honorable and upright man. First a Whig and then a Republican, he cast his first vote in 1836 for Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, and has since remained true to the traditions of his party. He has never been a secker after position, and has filled only the ordinary offices of his township. He is a supporter of the Reformed Church of Montague, is favorably known in financial circles, and has been a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., and of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united on March 2, 1847, was Ellen, daughter of Jesso and Margaret P. Hunt, of Frankford township. She died Feb. 27, 1857. His present wife, whom he married on April 5, 1859, is Sally Jane, widow of John Finch, of Orange Co., N. Y., and daughter of James B. and Mary Dayton (Foster) Armstrong, of Montague. The following children were born of the first marriage,—viz., Hannah Jane, Jan. 5, 1848, widow of Wilhelmus Westfall; George, Oct. 6, 1850, died March 4, 1854; Martin, March 26, 1853, died June 22, 1878; and an infant who died unnamed. By the second marriage were born George Lindley, April 21, 1860, died Sept. 17, 1860; Frank Allen, March 14, 1862, died March 18, 1864; and Sarah Ellen, April 6, 1865.

call, purposing by much money to take him from us. But the Lord, who has thus far caused your acts of supplanting to fail, will further direct them to a good end. We feel ourselves bound to obey the command of the Saviour, 'Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that persecute you.' We therefore will deal with you hereafter as we have before, —doing you good. You do not thank us for his service among you. You are bold enough to say that he has eight free Sabbaths in each year, which is as true as the words of the Devil to Eve, 'You shall not surely die.' If you desire, then, to have our minister four or six times in the year, we will by no means refuse you, but will leave it to our minister to arrange the compensation with you. And if this cannot prevent the execution of your unjust purpose, and the Lord is pleased to use you as a rod for our chastisement, we will view it as coming from the hand of the Lord and comfort ourselves with the gracious language of Paul, Hebrews xii.: 'Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth.' If it please the Lord to prevent you to deprive us of our minister, then we hope that your consciences will not be so seared as to take away a part of our living, being the sum of £125 12s. 6d.* Should this, however, be the case, we shall not hesitate to give the matter into the hands of the worldly judge.

"We expect an answer to this communication, which we conclude with the wish that the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God the Father and the communion of the Holy Ghost remain with you to a blessed eternity. Amen.

"We remain your undersigned servants,

"JAN KONTRECHT,
"JAN VAN VELEDT,
"ABRAHAM VAN CAMP,
"WILLIAM COOL."

From the docket of Soferyne Westbrook, justice of the peace. A record of marriages performed by him:

"November 30th, 1809.—Jacob Westfall and Mary Meddlaugh was married by me, Soferyne Westbrook.

"November 26, 1809.—Gilbert Vail and July McGown was married by me, Soferyne Westbrook.

"Jan. 7, 1810.—Tunis Quick and Sarah Rosenkrance was married by me, Soferyne Westbrook.

"Jan'y 9, 1810.—James Ousterhout and Elizabeth Quick was married by me, Soferyne Westbrook.

"Jan'y 10, 1810.—Isaac Van Anken and Polly Foster was married by me, Soferyne Westbrook.

"Ap' 22, 1810.—Benjamin Westbrook and Elizabeth Westbrook was married by me, Soferyne Westbrook.

"June 23, 1810.—Richard McKeely and Lydia Westfall was married by me, Soferyne Westbrook, Justice.

"August 5, 1810.—David Melonge and Millie Paugh was married by me, Soferyne Westbrook, Justice."

During a trial held before Soferyne Westbrook, in February, 1810, the following jurors, citizens of Montague, were impaneled: Roger Clark, Jesse Reynolds, William Cole, John Kelsey, Everitt Van Auken, Samuel D. Westfall, Julius Foster, Stephen Doolittle, James McGown, James Stoll, Isaac Everitt, Isaac Compton. Christopher Deeker was summoned as a witness, Trask McCormick having, as constable, delivered the subpoena.

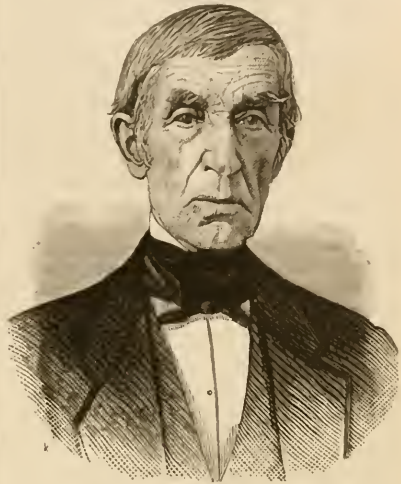
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. ISAAC BONNELL.

Hon. Isaac Bonnell, at present one of the oldest inhabitants of Sussex County, was born near Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa., on the 8th day of April, 1790. His grandfather, Thomas Bonnell, emigrated

* Supposed to be money paid by them for his education.

from England at an early day, and located in Morristown, N. J. His father, James Bonnell, a native of Elizabeth, N. J., served as a captain in the war of the Revolution, in which he achieved no little distinction



Isaac Bonnell

for his powers of discipline and skill. He kept in a field-book a complete record of all orders, the places of encampment, and the skirmishes and battles of the troops under his command. This historical relic is now in the possession of the aged son, and it contains about 400 pages, legibly written in round hand. Its contents chiefly relate to Indian incursions in that portion of the Delaware valley formerly known as Minisink. Capt. Bonnell died in 1814.

The wife of Capt. Bonnell was Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Shimer, of whom were born a number of children: John died in Wantage; Joseph was another; Ellen married John Laforge, of Milford, Pa.; Catharine became the wife of Thomas Kelsey, of Newton, and removed with her husband to Lewiston, N. Y., in 1816; Isaac and Jacob were the remaining children. Catharine, who resides at Lockport, N. Y., and Isaac are still living, the remainder having died.

Mr. Bonnell resides near Brick House, in Montague township, upon the old place where his parents took up their residence in 1791, and where the years of his long life have since been honorably passed. His early education consisted of two years' schooling in an old log school-house situated near the present residence of Jacob Hornbeck, Esq. He possesses considerable natural ability, and ever since he reached the age of manhood has been a regular subscriber for several newspapers, to which he ascribes much of his

knowledge. He has a remarkable memory, and the flood of years has not impaired his strong mind nor given it that dotage incident to old age. The scenes, incidents, and occurrences of his long and eventful life he can relate with perfect facility and exactness.

He has experienced many vicissitudes in life, and has never had a dollar given him, but at times has been quite wealthy, and has given much property to his children. In 1812, having learned the trade of millwright, he commenced building mills, which occupation he followed twenty-one years. During that time he put up over one hundred buildings, chiefly saw-mills, at Easton, Toronto, White Lake, Lumberland, Lackawaxen, Seranton, and other points. His wages were two dollars per diem, and he had in his employ usually three or four apprentices. He has engaged extensively in the lumbering business, and has owned eleven different saw-mills in Sullivan Co., N. Y. Since 1833, Mr. Bonnell has been engaged in farming, in which pursuit he takes considerable pride and interest, and, as old as he is, he yet superintends the work on his farm.

The churches and schools have always found in him a friend and willing worker, ever ready to lend a helping hand and to contribute no small pittance to their support. Although not connected with any religious denomination, nor a believer in forms and creeds, he is a living pillar of faith, hope, and love, and a stern advocate of truth and justice.

Mr. Bonnell has held several offices of public trust and honor, and in his younger days he was one of the most prominent politicians in Sussex County. Until 1860 he was a staunch Democrat, when he voted for Douglas. In 1864 he cast his first Republi-

can vote for Lincoln, since which time he has been a firm believer in Republican principles. In 1812 he voted for Madison, and has voted at every subsequent Presidential election, having cast his vote for James A. Garfield on the 2d day of November last. In 1844 he was elected to the General Assembly of New Jersey. This office he held two years. He was State senator from 1853 to 1855, and while in the Senate he distinguished himself by being largely instrumental in defeating an obnoxious and unjust bill known as the "Maine Liquor Law." He made the crowning speech of his life against that so-called temperance measure, and he takes great delight in repeating it to this day.

He is physically well preserved, walks with firm step and erect stature, and can see to read the finest print without the aid of glasses.

On Feb. 10, 1812, he was united in marriage to Roxanna Brink, of Honesdale, Pa. She died Oct. 5, 1877. The issue of the marriage was as follows: James, born April 13, 1813, a retired merchant of Milwaukee, Wis.; Elizabeth, born July 19, 1815, married Guy Price; Jonathan, born Nov. 13, 1817; John L., born Nov. 24, 1820; Lansing, born Nov. 19, 1822; Sally Jane, born Sept. 22, 1825, died September, 1827; Roxanna, born Sept. 27, 1826, died Sept. 28, 1827; Sally Jane (2d), born Jan. 5, 1829, wife of A. J. Coykendall, Elmira, N. Y.; Isaac, born Aug. 14, 1831; Joseph, born Aug. 31, 1833, died Jan. 20, 1841; Jacob, born Sept. 8, 1835, died Dec. 21, 1875, from disease contracted while in the army during the late war; Thomas J., born May 2, 1838, merchant at Deer Park, N. Y.; and George W., born July 21, 1840, died Dec. 9, 1840.

LAFAYETTE.*

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, Etc.

THE township of Lafayette derives its name from the hamlet within its midst, which was so called in honor of that distinguished patriot the Marquis de la Fayette on the occasion of his visit to America, in 1824. It has acquired some little distinction as having been the first spot in the Union which in its christening did honor to the illustrious soldier.

Lafayette is situated upon the line of Frankford and Newton, near the centre of the county, and is bounded north by the township of Wantage, south by Hampton and Andover, east by Sparta and Hardyston, west by Frankford and Hampton. An im-

* By E. O. Wagner.

aginary line has separated the township into Lafayette and Lower Lafayette, the first being the site of the hamlet of Lafayette, and the latter, to a considerable extent, the scene of early as well as of present enterprise.

By the valuation of the assessors of the county in 1880, the real estate of Lafayette was estimated at \$499,672, the personal property at \$270,703, making the total valuation of taxable property \$656,600. The school and county tax amounted to \$2789.09.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

Lafayette township contains an area of 11,150 acres of land, a very large proportion of which is improved and cultivated. The soil is a mixture of clay, loam,

and gravel, very little sand being apparent. The productiveness of this land is in some localities modified by the presence of veins of limestone and slate, which traverse the centre and western portions of the township, the former deposit running from northeast to southwest.

The country is admirably adapted to grazing, and the dairy industry is followed with success, much of the milk being shipped to New York, which affords a ready market.

In point of productiveness, the township of Lafayette compares favorably with any of the townships of Sussex County. The Paulinskill, its principal stream, rises in Sparta, Newton, Andover, and Hampton, the east branch emanating from Sparta township, while the "Big Spring," near Newton, at a corner between the town of Newton and the townships of Andover and Hampton, is the main source of the western branch. They unite in the township, and, running north, then west into Frankford, are joined from the east by a small stream called Spring Brook. The Paulinskill affords an ample water-power for the mills which are built along the banks, and is thus rendered valuable for commercial purposes.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS, &c.

The first settlement was made in this township about one hundred and thirty years ago. Henry Bale, a German by birth, was the pioneer to the village now known as Lafayette; he settled at this place as early as 1750. A log grist-mill was built by him at that early period, and located on the lower side of the head-race to the present mill, and 50 yards easterly from the present railroad depot. This was the first flouring-mill in the village or its vicinity, and one of the first in the county. The earliest dam that checked the natural flow of the head-waters of the Paulinskill was constructed by his hands, and by him its waters were first rendered subservient to man's will. A long head-race, dug from this dam to the old mill, still remains as one of the landmarks to remind the present generation of the first tedious strokes towards our present civilization. The dam remained as another landmark until 1858, when it was removed to reclaim a large area of land that had been flooded by its back-water for over a century. The log mill remained, and was operated as a flouring grist-mill until 1822, when it ceased longer to be used, and gave way to one of more modern style and machinery.

Mr. Bale also built for the use of his family a log house, which was located on the east side of the road leading from the centre of the village to the residence of Mrs. William Snyder, and about 80 yards from her house, on a course a few degrees west of south. This building remained and was occupied until 1835, and a portion of its foundation is still to be seen.

Henry Bale was a man of great enterprise, and found a zealous helpmeet in his wife, Elizabeth. He erected a blacksmith-shop and devoted most of his

time to the forge and anvil, while his wife tended the mill; and together they instructed their sons in the arts of milling and blacksmithing. He made the first clearing in the neighborhood, erected other houses and buildings, and tradition says that he discovered and secretly worked a silver mine, and thus accumulated a part of his fortune. This, however, is very doubtful, as no silver ore in paying quantities has ever been discovered in the county. He was a man of marked intelligence, enterprising, and highly respectable, and lived to a good old age. His children married, and most of them settled during his lifetime in his adopted county and State.

The name of Henry Bale, the earliest pioneer of this hamlet, is indelibly associated with the development and progress of this township. For the reason that he was the first settler in this part of the county, the pioneer in its development, and bore the heat and burden of the day, it is proper that mention should be made of the family connections. The descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Bale are connected with very many of the oldest and most prominent families of Sussex County.

Nothing is known of the ancestry of Henry Bale, or even from what section of Germany he came. Equally meagre are the facts with reference to the ancestry or nativity of his wife, Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Bale had seven children,—Jacob, Peter, Henry, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Mary, and Catharine. Jacob, the oldest son, with his two sisters, Mary and Rhoda, and their husbands,—the former having married a Washer and the latter a Huffman,—moved to Kentucky. Peter, born in 1768, and Henry, born in 1778, left their father's home, and, having moved down the Paulinskill during the latter part of the last century, located at the place that still bears their name,—Baleville, now in Hampton township. Here, in 1800, they erected a grist-mill, which was operated as such until 1840, when it was remodeled by James, John, and Peter, the sons of Henry. Elizabeth married Zachariah Stickle, and Catharine espoused John Widener. Peter married Elizabeth Struble, daughter of Leonard Struble, whose wife was Mary Longcore. Mr. and Mrs. Struble were the parents of ten children: Leonard, Jr., who married Rhoda Morris; Anthony, who married Mary Kays; Elizabeth, who married said Peter Bale; Mary, who married Robert Bell; Catharine, who married John Huffman; Margaret, who married George Roe; Peter, who married Ruth Morris; Jacob, who married Mary Haggerty; and Susan, who married William Roe.

Peter Bale, the second son of Henry and Elizabeth Bale, and who married Elizabeth Struble, had eleven children, six of whom grew up and married,—viz., Henry, who married Lydia Bell; Jacob, who married Sarah Shotwell; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Bell; Peter, who married Elizabeth Snook; Sarah Ann, who married Cornelius Howell; and Mary, who married Thomas Kays, the son of John Kays, whose wife,

Sarah, was the daughter of Benjamin Hull, whose wife was Anna Duer.

Benjamin Hull had thirteen children: Charity, who married Samuel Jones; Nancy, who married Peter Bell; Sarah, who married John Kays; Mary, who married Moses Morris; Rhoda, who married Martin Ryerson; Elizabeth, who married William Ryerson; Martha, who married John Young; Ruth, who married Caleb Hopkins; John, who married Margaret Lantz; Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Case; Phebe, who married Joseph Warbasse; William, who married Hannah Marr; and Dorcas, who married Henry Price.

John Kays, the father of Thomas Kays by his wife, Sarah Hull, had nine children: Mary, who married Anthony Struble; John, who went West when a young man; David, who married Phebe Durner; Benjamin, who married Charlotte Hopkins; Samuel, who married Elizabeth Tuttle; Martha, unmarried and still living in this township; Martin R., who married Mary Ann Dusenberry; Thomas, who married Mary Bale; and James, who was never married.

Henry Bale, Jr., the second son of Henry Bale the pioneer, married Abigail Current, by whom he had eight children: Elizabeth, who married Joseph Ships; James, who married Sarah Havens, and now living in Ohio; Ann, who married John Huston; Sarah and Abigail, who died in childhood; Susan, who married Andrew Havens; John, who married Rhoda S. Morris; Peter, who married Sarah Drake; and Mary, who married John Hardin.

Thus, by descent and marriage in the first and second generations, came blood-relationship from old Henry Bale and wife with the several families of Struble, Kays, Hull, Morris, Ryerson, Bell, Rose, Price, Warbasse, Tuttle, Snook, Lantz, Washer, Longcore, Huffman, Haggerty, Shotwell, Howell, Jones, Young, Hopkins, Case, Marr, Dwiner, Dusenberry, Stickle, Widener, Current, Ships, Havens, Huston, Drake, and Hardin. At the present time there are not many families in the county who cannot trace a relationship, either by consanguinity or by affinity, to this old settler and his wife, while by migration from this section hundreds beyond the borders of the county and State can also trace relationship to them.

Among other prominent families of Lafayette may be mentioned the following:

Peter Warbasse, the progenitor of the family of that name in Lafayette, was a native of Jutland, in Denmark. He espoused the faith of the Moravians, and emigrated to America about 1753, settling in Pennsylvania. His son Joseph became a resident of Newton in 1794, was a blacksmith by trade, and owned the homestead farm, in Lafayette, now occupied by Samuel Warbasse. He was eccentric in character, and commonly known to the town'speople as "Citizen Warbasse."^{*}

John D. Ackerson came from Paramus, N. J., about 1800, and located upon the farm now occupied by John P. Sigler. He inhabited this spot until his death, and a son, Peter Ackerson, is still a resident of the township. Paulus Ackerson lived where Mrs. R. F. Randolph now resides, having had two sons, James and Aaron A., and one daughter, the wife of Mahlon B. States.

George Lantz came to the township early during the present century, and was known as a thrifty and very successful farmer. His children were William, Jacob, John, David, Peter, George, Susan Ann, and Maria.

The first member of the family of Demorests who resided in Lafayette was Peter, who came to the township as early as 1790 and located upon the farm now occupied by John Demorest. His son Gilliam succeeded to the estate, and on his death, in 1855, bequeathed the farm to his son Peter, after which it came to John, the present occupant. The progenitor of the family removed from Bergen Co., N. J., and was by trade a carpenter and joiner. David Demorest, one of the family, who early removed to Lafayette, died in 1825, in his sixty-fifth year, and was buried in the cemetery near the village.

Casper Snook came from Germany and settled in the township as early as 1760, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Robert G. Snook. His son William C. was born upon this farm, and resided upon it until his death, in 1855. The male descendants of the family now living in the township are Robert G. and David C. Snook. A brother, Isaac V., is a resident of the township of Green.

Samuel Ingersoll, a farmer, lived upon the land now owned by his son Gilbert; he had two children. The renowned Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, traces his ancestry from the same origin.

Capt. Abram A. Richards, for many years a merchant of prominence in Lafayette, was among the early arrivals in the village. He had five children,—Elisha, Hiram, Jane, Hester, and John.

John Kaltz was of Dutch extraction, and followed farming pursuits on the land now occupied by his daughter Barbara. He had also a son, John M. Kaltz, a man of varied attainments, who was for a while engaged in slate mining, and who died in 1877.

John Simmons made his advent to the township as early as 1783 and purchased land, upon which he erected a log house. His son, Philip Simmons, was born in the same dwelling, and died there in 1867, at the advanced age of eighty-two. A grandson, also, John Simmons, now occupies the home.

William Gunderman lived near what is known as Hopkins' Corners, having come to Lafayette in 1800. He later removed to the spot now the residence of Jacob Simmons. Samuel S. Gunderman, his son, still resides in the township.

Mahlon B. States resided at the locality known as Statesville, which was early identified with his family.

^{*} See page 251 for further mention.

He conducted the foundry at Lower Lafayette for some years, and successfully managed an extended business. His children are Ackerson P., Louisa, Nancy, and Lyman.

Barabbas Quackenboss was a former resident of Bergen County, and located on what is known as "German Flats." He was a successful farmer, and a man of influence in the township.

The presence of David Hopkins in the township gave a distinct identity to the point known as "Hopkins' Corners." Mr. Hopkins engaged in farming pursuits, which he found both congenial and profitable. His son, Philip Hopkins, now owns and resides upon the land.

Capt. John Snyder located upon land now occupied by Joseph Vought, and soon became prominent in the affairs of the township. A more detailed history of the family will be found elsewhere.

John Backster [Baxter] became in 1827 a resident of Lafayette, having removed from the township of Wantage. He followed agricultural pursuits, and occupied until his death, in 1872, the land now owned by his son George. Two sons are still residents of the township.

Hazlet Slater was one of the early landlords of Lafayette. He was first located at a point on the corner opposite the old foundry, but later erected a hotel, over which he presided until his death, in 1861. He was also a landed proprietor, owning two farms. Mr. Slater was the father of five children.

Moses W. Northrop resided near Hopkins' Corners, where he was the owner of a large and productive farm, now in possession of his granddaughter. He removed at a later period with his son, Henry C., to Newton, where he built a steam grist-mill, which was conducted for some years. His death occurred in 1878.

George Sharp and his ancestors were former residents of Morris Co., N. J., and removed to the township in 1820. He was for several years a resident of Lafayette, and died at the home of his son, Morris Sharp.

Charles Mackerley, who is a native of Sussex County, removed in 1839 to Lafayette, where he has since resided. He is prominently identified with its later advancement.

HIGHWAYS.

The road passing through the township from west to east, and formerly known as the Milford and New York turnpike, was half a century ago one of the great thoroughfares of the country, and formed a part of the great turnpike leading from Owego through Binghamton to New York City.

At this early period the turnpike was lined with hotels,—or taverns, as they were then styled,—among which, in the township, were three of especial prominence. One occupied the site of Peter Ackerson's present residence; another was located in the village of Lafayette, and at a later date kept by Hazlet Slater;

and the third stood east towards Sparta, and was known as the Lewis Peters Hotel, over which Daniel P. Chase subsequently presided as landlord.

Prior to the construction of this highway the oldest road, as far as can be ascertained, which traversed the township passed over the Blue Mountain Ridge through what is known as "Culver's Gap"; from thence to Branchville and Augusta, and on to the present residence of Peter Ackerson, from whence it followed the east base of the large hill past the residence of Leo B. Hurd. On this site stood an ancient hostelry known as "Predmore's tavern," remembered in connection with the Brakenian murder. From this point the road passed over the present road-bed to the bridge over the Paulinskill, near the site of Collyer & Huston's grist-mill; thence to the store of the above firm, and over the present road to Upper Lafayette; thus on to Sparta, Dover, and Morristown, eventually reaching New York, its terminus.

The next oldest road in the township connected with this old road east of the village, at Gustins' Corners, and followed a northeast direction to Hamburg, Vernon, and on to Esopus and Newburg, in New York.

The main object in constructing the turnpike was to modify the distance, and if possible make the road less tortuous in its course. It diverged from the old road at the residence of Peter Ackerson, and, passing through what is known as Statesville, rejoined it near the home of James Hugaman, deceased, and adjacent to the old academy.

EARLY TAVERNS.

During the early settlement of the township nearly every farmhouse on the public highway was for the time converted into a hostelry, and but few were more conspicuous for hospitality than that known as "Predmore's tavern." It was opened during the beginning of the present century, and was for years the popular resort of the traveling public. This house became famous in 1819 as having been identified with the murder of a peddler named Francis Nichols, a full account of which may be found on page 200 of this work.

As early as 1828 a hotel was opened in the village of Lafayette by one Hugh McDonald. It was located in the centre of the hamlet, on the south corner of the cross-roads, and was in 1835 disposed of to Hazlet Slater, who became landlord, and a few years later erected a large frame edifice, of which he was the popular Boniface. It has since that time been devoted to purposes of public entertainment.

PHYSICIANS.

The earliest physician in Lafayette was Dr. Edward S. Bell, who came from Stillwater, Sussex Co., in 1839, and the following year left for Stanhope, the field not having proved sufficiently inviting to detain him in the village.

He was followed by Dr. Richard S. Farrand, who

arrived from Newark in 1840 and remained until 1843, when he departed for Morris County.

Dr. Franklin Smith, a native of Newton, began the practice of medicine in the township of Frankford. In 1844 he removed to Lafayette, where he followed his profession until 1849, when he repaired to Hamburg. In 1856 he became a resident of the village of Newton, where he now lives.

Dr. Jesse R. Burgess came from Bucks Co., Pa., in 1847, and practiced in the vicinity for a period of ten years, when he repaired to Webster City, Iowa. He also followed agricultural pursuits while in the township, having purchased the farm formerly owned by John Cummins.

Dr. H. Stites Woodruff made his advent in 1849, but, not having met with the desired success, removed to Newark.

Dr. Thomas A. Drown came from Western New York in 1852. He engaged in successful practice, but later removed to Sparta and purchased a hotel, of which he was landlord.

Dr. Levi D. Miller, formerly of Andover, became a resident of the township in 1856. He entered the army in 1862, and later removed to Newton, his present home.

Dr. J. Linn Allen removed from Branchville in 1862, and became a practitioner in Lafayette, where he still pursues his profession.

Dr. John C. Strader came from Phillipsburg in 1878, and at present shares the practice of the township with Dr. Allen, the only resident physicians.*

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Lafayette was formerly embraced in the townships of Frankford and Newton, and was not made an independent township until a comparatively late date.

The act which conferred upon it this distinction was approved March 20, 1845, and runs as follows:

"AN ACT TO SET OFF FROM THE TOWNSHIPS OF NEWTON AND FRANKFORD, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, A NEW TOWNSHIP, TO BE CALLED THE TOWNSHIP OF LAFAYETTE.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, as follows: That parts of the townships of Newton and Frankford, in the county of Sussex, lying within the boundaries and description following,—to wit, beginning in the middle of the road leading from Thomas House's to Merritt Pinckney's, at the southwest corner of the township of Sparta; thence running in a direct line to a black-oak tree standing on the east side of the great road leading from Newton to Lafayette, northeast of the dwelling-house of Jacob Snook, which tree stands near the forks of the road leading from said Newton and Lafayette road to the Newton and Deckertown turnpike; thence continuing the same course from said black-oak tree until it strikes the aforesaid turnpike; thence along the centre of said turnpike until it strikes the line of the townships of Newton and Frankford; thence in a direct line to a corner of the townships of Frankford and Wantage, southeast of the dwelling-house of John Clay; thence along the line of the townships of Frankford and Wantage to a corner of the townships of Hardyton and Frankford north of the dwelling-house now occupied by Jonathan A. Dusenberry; thence along the line of the townships of Frankford and Hardyton until it strikes the line of the township of Sparta; thence along the line of the township of Sparta to the beginning,—shall be, and

the same is hereby, set off from the townships of Newton and Frankford, in the county of Sussex, and made a separate township, to be called and known as 'The township of Lafayette.'

"The inhabitants of the township of Lafayette shall hold their first annual town-meeting at the house of Hazlet Slater, innkeeper, in the village of Lafayette, in said township of Lafayette, on the second Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five."

Moses Woodruff, Alexander Boyles, and John Snyder, or any two of them, were by the same act appointed commissioners to run, survey, mark, and ascertain the lines above mentioned, and were to execute and discharge the duties of their said appointment before the second Monday of April, 1845, the charges and expenses of said commissioners being taxed and paid as by law directed in case of commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas.

V.—CIVIL LIST.

FREEHOLDERS.

1845, John Snyder, John Titman; 1846, John Titman, George W. Colver; 1847, George W. Colver, Alexander Doyles; 1848-50, George W. Colver, William Snyder, Jr.; 1851, John M. Kalts, Thomas Kays; 1852-53, John Snyder, John M. Kalts; 1854, H. B. Kays, Hazlet Slater; 1855, Hazlet Slater, John Weller; 1856, M. R. Kays, Hazlet Slater; 1857, M. R. Kays, Thomas Kays; 1858-60, Hazlet Slater, Charles Muckerley; 1861, Henry C. Northrup, John Weller; 1862, Thomas Kays, John Weller; 1863-65, William B. Slater, Gilbert Ingersoll; 1866, Abram Cassidy, Emanuel Ackerson; 1867-68, James B. Huston, Abram Cassidy; 1869-71, Gilbert Ingersoll, James B. Huston; 1872, Elias P. Demorest, James B. Huston; 1873-75, O. P. Armstrong, John Demorest; 1876, Gilbert Ingersoll, John Demorest; 1877, Gilbert Ingersoll, Elias P. Demorest; 1878, James B. Huston, O. P. Armstrong; 1879, James B. Huston, Jacob Simmons; 1880, Jacob Simmons, John T. Kays.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1845-48, John H. Simpson; 1849-50, James B. Huston; 1851, J. B. Huston; 1852, William S. Dunn; 1853-55, Andrew J. Rogers; 1856, J. J. Backster; 1857, Evi Potter; 1858-62, H. S. Fountain; 1863-73, Ackerson P. States; 1874, Jacob S. Vaughan; 1875-76, M. L. Huston; 1877, George C. Kinney; 1878-80, M. L. Huston.

ASSESSORS.

1845, Alexander Boyles; 1846-47, Alexander McDaniels; 1848-50, Moses W. Northrup; 1851, Henry B. Kays; 1852, James B. Huston; 1853-57, Charles Muckerley; 1858-59, James B. Huston; 1860-66, Robert G. Snook; 1867-71, Charles Muckerley; 1872, Emanuel Ackerson; 1873-74, Robert G. Snook; 1875-76, John T. Kays; 1877-79, Charles Muckerley; 1880, John Demorest.

COLLECTORS.

1845-46, Thomas Cox; 1847-50, Henry B. Kays; 1851, George W. Colver; 1852-54, William Snyder; 1855-57, James Slater; 1858-60, A. A. Richards; 1861-63, Samuel Shotwell; 1864, William Snyder; 1865-66, James Slater; 1867-74, John T. Kays; 1875-76, William Lantz; 1877, George Backster; 1878-79, William Lantz; 1880, Sidney Smith.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1845, Charles Muckerley, Noah Moore; 1860, William Howell, William A. Danting; 1865-80, William Howell, William M. Pollison.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1845, Franklin Smith, E. D. Warbasse, Moses W. Northrup; 1846, Franklin Smith, Jesse Burgess, Moses W. Northrup.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1847-48, Franklin Smith; 1849-51, Jesse Burgess; 1852, O. P. Armstrong; 1853-54, Thomas Kays; 1855-56, John M. Kalts; 1857-59, L. D. Miller; 1860-66, Joel Campbell.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Tradition tells but little light upon the subject of the early educational interests of the township, though

* See chapter on the "Medical Profession of Sussex County," ante, for sketches of most of the above physicians.

it is reasonable to presume that the establishment of schools was contemporaneous with its first settlement.

The earliest school building remembered was built at the point known as Statesville, on the southeast corner of the cross-roads. It was a small frame building and was later converted into a cooper-shop, a frame house having been substituted, which was located a few rods below. This was in turn converted into a dwelling and superseded by a substantial edifice of brick. The district was at a subsequent period divided, and a stone building erected on ground adjacent to the present Methodist church. This is also now used as a residence. During the early days of the township's existence no church edifices had been erected, and the school-house was devoted to purposes of worship and freely used by all denominations. In localities remote from churches this custom is still followed.

The township is now divided into three districts, designated, respectively, the Harmony Vale, Lafayette, and Lower Lafayette Districts. The former contains a frame, and the latter each a brick, building. David Dennis presides over the former school, while Mrs. C. M. Blanchard is located at the village, and P. L. Crispell at Lower Lafayette.

Aside from the fund raised by taxation in the township for educational purposes, the following amounts are credited to Lafayette: From the State appropriation, \$70.05; from the surplus revenue fund, \$71.94; from the two-mill tax, \$758.01.

VII.—CHURCHES.

LAFAYETTE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The records of the Baptist Church are devoted entirely to a chronicle of the spiritual condition of the church, and but little can be learned from them of its temporal progress.

On May 19, 1830, a council composed of the following delegates was appointed for the purpose of constituting a church in the township of Newton (now Lafayette): From Wantage, Leonard Fletcher, Humphrey Martin, Thomas Teasdale, Sr., Reuben F. Randolph, and Nathaniel Martin; from Warwick, John C. Murphy, Jeremiah Morehouse; from Kingwood, David Bateman; from Amwell, Charles Bartoletti, William Merrill; from Lower Dublin, Wilson Crane, Zelotus Grenell, — Matthews. The church was regularly constituted by the council under the name of "The First Baptist Church of Newton, New Jersey."

At a subsequent meeting Moses Northrop was chosen deacon, and Jacob B. Maxwell church clerk. During 1831, through the assiduous efforts of Rev. John Teasdale, who had been conducting religious services in the vicinity, a subscription was raised having for its object the erection of a church edifice, which was completed and dedicated the same year.

Rev. John Teasdale became the first settled pastor, and under his ministry the church enjoyed a season

of great prosperity. He later removed to the Newton Baptist Church, and subsequent events seriously impeded the advancement of the organization.

The church on its formation had joined the Warwick organization, but by vote at a meeting held March 9, 1833, it was determined to withdraw from that body and form an independent association, of which other churches were invited to become members.

For an interval of some years, little interest was manifested in the growth of the Lafayette Baptist Church, and this lack of interest caused, for a brief period, a suspension of services. At a later date more zeal was manifested among its membership, and a pastor was employed, under whose regular ministrations accessions to its list occurred, and a renewal of its former prosperity seemed apparent.

The church has recently been refitted and embellished at a cost of \$600, and, though at present without a settled pastor, is more prosperous than formerly.

Richard Vaughan is the acting clerk of the church. The deacons are Joseph V. Vought, Chauncey A. Kinney, David Kinney.

LAFAYETTE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The earliest efforts to organize a church under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in Lafayette were made Dec. 9, 1837, when a meeting was held at the house of Isaac Van Gelder for the election of trustees. On this occasion the following officers were chosen: Samuel Ingersoll, Isaac Van Gelder, Mahlon B. States, James Peters, Joseph Northrop, Jr.

No further progress was made until 1840, when a tract of land was purchased of Joseph Northrop, Jr., and wife, embracing .75 of an acre.

At a meeting held on Feb. 6, 1841, James Peters, James C. Hagaman, and Joseph Northrop were chosen a building committee, and labor upon the new edifice was begun soon after. On its completion the building was dedicated with impressive ceremonies, the total cost having been less than \$1600. The congregation having increased in numbers and influence, it was found necessary, in 1859, to improve and enlarge the edifice, which was at a later date again renovated and beautified.

The earliest pastor, Rev. Warren C. Nelson, began his labors in 1843. Since that period the following clergymen have in succession ministered to the people: Revs. W. W. Wiggins, — Post, Gerrit Van Horne, — Christine, — Cross, — Bardsley, Thomas Rawlings, T. S. Dedrick, H. I. Hoyter, W. C. Nelson, W. E. Blakeslee, S. N. Bebout, J. F. Dodd, G. W. Horton, W. W. Voorhees, W. H. Haggerty, and the present pastor, Rev. R. W. Copeland.

The officers of the church are: Class-Leaders, W. M. Aekerson and Mrs. E. A. Smith; Exhorters, Wm. N. Aekerson, P. L. Crispell; Trustees, Peter Aeker-

son, Wm. N. Ackerson, James W. Hagaman, Gerret Van Blarcom, Ernest Huston; Stewards, Jacob Shuster, William N. Ackerson, Peter Ackerson, Ernest Huston, William N. Pollison, Edward Maybee, Gilbert Ackerson, Benjamin S. Dormida.

The valuation of church property, including a substantially-built parsonage, is \$6000.

A Sunday-school is maintained, with 95 scholars in attendance, of which P. L. Crispell is the efficient superintendent. An additional Sabbath-school is established at Harmony Vale, with N. E. Benjamin as superintendent.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

An effort was made as early as 1842 to establish a church at Lafayette, but the feebleness of the little flock who desired thus to form themselves into an organization rendered action at that time inexpedient. During 1856 the church was formed, however, with a membership of 13, embracing the following individuals: John D. Ackerson and Charity Ackerson, his wife; George Sharp and Elizabeth Sharp, his wife; Catharine Ackerson and Mary Richards, who were received from the Frankford Church; while Daniel Gunderman, Abigail Demorest, Martha Demorest, Tailmage Woodruff, and Phebe Woodruff, his wife, Martha Simmons, and Agnes Ackerson were received from the church of North Hardyston.

A house of worship was erected, and dedicated May 12, 1857, at 11 A.M., the services having been conducted by a committee of the Presbytery of Rockaway, consisting of the following ministers: Revs. B. C. Megie, S. Cook, Joel Campbell, Nathan Leighton, and Livingston Willard. The official organization was effected Aug. 22, 1857, and at the same date John D. Ackerson was ordained an elder of the church.

Rev. Joel Campbell officiated as the first pastor, and remained until death ended his labors, in May, 1872. At a special meeting of the Presbytery of Newton held in May, 1872, Rev. Jethro B. Woodward was ordained and installed, and still continues his ministrations.

The present elders are Sylvester Slater and Sidney Smith, the former of whom is also the clerk of the session.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

There is but one burial-place located within the limits of the township. Many residents have for years buried their dead in a cemetery located in Sparta, which, from its location, has proved more convenient. It has thus become identified with the old families of Lafayette, and is the centre around which many tender memories cluster.

The burial-ground in use in the township is located on a rise of ground east of the village, and was used a century since, if tradition be correct, as a potter's field. It was later controlled by a society, who placed it under the direction of a board of trustees, and interments were made irrespective of sectarian prefer-

ences. About 1820 the lady who was owner of the land which embraced this spot gave a deed of this and additional ground to the inhabitants of the township, to be forever used as a burial-place. It was much neglected for a term of years, but at a later period funds were raised, and under the direction of the trustees a substantial stone wall was built around the ground. A tract of land was also purchased, which increased its dimensions, and more care has since been bestowed upon its adornment.

Many of the memorial-stones bear the names of the oldest families of the township. There are unquestionably graves unadorned with headstones whose mute history, if revealed, would recall many events of the last century. The oldest inscription is that upon the tablet of Mrs. Margaret, wife of David Demorest, who died March 29, 1812, aged forty-seven. Among others of earliest date are the following:

"Sacred to the memory of David Demorest, who died October 28th, 1825, aged sixty-four years, three months, and twelve days."

"In memory of Katherine Demorest, daughter of David and Katherine Demorest, who died November 30th, 1825, aged thirty-four years, three months, and seven days."

"In memory of Maria, wife of Mahlon B. States, and daughter of Paul and Maria Ackerson, who died April 15th, 1831, aged twenty-three years, eight months, and six days."

"In memory of Peter Demorest, who died August 29th, 1825, aged thirty-five years and six days."

"Sacred to the memory of Henry Demorest, who departed this life August 31st, 1836, aged thirty-four years, eight days."

"Farewell, my friends! I must be gone:
I have no home or stay with you.
The Lord doth call, and I must go,
And leave you in the world below."

IX.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

LAFAYETTE VILLAGE.

Henry Bale was the first settler in this hamlet, and the very full history of himself and his descendants under the title of "Early Settlements" makes a recapitulation of facts under this head unnecessary.

LOWER LAFAYETTE.

The oldest remaining landmark in that portion of the township designated as Lower Lafayette is the old mill now known as Messrs. Collyer & Huston's foundry. Tradition accredits this building with an existence of at least one hundred years, and, although no definite information with reference to its origin is accessible, the authenticity of this statement has never been disputed. It passed, early in the present century, into the hands of Joel Benjamin, Joseph Predmore, and Gilbert Ingersoll, and was by them conveyed in 1819 to Thomas Kays. He conducted the business, and also filled the office of justice of the peace, until his death, in 1829. The premises, after passing through several hands, were purchased in 1843 by George W. Collyer and Henry B. Kays, a son of Thomas, above mentioned. They erected the present grist-mill in 1843 and 1844, and also a saw- and planing-mill and many tenant-houses. A very extended milling, foundry, and mercantile business was conducted by them until 1853, when Mr. Collyer purchased the



William Snyder

JOSEPH SNYDER came from Germany more than one hundred years ago and settled in New Jersey. He reared a family of ten children,—Jacob, Elizabeth, John, Anne, Catharine, Henry, Margaret, William, Eve, and Mary. Of these children, William, the father of our subject, was born March 6, 1780, and married Sarah Putman, July 5, 1801. She was born Nov. 12, 1779, and died July 1, 1849; he died Sept. 10, 1853. Their children were Margaret; John, who married Sarah Warbasse; Rachel; Effa, who married Jacob Hiles; Catharine, who married Daniel C. Adams, of Warren Co., N. J.; Sarah, who married Robert M. Ogden; Mary; William; and Elizabeth, who married Henry C. Northrup.

William Snyder the elder—or “Capt. Snyder,” as he was familiarly known—was a representative farmer, a Democrat in politics, and took a deep interest in and was a liberal contributor to churches and charitable objects.

William Snyder, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lafayette township, Oct. 4, 1817. He remained on the farm at home until he reached his majority, and for a few years afterwards he worked his father's farm on shares. On the 1st of January, 1842, he married Mary J., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Kays, of Hanlyston, Sussex Co., N. J.; she was born May 1, 1821. They have had six children, five of whom are living,—viz., Samuel, who served three years in the Union army in the late Rebellion; Raymond, who married Kate Roof, daughter of Christopher Roof; John; Laura; and William. Laura is the wife of Henry Huston, of Newton.

After his marriage Mr. Snyder purchased the farm where Richard Vaughan now lives and started in the agricultural business for himself. To this farm he made additions until he owned some two hundred acres of land. After living there fourteen years he sold that property and bought the farm where his son Raymond now resides (1881), to which he removed in the spring of 1856. He lived on this place until the spring of 1868, when he removed to the village of Lafayette, having purchased and thoroughly rebuilt the fine residence where his widow now lives. While at Lafayette he was engaged for three years in the milling business with Mr. O. P. Armstrong. He resided in the village until his death, which occurred Oct. 11, 1877.

Mr. Snyder was a thoroughgoing farmer and careful business man. He was possessed of clear judgment and practical ideas, and may safely be classed among the most active and progressive farmers of his day. Thoroughly honest and exact, he was prompt in his business engagements, and was a man of whom it was frequently said that his word was as good as his bond.

In politics he was a Democrat until Henry Clay ran for President, and afterwards voted with the Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, which he at once joined and warmly supported during the rest of his life. He served as freeholder and held other minor offices in his township, although his party was largely in the minority. He was a stockholder in and a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton. He was not a member of any church, but an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A man of strong force of character and correct habits, he was a pronounced advocate of temperance, and at his death a professor of Christianity.

Mrs. Snyder's paternal ancestor, whose name was Kays, came from Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Philadelphia. He had two sons, John and David. The former—her grandfather—was born March 9, 1739, and died July 13, 1829; his wife, Sarah Hull, daughter of Benjamin Hull, was born Oct. 21, 1754, and died Sept. 20, 1824. He served in the Revolutionary war as one of Gen. Washington's body-guard. Their children were Mary, John, Lettie, David, William, James, Thomas, Benjamin H., Martin R., Samuel, and Martha.

Of these children, Samuel Kays, the father of Mrs. Snyder, was born June 2, 1791, and on Sept. 12, 1816, married Elizabeth Tuttle, who was born June 11, 1797, and is living, in 1880, in fair health and full mental vigor, with her daughter, Mrs. Snyder, at Lafayette; she has for many years drawn a pension for services rendered by her husband in the war of 1812.

Samuel Kays had six children,—Martin, who lives in Iowa; William T., who served in the late Rebellion as captain and was distinguished for gallant services, now a lawyer in Missouri; Mary J., who married William Snyder; Sarah A., who married Daniel Dolan; Martha; and John. All are living except the last two, and the other four reside in different States.



Anna Warbasse

THE progenitor of the Warbasse family in Sussex County was Peter Warbasse, who was born May 10, 1722, in Denmark, was confirmed by a Lutheran minister, afterwards united with the Moravians, and with a company of that religious sect, about 1753, emigrated to America and settled in Bethlehem, on the Lehigh, in Pennsylvania. His wife was Anna Mary Schemolin, also a native of Denmark, who bore him two sons, Peter and Joseph, both of whom settled in Newton, N. J. Peter joined the army about 1794, and was last heard of in Virginia. Joseph carried on blacksmithing in Newton for some time, and subsequently worked at his trade on his farm, which he purchased of John Jay, in the township of Lafayette, in 1811. This farm has remained in the family since, and is in 1880 the property of Samuel Warbasse.

Joseph Warbasse married Phebe Hull, who bore him the following children: John, Joseph, Sally (who became the wife of John Snyder), Phebe (who became the wife of Jonathan Cotton), James R., Edward, and Mary Ann. He died on his homestead, in Lafayette.

James R., son of Joseph, born Sept. 2, 1797, married, July 3, 1823, Anna Tuttle, who bore him children as follows: Ruth, wife of Jonathan Dusenberry; Elizabeth, wife of Isaac L. Newman, of Illinois; Elias H.; Joseph, a merchant at Newton, N. J.; Vincent; David R.; and Samuel, who occupies the old homestead, in Lafayette.

Mrs. Anna Tuttle Warbasse was born in the township of Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1803. Her father, William Tuttle, is believed to be one of the descendants of the William Tuttle who came to this country from England in the year 1635 and settled in New Haven, Conn. Her mother was Anna Terry, daughter of Uriah Terry, of Kingston, N. Y. Of this branch of the family it is known that an early progenitor was driven from France in the latter part of the sixteenth century for his adherence to the cause of the Huguenots or

French Protestants, and after a temporary sojourn in England came to this country.

The parents of our subject moved to the township of Wantage, in this county, when she was but a child; in that place she received such education as was afforded by the common schools of the time. Her husband was a farmer by occupation, and during the first sixteen years of his married life resided in Sussex County. He then purchased a farm in what is known as the Quaker Settlement, in Warren County, intending to make that place his home during life. And so it proved, for after six years' residence there he was taken sick, and after a short illness died, on Sept. 12, 1844, leaving no picture of himself. Notwithstanding he was a man of more than average mental ability, he never joined in the general scramble for place and power, but, instead, found his highest enjoyment in his home and its surroundings, and in honestly performing the every-day duties of life as he understood them. Faithful to family, to friends, country, and to humanity,—such a man was James R. Warbasse.

Mrs. Warbasse was now left with a family of seven children, the youngest being but three years of age, and, having been accustomed to rely with entire confidence on the judgment of her husband in regard to the management of the farm, she was unskilled in the new duties she was compelled to assume. But she proved equal to her task, for under her management the remaining indebtedness upon the farm was paid, a small adjoining farm was bought and paid for, and the children given a practical business education. In 1853, when, in consequence of the death of her father-in-law, Joseph Warbasse, "Eden Farm" was sold, she became the purchaser, and moved there in April of that year. This was her home until the time of her death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1865. Like her husband, she lived for use and not for show, and had the respect and esteem of all good people wherever she was known.







Jacob Simmons

His paternal grandfather Philip came from Germany and settled near Marksboro', Warren Co., N. J. He reared a family of four sons,—Adam, Jacob, Philip, and John,—who grew to manhood and reared families.

Adam, father of our subject, was born in 1780, and about 1811 married Mary Shuster and removed to what is now Lafayette, Sussex Co., N. J., where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, to which he made additional purchases, until he owned some four hundred and twenty acres at the time of his death. He was a farmer through life. He was a man of strong force of character, and was known as a man of good judgment and sterling principles. He died in 1867. His children were Elizabeth, became the wife of William M. Cox, of Hampton; Philip, deceased; John, deceased; Margaret, wife of Andrew F. Vass, of Newark, N. J.; Jacob; and Isaac. The mother of these children died in 1871, aged eighty-five years. She was a devoted Christian woman, and was a member of the Lutheran Church near Stillwater.

Jacob, son of Adam Simmons, was born in the town of Lafayette, Jan. 8, 1825. Until twenty-four years of age he remained at home, at which time (1849) he married Margaret, daughter of Elias and

Sarah (Givens) Potter, of Sparta; she was born Sept. 16, 1827. The children born of this union are Wesley, Dec. 26, 1849, died Sept. 11, 1851; Lucy A., April 12, 1851; Elias P., Nov. 24, 1853; Edwin J., Dec. 11, 1863. Lucy A. Simmons was united in marriage to Dr. John C. Strader, of Lafayette.

Mr. Simmons' life has been spent as a farmer, and he may be safely classed among the representative agriculturists of Sussex County, and all the appointments about his place show thrift and thoroughness. He has been honored by his fellow-townsmen, as a member of the Democratic party, with the office of commissioner of appeals, and in 1879 he was elected freeholder of the township of Lafayette, and re-elected to the same office in 1880. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he is a promoter of church interests, and is one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Lafayette. His wife is a member of that church.

Mrs. Simmons' father died July, 1865, aged sixty-five years. His life was spent as a carpenter and joiner and farmer. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Democrat. Her mother died about 1860, aged fifty-nine years, and was also a member of the same church.



George W. Collier

The family of Collier from whom our subject is descended is traced back in line of regular descent to John Collier, who lived in England and had three sons,—John, Edward, and Joseph. John inherited the estate in England; Edward went to Ireland, where he settled and reared a family; Joseph, with his two sons, came to America and settled at New London, Conn. One son was killed by the Indians; the other son, John, had a son John, who married Sarah Winthrop, a granddaughter of Governor Winthrop, and came with his family and located on Schooley's Mountain, in Morris County. The farm upon which they settled remained the homestead of the family for many generations. He died in 1760, aged ninety; his wife died in 1766, aged eighty-three. Both were interred in the private burying-ground near Pleasant Grove church.

The descent of this family is traced still further to Thomas, son of John, who purchased two hundred acres of land on Schooley's Mountain in 1719, and whose son Simon, grandfather of our subject, was born April 7, 1745; married Jenima Tuttle, who was born June 30, 1752, and died Nov. 2, 1843. Simon Collier was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died July 11, 1828.

David J., son of Simon Collier, born Jan. 16, 1787, on the old homestead, married, April 8, 1809, Margaret, daughter of Jacob Myers. She was born May 14, 1792, and died Jan. 6, 1866; he died Dec. 13, 1878. Their children were George W., Simon Bar Jonas, Jacob Myers, Amos, Edward, John Miller, Clarissa, Polly, V. H., Jemima, Nathan, Elizabeth Seepie, Catharine, and Andrew Jackson. A nephew of Thomas Collier was Rev. Jabez Collier, who was the second pastor of the only Congregational Church ever organized in Sussex County. In 1793, at the solicitation of Governor Simeon, he went to Canada, and settled in Norfolk County upon a tract of one thousand acres of land given him by the Governor. There he organized a church, and continued preaching for twenty-five years. He died in 1818, at an advanced age. David J. Collier removed from Schooley's Mountain in 1814 and settled in Lafayette. During the late war he had three sons and fourteen grandsons in the Union army. Once a Jackson Democrat, he afterwards became and remained a Republican; was patriotic, participating in the centennial celebration at Newtoon in 1876, bearing the cap of Liberty and singing the American ode, "The Liberty Tree,"—a song over a hundred years old. On his ninetieth birthday he composed the song, "The Republican Victory," soon afterwards published in the *Register*. His reminiscences of Hackettstown, published in the *Hackettstown Gazette* about

1875, are interesting and authentic. He was formerly a member of the Baptist Church, and over sixty years ago organized the first Sunday-school in Northern New Jersey, on Schooley's Mountain, in 1818.

George W., son of David J. Collier, was born on the homestead, on Schooley's Mountain, Feb. 4, 1810. He was bound out at the age of seventeen to learn the millwright trade, and after reaching his majority worked as a journeyman for one year. He married, Sept. 21, 1833, Mary S., daughter of Thomas Kays, of Lafayette. She was born April 12, 1816, and died July 4, 1842. The children born of this union were Hannah C., wife of Edward A. Couse, died June 11, 1863, aged twenty-eight; Margaret; Gabriel; Henry Kays, born Dec. 7, 1838, died April 27, 1840; George Henry, born March 7, 1841, died May 10, 1860. For his second wife Mr. Collier married, Jan. 19, 1843, Dorcas P. Kays, a sister of his former wife. She was born Feb. 5, 1820. The only child born of this union is Mary Elizabeth, wife of William H. Couse.

After his marriage Mr. Collier carried on his business in Allamuchy for one year, for two years at Huntsville, and at Sparta he resided for six years, where he built a mill and was engaged in the manufacture of wrought iron and in the mercantile business. In 1842, in company with his partner, Henry B. Kays, he purchased property at Lower Lafayette, upon which he settled in the spring of 1843. Here they erected a grist- and saw-mill, which they carried on, together with a foundry and store.

After the death of Mr. Kays, in 1855, Mr. Collier carried on the business alone for two years, when he associated with him in business Judge James B. Huston. The firm of Collier & Huston have carried on a successful trade since, and are among the most enterprising business men of Lafayette.

Mr. Collier formerly took an active interest in local politics as a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became identified with its principles. He has enjoyed the most important offices in his township, and was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1851. He is a pronounced advocate of the temperance cause, and was one of the founders, many years ago, of the Sons of Temperance society at Lafayette, and while a member of the Legislature he advocated and voted for the Maine law. In connection with temperance organizations, he was for some time District Deputy for Sussex County. He is a supporter of church interests, a promoter of all worthy local objects, and is a member of the Christian Church at Baloville.

interest of his partner, and in 1856 disposed of a half-interest to James B. Huston, his brother-in-law, who married a daughter of Thomas Kays. This firm managed an extended business at this point.

The old mill is now conducted as a foundry. It is run by water-power, and manufactures all varieties of machinery for milling purposes. The flouring-mill is also furnished with power by the Paulinskill, and has four run of stone. It has a capacity of 300 bushels per day, and does both custom- and merchant-work. The market for its products is found in Newark, Paterson, New York, and adjacent portions of the county.

In addition, the firm of Colver & Huston have a saw-mill and a warehouse and store which controls an extensive country trade.

The Old Mill.—The old log mill above alluded to, after undergoing various changes of ownership, came into the possession of a Widow Nyece, who conveyed it to Robert and Samuel Price, and they to John Price, by deed recorded in the archives of Sussex County in Book II 2 of deeds, page 295. John Price erected the dwelling-house near the new mill, and lately owned by William Armstrong, now deceased.

The property next passed, in 1820, into the hands of James Ludlam, who in 1822 erected a new and capacious frame mill with three run of stone on the site of the present building. Parts of the foundation of the old log mill remained visible quite recently, and the logs and a part of the roof until 1830. He also erected near this mill a distillery, which remained standing until a recent date.

The property passed by devise to Richard R. Morris from Ludlam, and was conveyed by the latter to Joseph Northrop, Jr., in November, 1835. Northrop erected the storehouse still standing, and continued to own the property until his death, in 1846, when William Armstrong, of Frankford township, became the proprietor.

In 1857 the grist-mill, with all its contents, then in possession of Messrs. Smith & Kays as lessees, was burned.

William Armstrong in 1858 sold the mill-site, distillery, store-house, and about ten acres of the land, including all the water-power, to his son, Obadiah P. Armstrong, and Thomas Kays. The power was at that time furnished by a dam about 200 yards above the present dam, which was 7 feet in height, and flowed an area of from 1000 to 2000 acres of land.

Messrs. Armstrong & Kays in 1858 sold 7 feet of the water-fall to the "Paulinskill Meadow Company," which was organized to reclaim the above overflowed lands. The old dam was removed and the present one erected, and was also a new mill, by Messrs. Armstrong & Kays, in 1859.

Mr. Kays disposed of his interest to Dr. Franklin Smith in 1860, and he in turn to the present owner, Obadiah P. Armstrong, in 1864.

The Old Foundry.—The business was originally es-

tablished in Lafayette in 1830, by Jonathan Owens. Three years later it passed into the hands of Alexander Boyles, a gentleman who was sheriff of the county, and prominently identified with the business interests of the place; he erected a large stove-foundry, a part of which building still stands.

Mr. Boyles conducted a very extensive business until 1842, when the foundry passed to the estate of James Cassidy, and later to Dr. Franklin Smith and Barton Mushback. In 1852, Thomas Kays purchased the interest of Mushback, and, in connection with Dr. Smith, under the firm-name of Smith & Kays, managed a very extensive foundry and machine business. In 1859, Mr. Kays disposed of his interest to his partner, who in 1862 transferred the property to Mrs. Theresa M. Hagaman.

The foundry, after a succession of changes, is now owned by Messrs. Colver & Huston. The building is occupied as a dwelling, and the saw-mill adjoining has ceased its labors.

GUSTIN'S CORNERS.

This was the name given a point at the first cross-roads on the old turnpike leading to Sparta.

George Gustin was the leading spirit of the locality, and occupied a storehouse, in which he conducted a general mercantile business. The old house, as nearly as can be described, was located at the east corner of the forks of the road, the crumbling foundation of which still remains. Later he resided in a house built adjacent to the old site, and which is still standing. A storehouse was also erected near this spot, which yet remains, although converted to other uses.

Mr. Gustin had two sons, John R. and Alpheus, the former of whom is dead. Alpheus in early life filled the office of constable, and was later engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lafayette. He removed to Pontiac, Mich., in 1858, or possibly earlier, and engaged in banking, and amassed quite a large fortune.

X.—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Lafayette was for many years an active business centre and largely identified with the political history of Sussex County. The years from 1838 to 1842 were especially fraught with significance as the era of business activity. During this time Alexander Boyles conducted the foundry before mentioned, employing forty men, and often a larger number. There were three stores,—two in Upper and one in Lower Lafayette,—two flouring- and grist-mills, a clover-mill, a saw-mill, a distillery, blacksmith-shop, etc.

Joseph Northrop and George H. Nelden, under the firm-name of Northrop & Nelden, did an extensive mercantile business, and Wellesley Cummins was their competitor, enjoying a liberal share of the patronage. Both mills were owned by Joseph Northrop,—the upper one conducted by himself, and the lower one by George H. Nelden. The latter purchased his partner's interest in the mercantile business, and eventually sold it to Thomas Lawrence, of Hamburg, at

present State senator, he having formed a copartnership with Northrop.

Alexander Boyles, who was the earliest postmaster in Lafayette, manifested much ability and energy during his business career, and as a politician won great popularity, having been a pronounced Democrat. He entered the political arena as candidate for sheriff in 1834, was elected, and five years later represented the county as State senator.

Mr. Nelden, a son of George Nelden, of Montague township, was also a candidate for political honors. He was chosen sheriff of Sussex County in 1849, was appointed United States marshal from 1853 to 1861, and was elected county clerk in 1874 and in 1879.

O. P. Armstrong's flouring- and grist-mill, originally the site of the old Bale mill, is run by water furnished by the Paulinskill, and has three run of stone, which affords it a capacity of 200 bushels per day when driven to its utmost limit. The grain is purchased in New York and New Jersey, and the market for the flour is found in New York, Newark, and the adjacent country.

An apple-distillery is also run in connection with the mill, with one run of stone used in grinding. The capacity of the still is 226 gallons per day, apple-brandy being the commodity produced, which is shipped in casks and finds a ready market.

David Munroe established, years since, a sash-and-blind factory, which is still conducted by him, and affords employment to many workmen.

William Howell has a harness-factory. Sylvester Koyt is actively engaged as a wheelwright, and has an extensive shop, while Jacob Shuster and William C. Quick are the blacksmiths.

George M. Sutton is the only landlord of the village, and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Terwilliger holds the commission as postmistress.

SLATE-QUARRIES.

Among the most productive interests of Lafayette are the slate-quarries, located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village, in the centre of the township. They were originally owned by Martin R. Kays and Messrs. Gunderman & Kalts. Slate deposits were discovered at this point at a very early period, but no practical use was made of the knowledge thus gained until 1843. The property was leased the same year by Messrs. Williams & Jones, who mined the quarries successfully for a series of years with hand-labor, having introduced but little labor-saving machinery.

For a period extending to 1856 the quarries remained unworked, but were subsequently re-leased of Mr. Kays by Thomas Jones for a period of ten years. He erected machinery and pursued his mining labors until 1861, when his interest was sold to Williams & Rolands, who worked the deposit for five years, after which Mr. Williams retained exclusive control until his death, in 1876, when Jones, Collier & Huston became lessees.

The slate, after being mined, is finished with a dressing-machine, a derrick furnished with power by a steam-engine being employed for hoisting, and a windmill for pumping water. Ten men are employed in the production of 1000 feet of slate per day, the market for which is found principally in New York and New Jersey.

The Gunderman & Kalts quarry was first opened in 1870, and, with the machinery used, has a capacity of 500 feet per day. It is now owned by Cornelius D. Ackerson, and leased by Messrs. Williams & Titus.

RAILROADS.

The Branchville extension of the Sussex Railroad was begun in 1867 and completed in 1869. The Sussex Railroad also passes through this township, at Branchville Junction intersecting with the Branchville extension, which runs to Branchville.

XI.—LITERARY.

The Lafayette Debating Society was organized in 1877, its object being the discussion of popular questions of the day. Its meetings are held weekly at Sutton's Hall, the present officers being: President, Gerret Van Blarcom; Treasurer, Rev. J. B. Woodward; Secretary, Mark L. Huston.

The "Shooting Star" is a four-page monthly paper devoted to miscellaneous reading and such matter as renders it especially attractive to the young. It was established in 1870, and enjoyed a prosperous career of six years. It was again re-established in 1879. The editor and proprietor is Ernest Huston, who is also treasurer of the New Jersey Amateur Press Association, organized in 1878, representing the youthful editorial talent of the State.

XII.—THE LAST CENSUS.

The census of 1880 gives the following list of residents of the township of Lafayette who had attained their sixty-fifth year:

Elizabeth Amerman, 83; Ralph Ackerson, 76; Elizabeth Ackerson, 70; William Berry, 65; Joseph Carrant, 79; Anna Case, 72; Daniel Cahow, 76; George W. Collier, 70; Jonathan A. Dusenberry, 68; Joseph Dennis, 60; Elizabeth Dorninda, 66; John P. Demarest, 72; Thomas J. Hiles, 65; Philip Hopkins, 65; William Howell, 65; Hannah Hagaman, 66; Eliza Hunt, 76; Rebecca Hunt, 70; Joseph Johnson, 70; Elizabeth Jones, 65; John C. Koyt, 74; Elizabeth Koyt, 65; Elizabeth Kays, 82; Edmund Lord, 76; Elizabeth Maines, 83; Charles Mackerly, 72; Mary Mackerly, 69; Mary Moore, 78; Sarah Morris, 95; George Quick, 70; Mary Quick, 74; Mary Richards, 77; Samuel Shotwell, 66; Rachel Slater, 70; D. C. Snook, 73; Elizabeth Sharpe, 84; J. J. Terwilliger, 69; Catharine C. Van Blarcom, 70; Mary A. Kays, 79; Martha T. Kays, 84.

XIII.—HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Indian war-path leading to the Minisink settlement passed through the southwest portion of the village by what is called the Indian Spring, located on the premises of the late William Armstrong, and through the locality known as the Indian field, where flints and various adornments peculiar to the race have since been found.



THOMAS SCHOFIELD.

Thomas Schofield, son of James Schofield, was born in the township of Hardyston, Sussex Co., N. J., April 22, 1823. His life was spent as a farmer, and he was known as an upright and honest citizen in all the relations of life. For several years he carried on agricultural pursuits in his native town, but soon after his marriage he purchased a farm in the township of Lafayette, upon which he resided until about one year prior to his decease, Feb. 12, 1870. His wife, Mary E., is a daughter of Solomon and Susan (Canfield) Roe, of Green township, whom he married Dec. 31, 1853. She was born April 13, 1828, and resides in Newton, N. J. The only child born of this union is Margaret E. Schofield.

Mr. Schofield was a member of the North Church (Presbyterian) most of his life after his marriage, and was a contributor to and a promoter of worthy local objects. Of a retiring nature, he never sought after political honors in his township, but always exercised the right of suffrage and voted with the Democratic party. He was a plain, unassuming man, and, although he was never possessed of a robust constitution, his ambition and courage often went beyond his physical strength. For some three years prior to his death his health gradually gave way, until, in 1869, he was obliged to give up the active duties of life, and spent the last year of his existence at the home of his wife, in Green township.

When the army of the Revolution transferred their headquarters from Morristown to Newburg their course lay through the village of Lafayette, and tradition relates that a detachment encamped near the Klackner bridge, that crosses the Paulinskill, for the night. The horses were fed with hemp and hay intermixed with daisies, the seed of which was disseminated, and later became so luxuriant in its growth as to make extermination a matter of great difficulty.

There died in the vicinity of the village of Lafayette an eccentric negro familiarly known as "Colonel Joe," aged one hundred and thirteen. The negroes for many miles around were accustomed years ago to assemble on the banks of the Delaware for military parade, generally choosing the Fourth of July for this patriotic demonstration. The "Colonel" having been a leading man among them, and having also enjoyed the prestige of service in the French and Revolutionary wars, was chosen as their commander. The evening was devoted to festivities, in which the females joined, and a general frolic ended the auspicious day.

In 1812 occurred the murder of a Mrs. Cole, by her daughter, an account of whose trial and execution is given on page 200 of this work.

XIV.—MILITIA ROLL.

The following roll of the "Second Company of the First Battalion in the First Regiment in the first Brigade of Sussex Militia in the year 1810" is of interest as embodying the names of many of the representatives of the early families of Lafayette. But one of the soldiers in this company now survives, Mr. William Morris.

OFFICERS.

Henry Dale, captain; Thomas Kays, lieutenant; John Chamberlin, ensign; James Hunt, Abimaz Bell, sergeants; Thomas South, corporal; William Lane, fifer; George Lane, drummer.

PRIVATE.

Philip Waldorf, William Christy, Samuel Pettit, Cornelius Lane, Jacob Hendershot, Michael Roof, Jacob Roof, George Struble, Jr., John Casada, Jr., Joseph South, David Kays, Dennis Morris, Sr., Jacob L. Struble, Peter Dale, John Truesdel, Peter Hendershot, Benjamin Hull, Peter Lantz, Edman South, William Hendershot, William Morris, Nathaniel Ayres, John Morris, James Hyerson, John Yost, William Coats, Amos Wolverton, Peter Couse, James Fox, John More, Peter Yost, Isaac Lanning, John Gruver, Isaac Kanan, Robert Morris, Dennis Morris, Joseph Handel, William Casada, Hugh McCarty, Jr., Jacob Lantz, James Jones, Jacob Roof, Jr., Robert More, John Roe, Mark Hush, Daniel Predmore, Benjamin Kays, Martin Kays, Henry Couse, Andrew Johnson, John Johnson, Nicholas South, Jacob Lary, Benjamin North, Grant Fitch, Abram Shotwell, Isaac Goble, Jacob Miznor, Abner Toland, George Longcore, Joseph Hendershot, John Lewis, William Christy, Jr., Peter Smith, Jr., David Ginnins, Peter Northrop, Henry Carpenter, John Turner, Benjamin Perry, George Woods.

STILLWATER.*

I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

STILLWATER, with a population of 1503, covers an area of 36.17 square miles, and contains 23,149 acres. Its total assessed value is \$754,622, and total taxation \$5626.90.

The town lies in the west, upon the Blue Mountain range, and corners on the north with the towns of Walpack, Sandyston, Frankford, and Hampton. The boundaries are Walpack and Hampton on the north, Warren County on the south, Green and Hampton on the east, and Walpack on the west. Its extreme length between north and south is 10 miles, and its width in the broadest part $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The surface of the country is generally uneven and hilly, and on the west exceedingly rugged and mountainous. Ponds and watercourses abound. Of the latter, the most important is the Paulinskill, a mill-stream of considerable consequence. The Indian name of the stream is said to have been Tockhoek-onetkong. The name Paulinskill is reported to have been given it in honor of Pauline, the daughter of a Hessian who, upon being taken a prisoner at the battle of Trenton, was lodged in the vicinity of Stillwater village, and there continued to reside until his

death. What his name was does not appear. Swartswood Pond is a handsome sheet of water picturesquely nestled between two hilly ranges. It measures 3 miles in length by 1 in width, and is said to have in some places a depth of 30 feet.† It is a locality much in favor with pleasure-seekers and fishermen, for the convenience of whom a small stern-wheel steamboat is kept available.

There are in the township four small villages, named Fredon, Swartswood, Middleville, and Stillwater, each of which is a postal station.

West of Stillwater village there is a hill of fossiliferous limestone; the road from Stillwater to Mill Brook crosses its outcrop. The dimensions of the fossiliferous portion are 300 yards in length by 100 in breadth. The stone is grayish blue in color, sub-crystalline and thin-bedded in its upper portion. On the east, near the magnesian rock, it is in thicker beds, and has fewer fossils. Analysis shows it to be nearly pure limestone.

II.—EARLY SETTLERS.

The territory now known as the township of Stillwater was first peopled by Germans. They came in previous to 1750 in liberal numbers, and still more

* By David Schwartz.

† Its Indian name is said to have been Poyaholoe.

freely after that period. The first of them were John Peter Bernhardt and his sons-in-law, Caspar Shafer and Peter Wintermute. Bernhardt and Shafer came from Germany in 1730, lived near Philadelphia until 1742, and then located in the wilderness where Stillwater village now stands. Peter Wintermute came upon the ground almost, if not quite, as soon as Bernhardt and Shafer. At all events, Shafer and Wintermute about the same time occupied two farms (on the Paulinskill) that Bernhardt had bought for their wives, and in a little while put up mills. From what can be learned, Mr. Bernhardt must have been an old man when he came to Stillwater with his sons-in-law, for it would seem that he took little, if any, part in the active business of pioneering; content, doubtless, to have his young sons-in-law bear the brunt.

Mr. Bernhardt lived in his New Jersey home but six years. He died Aug. 28, 1748, and was buried in a graveyard hard by the village, where he had set apart a lot for church and churchyard, and wherein he himself was the first to be laid. The old graveyard is still to be seen on the road just below the village.

Mr. Bernhardt's third daughter married a widower, by name Arrison, in 1760, and moved to Pennsylvania. Indian troubles forced them to leave there during the Revolutionary war, and with their children they returned to Stillwater. Mr. Arrison died in 1828, and with his death his name passed out of Stillwater history. His son John was a blacksmith at Stillwater in 1790, but in 1794 moved to Philadelphia. Reference, therefore, to the Bernhardt and Arrison families is ended.

The first habitation at Stillwater occupied by the Shafers and Wintermutes was a rude log cabin built over a huge stump, which, smoothed at the top as best it could be, served as the family table for some time. When they got far enough along to raise a small crop of grain, the subject of grinding it came upon them with much emphasis. Casper Shafer was, however, quite equal to the emergency. He knew what it was to endure the miseries of a tedious journey to mill, for he had more than once crossed the Pohoqualin Mountain, leading his horse, packed with a grist, over an Indian trail to a distant mill; and so he resolved to build at home a mill of his own. He threw across the kill a low dam of cobble-stones and gravel, erected a log hut upon piles at the west end of the dam, fitted it with simple machinery and a run of stones measuring but 3 feet, and began to grind grain not only for himself, but for others who chose to avail themselves of the convenience. He had presently more business than he could easily attend to, for his little mill would grind at its best only five bushels a day. That was not much, to be sure, but it was a great boon to settlers for miles around to find a mill so much nearer home, and so they came to Shafer satisfied to wait even the slow progress of the miniature mill on the kill.

After a bit Mr. Shafer resolved to enlarge his sphere of action, and in 1764 put up—where stands the present mill—a better and larger mill with two run of stones. To it he soon added a saw-mill and oil-mill, and in 1776 rebuilt the grist-mill upon enlarged plans; for by this time the country was pretty well settled, and business at Stillwater was very brisk. Mr. Shafer shipped a good deal of flour to Philadelphia on flat-boats *via* the Paulinskill and the Delaware, but the kill began to sprout dams, and then, of course, flat-boating had to be abandoned.

When Mr. Shafer's flat-boats came back from Philadelphia they brought him such supplies as the country needed, and thus he was led to embark in the business of storekeeping as well as milling, although his first store, occupying a portion of his residence, was not more than 6 by 8. When his intercourse with Philadelphia was cut off he opened a traffic with Elizabethtown, and inaugurated what proved for that place a profitable business connection with Western New Jersey.

Casper Shafer rose to be a man of importance and influence in Sussex County. He was appointed county collector of the funds authorized to be raised by the Committee of Safety upon the eve of the Revolutionary struggle, and was for some time a member of the State Legislature. He was there a man of mark as well as closely critical and observant. When affairs looked to him as though they had gone wrong, he would rise excitedly in his seat and exclaim, with a loud voice, "*Das ist nicht recht! Das ist nicht recht!*" Thereupon, forsaking the German for the language of his adopted country, he would launch forth into a vigorous and impressive speech upon the subject-matter in hand. One of Mr. Shafer's sons marched, with other volunteers, to Morristown in the winter of 1777, in response to Washington's call, and other sons were quite famous in the county as officers in the militia.

Peter Wintermute, already alluded to as one of Mr. Bernhardt's sons-in-law, built, about half a mile below Stillwater, what is supposed to have been the first fulling-mill in Sussex County, the date of its erection being generally fixed at 1770 or before. Mr. Wintermute's fulling-mill was an appreciated convenience, and not only made him well known, but drew patrons in abundance from many miles distant. For more than forty years it was carried on by a Wintermute. Peter's children were seven, of whom five were sons: Peter removed to Illinois in 1836; George, Joseph, William, and Charles lived and died in Stillwater.

Peter Wintermute the elder had a brother named John, who lived near the Blue Mountains, in Stillwater, whose sons, Bernhard and Jacob, became settlers in the township.

Thomas Wintermute, son to Peter, was chief in the management of his father's fulling-mill, but after the old gentleman's death gave up the business. He lived in the old stone house still standing near the old

graveyard. In a part of his residence Mr. Wintermute kept a little store to accommodate his mill-customers.

As already indicated, the early settlers of Stillwater were almost exclusively Germans, and included the Swartswalders, Swartwonts, Snoovers, Staleys, Merckes, Schmucks, Snooks, and others, to whom reference will be made farther along.

Benjamin Beach, a tanner, lived at Stillwater long before the outbreak of the Revolution, and Michael Ayres moved in 1757 to Stillwater from Dover; but nothing much can be said of either beyond the statement uttered.

During the Revolution the population of Stillwater received a formidable accession in the persons of a dozen or more Hessians, who, along with other prisoners taken by the Americans from Burgoyne, being marched through Sussex County to a place set apart for them in Virginia, escaped while *en route*, and, hiding in Stillwater, concluded to abide there permanently.

THE SETTLERS OF '76.

A glance at the church-book of the Stillwater Reformed Church discloses a good many names of parents whose children were baptized by the ministers officiating at that church between 1773 and 1800. The inference is admissible that a majority of the names thus recorded represent inhabitants of Stillwater between the periods mentioned, and they are therefore presented here, as follows:

Peter Dinnond, Peter Coats, Jacob Senn, Abraham Daddler, Jacob Daddler, John Keen, Michael Seely, John Reichback, Michael Schorer, Joseph Rhodes, George Wilrich, Philip Wilrich, Casper Heidershott, Richard Wheaton, William Savercool, Joseph Gauger, John Van Syckle, Philip Rucker, Mathew Hunkle, David Smith, George Anderson, Frederick Kinney, William Smook, Henry Reichback, Peter Lash, John Wass, William Froelicher, Frederick Werner, Peter Main, Jacob Mayer, George Schmarer, John Clifford, Jacob Wass, Andrews Vogt, Uriah Lane, Abner Johnson, John Diehl, John Swartwelder, John Wass, Michael Wilrich, Andrew Crossman, Nicholas Dennis, Abram Daddler, Henry Daddler, Philip Kunkle, John Schuster, John Snover, William Schuyt, John Wintermute, George Haack, Andreas Newbecker, John Kirschbach, John J. Snover, Moses Snover, Nicholas Egbert, Conrad Kinard, Philip Ulrich, Frederick Kinney, Peter Dimond, Henry Kirschbach, John Jungfrau, George Schrauber, Philip Kreamer, John Honowoll, Balthazar Deldman, Henry Savercool, Peter Deltzer, J. G. Mann, Jacob Harris, J. B. Titman, Peter Gruber, John Fonger, Caspar Lese, Philip Sippely, John Puder, David Hazen, Peter Teets, William Cannod, George Naak, John Snider, John Blackford, Isaac Leder, Abraham Westbrook, J. S. Tezel, George Mann, Philip Mann, William Shafar, William Kimple, John Hankinson, Jacob Young, Isaias Quirk, Samuel Wells, Peter Gimbel, George Mertz, John Hanna, John Fatman, Peter Deltz, Philip Simon, J. H. Miller, Albert Annerman, Michael Weldner, Philip Rich, Jacob Gruber, John Hette, Jacob Bux, Henry Miller, John Gausch, John Grossman, John Merkel, Charles Grossman, Frederick Spangenberg, J. G. Kohn, Conrad Erwin, Jacob Dider, Frederick Haber, J. J. Ruff, Frederick Gimmel, Christian Stahle, George Kohn, Christian Noltou, George Matt, Daniel Stright, Zacharias Stoanel, William Streit, Michael Fauser, Henry Schneider, Martin Stehli, Andrew Scholler, Christopher Schult, Casper Kaiser, Frederick Schamffer, Henry Schamffer, Zacharias Stickle, Jacob Lepke, Frederick Werner, Valentine Kreisman, Andreas Scheler, Philip Preins, John J. Lesh, George Heck, Ludwig Matt.

A record of marriages performed by Jacob Senn, one of the ministers of the Stillwater Reformed

Church, dates from Nov. 8, 1795, to Oct. 3, 1799. The marriages thus recorded were as follows:

- 1795.—November 8th, Conrad Deltzer and Elizabeth Deltz; December 10th, David Hazen and Eliza Wintermute.
- 1796.—February 21st, George Wilrich and Catharine Erwine; March 17th, David Kimple and Martha Rose; May 1st, Philip Dumer and Clara Quirk; August 6th, Bernhard Olp and Elsie Donfield; October 2d, A. Daddler and Margaret Wintermute; October 9th, Rev. Jacob Wack and Helena Belles; November 13th, John Leike and Catharine Haver.
- 1797.—January 7th, Henry Coats and Margaret Ol-dike; January 9th, George Anderson and Mary Simon; February 22d, William Frias and Catharine Winterstein; March 2d, James Cook and Polly Snover; April 13th, John Hankinson and Eliza Wintermute; April 30th, Israel Duddy and Anna Sneider; May 30th, Samuel Cranmer and Christina Belles; June 6th, Levi Rosenkrans and Polly Hankinson; July 5th, John Blackford and Hannah Sneider; August 29th, Nicholas Dennis and Susan Keen; September 14th, John Courtwright and Polly Clark; September 17th, George Roe and Margaret Strubel; October 1st, Peter Itan and Charity Coruell, John Marling and Mary Coos; October 22d, Martin Sippely and Sophia Keen; November 2d, Robert Dugan and Barbara Fisher; December 23th, Jacob Kunkel and Margaret Wass; December 31st, John Snook and Maria Mayne.
- 1798.—February 25th, Philip Coats and Catharine Flack; April 8th, Peter Mayne and Christina Campbell; May 24th, David Smith and Elizabeth Simmons; May 30th, William Wytton and Elizabeth Masthback; May 31st, Ezekiel Hasen and Nelly Course; June 3d, John Fries and Mary Kuhl; July 1st, Samuel Thompson and Eve Hammond; July 3d, Jacob Applegate and Mary Fries; October 16th, Frederick Sackman and Mary Marling; October 21st, Robert Goldo and Lorena Allen.
- 1799.—January 6th, Aaron Southard and Nancy Hankinson; January 10th, John Rykend and Anna Winterstein; February 12th, Isaac Course and Polly Kerr; March 14th, Aaron Hazen and Elizabeth Vogt; May 29th, John Flenting and Anna Turnblazer; September 11th, Abner Johnson and Catharine Vogt; September 12th, Henry Dives and Polly Main; September 16th, Samuel Hull and Elizabeth Nowling; October 3, Conrad Erwin and Catharine Hengely.

Among the early settlers in Stillwater, the Harkers were men of consequence. Daniel, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, kept a small store at Stillwater upon the close of the war, and used to relate with a show of some pride that one of his regular customers was Tom Quirk, the famous Indian-fighter, who many a time traded at Harker's for bullets and caps. James Harker was one of the participants at the battle of Minisink; Samuel Harker was a pastor in Chester, afterwards a chaplain in the French and Indian war, and lost his life at sea.

Charles Rhodes, who built a grist-mill in Stillwater at a pretty early date, was impressed, in England, into the British navy, and was brought to America. Once there, he managed to escape, and after engaging by turns in the business of school-teaching and tavern-keeping, ultimately located in Stillwater as a miller. In Stillwater his children lived and died. One of his granddaughters is the widow of Frederick Arvis, is aged ninety-three, and is mother to Frederick Arvis, of Newton.

In 1763, Joseph Hull sold to John Coursen 800 acres of land near the present village of Fredon. Upon his death John Coursen willed the property to his son Benjamin, who sold it to his brother, Col. John Coursen, in 1778. The latter, who lived at first

in a log house located where the Coursen mansion now stands, had seven children,—Abram, Enos, Gershon, Isaac, Anna, Sarah, and Eliza,—of whom none are now living. Isaac and Enos were the only ones who died in Stillwater. Of Enos' children, the only one living is Hampton Coursen, of New York. Of Isaac's, eleven are living, and of these, five reside in Stillwater,—to wit, Joseph H. Coursen, Louisa E. Moore, William P. Coursen, Amanda S. Manning, and Nancy A. Coursen. Isaac, who was born in 1794 in the old log house, married, in 1818, a daughter of Dan Hurd, of Sparta. She still resides in the house built in 1805 by her husband's father. Isaac Coursen died in 1855.

Mrs. Coursen remembers that when she came to Stillwater, in 1818, there were, in the vicinity of Fredon, David Gustin, David Johnson, Abraham Smith, Isaac Smith, Mr. McCullom, and Mr. Mattison. David Gustin was living in a framed house built years before by John C. Roy. It was the first of the kind in those parts, and people came from a good way off to have a look at the curiosity. The framed barn, built not long after the house, is still standing. Both structures stood upon property now owned by William P. Coursen.

Col. John Coursen married a daughter of Simeon Goble, who came from Somerset County to Stillwater, and located on the James I. Shotwell place. Of his children, Robert, Simeon, and Enos became settlers in Stillwater. John removed to the West.

Robert Goble in 1799 bought a farm of Joseph Kerr, who, in 1793, purchased it of Samuel J. and Richard Smith. Robert Goble occupied it at once, and there lived until his death. Upon that farm his son Elias now lives.

Stephen Roy came to the neighborhood about the time of the Revolution, and carried on a farm of about 800 acres, of which the farms of Bowdoin and Insley Roy form a portion.

The first of the Mains family to come to Stillwater was Jacob, grandfather to A. T. Mains, now of Stillwater. Jacob made his advent in Stillwater in 1794, coming from Warren County (or what is now Warren County), and purchased of John Puder (grandfather to Albert Puder, of Andover) a considerable tract of land that included the present farms of A. T. and H. S. Mains, and upon which John Puder had been living. Jacob Mains' children numbered eight, and were named Peter, Frederick, Mary, Catharine, Abram, Christianne, Sophia, and Elizabeth. Of these, the only one living is Elizabeth Wintermute, of Newton, aged eighty-three. Peter, Frederick, and Abram became farmers in Stillwater. Abram and John F. Mains, of Stillwater, are sons of Peter Mains. Abram T., of Stillwater, is the only one living of Abram Mains' eight children. Frederick's living children are Henry S., Jesse T., Mrs. Alpheus Hibley, Mrs. Phineas Drake, Mrs. Electa La Barre, Mrs. Dorinda Cook, Mrs. Jane Hull.

When Jacob Mains made his settlement in Stillwater his neighbors were John Swartswelder, John Crouse, Henry Divers, Conrad Hammond, Andrew Robbins, Abram Dildine, Richard Allen, John Kimball, Peter Wintermute, Abram Shafer, Samuel Harker, John Hough.

In 1816, Tunis Tunison, a blacksmith, came to the neighborhood. His only son, Tunis, now lives on the farm owned a hundred years or more ago by Daniel Harker.

Living near the village of Swartswood is old Mary Pittinger, now in her ninety-fourth year. She was born in Hunterdon County, whence, in 1789, her father, William Snyder, came to Stillwater; he settled at the foot of the Blue Mountains, and made a bargain to clear for William Van Doren some land the latter had bought of a Mr. Opdyke. In that vicinity the residents were William Shotwell, Daniel South, Mark Hoey, Pipe Miller, a fiddler (upon the present Alanson Kay place), George Wintermute, and Jacob Snyder.

Mrs. Pittinger says she was one of nine children, and, like the rest, at an early age she took hold of her share of what labors were demanded; for they were poor, and work they all had to. Mary was a weaver at the age of thirteen, and, more than that, she used to carry her carpet to market afoot and bring back in the same way whatever she obtained in exchange. In 1807 she married Henry Pittinger, of Oxford, but after that a dweller in Stillwater; he died in 1863. Mrs. Pittinger boasts that she never had either clock or stove in her house. She cooked in a fireplace and guessed at the passage of time. In 1794 she went to school in what is now the Mount Benevolence District. The teacher that year was Thomas Clark; the next year one Dickerson was the pedagogue.

In 1776 five brothers named Huff emigrated from Holland to America, and not long afterwards two of the brothers—Joseph and Jacobus—settled in Stillwater, near Middleville. Joseph, who lived on the present George Puder place, said he thought nobody would ever make a location nearer to the Blue Mountains than he had, but he had not long to wait before seeing the smoke of the settler's cabin rise from a mountain's very base. Joseph had twelve children, of whom seven were sons; they were named John, David, Samuel, Henry, William, Joseph, and Isaac. Samuel, Henry, and Isaac moved to Pennsylvania, but the others found permanent homes in Stillwater. The Huffs are at this day quite numerous in the township, and rank, moreover, among its most influential citizens.

Near Middleville, Theophilus Hunt built a grist-mill after 1800 and made it famous. On the same spot the mill-wheel still faithfully turns, to the great convenience of an extensive district.

About 1800, George Wintermute, a carpenter and wood-turner, located where his grandson, Jephthah,

lives. George Wintermute owned a large tract of 700 acres, which he bought of Jephthah Arrison, a surveyor.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

A descendant of one of Stillwater's earliest settlers has preserved in written form interesting reminiscences* of life among the pioneers of that township, and in this place a general reference thereto will be not only appropriate, but of some interest. The chronicler says,—

"Intemperance abounded much in our country from my earliest recollection. West India rum was the article most in use at the first. Apple whisky was just coming into notice, and, being cheaper and more plentiful, it soon crowded West India rum aside as the favorite tippie. As if it were not enough to convert the precious fruit into liquid poison, the stuff of life was similarly prostituted, and to that end rye and corn were brought liberally into requisition. The consumption of strong drink went on increasing until, like the great deluge, it seemed to flood the entire land, every neighborhood having its distillery.

"It was the universal custom in our country in the time of my youth and prior thereto to travel on horseback. Even the ladies, both young and old, were very expert at this exercise. The young ladies had then no need to go to riding-school. From their childhood they were taught to mount the side-saddle and manage their horses. Pleasure-carriages were things hardly known in those days.

"I will not omit to notice, in passing, a barbarous and brutal custom that prevailed in our country at an early period, and which was not wholly laid aside in my younger days,—viz., of husking-bees, store-frolics, military trainings, and other public gatherings, it was not unusual, after the business of the day was concluded, for some of the hardier fellows, who by this time were pretty well charged with whisky, to embrace the opportunity, while the steam was up, to settle some of their old grudges and pay off old scores by having pugilistic encounters. The manner of proceeding was as follows: The combatants would strip to the waist, choose their seconds, and pitch into each other pell-mell, gonging, biting, and beating until one or the other cried "Wind!" whereupon the fighters were parted for a time, and then turned loose again. Upon one man crying "Enough!" the fight ended, and he declared defeated. The loss of either an eye, ear, finger, or nose in one of these encounters was looked upon as one of the necessary consequences thereof.

"There was also a very laudable practice, such as generally prevails in newly-settled countries. When any heavy operation was to be performed, such as raising a new building, husking a field of corn, clearing land, etc., neighbors came in force, and, making bees or frolics, gave hearty helping hands to the new-comer, and when the work was over joined in a general merry-making at a substantial supper.

"One of the good things derived from our forefathers was the cultivation of church music. To this end singing-schools were introduced and sedulously maintained by the younger portion of society. The winter evenings were appropriated to this exercise. Nothing was thought of sleigh-riding four or five miles to singing-school and returning homeward along towards midnight. The character of the music taught was of a kind wherein harmony rather than melody was the essential feature. Our teachers were Eason, Linn, Belcher, Morgan, and Mr. Cracken. Although the gamut or grammar was not entirely overlooked, yet the fundamental principles of the science were not very thoroughly inculcated.

"Formerly the snows fell much deeper and the winters were more severe in this county than of late years. I have heard my father say that in the winter of 1780-81 the depth of snow was such that in traveling they did not confine themselves to roads, but drove over fences and across fields, the snow being sufficiently hard to bear them.

"Slavery formerly existed here to a limited extent. The Van Campens, of Walpack, my father and his brothers, and my uncle Armstrong all held slaves of the African race more or less; my father held at one time eight or ten of them. The system existed here, however, in its milder form. The slaves and white laborers associated and worked together, and fared in all respects alike, only that in messing and lodging they were separate. This was the only distinction as regards their domestic treatment, the blacks feeling as much interest in the prosperity of the farm and stock as the others. Indeed, they felt a greater degree of home interest, for they were more closely identified therewith and a

very portion thereof, whereas the whites, free to act according to their own sweet wills, were at best but transient dwellers.

"In my boyhood days, when the old German congregation was flourishing, the Rev. Jacob Seun being pastor, old Mr. Kingsbury was the chorister. He would start and carry on the tune in a peculiarly soft and effeminate voice, which, although not unusual, had something of the whistling sound of the whip-poor-will that rendered it peculiarly attractive and interesting. Now, along with this, we had the clear, full, and musical notes of old Mrs. Swarts-welder, who, throwing her whole soul into the sacred song, would extend her shrill voice so as to fill the whole house, drowning the clerk's clear notes and obscuring those of the whole congregation. This last was singing in the true German style. The contrast between the two was great, and when combined in one harmonious concert constituted a very unique performance.

"Kingsbury, the chorister, was in every-day life a tanner, and, being possessed of a marvelous veneration of the divine injunction, "Spare not the rod," it was his custom to thrash his apprentice-boys whenever he felt there was even the slightest indication of a warrant for it. The boys suffered daily martyrdom until mother-wit suggested the protection of leather armor under the more susceptible jacket; and thereafter, although old Kingsbury plied the rod just as vigorously as ever, the youths enjoyed themselves hugely at the way in which the old fellow fooled himself into believing he was punishing them."

III.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

The act creating the township of Stillwater, passed Dec. 27, 1824, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, That all that part of the township of Hardwick lying northeasterly of the division line between the counties of Sussex and Warren, and included within the following boundaries,—that is to say, beginning in the line of division between the said counties of Sussex and Warren at the northwesterly corner of the township of Green; thence running northeasterly along the line of said township to the aforesaid line, called the East and West Jersey line; thence running up the said line in a straight direction to the summit of the Palisqualung or Blue Mountain; thence southwesterly along the summit of said mountain to where the aforesaid line of division between the said counties of Sussex and Warren crosses the same; thence down the said division line northeasterly to the place of beginning,—be, and the same is hereby, erected into a new township, to be called 'the township of Stillwater.'"

At the first township meeting, held at the house of N. A. Shafer, April 11, 1825, town officials were chosen as follows: Moderator, Henry Divers; Clerk, Isaac V. Coursen; Judge of Election, Peter Merkel; Overseers of Poor, John Rhodes, William Dildine; Chosen Freeholders, Daniel Hunt, Peter B. Shafer; Assessor, Aaron Hazen; Collector, George Allen; Constable, Thomas A. Dildine; Surveyors of Highways, James Primrose, Joseph Huff, Jr.; Committee on Appeal, Jacob Hunt, Andrew Vought, Jr., Insley Row; Town Committee, Nathan A. Shafer, Andrew Shaw, Samuel C. Hunt, Henry B. Wintermute, Peter Wintermute (2d); Overseers of Highways, John Swarts-welder, Philip Van Horn, Henry Kishbaugh, John Keen, Jacob Gruver, Robert C. Shaw, Enos Goble, John Snook, James Brown. For the support of the highways \$600 were voted, and \$300 for the support of the poor.

The names of persons chosen annually from 1826 to 1880 to serve as judges of election, clerks, assessors, and collectors, with a list of chosen freeholders from 1825 to 1880, are given below:

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1826-28, P. Merkel; 1829-30, A. Hazen; 1831-32, J. Primrose; 1833, J. Arvie; 1834-58, J. C. Tunison; 1859, J. E. Pierson; 1860-61, J. W. Olsjyke; 1862-65, J. Hunt; 1866, James Lewis; 1867-72, J. Hunt; 1873, no record; 1874-75, J. I. Root; 1876, W. O. Hunt; 1877, J. Rosencrans; 1878-79, W. O. Hunt; 1880, C. M. Root.

* Unpublished MSS. left by Casper Shafer.

CLERKS.

1826, W. A. Shafer; 1827-28, J. Huff, Jr.; 1829-36, J. Rhodes; 1837-38, J. V. Hankinson; 1839-40, G. Rosencrans; 1841-45, W. Slater; 1846-47, J. V. Hankinson; 1848, G. W. Perry; 1849, J. V. Hankinson; 1850-52, H. Eynblun; 1853-55, J. E. Pierson; 1856-57, G. Rosencrans; 1858, A. Hunt; 1859, George Smith; 1860, A. Hunt; 1861-62, G. Rosencrans; 1863-64, J. S. Huff; 1865-69, J. E. Pierson; 1870-72, C. H. M. Angle; 1873, no record; 1874, C. H. M. Angle; 1875, William P. Coursen; 1876-77, O. A. Dress; 1878, C. H. M. Angle; 1879, W. A. Maize; 1880, C. H. M. Angle.

ASSESSORS.

1826-32, T. A. Dildine; 1833, D. Harker; 1834-39, T. A. Dildine; 1840-44, P. Merkel; 1845-46, N. Hill; 1847-48, P. Merkel; 1849-57, J. W. Obydke; 1858-59, J. H. Coursen; 1860-62, H. L. Emmons; 1863-72, J. W. Obydke; 1873, no record; 1874-78, J. W. Obydke; 1879-80, J. Emmons.

COLLECTORS.

1826-27, George Allen; 1828-29, J. K. Hazen; 1830, William Hunt; 1831-32, J. Huff, Jr.; 1833-34, N. Hill; 1835-38, H. Andrews; 1839-41, R. F. Randolph; 1842-44, G. Rosencrans; 1845-46, J. Sutton; 1847-49, W. R. Emmons; 1850-51, H. Whittaker; 1852-53, J. H. Coursen; 1854-55, J. C. Merkel; 1856, J. E. Pierson; 1857, F. S. Pettigrew; 1858, J. E. Pierson; 1859-60, David Emmons; 1861-63, George Titman; 1864-65, G. Rosencrans; 1866-69, J. W. Huff; 1870-72, J. D. Bloom; 1874-75, George Smith; 1876, H. Cole; 1877-78, J. S. Obydke; 1879-80, George W. Roof.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1825-26, Daniel Hunt, Peter B. Shafer; 1827-28, Daniel Hunt, James Priorose; 1829-31, Daniel Hunt, Peter Merkle; 1832, Peter B. Shafer, Peter Merkle; 1833-34, Jacob Savercool, Peter Merkle; 1835-36, Nehemiah Hill, Peter Merkle; 1837, Joseph Huff, Peter Merkle; 1838-43, Nehemiah Hill, John Hunt; 1844-45, George Keen, John Hunt; 1846-51, George Keen, William Slater; 1852-56, W. R. Emmons, William Slater; 1857, W. R. Emmons, John Hunt, Jr.; 1858, Jacob G. Staley, John Hunt, Jr.; 1859, Jacob J. Roof, Elias R. Goble; 1860, Jacob J. Roof, John Hunt, Jr.; 1861, Jacob J. Roof, Edward Chandler; 1862, Jacob G. Staley, John V. Hazen; 1863-64, Jacob G. Staley, John M. Keepers; 1865, Edward Chandler, John H. Losey; 1866-68, John M. Keepers, John H. Losey; 1869, Garret Rosencrans, Jacob G. Staley; 1870-73, James Lewis, George M. Titman; 1874-76, George Cook, Joel W. Hubb; 1877, George Cook, Levi Hendershott; 1878, Harrison Cole, Levi Hendershott; 1879, William Smith, Levi Hendershott; 1880, William Adams, Edward S. Decker.

IV.—SCHOOLS.

In 1814 there was a log school-house in Fredon District, at Coursen's Corners. Among the early teachers therein were Lucas Sherman, Mr. Richardson, Samuel Hutchinson, Mr. Kirkpatrick, James McCamley, Isaac Wintermute, and Mr. Robinson.

There was no new school building until 1850, when the present chapel was built. Isaac B. Coursen donated the ground, and, conjointly with members of the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations, the school district erected the edifice. Occasional religious services are held in the second story, and district school on the ground-floor. The trustees for 1880 were William P. Coursen, James Smith, and Linsley Roy.

In 1813 a log school-house was built in Mount Pleasant District. The first teacher in that school-house is simply remembered as "a little Yankee." In 1821 a log cabin, about three-quarters of a mile north of where Swartwood village now is, served as a school-house. It had no fireplace, and but a hole in the roof for the escape of smoke. When a fire was needed it was built against one end of the cabin,

under the hole in the roof. Charles Worrell, one of the first teachers in that old cabin, was an exhorter and singing-master. Between his teaching, his prayer-meetings, and singing-schools, he made himself a famous character in those parts. Later in life he became a Presbyterian preacher. He is said to be now living in Hunterdon County at a very great age.

Mrs. Samuel Johnson, now living in Newton, taught the first school in the Swartwood log school-house. Later teachers were Ira Mills, Hiram Snook, and Daniel Durling. The second house was a framed building. It stood near the site of the present fine brick building, which was first occupied in 1868. In 1880 the trustees of Swartwood District were Hugh McDanolds, Ira Ayers, and Joseph Hunt.

In Stillwater District the teachers about 1800 were Patrick Mucelvany, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Hand, and Mr. Boulton. A framed school-house stood near the Reformed church in 1822. The teacher that year was Samuel Waddell. In 1831 there was a school-house on the road from Stillwater to Fredon, and in 1837 a framed school-house opposite the old burying-ground. In that house the first teacher was Miss Melitta Condit. In 1842 the present building was erected, and for some time afterwards was known as "the Academy." Its first teacher was Isaiah Condit, now a physician in Dover. In 1880 the principal of the school was Thamer Snover; the district trustees were Joseph H. Coursen, Jacob Snover, and John Mains.

In 1834 a framed school-house stood in the Middleville District, opposite the site of the stone building now in use. In 1834, Polly Hetzel was the teacher. The present house was built in 1844. The district trustees in 1880 were Simeon Yetter, J. S. Obydke, and J. W. Huff.

In 1849 there were ten school districts in the township, named, in numerical order, Fredon, Union, Stillwater, Mount Pleasant, Mount Holly, Middleville, Field, New Paterson, Pleasant Grove, and Mount Benevolence.

Fredon's trustees were William Hunt, John Hunt, Henry J. Hankinson, William N. Coursen, and I. V. Coursen. There were 56 children in the district, whose parents were Luther B. Calvin, Jacob Snook, Peter Countryman, John Hunt, Frederick Savercool, Abraham Heter, Elias R. Goble, William N. Coursen, John Stewart, Abraham Johnson, Isaac V. Coursen, J. H. Fields, Henry J. Hankinson, John J. Van Dorn, William Hunt, George W. Wilson, John Stephens, James Shotwell, William Mattison, John Crate, John McCollum, Nicholas A. Cook, Richard M. Allen.

The trustees of Union were G. C. Shaw and John V. Hazen. The scholars numbered 35. Their parents' names were John Shaw, John V. Hazen, Geo. C. Shaw, Nathan Hazen, John Hunt, Daniel Comp, Wm. Gray, Daniel Humler, Emory Barrett, Zyperon Goodrich, Samuel Hunt, Alva Haines, Jacob Cramer, William C. Predmore, and William Porter.

The trustees of Stillwater District were William A. Shafer, Andrew Huff, Benjamin Van Campen, Silas Casterline, Garret Rosencrans, Henry Dodder, John W. Obdyke. There were 79 children. Their parents were J. W. Obdyke, Henry Puder, John Vought, Jacob S. Wintermute, Andrew Huff, Silas Casterline, Robert Danley, William A. Shafer, Henry Huff, Jacob Boston, David Lanning, Adam S. Kanoff, Charles Wintermute, Robert Struble, Samuel D. Groover, William Cooper, Garret Rosencrans, William Slater, Jacob Countryman, Matthias Johnson, John M. Hetzel, Samuel Kidney, William L. Kindred, David Hill, Benjamin Van Campen, Ellen Smalley, N. A. Shafer, Peter B. Shafer, Valentine Daugler, T. B. Condit, John Puder.

The trustees of Mount Pleasant were Frederick Main, James Harris, and Cynus Bloom. The children numbered 33. Their parents were Cynus Bloom, Jacob D. Main, George Crouse, Peter Savercool, Hannah Angle, Nehemiah Hill, Philip Staley, Allen Nixon, William Mains, Frederick Mains, William Mills, Abraham Main, James Harris.

The trustees of Mount Holly were Joseph Huff and Isaac Hammond. There were 86 children, whose parents were Jacob G. Staley, Isaac Crans, Philip Sibley, George W. Allen, Jacob Fenner, Samuel Sliker, Abraham Vanhorn, Joseph Huff (2d), John T. Vought, Joseph Huff, John T. Vought, George A. Vanhorn, John H. Hill, James Savercool, Christopher Losey, Peter Devore, John J. C. Ogden, William Losey, Peter Hammon, George B. Wintermute, John B. Stinson, Stephen Foster, Isaac Hammon, Martin Groover, George W. Allen, Jephth A. Wintermute, John Hardwick, Henry Savercool, George Losey, Simeon Yetter, John Staley, Andrew Staley, Casper Losey, Casper Groover, Benjamin Younan, Jacob Savercool, Jr., George Mering, Jacob Snover, George Staley.

In Middleville District there were 51 children. Their parents were Hampton Andress, James Newman, Leonard Martin, John Keen, A. C. Curran, P. D. Fields, Ira C. Roy, Christopher Divers, Asher Emmons, H. L. Emmons, Philip Groover, John Huff, Jacob Van Auken, Jacob Crans, Andrew Swartzwelder, F. S. Wintermute, Joel Ingersoll, George Keen, Henry Eysenburg, Alpheus G. Savercool, Jacob Sickels, William Snyder, Ellen Smith.

In Field District there were 28 children. Their parents were Tunis Tunison, Peter Shafer, Samuel Price, Isaac Ward, James Merkel, Robert Roy, Reuben F. Raulolph, Bowdoin Roy, Esther Roy, Nathan Emmons, Elias Dauglen, Michael Begle, B. A. Potter, Charles Roy, John R. Fields.

There were 62 children in New Paterson District. Their parents were John V. Hankinson, Michael J. Ferrier, Jacob Hibbler, Philip Mackey, Shadrach F. Smith, Timothy Hough, Ephraim Moore, Isaac Hendershot, David Emmons, Ann Struble, William Bunn, James Oliver, Jacob Crans, George Thompson, Henry

Murphy, Thos. Hunterdon, Elisha Hoocy, Isaac Hendershott, F. S. Pittinger, George Ayers, Hannah Oliver, Moses Morris, Wm. Southard, Clarissa Conklin, Samuel Thompson, Jeremiah B. Peters.

In Pleasant Grove District the children numbered 51. Their parents were named Daniel Marvin, Henry Bedell, Moses Morris, Clarissa Conkleton, Cornelius Seytse, Cornelius De Groat, Andrew Sliker, Jas. Schoonover, Eliza Marvin, Jacob Yetter, Jas. Butler, John Blackford, Elisha Hoogy, John M. Emery.

In Mount Benevolence District there were 40 children. Their parents were Henry Van Horn, Matthias Swartzwelder, Simon Hill, Stephen R. Blackford, Philip Van Horn, Leonard Hardwick, Michael Hill, Wm. Titman, Wm. Blackford, Philip Savercool, Wm. Schoonover, Wm. Hoocy, Wm. Savercool, Samuel Blackford, Alpheus Savercool.

The total of school children in the township in 1849 numbered 524; in 1880 there were 622, and the whole number enrolled was 561. Out of these, the average attendance at the public schools was less than 300.

The value of school property is set down at \$5420. The amount received yearly from all sources for public school purposes is \$2670.

V.—CHURCHES.

STILLWATER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first house of worship in Stillwater was built conjointly by members of the German Lutheran and German Calvinist denominations, who worshiped alternately therein. The church was completed some time during 1771, and stood within the graveyard near Stillwater village. It was a plain structure, 35 by 40, with bench seats and a gallery. The pulpit was shaped like a tub, and had underneath a small latticed inclosure into which it was the custom of the minister to retire briefly before ascending into the pulpit.

There was irregular preaching to 1816, and, by that time the Dutch Reformed element of the congregation having risen into the ascendant, application was made for admission to the care of the Classis of New Brunswick. From that time forward to 1823 ministers were sent regularly to preach at Stillwater, although at no time was a regular pastor employed.

Although it cannot be ascertained that there was any church organization prior to 1823, it appears from certain records that on Jan. 10, 1783, a number of persons calling themselves members of the Reformed Association of Hardwick signed articles of religious faith. The signers were named George Wintermute, Peter Dintz, Casper Shafer, John Schuster, Martin Schwartzweller, Adam Kundal, Philip Mann, William Savercool, John Kinn, George Kinn, Valentine Vogt, Jacob Dotterrer, Frederick Schnauber, John Schnauber, Jacob Rist, B. Kuhn, Anthony Hafer, Adam Stolle, Jacob Savercool, Henry Savercool, John Kummel, Jr., Peter Bundel, John Savercool,

Conrad Haerr, Adam Kundel, Jacob Kundel, George Reihn, John Reihn, George Kundel, John Shafer, Isaac Sinn, John Jung, John Kundel, Henry Nutten, David Hafer, Christian Muhlz, Jacob Bunkar.

We learn from an entry in the church records of date June 13, 1823, that the congregation worshipping in the meeting-house at Stillwater met on this day, according to previous notice, and was organized into a regular Presbyterian Church, Henry B. Wintermute and Isaac Wintermute being elected and ordained ruling elders. The church was organized and the elders ordained by Rev. Joseph Campbell and Joseph L. Shafer, as a committee previously appointed by the Presbytery of Newton in consequence of an application of the congregation to be taken under the care of that Presbytery.

The members received into the new organization June 13, 1823, were named as follows: Henry Kishpaugh, Isaac Wintermute, Barnet Wintermute, Jacob Mingle, Sarah Kishpaugh, Joseph Henry, Joseph Anderson, Anne Anderson, Magdalen Wintermute, Martha Wintermute, Sarah Wintermute, Nancy Mingle, Reumah Agney, Rachel Wintermute, Mary Kishpaugh, Elizabeth Teel, Mary Swartzwelder, Elsie Hankinson, Martha L. Huff, Christian Reamer, Alice Wilson, Susanna Wintermute, Fanny Hammond, Lydia Ulp. Fanny Hammond continued a member of the church to April 24, 1880.

The congregation worshiped in the old stone church until 1837, when the structure was abandoned as unsafe, and the place of worship transferred to the village school-house. The old church stood untenanted until 1847, when it was pulled down.

To 1837 the pastors had been Revs. B. I. Lowe and T. McDermott. In 1837, Rev. T. B. Condit was engaged to preach on trial, and at the end of two years was called to be the pastor.

From 1837 to the fall of 1838 meetings were held chiefly in the village school-house and once in a while in Mr. Shafer's barn. Early in 1838 a movement looking to the erection of a new church was set afoot, and progressed so rapidly that the building was dedicated in the autumn of 1838. At that time the membership was 80. The church cost \$2200, and was at that time considered a house of worship of some architectural pretensions. Indeed, it is to-day a neat and commodious edifice.

Rev. T. B. Condit preached the dedicatory sermon, and thenceforward continued to be the church's pastor through a period of forty-two years. Although now nearly fourscore years of age, Mr. Condit still continues to discharge the active duties of the pastorate, preaching also at Swartwood. For the greater portion of his forty-three years of service at Stillwater he has averaged from two to three sermons each Sunday, besides preaching frequently during the week. He estimates that in the forty-three years he has preached about eight thousand sermons. In 1837 he organized a Sunday-school in connection with

the church, and until lately has had it under his personal charge. The present superintendent is Daniel Shrekagast.

The church membership in January, 1881, was about 50. The elders then were Daniel Shrekagast and Martin Fritz. Besides the church building, the society owns a fine parsonage that cost \$2000.

HARMONY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

What is now known as the Harmony Methodist Episcopal Church originated in a Methodist Episcopal Class organized in 1802 in Jacob Mains' log house by Revs. Elijah Woolsey and Gamaliel Bailey. There were twelve members in that class, but the names of only ten can be recalled. The ten were Jacob Mains and wife, Catharine Mains, Mary Mains, Christianna Mains, Abram Mains, James Egbert and wife, Mr. Kimball and wife. James Egbert was the leader. Among the earliest to join were Jacob Savercool, Jacob Banghart and wife, Conrad Hammond and wife, Samuel Lanney and wife.

The class was attached to the Flanders Circuit, and Rev. Elijah Woolsey assigned as the preacher in charge, with Gamaliel Bailey as his assistant. The circuit was a very large one, and called for a journey of nearly 400 miles. As an indication of how the Methodist Episcopal preachers were worked in those days it may be remarked that Woolsey and Bailey preached from eight to twelve times every week while traveling that great circuit. From 1802 to 1833 the other preachers on the circuit were Revs. Johnson Dunham, John Walker, William Mills, George Wooley, Joseph Stevens, John Bethel, Thomas Smith, S. Hill, George Banghart, Thomas Neal, S. J. Cox, Joseph Bennett, Joseph Osborne, James Quayle, Bartholomew Weed.

From 1802 to 1833 meetings were held at the houses of Jacob Mains and his son Abram. In 1833, Rev. Caleb A. Lippincott undertook to obtain subscriptions towards the erection of an edifice at Stillwater, and that year Harmony church was erected, at a cost of \$1300. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Isaac Winner.

In 1833 the membership was upwards of 100, and the class-leaders Conrad Ervay and Frederick Mains. The trustees were Frederick Mains, John Puder, J. R. Wintermute, J. D. Mains, Philip Van Horn, and T. A. Dildine.

From 1833 to 1839 the ministers on the circuit were Revs. Joseph Chattels, Isaac Winner, Sedgwick Ruslings, C. H. Whittaker, Edward Saunders, W. C. Nelson. In 1839, Stillwater was made a "station." After that the preachers in charge were Revs. John M. Crane, W. C. Nelson, R. B. Westbrook, Mathew Mallison, Joseph M. Pearson, Sylvanus W. Decker, Manning Force, Martin Herr, William M. Burroughs, Thomas S. Wilson, Cornelius Clark, Sr., J. B. Matthews, I. N. Van Zandt, Walter Chamberlain, James H. Runyon, T. S. Gordon, George O. Car-

michael, Jacob Tyndall, James Hartpence, Amasa Smith, Henry Litts, Frederick Bloom.

In January, 1881, Rev. Frederick Bloom was the preacher in charge, at which time a membership of upwards of 200 was claimed. The class-leader was J. W. Opdyke, and the trustees A. T. Mains, W. A. Mains, Philip Mackey, J. D. Bloom, J. E. Hough. James Harris, the oldest member of the church, has been in full connection more than fifty years.

The Harmony Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school has been in existence since 1833. The present superintendent is H. S. Mains.

SWARTSWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1833, Thomas A. Dildine, Peter Kean, William Titman, and Jacob Roof joined with others in the erection of a framed church about 2½ miles north of the then village of New Paterson. There was no church organization, but in a little time the name of "The Second Presbyterian Church of Stillwater" was bestowed by common consent,—because, perhaps, of the members of various denominations meeting there, those professing the Presbyterian faith were in the majority. Ministers were supplied, as a general thing, by the Newton Presbytery, although to 1837 the greater part of the preaching was provided by Rev. Thomas McDermott, pastor at Stillwater. In 1837, Rev. T. B. Condit, assuming charge at Stillwater, began to preach at New Paterson also. Until 1850 the old church was occupied, but, then being pronounced untenable, was abandoned.

There was a lapse in church history until 1853, when a reorganization was effected, and the Swartswood Presbyterian Church supplied the vacancy. In 1855 the present house of worship was completed, at a cost of \$2500.

In 1837 the New Paterson church had 20 members; in 1881 the Swartswood church had 25.

Rev. T. B. Condit has preached at New Paterson and Swartswood uninterruptedly since 1837.

SWARTSWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1846, Rev. Mr. Adams was holding Methodist Episcopal meetings in the New Paterson school-house, but before that time, it is said, Rev. Caleb A. Lippincott organized a Methodist Episcopal class at New Paterson.

Preachers assigned to Harmony visited New Paterson occasionally, but a regular preaching-point was not established there until 1852, when the name of the village was changed to Swartswood. The preacher in charge was then Rev. John A. Switzer.

In 1856, J. P. Hankinson deeded a church lot to Timothy Hough in trust for the Swartswood Methodist Episcopal Society, conditioned upon the latter being organized, and further conditioned upon the erection of a house of worship upon the lot. The stipulated conditions were accordingly fulfilled, Timothy James Schoonover, H. M. Allett, G. I. Groover, and M. E. Hough being chosen trustees, and in Aug-

ust, 1856, the house was completed. Its cost was \$1600. In 1856 the membership was but a dozen or so; in January, 1881, it approached 80. The trustees were then J. F. McCloughan, B. H. Titman, Jr., James Harris, Nelson Hendershott, Orson Huff, Joseph Hunt, and Alexander Hunt. The preacher in charge was Rev. Frederick Bloom.

VI.—VILLAGES.

STILLWATER.

The site of the village of Stillwater is said to have been bought in 1742 by Casper Shafer and John P. Bernhardt. Shafer was possessed of a good deal of energetic enterprise, and began at once to found a village upon his new purchase by the building of a store, tannery, and grist-mill. An influx of German settlers helped matters on amazingly, and Mr. Shafer, christening his hamlet Stillwater, made, with others, some pretty strong efforts to cause the county-seat to be located there. These efforts came to nothing, however, and Stillwater thereupon relapsed into semi-obscurity.

In 1816, Abram Shafer and his sons, Nathan and Peter, had a store, grist-mill, tannery, blacksmith-shop, oil-mill, carding-machine, and distillery at Stillwater village, and were largely engaged, likewise, in farming in the vicinity. They employed a good many people, and among the rest had in 1816 as many as a dozen slaves. Samuel J. Squires was their blacksmith, and James Beatty their miller.

Gershon Opdyke kept a public-house at Stillwater in 1816, but before that for many years the Shafers lodged travelers and sold whisky to all the country for miles around. The Shafers were progressive business men, and their fame as well as their many enterprises extended far beyond the borders of the county.

Somehow, the generation coming into the business just before the middle of the nineteenth century failed to keep it up to the usual high standard. Reverses of fortune followed rapidly, and by 1850 the former great interest of the Shafers at Stillwater had dwindled to nothing. At one time they owned about twenty farms, and in their business enterprises employed as many as fifty people. Their possessions were great, but an untoward fate gave them wings.

Abram, son to Casper Shafer, about 1780, built a stone dwelling-house in the village; it yet stands, doing duty as a residence, and likely to do it for years to come. Still older than that, however, is the stone house near the old burying-ground. It was built by John Wintermute, but now belongs to David Lanning.

In 1837 there was a post-office at Stillwater, and in that year P. B. Shafer was postmaster. There may have been an office before that time, and doubtless was; but no one seems to recollect it. The postmaster next succeeding Shafer was J. H. Coursen, who has occupied the office ever since his first appointment.

The first resident physician at Stillwater of whom there is present remembrance was a German named Schumel. Dr. J. B. Dunlap followed him, and Dr. Charles V. Moore, now the village physician, took possession of the field in 1845.

SWARTSWOOD.

In 1824 the site of what is now the village of Swartswood was a forest. In that year Jonathan Oliver came from Johnsonsburg to take possession of land and mill property he had bought of Patriek Cassady. The village-site now occupies the land. Cassady had been feebly carrying on a saw-mill there, but, some time previous to selling out to Oliver, had abandoned the mill and moved away. One William Jones was temporarily occupying Cassady's house when Oliver came upon the ground, and near by lived Fritz Merkle.

Oliver, who was a carpenter by trade and a man of considerable energy, conceived the notion of creating a village on his property, and took hold with a will. He restored the saw-mill, set up a tannery, and cleared the land rapidly. Then he built a few houses for his employees, invited attention to his hamlet by naming it New Paterson, and sold a few village lots. He built a store and leased it to George Mushback. A little later he built a second tannery and second saw-mill, about a mile above New Paterson. He pushed affairs merrily and saw his village grow apace.

At one time the village trade supported two stores. Samuel Snover built a tavern in 1832, but closed it after a few years' trial. A second inn was then opened by George Dutton. Snover's tavern is now the residence of William I. Ayers, and the Dutton tavern the house occupied by George Ayers.

In 1846 a post-office was established at New Paterson, and Joseph McDanolds, then keeping store there, was appointed postmaster.

In 1852 the village name was changed, by reason of some confusion in the matter of mail delivery, letters for New Paterson frequently going to Paterson. The new name chosen was "Swartswood," doubtless because of Swartswood Pond, near by. The pond is supposed to have been originally called Swartwout's Pond, in remembrance of the man who was tortured to death by Indians near there, but, for some unexplained reason, the name of Swartswood was substituted,—perhaps because not quite so awkward of pronunciation.

Swartswood's first resident physician was a Dr. Cross, who after a brief stay died in 1870. In 1871, Dr. J. F. Cloughan entered into the village practice, and still remains.

MIDDLEVILLE.

Middleville is scarcely more than a hamlet, albeit it boasts a store, a tavern, and a wheelwright-shop.

Rhodes & Everett opened the first store in 1832, in the building now used as a tavern. The place must

have been a sort of rallying-point for gin-drinkers, since it was known far and wide as Gin Point. At that time Hunt's Mills bore the additional name of Brandy Hook, and New Paterson that of Rum Corner, so that it is altogether likely the consumption of ardent spirits was industriously pursued upon every hand.

In 1832, Gershom Opdyke opened a public-house opposite the present tavern, and in 1833 a post-office was established, with the name of Centreville. Hampton Address was the first postmaster, and after him Joseph Address, Jr., Andrew Swartswelder, and Oscar Address.

Samuel and Jackson Kimball helped business along by starting a blacksmith-shop, and, as Samuel Huff had for some time been carrying on a saw-mill on the site of Casper Losey's present stone mill (built by James Case), Centreville flourished.

It appearing after a while that New Jersey had another Centreville, with an earlier claim to the name, the village and post-office were rechristened Middleville.

FREDON.

The place now called Fredon is simply a collection of a dozen or more houses and a comfortable-looking hotel called "The Fountain House;" but business interests, aside from a grist-mill, it has none.

About half a mile below the village, where the district school-house stands, Isaac Coursen started a store before 1811. In that year his brothers, Abram and Gershom Coursen, merchants, of Hope township, were carrying on the Isaac Coursen store, and about that time David Gustin opened a second store there, upon the ground now occupied by the school-house. The Coursens set up a blacksmith-shop, and, an embryo village thus cropping out, the name of Hardwick was bestowed upon it. Upon the creation of a post-office at that point the name of Hardwick was replaced by that of Coursen's Corners. Isaac V. Coursen was appointed the first postmaster, and retained possession of the office until 1855. His son, William P. Coursen, was then appointed, and still continues. The office has therefore been held by the Coursen family upwards of seventy years.

Shortly before his death, in 1855, Isaac Coursen caused the village and post-office names to be changed to Fredon, but why he did so or what suggested the name is a question that none can now answer.

The Coursen and Gustin stores were both destroyed by fire, whereupon Gustin abandoned the field, and Coursen, building a new store,—the old abandoned building yet to be seen at the Corners,—was thereafter the only trader at Coursen's Corners.

William Hunt opened a public-house on the Johnsonsburg road, near the Corners, at an early day, but failed to make a great success of it. The Fountain House was built by Harrison Cole in 1864.

Allen Coursen built a grist-mill on the present William Smith property, and there also had his home.

The mill was burned in 1848. It was restored by William Smith & Brother, who are still the proprietors.

VII.—STILLWATER'S AGED PEOPLE.

In June, 1880, Stillwater contained forty-seven people who were aged between sixty and sixty-five. Those reckoning their years upwards of sixty-five are named here:

Hannah Angle, 73; Lewis Anderson, 73; George Ayers, 68; Sarah P. Ayers, 66; Susan Bloom, 80; Henry Belle, 75; Mary Belle, 70; Mahlon Bailey, 70; Stephen Blackford, 66; Hannah Blackford, 69; William Blackford, 72; Margaret Bunn, 66; Jesse Berry, 75; Edward Chandler, 67; Phebe Coursen, 79; Jacob Crown, 88; Isaac Crown, 86; Thaniel B. Condit, 76; Rebecca Condit, 65; Jacob M. Divers, 72; Mary Divers, 71; Lewis Decker, 65; Peter Devore, 73; Margaret Devore, 73; Elizabeth K. Enmons, 78; Pamela Everitt, 85; Julia Earls, 66; Martin Fretz, 71; Sarah Gray, 65; Caroline Goble, 65; Susan Gunn, 73; John V. Hazen, 74; Euphemia Hazen, 72; John Hunt, 78; Catharine Hunt, 70; Sarah Hamler, 84; Julia Hunt, 68; Margaret Hammond, 70; Nehemiah Hill, 87; Susan Hill, 81; Mary Hutchinson, 86; Lydia Hoovey, 78; Michael Hill, 69; Susan Hill, 69; Andrew Huff, 68; Sophia Huff, 67; Timothy Hough, 79; Eliza Hough, 75; Margaret Heubershot, 72; Mathias Johnson, 78; Mary Johnson, 73; Catharine W. Keen, 88; Peter Kintner, 71; Amanda Kintner, 68; Anna Lane, 80; Abram Maines, 68; Phebe Maines, 69; Mary McGulick, 65; John F. Maines, 65; Letitia Maines, 66; Philip Mackey, 68; John Ozenlaugh, 65; Rebecca Ozenlaugh, 65; John W. Oldyke, 68; Elizabeth Oldyke, 68; Frederick Pittenger, 81; Sarah Pittenger, 80; Sarah Potter, 66; Robert I. Roy, 65; John C. Shaw, 65; Elizabeth Shaw, 65; Peter Shafer, 84; Nancy Shafer, 73; Isaac Sliker, 66; John P. Smith, 72; James Savercool, 65; Andrew Sliker, 75; Catharine Sliker, 80; Mariah Sliker, 75; Elizabeth Staley, 70; William Schoonover, 69; Ann Struble, 87; Isabel Stinson, 81; Fanny Swartweller, 68; Tunis Tunison, 81; Sarah Tunison, 69; Anna Vandraff, 69; Sarah Wintermute, 65; John Wintermute, 66; Jephtha A. Wintermute, 69; Elizabeth Wintermute, 67; James Williams, 73; Hannah Williams, 69; Sarah Yetter, 65.

VIII.—STILLWATER IN THE REBELLION.

Not much can be gleaned from the township records touching Stillwater's efforts in the matter of furnishing soldiers for the Federal service during the war of the Rebellion. The first town-meeting upon the subject was held at Peter Kintner's tavern, in Middleville, Aug. 28, 1863, "to ascertain the amount of money that should be raised to each volunteer that enlists in this township until the present call of the Governor is filled." It was unanimously voted to pay each volunteer the sum of \$200, to raise the money by tax, and to authorize the town committee to borrow and distribute the money.

At a second meeting, on Oct. 24, 1863, it was voted to hire substitutes, at a sum not to exceed \$300 each, and that Garret Rosencrans and Oscar Andress hire the men.

At a third meeting, Dec. 7, 1863, it was voted to pay \$300 each for volunteers to fill the January call. It was also voted that all persons subject to the first draft should be taxed equally on the township.

The offer of \$300 per man did not bring volunteers forward so rapidly as desired, and therefore, at a meeting Dec. 30, 1863, an additional sum of \$100 per man was voted, and a resolution passed increasing the poll tax to \$5 per capita.

At a meeting held Dec. 29, 1864, the town simply authorized the town committee to raise the men and

money needed. For men to fill the call of July, 1864, the town paid a total of \$24,395.90 in bounty money. For one man \$400 was paid; for nine others, \$500 each; for twenty-seven others, \$675 each; and for one the sum of \$700. All told, thirty-eight men were supplied.

Under the call of December, 1864, the number of men raised aggregated thirty-four. Twenty-four of them cost \$700 each, and ten of them \$820 apiece. The whole amount expended reached \$25,426.62.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ROBERT I. ROY.

His grandfather, Insley Roy, came from Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., and purchased land in Stillwater township prior to the Revolutionary war,



Robert I Roy

and during that memorable struggle he served as wagon-master.

Insley Roy married a daughter of Joseph Rhoades, who came from England and settled in Stillwater township, where he died. Robert I. Roy's father was Charles Roy, and his mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of Ralph Hunt, of Stillwater. Their children are Thoeplus (deceased, Kansas); Isabella (deceased); Sarah (deceased), married Rev. Samuel Ayers, of Illinois; Robert I.; Mary Ann (deceased); Martha (deceased), married William A. Green, of Johnsons-

burg, N. J.; Abbie (deceased); Ralph (deceased); and William C., residing in Green township.

Robert Insley Roy was born on the homestead in Stillwater, Dec. 14, 1814. His education was received at the common schools of his native place, and his early life mostly spent on the farm.

In 1852 he married Margaret I., daughter of William Divers, of Stillwater. Their children are Joseph I., of Ohio Centre, Kansas; Alvin, Milton, and William.

Mr. Roy has followed farming during his life and has been a successful agriculturist. He is a member of the Republican party, but has never sought or held office. Both he and his wife are members of the Harmony Methodist Episcopal Church in Stillwater township, and contributors to church and charitable interests.

Mr. Roy is known as a man of strict honesty and correct habits, a useful citizen, and a kind neighbor.

FRANKFORD.*

I.—DESCRIPTION, ETC.

THE township of Frankford—one of the fairest of the townships of Sussex County—is bounded north by Wantage; south by Hampton; east by Lafayette; west by Sandyston. It for a long series of years maintained its reputation as a commercial centre, the hamlet of Augusta having been a point of much importance when many other now thriving villages were but fertile fields.

The industries of the township are principally directed towards the products of the dairy, butter and milk having been shipped in very considerable quantities. This does not, however, preclude the raising of the usual cereals, which are grown with much success and find a ready market.

Frankford has an average length of 9 miles and a width of 5, and ranks in area as one of the larger townships of the county.

The population of Frankford is given by the last census as 1680, and the total of taxable inhabitants is 563. The amount taxed during the year was \$906,459. The township pays as her proportion of the State and county tax, including the two-mill tax, \$4297.30. The road-tax is \$1812.91, the township tax \$2417.24, the special school-tax \$1858.99, and the poll-tax \$375. The total amount of duplicates is \$10,791.52. The rate of tax is \$9.44 per \$1000.

These figures afford the reader some information regarding the financial standing of the township, and place Frankford in the foremost rank among her sister-townships.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

In natural beauty the township of Frankford far surpasses most other portions of the county. The surface varies greatly in localities, the southeastern portion being level, with but few declivities, and these abounding in limestone. The north and northwestern

area is uneven and generally stony, though the latter fact does not modify its productiveness. The average soil of Frankford may be described as fertile and well adapted to the growth of the staple grains of the State.

The natural beauty of Frankford is greatly enhanced by the Blue Mountain chain which lies upon its western boundary and separates it from Sandyston. Through these mountains is a natural pass known as Culver's Gap, which, besides greatly enhancing the natural interest attached to the locality, has been utilized as the popular turnpike route from Newton to Milford.

The township is amply watered by streams and lakes. Two beautiful sheets of water—Culver's Lake and Long Lake, lying in the southwest and west—afford, through the outlet of the former, an admirable water-power, which has been extensively drawn upon for manufacturing purposes. Dry Brook, running through the centre and named from the fitful nature of the stream, and the Pacacating Creek, on the eastern side, are the principal watercourses.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The Price family, one of the most prominent in the early settlement of Frankford, trace their origin in the township to the advent of three brothers, John, Samuel, and Robert, who were of English extraction and first settled in Connecticut. They were extensive shippers, owned vessels, and were well supplied with worldly goods. The brothers sailed in their own merchantmen, and continued their shipping interest in New England until the loss of valuable cargoes by shipwreck compelled its abandonment, when they came to New Jersey and followed the Wallkill valley to the Pacacating Creek in quest of farming lands.

John returned to Connecticut, and eventually to seafaring. Robert and Samuel remained, the former having settled on lands near the Frankford Plains church, now occupied by Z. Simmons, and Samuel

* By E. O. Wagner.

upon lands at present owned by Elijah Martin and William Lantz, half a mile from his brother. They both died in the township, Samuel leaving two sons, Zachariah and Francis. The latter had no children; the former, who was a landed proprietor, had five sons,—Henry, Zachariah, Francis, Robert, and John. The descendants of these children now in the township are Zachariah II. and Sarah, wife of Joseph A. Osborn. Samuel, the son of Robert Price, resided at Branchville, where his grandson, Dr. J. C. Price, is a practicing physician.

Francis Price was a man of much influence in his day. He was for years a justice of the peace, and solemnized most of the marriages of that early period. He maintained business relations, more or less extended, with most of the residents of the county, and established a reputation for integrity and kindness to those less abundantly supplied with worldly goods.

There appears in his ledger an account against William Booth, made in 1791, amounting to £2 5s. 7d., under which the following remark is written:

"William Booth shall not be sued for the above balance, nor any action brought against him for it, because he is a poor man."

Among entries in his book of accounts are the following:

"Peter Hopkins, Dr., June 13, 1779, to my garding the Continental horses with two hands six days at Christopher Caisees meddo £45 0s. 0d. And finding one hand at Robert Adams meddo £18 15s. 0d. I paid for you at Willies £0 16s. 3d. You are to pay for Timothy Gustin £0 15s. 0d.

"July 15th, to my getting two continental horses shoed £3 15s. 9d. My going to Brooklyn forgo to buy a horse for you £37 10s. 0d. Engaged to thirty-eight pounds and a half of pork you had of my rations.

"May 27, 1780, to one silver dollar lent, delivered to Mrs. Hopkins, £0 7s. 6d.

"October 26, 1778, To my expenses when Riding to Bye forrege for the continental teams at Robert Adams £0 10s. 6d.

"31st of DECEMBER, 1778.

"Received of Capt'n Francis Price vouchers for forage and cash and his time assisting me in byelug forage the amount of all the cash he has received of me and for five bushels of salt which he bought of me and one cask by me.

"PETER HOPKINS.

"FRANCIS PRICE.

"N.B. The work of Prices teams is to be set tel ed on a Count of a note of £180 0s. 0d., which I have against him.

"February 4th, 1780, Peter Hopkins Dr. to me for one pair of silver spoons, £206 0s. 0d., five hundred and fifty dollars.

"Peter Hopkins Dr. to me for one-third part of a Barril of Pickeled Cabbage and Abjah Hopkins and Joseph Dewitt had the other two-thirds. To my arbitrating between Benjamin Hopkins and Mr. Scarrin.

"1781, to six Bushells of wheat for your self and Capt'n Brodrick and you answered to me in whiskey four Bushells.

"November 10th 1788, then James Adams Begun with my team in the service of the continent and went to Henry Bells mill with a load of Bookwheat and then to the court house with it.

"March 27, 1779, Benjamin Barton Dr. to me for a grat coat you bought of me, £26 5s. 0d.

"April 1st, then your teams with six crotors and man was here two nites and one day, £4 10s. 0d.

"1790, October 25th, Couard gontlerman to Francis Price Dr. for acknowledging a Power attorney you engaged to me, £0 1s. 6d.

"June 3rd, 1780, then Dannel peterson took ten more sheep of me for three years and is to give ten pounds of good wool every year and at the end of said three years to Return ten very good sheep to me again.

"February 6th, 1782, Ebenezer geens, Dr. to my getting an Indenture Rit for your Boys £0 2s. 6d.

"1788, March 26th, then settled all accompts with Daniel Predmore Junr and wee was even.

"1777 Samuel Dunn Cr. for fore days and a half work Down where my wife lived, £2 5s. 0d.

"Robert Mathars Dr. to one Bushel of petators £0 2s. 0d.

"Herrings for eighteen pence £0 1s. 6d.

"September 21st, 1772, to one somons against Joseph me coy not served. Cost of riting is £0 0s. 6d."

The oldest survivor in the township among the early settlers is the venerable Tobias Haines, who was born in 1792, in the northwest portion of the township, on land at present owned by Nelson Phillips and occupied by James M. Shay. Mr. Haines has for fifty years resided on a farm near the centre of the township, but finds his home at present with a daughter, Mrs. Jacob R. Roe. He is of German descent, and, having been for years identified with the interests of Frankford, has his memory stored with valuable reminiscences.

Isaac Colt came from Connecticut to the township about 1770, and settled upon a farm near the hamlet of Augusta. He was remarkable for devotion to the interests of the church, and was regularly seen on Sabbath mornings wending his way on horseback to the house of worship. His descendants still reside in Frankford.

John Stoll was of Hollandish descent, and was reared in the Minisink settlement. His home was at Augusta, where he located during the latter part of the last century. His sons are deceased, though a later generation still resides in the township.

The progenitor of the Bray family in Frankford was Thomas Bray, who came at least one hundred and fifty years ago and settled in the northern portion of the township. Mr. Bray followed farming pursuits for a while, but in his later years resumed his former occupation,—that of teaching. His grandson, John, now represents the family in Frankford.

David Phillips, the first member of the Phillips family in the county, settled a mile below Branchville in 1773, on the farm now occupied by William H. Roe. His three sons, John, James, and William, are deceased, and the family are now represented by the children of the latter two brothers.

Henry Snook was of German extraction, and came in 1760. He remained until 1820, and was buried in the Frankford Plains cemetery. His family embraced two daughters, one of whom was the mother of Tobias Haines.

Thomas Armstrong came from Middlesex Co., N. J., in 1782, having been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He at first settled in Wantage, then removed to New York State, and in 1791 located in Frankford, on land purchased of Benjamin Barton. He survived until his eighty-second year and died in 1833, on the farm now occupied by his son, Robert V. Armstrong, the only survivor now living in Frankford of a family of four sons. The original deed conveying the property to Benjamin Barton is dated 1787, and mentions £1125 as the price paid for

the property. Thomas Armstrong first introduced corn into the county of Sussex.

Obadiah Pellet came from Orange County in 1800, or possibly prior to that date, and chose land at a point formerly known as Coursenville, his son William having accompanied him. He purchased a farm of 800 acres, upon which he resided until his death, in 1849. Of his six sons, but two, Stephen J. and Richard W., now reside in the township.

John Dewitt came from Connecticut in 1772, and chose a location near the Frankford Plains church. The homestead has been for successive generations, and is still, in possession of the family.

Thomas Osborn, a former resident of Philadelphia, removed to Frankford in 1775. One of the descendants, Joseph A., resided upon the old Price homestead, having married a member of the latter family.

Van Tyle Coursen arrived about 1800 and founded the hamlet of Coursenville, where he resided during his lifetime. His descendants have since filled honorable positions in the county.

The Adams estate was acquired as early as 1775 by Robert Adams, and has been occupied since that date by members of the family.

The family of Ryersons were of Huguenot descent, and, having fled from France, early settled in Germany. They ultimately emigrated to New York, and about 1700 repaired to New Jersey, when they fixed their residence in Newton. William A. Ryerson located at Augusta about a century since, and engaged in farming; he was also an extensive tanner. His son James, a surveyor, became a resident of Hampton, and two of his children, William and Mrs. Jacob Ross, now reside in Frankford, the former having filled the offices of justice of the peace and judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Roe family was originally represented in the township by the brothers Benjamin and George Roe, the former of whom settled in 1785. He had five children, a portion of whom remained in the township. Their descendants now in Frankford are the children of Jacob,—namely, John H., Edward, and Mrs. Jesse G. Roe. George Roe came in 1799, and died at the age of thirty-seven, leaving ten children. His son William H. still resides in the township, and Charles, another son, is a merchant in Newton.

Andrew Dalrymple came from Morris County as early as 1790 and located upon land in Frankford, which he cultivated, and upon which his life was ended by an accident. His grandsons Daniel, John, Squire, and James are still residents of Frankford.

William and Joseph McDanolds came from Morris County about 1790. The latter returned, while William remained and located in the suburbs of Branchville, having followed the trade of a clock-maker. He had four sons, the descendants of whom still reside in Branchville and the vicinity.

Randal Stivers came from Middlesex Co., N. J., in 1807 and purchased of David Ayres and James Mat-

tison a tract of land, upon which he settled, and on which he resided until his death. Two sons, Simeon H. and Jacob A., still remain, the former being a merchant in Branchville, while the latter follows agricultural pursuits.

Philip Wyker, a German by birth, settled in 1764 a mile south of what was known as Wykertown. He had two sons, whose descendants are still residents of the township. The original land has been held in the family for a period of one hundred and fourteen years.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The earliest tavern, so far as can be remembered, was built in 1775, and stood on the road leading from Augusta to Deckertown, a mile north of the Frankford Plains church, on ground now occupied by Elijah Martin. The spot on which it stood was located at a point nearly opposite the intersection with the Augusta and Deckertown road of the one leading from Robert Armstrong's residence. The land on which it was built was doubtless owned by the Price family. A very early landlord was named Hedzell; he also followed the trade of a clock-maker. He was succeeded by Gerret Brink, and the hotel was at a later day demolished.

Another early tavern was built on land now owned by William Lantz. It was formerly known as the Cary property, one of that family being the landlord.

A famous hostelry was the tavern kept by Abram Bray and located at Augusta. Bray was exceedingly popular as a landlord, and, having been himself a drover, the house became a rendezvous for the representatives of the craft who passed through that portion of the State. It was also one of the stations of the Newark and Owego stage line, which changed horses at Augusta, and thus brought much patronage to the tavern.

The earliest tavern at Branchville was opened by John Johnson, and was located on the main street but a short distance below that now kept by George J. Bowman. It was built early during the present century, and was kept in succession by John Dennis, — Laycock, Jacob Gates, Charles L. Hunt, Stephen Hunt, John Rose, Emily Drake, Justus Woodhull, Alfred Canfield, and Samuel Price. The building has since been devoted to other uses.

The hotel now kept by George J. Bowman was erected in 1829 by Joseph Stoll, and occupied by him as a residence. In 1840 it was licensed as a tavern, with Samuel P. Roberts as the first landlord; he was succeeded in turn by the following: John B. Stoll, Isaac Beecher, Joseph Roe, Jacob Hoffman, William Price, John B. Stoll, Hiram Richards, Barney Perry, James H. Bowman, and the present landlord. The building has been remodeled and its general aspect greatly changed since its erection.

EARLY ROADS.

Little information is to be had regarding the early roads of the township or the date of their first survey.

The highway best remembered by the oldest settlers, and possibly the earliest-traveled thoroughfare, had for its objective points Balesville, in the township of Hampton, and Deckertown, in the township of Wantage. It passed through Augusta, and diverged from its course to touch at the point early known as Courserville, whence it passed on to Deckertown.

The earliest turnpike, known as the Morris turnpike, was constructed in 1807, and extended from what is known as the Long Bridge, in Frankford, to Hainesville, in Sandyston township. It is still owned by the Morris Turnpike Company, whose office is at Morristown, N. J. The gatekeepers since its construction have been: 1. Frederick Spangenburg; 2. The Widow Reeves; 3. Martin Drake; 4. Andrew Phillips; 5. George Snable, who married Martin Drake's widow and moved the gate to Mount Pisgah, where it was kept for many years; 6. Abram Bell, who took the position in 1839 and held it sixteen years; 7. Benjamin Tuttle, who served fourteen years; 8. Abram Bell, 1871-77; 9. William Myers; 10. Henry Steffens, the present incumbent.

The following incident occurred when the turnpike was in process of construction: John Bell, then a boy of sixteen, was returning from Tibs Meadow, in Sandyston township, and, having heard that a turnpike was being surveyed through Culver's Gap, concluded to pass this point, and thus gratify his curiosity in the matter. On reaching the Gap he found there, in boisterous conversation, William A. Ryerson, a Quaker, and David Phillips. As he approached, Ryerson exclaimed to Phillips, "I tell thee, David, this turnpike will be built, and I would not be surprised if thee lived to see stages run through this Gap." Phillips turned to the young man Bell and exclaimed, "The old man is getting crazy!"

The total amount raised by the township for road purposes is \$1800. The territory of Frankford is divided into forty-seven road districts.

EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

The first mill at Branchville was built by William Beemer. It was run by water supplied by the outlet of Culver's Lake. This mill was a portion of the property purchased by James Hagerty, and was doubtless rebuilt and enlarged by him.

The second mill was erected by William A. Ryerson, and is thought to have first begun operations nearly a century since. It was located at the upper end of the village and was first conducted as a grist-mill, but later a carding-mill was connected with it. It eventually became the property of Richard A. Ryerson, was by him converted into a woolen-factory, and was consumed by fire in 1850.

The earliest forge was located on the site of the present flouring-mill of Maurice Chamberlain, and was built by members of the Bale family, who early settled in Lafayette. Tradition relates that no division of interests existed in this family, each member

having drawn his revenues from a common fund, which was equally accessible to all. This forge proved so profitable as to convince many of the neighbors that the family had discovered a mine of some kind in the mountains which they successfully worked.

The forge of Dr. Beach was built some years later.

MARRIAGE RECORD FROM 1782 TO 1799.

The following record of marriages performed by Squire Francis Price, is transcribed from his justice's docket verbatim:

- 1782, March.—Then I married Jamey Adams to Anny Dunn; May, George Washer to Mary Ball; June, Peter Washer to Maus daughter, Elijah Collard to Snot's daughter; July, James Baty to Nancy —, David Nancy to Patience Gealar; August, Charles King to John Sickles' daughter; Aug. 21, James Price to one Forcer; Sept. 16, Abraham Bell to Abigail Price; Sept. 23, Caleb Hopkins to Ruth Hall, Hezekiah Price to Nancy Hopkins; Oct. 3, George Fortmat to Caty Southernon, William A. Ryerson to Elizabeth Hill.
- 1783, May.—Then I married Benjamin Sheppard to John Adams daughter; Oct. 19, Peter Cass to Hebeckah Peterson.
- 1784, Feb. 13.—Then I married Levi Lewis to Mary Beemer; March 10, Samuel Sherrad to Elizabeth Hulley; June 14, Samuel Smith to Mary Elizabeth Spangenburg; June 16, Artor Petty to Mary Rame; July 4, John Greening to Hannah Dunn.—20 names.
- 1784, Aug. 29.—Then I married Henry Hull to Jane Skirn; Oct. 18, Jacob Hoffman to Elizabeth Bell; Nov. 23, Joseph Dunn to Rachel Mathar.
- 1785, June 7.—Then I married Hugh Hagerty, Jr., to Elizabeth Memotery; July 6, Selveus Youngs to Keziah Casterline; Aug. 21, Tho. Pherego to Sarah Kimble; Nov. 9, William Booth to Clara Mathar.
- 1786, April 9.—Then I married John Kennedy to Charity Worts; July 23, Joseph Northrup to Lucy Price; Sept. 5, William Havens to Betty Schooley; Sept. 11, William Sorderrwine to Emme Brodrick; Sept. 17, Henry Peters to Betty Shadervine; Oct. 24, Henry Beemer, Jr., to Sarah Wicker; Dec. 21, Jacob Bail to Susiah Snook.
- 1787, Jan. 3.—Then I married James Adams to Sarah Dunn; March 4, Levi Lewis to Keziah Bolsby; March 18, Levi Ayres to Phebe Buscel; March 28, Abraham Dervitt to Mehetable Hopkins; April 19, James Teplit to Elizabeth Hopkins; May 3, Dannel Meqneun to Phebe Peer; July 17, Albert Accor to Sarah Hart; Dec. 9, Theophilus Case to Anne Surtiforman.—22.
- 1787, Dec. 9.—Then I married Joseph Follet to Elizabeth Wilson; Dec. 25, Will Snook to Catherine Spanderlarren; Dec. 26, Cornelis Coh to Nancy Marthar.
- 1788, Aug. 20.—Then I married George Insvete to Anna Rinet; Sept. 7, Obediah Hopkins to Jane Low; Nov. 2, Rito Reeling to Elizabeth English.
- 1789, March 29.—Then I married John Osborn to Sarah French; April 27, Jacob Shelor to Christeen Huffman; Sept. 27, Samuel Horton to Margaret Conseeleur; Oct. 5, Jacob Laording to Edna Landing; Dec. 30, Andrew Rnbbelce to Caty Adams.
- 1790, Jun. 10.—Then I married James Woodard to Mary Lonker; July 4, Fredrick Soveren to Patience Brown; Sept. 11, Solomon Brodrick to Anna Barton.
- 1791, April 24.—Then I married Michal Decker to Phebe Simer; May 2, Henry Washer to Aene Current; Dec. 26, Timothy Gustin to Elizabeth How.
- 1792, Jan. 12.—Then I married Peter Kimple to the Johannah Shardyvoyné; April 5, William Stootel to Caty Bugener; April 8, John Hopkins to Hannah Strooder; April 29, Phillip Peer to Ester Dunn; June 7, Nathan Gable to Azubah Price; Sept. 17, Paul Overfeld to Mary Dervitt; Oct. 3, Ephraim Case to Elizabeth Lontermon; Oct. 18, Harcor Lyons to Mercy Peer.
- 1793, Jan. 1.—Then I married Charles Lench to Margret Phillips; Feb. 26, Thomas Royel to Anna Adams; April 28, Phillip Beemer to Margret Fisher; May 23, George Conseeleus to Caty Kimple; June 30, George Stotel to Lotty Humdels; Oct. 13, Levi Dunn to Mary Parker; Oct. 22, Samuel Mathars to Sarah Suleven; Dec. 31, Obediah Adams to Ellnor Conseeley.
- 1794, Jan. 1.—Then I married Abraham Hyzer to Anna Spangenberg; Feb. 2, Abraham Royel to Mary Miller; Feb. 9, John Lanterman, Jr., to Phebe Peterson; Feb. 11, Israel Ayres to Margaret H-ppah; March 19, Barrent Barton to Abigail Brodrick; May 14, Isaac Coult,

- Jr., to Anna Morris; April 20, Peter Van Gordon to Sarah McMottry; June 2, Thomas Heddy to Mary Williams; July 22, Jacob Lacey to Abigail Northrup; Oct. 23, Silas Hopkins, Jr., to Rachael Eten; Nov. 19, Bellemy Lyons to Elizabeth Sanders.
- 1795, Jan. 6.—Then I married Stephen Rubbelee to Sarah Adams; March 3, John Cass to Anne Mary Marling; March 18, John Dadridge to the Widow Elizabeth Adams; April 23, Michal Matton to Mary Retanu; May 19, Isaac Smith to Mary Morris; July 16, John Dustin to Eve Shoemaker.
- 1796, April 13.—Then I married John Philip to Elizabeth Derumple; April 18, John Hagerty to Jane Stull; June 19, Richard Stroble to Jerusha Derritt; July 16, William Southwith to Martha Williams; July 31, Dennis Morris to Elizabeth Lanning; Aug. 14, Silvenus Youngs to Margret Kysor; Aug. 21, John Ferego to Anne Dilliston; Nov. 23, John Dilliston to Elizabeth Adams; Dec. 29, John Gilwore to Chairity Aguy; Dec. 31, Joseph Hanes to Sufiah Culver.
- 1797, Feb. 5.—Then I married Obediah Rozfel to Sarah Harris; Feb. 26, Peter Longcor to Abigail Hais; March 12, Alexander Williams to Julian Hagerty; May 7, Zachariah Price to Sarah Price; June 18, John Putman to Jane Stull.
- 1798, April 16.—Then I married Zachariah Boskirk to Mary Cooklio; May 8, William Dunn to Ruth Sanders; Nov. 1, William Forster to Phebe Whitman; Dec. 16, Jacob Struble to Susanna Stootlie.
- 1799, May 19.—Then I married Jesse Holly to Christeen Desberrow.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The act erecting the township of Frankford as an independent township was passed March 1, 1797, and reads as follows:

"AN ACT FOR DIVIDING THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, INTO TWO SEPARATE TOWNSHIPS.

"WHEREAS, A DUBLER OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, BY THEIR PETITION HAVE SET FORTH THAT THEY HAVE LONG LABORED UNDER MANY AND GREAT DIFFICULTIES BY REASON OF THE LARGE EXTENT OF THE SAID TOWNSHIP; FOR REMEDY WHEREOF,

"Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all that part of the township of Newton lying to the north of the following line,—to-wit, beginning at the division line between the townships of Newton and Sandston where a true line will strike the fourth end of the Long Pond near the said division line, and the outlet of the White Pond near the division line between Newton and Hardiston, and so continue to the line of Hardiston,—shall be, and the same is hereby, set off from the township of Newton; and the same is hereby established a separate township, to be called by the name of 'Frankford.'"

V.—CIVIL LIST.

The township records of Frankford having been destroyed by fire, the snjoined list is as complete as the books of the township clerk enable the writer to make it:

- 1876.—Freeholders, Squire Dalrymple, John H. Roe; Township Clerk, Oscar S. Bowman; Assessor, Joseph H. Strader; Collector, Charles Roe, Jr.; Town Committee, Jacob N. V. Dimon, Nathan S. Roe, George N. Armstrong, Daniel Wyker, Richard W. Pellet; Justices of the Peace, Nathaniel K. Bray, Stephen J. Pellet; Overseers of the Poor, Stephen Hunt, Philip Wyker; Surveyors of Highways, John Dekay, John Sherred.
- 1876.—Freeholders, Hezekiah Smith, Samuel H. Hough; Township Clerk, Oscar S. Bowman; Assessor, Joseph H. Strader; Collector, Charles Roe, Jr.; Town Committee, Jacob S. Van Anken, John H. Roe, Richard W. Pellet, J. N. V. Dimon, Daniel Wyker; Overseers of the Poor, Philip Wyker, Stephen Hunt; Surveyors of Highways, John Sherred, Andrew L. Williams.
- 1877.—Freeholders, Alanson O. Decker, Samuel H. Hough; Township Clerk, O. S. Bowman; Assessor, N. K. Bray; Collector, Charles Roe, Jr.; Town Committee, Daniel Wyker, J. N. V. Dimon, Jacob S. Van Anken, Richard W. Pellet, John H. Roe; Overseers of the Poor, Stephen Hunt, Philip Wyker; Surveyor of Highways, John Sherred, A. L. Williams.
- 1878.—Freeholders, William McDanolds, William H. Roe; Township Clerk, George Phillips; Assessor, Joseph H. Strader; Collector, Simeon H. Stivers; Town Committee, Daniel Wyker, Peter J.

Morris, Samuel H. Hough, John Dalrymple, Jacob A. Coursen; Overseer of the Poor, Philip Wyker; Surveyors of Highways, Moses V. Shoemaker, Israel McDanolds.

1879.—Freeholders, William McDanolds, George Roe; Township Clerk, George Phillips; Assessor, Henry Phillips, Jr.; Collector, Simeon H. Stivers; Town Committee, Daniel Wyker, Jacob A. Coursen, Israel McDanolds; Overseers of the Poor, Philip Wyker, James P. Smith; Surveyors of Highways, John Sherred, Isaac B. Williams.

1880.—Freeholders, William McDanolds, George Roe; Township Clerk, George Phillips; Assessor, Edward Roe; Collector, George J. Bowman; Town Committee, Daniel Wyker, Israel McDanolds, Jacob A. Coursen; Overseer of the Poor, Philip Wyker; Surveyors of Highways, John Sherred, Isaac D. Williams; Justices of the Peace, Stephen J. Pellet, Nathaniel K. Bray.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township recalls a period contemporaneous with the advent of settlers as early as 1750. The school building was erected on the farm at present owned by Mrs. James A. Osborn, and formerly the property of Zachariah Price, Sr., and his brother, Henry Price. Little is known of its condition or dimensions, though it is probable that the material was of a very primitive pattern. The structure was later demolished, and has never been rebuilt.

A school building was erected in 1810 on land now occupied by Zachariah Price. It was in use for a period of seventy years, and but recently abandoned, the territory having been embraced in another district. The earliest pedagogue who maintained a wholesome discipline in this field of labor was Robert A. Lynn, and one Thomas Gunn also taught at an early day. It is probable that the venerable Thomas Bray, whose sixtieth year was passed as an instructor of the rising youth of Frankford, was among the early teachers.

Other schools followed as the township became settled, and new districts were set apart. The township is now divided into eight districts.

The total amount raised in the township during the last year (1879) for school purposes was \$6657.62, which was apportioned in the various districts as follows:

Mattisons.....	\$425.60
Long Bridge.....	535.32
Branchville.....	2807.33
Augusta.....	545.04
Frankford Plains.....	1123.32
Harmony.....	367.66
Wykertown.....	795.55
Beemerville.....	177.27

The teachers at present employed in the various districts are, Mattisons, Miss Carrie Phillips; Long Bridge, Miss Celestia Bray; Augusta, Miss Emma L. Struble; Frankford Plains, John P. Lantz; Harmony, Miss Celestia Fuller; Wykertown, Miss Ella Jones; Beemerville, David A. Roe; Branchville, John A. Straley, Miss Delia A. Dewitt, Miss Ella Crisman.

VII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

FRANKFORD PLAINS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This organization is one of the oldest of the denomination in Sussex County. The date and circumstances under which the society was formed are not

matters of record, though its history doubtless embraces a period of at least one hundred years.

Three church edifices have been erected in succession for the use of the society. The first was located across the road from the present site and adjoining the old graveyard, which has since developed into an attractive cemetery. This building, after doing good service for a series of years, was purchased by Van Tyle Coursen and converted into a barn. The second, a substantial square edifice, built, after the fashion of the times, with a large gallery surrounding three sides, was erected, as nearly as can be determined, between 1825 and 1830, and for more than a quarter of a century was the centre of interest for the denomination in Sussex County. Its extensive Quarterly Meetings and soul-stirring love-feasts made it the most important field of labor of the Newton Circuit, to which it then belonged. Its walls frequently resounded with the fervid eloquence of such men as Manning, Force, Caleb Lippincott, Jacob Swain, and Father Banghart.

The church was on one occasion the scene of a spirited controversy involving the control of the building. A Unitarian preacher, a woman, was invited to officiate, and by her peculiar doctrines gave great offense to the devout Methodist brethren. Moved by what they deemed their duty in the matter, the use of the pulpit on a subsequent occasion was refused her. This greatly offended the owner of the adjoining land, who discovered that a portion of the church edifice stood on his property. It was proved that by actual survey a space six feet in width had been occupied by the trustees in the erection of their building. He therefore claimed that portion and offered it to the lady, suggesting that she stand within this limited boundary and conduct the service. The trustees prepared to remove the church upon their own ground, which the gentleman before alluded to opposed, and took measures to secure the building by driving posts firmly in the ground, to which the edifice was fastened by strong chains. This episode was the occasion of much excitement in the immediate vicinity.

The building was ultimately purchased by Tobias Haines and converted into a barn, the year 1858 having witnessed the erection of the present comfortable edifice, under the pastorate of Rev. H. J. Hayter, who ministered to both the Lafayette and the Frankford Plains Churches.

Since the erection of the last edifice the following pastors have been settled over the congregation: Revs. H. J. Hayter, Oliver Badgely, W. C. Nelson, J. H. Runyon, J. B. Heward, W. H. McBride, J. B. Mathis, William McCain, H. M. Simpson, and S. D. Frazee.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of the Presbyterian Church organization dates from 1820. Previous to that time the township had been regarded as missionary ground, and

traversed occasionally by Presbyterian preachers from Newton or elsewhere. The Rev. John Boyd, of Newton, officiated at intervals from 1803 till 1811, and for a long time the American Tract Society sustained a colportage work here.

During 1818 two young men on a vacation from their theological studies—Messrs. Ashbel G. Fairchild and Otis S. Hoyt—undertook a systematic mission in the township, which resulted in the sending out of the Rev. Enos A. Osborn. He began his labors in May, 1819, and succeeded in gathering a small church. He preached in a building used later as a sitting-room at the old Roe homestead, in the village of Augusta, and then the Augusta school-house. He also preached in the school-house at Branchville, which building stood on the hill just above the lately dismantled school-house.

When a few souls were found ready to form a permanent organization, a little company assembled in the rude church,—a union property on the summit of the hill beyond the school-house in Branchville. Built for any and all religious services which the neighborhood might obtain, its walls have echoed with the doctrines of almost every sect known to our day. The house was framed of wood, then merely inclosed with floors, siding, and roof, and without window-sashes. The seats were made by placing logs lengthwise and crossing them with boards. For the preacher there was an elevated contrivance which might be called a desk. The land upon which it was built was given by the heirs of Martin Ryerson, and Job Cosad gave the building. Some years later it was completed with funds raised for the purpose.

In this primitive edifice the First Presbyterian Church of Frankford was organized. It is with a historical as well as real propriety that it is therefore called the Branchville Church, though it did not worship in the village for a period of thirty-six years from its formation. A committee to constitute it, consisting of Rev. Edward Allen and Enos A. Osborn, had been appointed by the Presbytery of Jersey in the spring of 1820. On the third Sabbath of May these brethren convened a congregation, and at this meeting the following members were received: Susan Roe, Margaret Roe, Eliza Gates, Catharine Hagerty, Hannah Alleia, Sarah Alleia, Margaret Alleia, Catharine Ackerson, Jane Vanatta, Edward Lewis, Polly Struble, Margaret Gates, Ebenezer Tuttle, Randal Stivers, David Ayers, Eunice Stivers, Sarah Gustin, Hannah Ryerson, Mary Boss, Mary Allen, Sally Howell, Margaret Lynch, and Mrs. M. Ayers. The church elected Mr. Randal Stivers elder, and Mr. Ebenezer Tuttle deacon, and these officers were duly installed.

Mr. Osborn seems to have been the active minister until 1821, when the Rev. Burr Baldwin was invited to labor as stated supply. He remained for two years. The Rev. Nathaniel Conkling was his successor, and was greatly blessed in his labors. Mr. Henry Struble

was ordained an elder in 1825, and Mr. Richard D. Struble the year following.

In 1827, Col. John Gustin generously donated a lot of land at Augusta for a building, which was erected per contract by Richard Bray. It was a plain but substantial edifice, and comfortably seated two hundred people. It was sold in 1875, and devoted to the uses of a barn.

In 1833, Mr. Edward F. Dayton, a licentiate, became the pastor; under his ministry the church was greatly blessed. The Rev. N. Beach succeeded in 1837, and Rev. Edward Allen officiated later, as did also Rev. Joseph Vance. In 1842, Rev. B. Farrand seems to have been a laborer in the field. Rev. Alfred Ketchum succeeded Mr. Farrand in 1848, and remained nearly nine years,—the longest ministry enjoyed by the church up to this date.

During this period a movement was inaugurated to change the place of meeting to Branchville. Land was donated, the sum of \$3000 subscribed, and the present edifice was soon after erected. The church at Augusta removed their principal services to the new building, and have since been known as "The Presbyterian Church of Branchville."

The Rev. George W. Lloyd began his ministry in November, 1857, under the encouragement of an established pastor,—the first since the formation of the church. During his ministry the second of the three parsonages owned by the church was built, and to it he removed from Augusta. Rev. Peres B. Bonney was called in February, 1866, and Mr. William H. Belden was invited in 1871 to fill a Sunday pending Mr. Bonney's removal to another field; Mr. Belden soon after received a call, and began his labors January, 1872.

In September, 1874, a fire occurred which totally destroyed the records, and, but for the historical facts previously gleaned, the church would be entirely without such data as are here given.

In the spring of 1875 an effort was made to enlarge the edifice used for worship, and the funds for its accomplishment were very speedily raised.

From the records it appears that Rev. David Stevenson began his labors in 1878, and continued them until the summer of the present year, since which time the congregation has been without a pastor.

This is a brief synopsis of the history of the Presbyterian Church of Branchville, for which the historian is chiefly indebted to a sermon preached by Rev. W. H. Belden, July 9, 1876.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist church was erected at Augusta as early as 1790, but very little regarding its history is known. The ground was given by a Mr. Abbott, and also included a burial-place. The land embraced in the adjacent farm was later purchased by an individual who also claimed the cemetery. The township au-

thorities were therefore compelled to repurchase the ground. The Morris family for three generations have used this spot for burials.

BRANCHVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services in connection with the Methodist Episcopal denomination have been held, at first occasionally, and then stately, for a period of sixty years. For this purpose the pulpit of the free union church was frequently occupied by clergymen of the church who were delegated to hold either special or regular services.

Under the encouragement which was afforded by a desire to have a house of worship, an effort was made in 1864 to erect a building. Funds were liberally subscribed,—not only by members of the denomination, but by others whose circumstances had induced them to afford the new enterprise their support. An eligible site was donated by William H. Bell, Esq., and work was begun upon the new edifice. The foundation was laid and a commodious frame erected, which, unfortunately, was blown down before it was properly braced.

This accident so disheartened the society as effectually to discourage any further efforts. Services were, however, maintained at Dunning's, and later at Bedell's Hall, and continued for a period of fourteen years. The lot had meanwhile passed to the possession of other parties, and the society had succumbed to various discouraging circumstances and become weak and inactive.

During 1878, Rev. Theodore Frazee was appointed to the Branchville charge. Under the vigor of his administration new life was infused into the society, and the congregation greatly increased in numbers and power. The lot formerly owned was repurchased, together with an addition, which gave it a frontage on Main Street. By untiring efforts and while encountering strong opposition, a sufficient amount was pledged with which to erect the present building, one of the most attractive in the county.

Since the formation of this charge as a district society the following pastors have been stationed over the church: Revs. W. C. Nelson, James H. Runyon, J. B. Heward, W. H. McBride, J. B. Mathis, William McCain, H. M. Singson, and Theodore D. Frazee. During the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Runyon an interesting revival occurred.

The trustees of the church are H. J. Bedell, O. S. Bowman, J. M. Jervis, A. J. Snook, and C. R. Gordon. The secretary and treasurer is O. S. Bowman.

A flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained, under the superintendence of C. R. Gordon.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The earliest interment that occurred within the limits of the township, so far as known, was that of the elder William Beamer, who was buried upon the boundaries of his own farm, on land adjacent to the present village of Branchville. The date of this in-

terment is not known, and can be only a matter of conjecture. It is at least one hundred and fifty years, and probably much longer, since William Beamer's labors as the earliest pioneer in Frankford ended.

The oldest cemetery in the township is that located on Frankford Plains, opposite the site of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is very advantageously located, and has been neatly inclosed by a substantial stone wall. Inviting shade-trees adorn its numerous walks, and many beautiful memorial stones evince the tender regard of the living for those who have "gone before." The oldest burials are said to have no stone to indicate their presence. Among the earliest inscriptions are the following:

"In memory of Esther, wife of John Gustin, who departed this life August 25th, 1773, in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

"Cropt like a flower,

She withered in her bloom,

Though flattering life

Had promised years to come."

"In memory of Samuel Price, who departed this life in the year 1768, in the seventy-fifth year of his age."

"Here lies the body of Phillip Snook, who deceased this life February 25th, 1773, aged fifty-three years."

"In memory of Abigail, wife of Robert Price, who departed this life December 3rd, 1773, in the thirty-fifth year of her age."

"In memory of John Price, who died on the 30th of October, 1820, aged fifty-four years, five months, and five days."

"Here lies Massey, wife of Levi Lewis, who died March 31st, 1786, in the forty-fourth year of her age."

"In memory of Catharine, wife of John Dewitt, who died on the 20th of September, 1805, aged sixty-five years.

"My husband dear, I am come here

Along with you to rest

Until the trumpet's glorious sound,

When we shall leave this hallowed ground

To dwell among the blest."

"In memory of Francis Price, Jr., son of Francis and Estar Price, who departed this life December 18th, 1785, aged twelve years."

"In memory of John Dewitt, who departed this life March 10th, 1804, aged seventy-two years, five months, and twenty-two days.

"Our aged friend is gone, we know:

He's paid the debt we all do owe;

Therefore, whoe'er these lines may read,

Prepare to meet your God with speed."

THE AUGUSTA CEMETERY.

This burial-place is situated on an eminence beyond the site of the now decayed hamlet of Augusta, and is probably at least one hundred years old. At the same point once stood a Baptist church which was flourishing at the time it was erected, and for years after, but was long since abandoned and the building removed or destroyed. The cemetery antedates the history of this church, and is principally identified with interments by the Struble and Morris families. It is still used to a limited extent, and the residents of the vicinity whose dead sleep within its limits have taken means to guard it from intrusion.

THE UNION CHURCH BURIAL-PLACE.

An uninclosed burial-ground surrounded the old "Union church" at Branchville; as nearly as can be determined, it was first used about 1800. Over the graves originally stood memorial-stones, most of which have yielded to the ravages of time or been ruthlessly destroyed by sacrilegious hands. It is probable that

the individuals who gave the site for the church also bestowed the ground for burial purposes. The following epitaphs are the only ones that remained unimpaired:

"In memory of Hannah, wife of Job Cosad, who died March 2nd, 1815, in the eighty-second year of her age.

"Look on me, and you may see,

As I am now so you must be."

"In memory of Hannah, wife of John Elliott, who died September 26th, 1813, aged thirty-five years, seven months, and sixteen days. A good wife, a kind mother, and obedient child."

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. John Elliott, who departed this life November 14th, 1833, aged fifty-seven years, three months, and twenty-six days."

BRANCHVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized under an act of the State Legislature passed March 14, 1851, and the proceedings of the meeting held for the purpose of incorporation were officially recorded Jan. 30, 1868.

At this meeting it was determined that a board of nine trustees should be elected, and the following gentlemen were chosen:

First Class.—Squire Dalrymple, Israel McDanolds, Martin R. Everitt.

Second Class.—Nathan S. Roe, Virgil H. Criesman, John J. Coss.

Third Class.—William McDanolds, J. L. Everitt, S. H. Stivers.

Judge William McDanolds was chosen president of the association, and John L. Everitt secretary and treasurer.

A committee was appointed to make an examination of grounds adjacent to Branchville with reference to the selection of an advantageous site for the cemetery. Their report recommended the purchase of land on the farm of Nathaniel Roe, and lying near what are known as the "Calamus Rocks." With a view to the picturesque location of the latter point, they also recommended that a portion of it be included in the purchase.

On Oct. 17, 1868, the business details with Mr. Roe were consummated, and a deed was given by him for 14 acres, which included a tract of 3 acres embracing the "Calamus Rocks." The ground thus secured was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Dec. 17, 1868. A set of by-laws was then adopted by the association, which were printed and generally distributed. An executive committee was also appointed, consisting of the president, Squire Dalrymple, and Martin R. Everitt. The price fixed by the trustees for lots was ten and fifteen cents per square foot, to be governed by location, and this was to be modified on the application of poor persons who desired ground within the limits of the cemetery.

A neat structure has been erected at the entrance for the accommodation of visitors and the convenience of the sexton, and a ragged hedge forms a picturesque inclosure around the grounds.

There are in addition two private burial-places in the township; they have for years been maintained by a few of its older families, and are still used by the later generations of these families.

IX.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.
BRANCHVILLE.

Very few facts regarding the early settlement of the village of Branchville have been preserved. It is conceded, however, that the pioneers to this spot were of German nationality, and that William Beamer, as early as 1690, was the first to discover the superior advantages the locality afforded. Very little is known of Mr. Beamer.

Mr. Beamer, on his death, was buried upon land adjacent to the village of Branchville, where, after a peaceful slumber of a century and a half, his bones were recently exhumed. With him came from his native land a son John, who had a family of five sons. The eldest, William Beamer, Sr., was born July 10, 1769, and was married, June 20, 1793, to Mary Kanau. They had six children,—Margaret, John W., Elizabeth, William, Jacob, and Catherine. Of this family of children the only survivor in the township is Catherine, now Mrs. Peter Williams. William Beamer, her brother, resides in Ohio. Two sons of John W. Beamer—David C. and Charles L.—still reside in the township.

No indication of the future progress of Branchville was apparent during the lifetime of the elder Beamer. In 1793 the property was acquired by James Hagerty, whose presence gave an impulse to its later growth. The following facts regarding the Hagerty family are gleaned from a descendant now residing in the township.

The progenitor of the branch of the family identified with Frankford was Patrick Hagerty, who emigrated from Ireland in 1750 and located at the point known as Papakating. With him came his brother Hugh, who found a congenial field of labor at Augusta, where he settled. To the former were born two sons,—Patrick and James,—the first of whom died in New York, while James removed during the Revolutionary war to Goshen, N. Y., where he embarked in mercantile ventures. His steps were later directed to New Jersey, and, having removed to Branchville, he purchased, in 1793, as above stated, 1000 acres of the land originally acquired by William Beamer.

Mr. Hagerty was a man of enterprise and business capacity, and at once actively engaged in business ventures. He built a grist-mill, a rye-distillery, and a fulling-mill, all of which he successfully conducted.

Mr. Hagerty retained the property during his lifetime, and died, as nearly as can be determined, in 1812, having by his capital and energy already made the spot on which he settled a considerable business centre. Of his children, one son, Uzal C., and four daughters survived. The son inherited the Branchville property, which also embraced several adjoining farms. Uzal C. Hagerty having been elected sheriff of Sussex County, removed to Newton during his official term, and there died. Each of the daughters of James Hagerty was comfortably established upon a farm inherited from her father. They all married in

Branchville, but the only descendants of this venerable gentleman now living in the township are Mrs. John Bray, the daughter of Mary (Mrs. Jacob L. Struble), and a brother, Canfield Struble.

Hugh Hagerty, the brother of James, before mentioned as having settled at Augusta, where he purchased a farm, left five sons and two daughters. Of these children, John only remained in the township and settled at Papakating. The homestead was divided, and ultimately sold by the heirs to Col. John Gustin.

The direct descendants of Hugh Hagerty now in the township are James R., the son of James S. Hagerty, and John Bray, son of Mary, who married Abram Bray.

Uzal C. Hagerty retained the ownership of the Branchville property for a series of years, finally disposing of the land to Judge John Bell, Samuel Price, and Joseph Stoll. With their advent began an era of prosperity for the hamlet, and its early growth may be spoken of as identical with this period. The property was by these gentlemen divided into lots and tracts, and settlers, attracted by the impulse thus given to the development of the locality, purchased and built houses for themselves.

Various names were given to the embryo village, as pleased the individual fancy of the inhabitants. About 1821, Mr. Samuel Bishop, the aspiring pedagogue of the district, christened it by its present appellation,—Branchville. What first attracted him to this name is not related by the older settlers. That it possessed for him peculiar charms is demonstrated by the fact that on emigrating later to the genial climate of the South, Mr. Bishop bestowed the same name upon a little hamlet in South Carolina, which has since outstripped its forerunner in the rapidity of its growth.

A hotel was soon opened by John Johnson, Esq., more familiarly known as "Farmer Johnson," one of the pioneer hosts of the township; and mercantile enterprise found an exponent in Dr. John Beach, who came to the place about 1800, having married a daughter of James Hagerty. He established himself in the practice of his profession on his arrival, but, not having found the field a lucrative one, repaired to Hacketts-town. Having there met with reverses through disasters by fire, he returned again to Branchville and opened a general store, Mr. Hagerty having erected a building for his use. Mrs. Beach was the agile clerk of the establishment, and assisted him greatly in business. The doctor later built a forge, located opposite the present hotel of George J. Bowman, and also a grist-mill, near the site of the present residence of William H. Bell. The store first occupied by Dr. Beach was long since converted into a dwelling.

The advantages of Branchville as a business centre were apparent to the settlers, who were not slow to take advantage of them. Still, little advancement was made, and the village awaited the impulse that



J. H. Crisman

CHARLES CRISMAN, born in Germany, Sept. 9, 1749, emigrated to America and settled in Warren County about the year 1770. He resided in the township of Knowlton, was a blacksmith, and resided on the property now owned by his grandson, Morris Crisman, son of Isaac. His wife, Mary Kimball, born in Germany in 1755, whom he married Feb. 17, 1779, died Dec. 24, 1823; he died July 30, 1817. They had five children,—Isaac, Jonas, Jacob, Margaret H. (wife of William Hankerson, an early merchant of Blairstown), and Ann.

Of these children, Jacob, father of our subject, born Aug. 25, 1788, married Margaret, daughter of Gen. Hill, of Knowlton. She was born May 27, 1789, and died March 31, 1860. Their children were John H.; Charles L., of San Francisco, Cal.; Mary Anne, wife of Joseph Clark, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Gideon L., served in the late Rebellion, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, and there buried; Margaret H. (twin of Gideon L.), wife of ex-Sheriff Samuel H. Lauterman, of Oxford; Virgil H.; and Jonas, of Paulina, Warren Co.

Jacob Crisman was a carpenter and millwright, and followed this business during the latter part of his life. He inherited a part of the homestead; afterwards resided at Markshoro', Warren Co., and at Elizabeth, N. J. He was killed at Paulina by the bursting of a cannon while celebrating the election of Gen. Harrison, Dec. 12, 1840. A piece of the cannon was plowed up in 1880 by Theodore Cornell, of that place, and is now in possession of the subject of this sketch.

Virgil H. Crisman, son of Jacob, was born July 17, 1828, and married, Nov. 13, 1852, Sarah E., daughter of Tunis and Anna Tunison, of Stillwater; she was born May 3, 1830. Their children are Anna M. (wife of Charles F. Struble, a merchant at Newton), Charles H., Ellen G., Martha I., Emma E., George T., Oracento, and Isabella.

During his boyhood Mr. Crisman received only a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen years began serving an apprenticeship in learning the milling business with William Drake, of Blairstown. He had obtained the rudiments of the trade of a millwright from his father, and quite naturally learned this business. Here he continued for three years, and

for six years following he ran the Shaver mill at Stillwater on shares. He had very little pecuniary assistance from any source in starting out in life, but by this time, by economy and strict attention to business, he had saved enough for a start. In the spring of 1855 he came to Branchville, Frankford township, and purchased the flouring-mill of the McDanolds estate, consisting of three run of stone. This he carried on until 1863, when he erected his present mill, of four run of stone and large accommodations for storing grain, near the site of the other, which he continues to carry on. In 1876 he purchased a second grist-mill at Branchville, of William Sly and Robert H. Beatty, which he has since run, and in 1881 controls the milling interest at that place. His mills are supplied with water by the outlet of Culver's Lake, a part of which he purchased when he first settled at Branchville; the remainder, since. This outlet is about one and a half miles from the village, and a second lake, nine feet above the other, from which the water flows into the first, is situated about three and a half miles from the village of Branchville. It is affirmed that at a little cost this water-power could be made to furnish equal to sixty horse-power for ten hours a day, through a severe drought, and would be one of the finest water-powers to be found anywhere in the State.

On Feb. 5, 1881, Mr. Crisman, with others, purchased an interest in Culver's Lake. His life-long business has been milling, and his familiarity with the business and thoroughness in manufacturing flour have made his name familiarly associated with the best quality of flour, and especially buckwheat flour.

Mr. Crisman is a man of great energy and practical ideas, and whatever he undertakes or conceives to be right he carries forward to a successful completion. In matters of a local nature he is ever ready to do his part, and promptly aids all worthy objects. Politically he is a Republican, but has sought more the quiet of business pursuits than the bickerings of political strife. He is a director in the Sussex National Bank, at Newton, and ranks among the sound financial business men of Sussex County.

should quicken into activity and life the dormant possibilities of the place. This came at length in the Sussex Railroad, which was projected, and by the aid of its inhabitants completed. This brought new capital to the place, and greatly increased its opportunities for business enterprise.

Improvements followed rapidly, and extensive tracts were devoted to purposes of building. Streets were opened in various directions, and the place speedily doubled its area, the advance of a few years far eclipsing the growth of the previous half-century. As early as 1844 it contained three flouring-mills, two saw-mills, one cloth-dyeing and dressing establishment, one carriage-factory, two cabinet-making establishments, one harness-shop, one cooper, two weavers, two blacksmiths, two taverns, an academy, a church, and thirty-two dwelling-houses.

The population at this time numbered 200; in 1871 it exceeded 600, and was still increasing. The following extract from one of the leading county papers indicates the advance made previous to the year above mentioned:

"Broad Street, now the longest and finest in the place, beginning at the business centre of the old town, crossing the railroad near the depot, and extending to the residence of Nathaniel Roe, Esq., has been opened since the projection of the railroad, and every building thereon—twenty in number, including three store-houses and one hotel—erected since that time. On this street Capt. N. K. Bray has in course of erection a frame dwelling-house, and will soon begin another, while Mr. Alexander Hough has in progress a large building intended as a saw-and-lumber factory.

"Madison Street, running northwest from Dunning's store, on the road leading towards Culver's Lake, has been improved by the remodeling and enlarging of several dwellings and the erection of a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop.

"Wantage Avenue, together with the new streets, has been greatly improved, forty new buildings having been erected since the commencement of the Sussex Railroad extension to Branchville. All these structures are substantially built, and in the latest style of architecture."

The present condition of Branchville, as contrasted with the period above described, does not indicate a marked advance. Like many places, which from some special circumstance have received a sudden impulse, a reaction followed, and for the past quarter of a century there has been no advent of capitalists to the place, and consequently no development of its commercial resources. The population has remained the same, fluctuating but little, and the general business of the village shows no increase, unless it be in its more extended milling interests. Its fine water-power remains yet to be fully developed. With the ample resources supplied from the two beautiful lakes of the township, the capacity of this power cannot easily be estimated, and only the presence of capital is needed to make Branchville one of the most flourishing industrial centres of the State.

AUGUSTA.

The little hamlet of Augusta, located upon the east branch of the Paulinskill, was once the centre of commercial interest for the township. The earliest settler to develop its advantages was Hugh Hagerty, who came about 1750 and located on land, which he cul-

tivated, and upon which he resided until his death. It was later sold by the heirs to Col. John Gustin, who also purchased the property formerly owned by John Stoll. The Gustin family conducted extensive business interests at this point, the colonel having been a man of intelligence and influence. In politics he was the autocrat of the neighborhood, and exercised an imperious sway over his followers.

A post-office was early established here, with the colonel as postmaster, and a tavern offered hospitality to travelers very soon after mercantile enterprise dawned upon the hamlet, the Gustin family being the popular landlords. It was later purchased by Abram Bray, who rendered it famous as a drovers' resort.

In 1812, Obadiah Pellet, together with a partner, opened a store. Benjamin Curry at a later date embarked in trade, and was followed by Joseph M. Brown and William Crow. John Bray in 1835 purchased the interest of the latter, and became proprietor.

A fulling-mill was successfully managed during the career of Col. Gustin, and an ashery is also remembered by early residents. No vestige of former enterprise is now seen in the hamlet. The last sanguine exponent of commercial enterprise long since closed his doors, and a post-office, with William M. Cramer as postmaster, is the only reminiscence of its early importance.

PAPAKATING.

The name may with more propriety be applied to a district on the east line of the township. It embraces a portion of the most beautiful valley in Frankford, and was one of the earliest to be improved. A postal station has been established here, with Stephen J. Pellet as postmaster.

WYKERTOWN.

This is the designation of a locality in the township settled by the Wyker family. It is situated on the Papakating stream, and was an early postal station, with Philip Wyker as the postmaster.

X.—PRESENT MANUFACTURING.

CRISMAN'S FLOURING-MILLS.

The oldest of these mills was built in 1845, at Branchville, by John Bell, and derives its power from the stream generally known as the outlet of Culver's Lake. He conducted it successfully until his death, when the property came into possession of his son, William H. Bell, from whom it passed into the hands of several parties in succession, and was finally purchased, in 1876, by the present owner. It was built with three run of stone, and has a capacity of 20,000 bushels per year.

Mr. Crisman, in 1868, built a larger mill on the same stream; it is located about 1400 feet below the former one, and is equipped with four run of stone. It has a capacity of 50,000 bushels per year.

The grain consumed by these mills is principally the product of Sussex County lands, and the market for the flour is found in Newark, Morristown, New

York, and the West. It is shipped mainly in sacks, the demand being greater thus than in larger packages.

These mills have established a reputation for the excellence of the buckwheat flour they produce, the West affording a considerable market.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MILLS.

The manufacturing interest of Mr. Chamberlain embraces a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a distillery, each of which, when run to its utmost capacity, does a considerable business. The former has three run of stone and supplies a local trade. The distillery manufactures apple brandy, for which the demand is unlimited.

SUSSEX WOOLEN-MILLS.

This site was first occupied by James Hagerty, who erected a fulling-mill at Branchville, which he conducted for many years, and which was finally purchased by Joseph Stoll and Samuel Price. They rebuilt the structure and converted it into a finishing-mill.

William H. Bell later came into possession of the property, which he remodeled and equipped as a woolen-mill. It was by him leased to Joseph Hague, the present controller of the mills. They are run by water-power and are furnished with twenty-eight looms. At present the mills are not running at their full capacity, having but twenty-five workmen employed, while the estimated force when operated to their utmost limit is one hundred and twenty-five. They are at present manufacturing a coarse quality of blankets, though a finer fabric made by the same looms is also produced. The market is found principally in New York.

WILLIAM MATTISON'S TANNERY.

This manufacturing enterprise, which employs both water- and steam-power, was built by John Rose as early as 1805. It later became the property of Reuben Westbrook, and from him passed to the ownership of Samuel A. Evert, from whom it was purchased by the present owner. The structure now used was erected by Mr. Westbrook, but has been enlarged by Mr. Mattison.

The capacity of the tannery is fifteen hundred hides and the same number of calf-skins per year. The bark used in the process of tanning is procured in the vicinity. New York affords an ample market for the leather.

XI.—THE LAST CENSUS.

The following list embraces the names of residents of the township who have reached or exceeded their sixty-fifth year:

Robert V. Armstrong, 77; Loretta Armstrong, 73; James Adams, 66; Jeremiah Bancker, 71; Anna Bancker, 71; Henry Babcock, 72; John Bray, 72; Eliza J. Bray, 70; Anna L. Black, 75; Catharine Butler, 71; Henry J. Bedell, 72; Margaret Barker, 74; Elias Bloom, 76; Daniel Bassett, 74; Susan Bowman, 74; William M. Cramer, 73; Emeline Clark, 65; Nelson Crane, 65; Catharine Cummins, 85; Lewis Cosner, 69; Parmelia Cosner, 66; David Compton, 75; William Cort-

right, 76; Eliza Cole, 70; Thomas Compton, 71; Elizabeth Drake, 70; William W. De Kay, 67; Nancy Dilliston, 75; Thomas Dickson, 75; Benjamin A. Drake, 72; Daniel Dalrymple, 70; William Drake, 65; Stephen Foster, 84; John W. Goble, 65; John A. Grion, 76; Tobias Haines, 89; Thomas O. Hazen, 87; P. Hotalen, 68; John M. Hulshizer, 70; Stephen Hunt, 73; Maria Hagerty, 72; Julia Huffman, 70; William A. Harker, 69; John Kymer, 86; Cornelius Kitchcart, 81; Malinda Lantz, 66; John Lantz, 66; Parmelia Lenterman, 75; Polly Litts, 80; Lizzie Losey, 65; William Losey, 67; Peter Mills, 70; Charles Malone, 66; Dennis J. Morris, 72; Elizabeth J. Morris, 69; Daniel McNara, 68; William Myers (col.), 70; Harriet Mercer, 67; Jacob Morris, 75; Nancy McDonalds, 78; Jane McDonalds, 77; William McDonalds, 77; William McPherson, 77; William Nixon, 77; Elizabeth Osborne, 66; Lucretia Phillips, 90; Zachariah H. Price, 66; Henry Phillips, 77; Simon Phillips, 70; Maria Pitney, 71; John P. Price, 73; Thomas Peregó, 70; Clarissa Peregó, 65; Elizabeth Ross, 73; Jerome Riker, 77; Delia Riker, 65; Peter Rodimer, 72; Mary A. Rodimer, 70; William H. Roe, 66; Charlotta Williams, 74; Elizabeth Roe, 69; Jane Roe, 70; Joseph H. Strader, 67; Margaret Suock, 80; Mary Snook, 82; Philip Snook, 72; Jesse Spaugenberg, 74; James Spargo, 72; Sarah Spargo, 65; Eliza Stevens, 73; Elizabeth Struble, 88; Abram Snavel, 71; Elizabeth J. Smith, 69; Henry Snook, 71; Sarah J. Shotwell, 70; Peter Stepenfield, 80; Christiana Stepenfield, 70; Jack Stalter, 80; Patrick Scanton, 75; Mrs. Van Ankeo, 69; Hannah Van Riper, 65; Andrew L. Williams, 65; Catharine Williams, 73; J. Weaver, 65; Seoley Yetman, 77. Number between the ages of 60 and 65, 55.

XII.—HISTORICAL INCIDENTS.

Robert Price, mentioned elsewhere as one of the earliest settlers in the township, when a lad, was made a prisoner by the Indians, as was also his mother. They were conveyed to a place of security, and Mrs. Price, having previously acquired a limited knowledge of the language of the savages, comprehended, from their conversation and ominous gestures, that she was speedily to be made the victim of their brutality. She conveyed this intelligence to her son, and warned him not to cry lest he also be murdered. The heroic woman was soon after tomahawked, and the boy found favor in the eyes of a kind-hearted squaw, who, having lost her child but a few days before, adopted him as her own. He led the nomadic life of his captors until his twenty-first year, when he was rescued by his friends. Civilization for a time presented no charms to him, and he frequently expressed a desire to return to the scenes of his early life. This desire was at length overcome, and some years later he removed to the township of Frankford.

The *Sussex Register* of date Feb. 14, 1814, contains the following notice, which indicates that the system of slaveholding was in full force in New Jersey at the beginning of the present century:

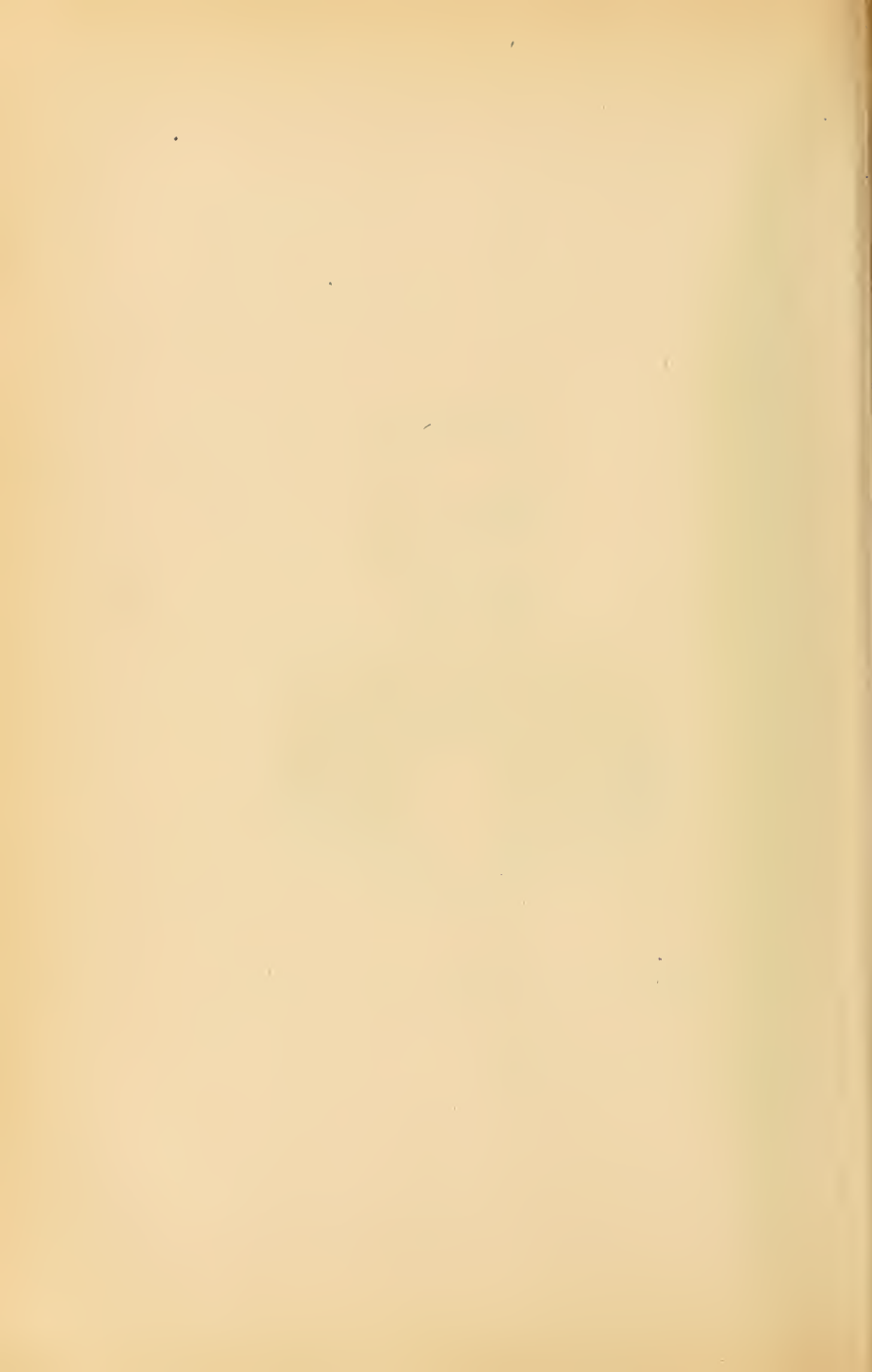
A HEALTHY WENCH, about twenty years old, and two male children, one three years old and the other one year old, are for sale in Frankford township, Sussex County, the wench undertaking all kinds of housework, and will be sold with either one or both the children.

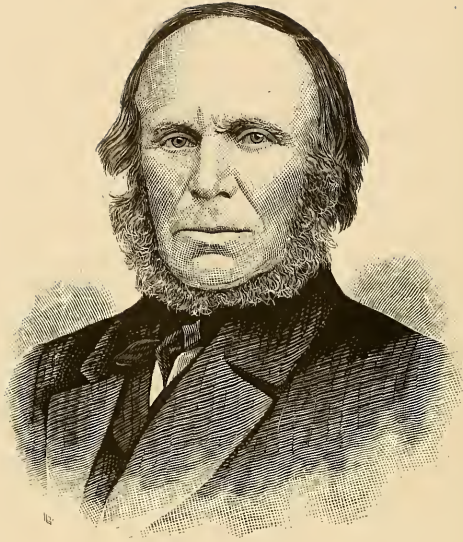
"FEBRUARY 14th, 1814."

"Enquire of H— P—."



William McDowell





James Shotwell

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM McDANOLDS.

His paternal grandfather, William, came from Morristown, N. J., about 1790 and settled at Branchville, Frankford township, Sussex Co., N. J. At the same time his brother, Joseph McDanolds, and a sister, Mary, came, but soon afterwards Joseph returned to Morristown. Mary married Simon Westfall and settled in Wayne Co., N. Y., where she died a few years since.

William McDanolds, the progenitor of the family in Sussex County, was a clock-maker by trade, which business he carried on here as long as he lived, and taught all his sons the same trade. He died in middle life, and both he and his wife, Jane Stoll, were buried in the "Plains Cemetery," about three miles from Branchville. Their children were Henry, Hugh, Israel, Mary, wife of John W. Smith, and Joseph.

Hugh was a noted hunter and marksman, and kept the first public-house in Lafayette. Israel worked at his trade of clock-making during his early life, but after his marriage was a farmer. Joseph carried the mail from Newton to different parts of Sussex and Warren Counties for many years; was subsequently a merchant at Colesville, N. J., and at Swartswood, N. J. He died at the latter place.

Henry, eldest son, and father of Judge William McDanolds, was born in 1799, and married, in 1819, Catherine, a daughter of Randall Stivers, of Frankford township. She was born in 1800, and died in 1862. Mrs. McDanolds was an active member of the Presbyterian Church at Branchville, was a woman of great moral worth in the community where she resided, and reared her children under the influences of all that pertains to true manhood and womanhood. Henry McDanolds spent his early life working at clock-making and in carrying the mail from Newton on various mail routes. For six years following his marriage he worked at his trade; for four years he resided at Dingman's Ferry, on the Delaware, where he carried on mercantile business and bought and shipped lumber to Philadelphia, Pa. In 1829 he returned to Branchville and established a general mercantile business, which he carried on successfully until 1850, when he gave it up to his sons. During this time he purchased the woolen-factory and flouring-mill at Branchville, rented the former, and carried on the latter himself. Besides, he also purchased, in connection with the mills, a farm, which he carried on for a short time. He was an active, enterprising, and prosperous business man. His word was his bond, and all who knew him esteemed him for his sterling integrity in all the relations of life. He died in 1854.

His children were Matilda, wife of John Dalrymple, a farmer in Frankford; William; Henry, Jr., the present surrogate of Passaic Co., N. J.; Israel, a spe-

cial mail-agent at Elmira, N. Y., post-office detective, and carries on milling business at Horsesheds, N. Y., and was formerly a merchant there; John, a merchant at Branchville; Mary Ann, deceased, who was the wife of William P. Crane, of Frankford township; Jane, wife of George Hursh, died in Missouri; and James S. McDanolds, who served in the late Rebellion, was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and is the present State librarian of New Jersey.

William, eldest son of Henry McDanolds, was born at Branchville, June 9, 1822. His early education from books was received in the schools of his native place, and his practical business education in his father's store, where he was a clerk for many years. Mr. McDanolds was a merchant in Branchville most of the time from 1844 to 1863, except one year, when he was in business at Vienna, Warren Co., with George Roe, and a short time that he carried on mercantile business at Hackettstown prior to the death of his father. He purchased a farm and the woolen-factory in 1855, which interest he disposed of about two years afterwards.

In 1860 he purchased a farm near Branchville, upon which he settled in 1865, and has resided upon it for a part of the time since. He was formerly identified with the old Whig party, and became a member of the Republican party upon its organization. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Sussex County, but after serving for four years resigned. In 1878, Judge McDanolds was elected freeholder of his township, and by re-election is serving his third term; and it is a fact worthy of note that although politically opposed to the majority of Frankford township, he received at each election the whole number of votes cast within less than thirty.

In 1862 he was appointed postmaster at Branchville by President Lincoln, and officiated about one year. He was again appointed by President Hayes in April, 1880, and is the present incumbent of the office.

Judge McDanolds is interested in all worthy local objects, a promoter of the best interests of society, and a leading and influential citizen of his township and county. For upwards of twenty years he has been a director of the Sussex Bank, at Newton, in which, also, his father was a director for many years prior to his decease. His wife was Margaret O., daughter of James H. and Eliza A. (Osborne) Struble, and granddaughter of Jacob L. Struble, who was son of Peter Struble, the progenitor of the family in Sussex County, and settled here from Alsace, Germany, in 1752. Mrs. McDanolds was born in 1832, married in 1857, and died without issue in 1865.

JAMES SHOTWELL.

His father, Samuel Shotwell, reared under Quaker influences, came from the Quaker Settlement in Warren Co., N. J., and for a time was a farmer in the old

township of Newton. He subsequently owned and resided upon a farm in the township of Frankford, on the road from Newton to Augusta, where he died in 1804. His wife was Hannah Lundy, who bore him the following children and survived him several years,—viz., Abraham, Joseph, James, Mary, wife of Charles Van Gorder, and Sally, wife of Jacob Bales.

James Shotwell was born May 30, 1792, and married for his first wife Mary Van Gorder, a daughter of Peter Van Gorder, of Frankford township. She died about 1836, leaving children,—viz., Hannah, wife of Canfield Struble; Sally Ann, deceased, wife of Samuel Smith; and Maria, wife of Oliver Struble.

For his second wife he married, Aug. 10, 1839, Sarah Jane, daughter of George and Margaret (Struble) Roe, of Frankford township.

George Roe was the son of Jonas Roe, of Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., of Scottish birth, who settled there about 1730. George Roe, youngest in a family of seven sons and several daughters, purchased five hundred acres of land at the intersection of the outlet of the "Ponds" and the Paulinskill, in Frankford, where he settled about 1798. For a more detailed sketch of the Roe family, see sketch of Charles J. Roe in the history of the bench and bar.

Mrs. Shotwell was born May 18, 1810, and resides in Branchville.

The children born of this second marriage to Mr. Shotwell are Margaret O., wife of William M. McDanolds, a farmer in Frankford; Arminda, wife of William Slater, died leaving three children,—Mary Isabel, Willie H. and Willis J. (twins); Lucy Irene, wife of Henry S. Smith, of Loudon, Va.; Luthera; wife of Jacob Slater, of Frankford; Alwilda, wife of Joseph Smith, formerly of Virginia, but now of Connecticut; James H., of East Stroudsburg, Pa.; and Elba Jane, wife of Dr. J. C. Price, of Branchville.

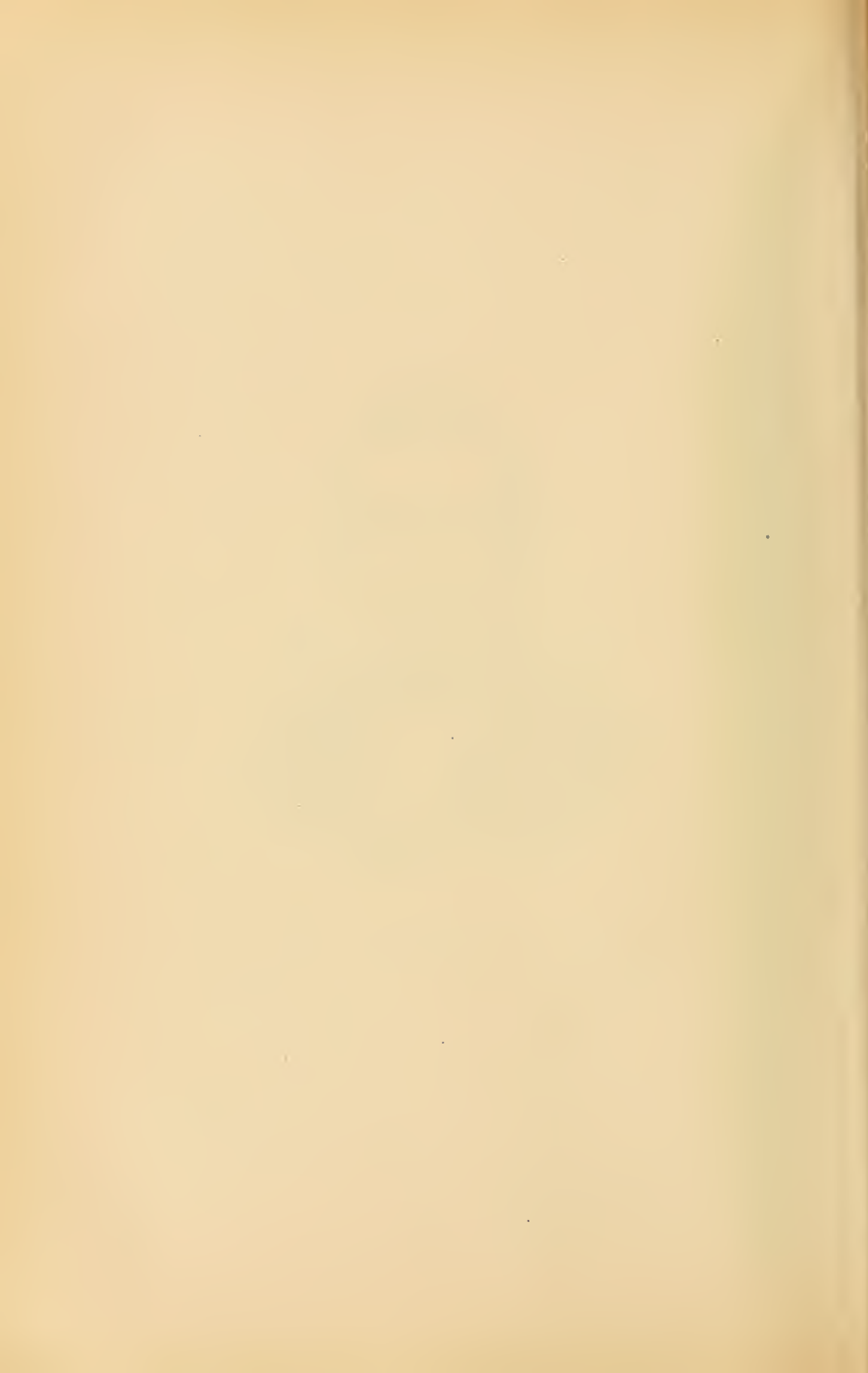
James Shotwell resided for six years after his second marriage upon the homestead of his father, for some sixteen years upon a farm he purchased of Mr. Ryerson, at Augusta, and the remainder of his life on a farm adjoining, known as the Pellet farm. He received little pecuniary assistance in starting out in life, but by his superior management and untiring industry he accumulated a large property, and at the time of his decease owned some sixteen hundred acres of valuable land. His life was wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he was known as a representative farmer. He gave little attention to politics, never sought office, and never held any, except to act as surveyor of highways. He possessed a kind disposition, was frank and manly in his ways, and never feigned ostentation or display in his daily walk in life. He was known to the citizens of his township as a practical business man and an upright citizen. He died Oct. 15, 1867.

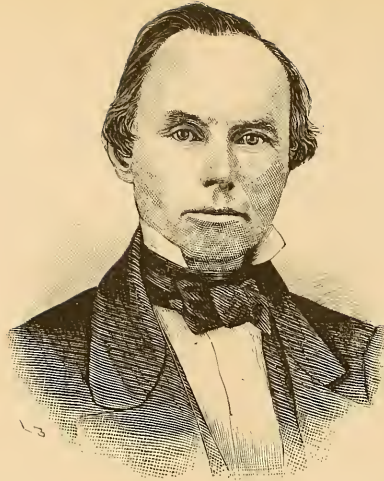
ROBERT V. ARMSTRONG.

His paternal grandfather, Hugh, emigrated with his family from Londonderry Co., Ireland, about 1740, and settled at Short Hills, Middlesex Co., N. J. His children were Robert, who inherited the homestead at Short Hills, and there died, April 13, 1802; Thomas, father of our subject, born at Short Hills, Aug. 3, 1750; William, who served in and died during the Revolutionary war; Margaret, died in 1828, aged eighty-one years; Jane, Hannah, and Polly. Hugh Armstrong died at his place of settlement, Oct. 23, 1781. Thomas Armstrong married Martha Brittin, who died in 1817, at the age of fifty-eight. He served through the whole of the Revolutionary war, was quartermaster, and ranked as major. In April, 1782, he and his wife settled on the Papakating, in Wantage township, Sussex Co., N. J., where they resided for eight years, and bought land at Sugar Loaf, Orange Co., N. Y., upon which he settled, but sold it three years afterwards. In 1793 he purchased about three hundred acres of land, mostly uncleared, on the Papakating, in Frankford township. Soon afterwards his mother, Margaret (Moore) Armstrong, came to live with him, and here died, March 11, 1811, aged ninety-nine years. Thomas Armstrong added to his original purchase and owned at his death, Jan. 3, 1833, seven hundred acres of land in Frankford township, which was divided among his sons; also one thousand acres mostly in Newton township, which was divided among his daughters. At his original purchase of Mr. Hoops he obtained twenty-seven slaves, whom he retained in his possession until the law of the State liberated them. He managed farming on a large scale. His children were James B., born Sept. 15, 1782; Elizabeth, wife of John Seward, born March 11, 1784; Margaret, wife of Theophilus Hunt, born June 13, 1786; Thomas M., born Sept. 6, 1788; Jane G., wife of Uzal Hagerty, born June 6, 1790; Robert, born Jan. 21, 1792; William, born Feb. 13, 1794; Martha M., wife of John S. Warbasse, born in September, 1796; Susan, born Feb. 6, 1798, died in infancy; Susan E., wife of Dr. John Beach, of Branchville, born Aug. 4, 1800; and Robert V., born Sept. 15, 1803. Such was the ancestry of the subject of our sketch, and the experiences incident to pioneer life were not unknown to him. His education was obtained at the common schools, and his minority spent at home. On March 9, 1827, he married Luretta, daughter of Obediah and Charlotte (Westbrook) Pellett, of Frankford township. She was born Sept. 25, 1807, and belongs to a family of six daughters and six sons, all of whom were married and reared families in the vicinity of their birth. It is a remarkable fact that at this time ten of these children are living, the youngest being fifty-five years old. Mr. Armstrong inherited of his father's homestead estate one hundred and seventy-five acres, and resided in the homestead house until 1845, when he built his present residence. He has added some two hundred acres of contiguous land,



Robert T. Armstrong





G. H. Price

The progenitors of the Price family in Frankford township were Robert and Samuel Price, who, with their brother John, came from Connecticut and settled here among the first white men who found a home in this part of New Jersey. It is related of Robert that when a small boy he and his mother were taken prisoners by the Indians at one of the massacres in the Eastern States, and marched off together. She, being somewhat conversant with the language of the savages, soon learned from their conversation and gestures that she was to be dispatched, and immediately communicated the intelligence to her son. She told him that he must not cry when they killed her, or they would kill him too. She only marched a few rods farther before she was killed. The boy was eventually adopted by one of the squaws as her child, she having lost one of her own a few days previous. He lived with the Indians until he was over twenty-one years old, and was then rescued by his friends. It was a long time before he became thoroughly reconciled to civilized society, and he sometimes expressed a desire to return to the Indians, but the feeling gradually wore away after his release. He removed to Frankford, Sussex Co., N. J.

John only remained a short time in Frankford, and returned to Connecticut, and subsequently became a mariner, and was never heard of afterwards, which business he and his brothers had previously followed on their own account, until they lost several valuable cargoes by wreck-ages.

Samuel and Robert remained where they settled, the latter on lands about the "Plains church" now occupied by Z. Simmons, and the former on lands at present owned by Elijah Martin and William Lantz.

Samuel died in 1768, aged seventy-five years, and both he and his wife, Sarah, who died in 1761, aged fifty-five years, were buried in the cemetery near the "Plains church," which the Prices had laid out for a burial-place.

Samuel is thought to have been married prior to his settlement in New Jersey, and left a family of children in Connecticut. Upon his death he left two sons, Zachariah, grandfurther of our subject, and Francis. Robert left children, the descendants of whom are mostly settled in Ohio and other Western States.*

Zachariah, son of Samuel, born Sept. 22, 1743, married, in 1772, Mary Dupue, a lady of Huguenot extraction, who was born Oct. 20, 1754. Their children were Samuel; Henry; Sarah, wife of Zachariah Price; Mary, wife of Joseph Hill; Zachariah; Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Hill; Jerusha, wife of Joseph Coutt; Francis, father of ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey; Rachel; Joanna, wife of Jonathan Hill; John, and Robert.

Zachariah Price resided where his granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph A. Osborne, now resides, owned some six hundred acres of land in one body, and quantities of real estate in Vernon and Lafayette. In the latter township he owned the land where the village of Lafayette now is, and there had a carding-mill, flouring-mill, and distillery. He also built and ran a distillery on his farm in Frankford. He was an enterprising, thoroughgoing business man, was largely engaged in connection with the commissary department during the Revolutionary war, furnishing supplies for the American army, in which his brother Francis was a captain. Both he and his wife were Episcopalians and supporters of religious interests.

* For sketch of Francis Price see early history of Frankford township.

Henry Price, son of Zachariah, was born on the homestead, March 20, 1775, and married, Dec. 21, 1810, Dorcas, the youngest of ten daughters in a family of thirteen children of Benjamin Hull, the progenitor of the Hull family in Sussex County. She was born April 4, 1772, and died Jan. 24, 1848; he died July 19, 1831. Their children were Mary Ann, (deceased), born Nov. 13, 1812, wife of David Consee; Zachariah H., born Feb. 16, 1814; Phoebe Elizabeth (deceased), was the wife of John Cummings, of Lafayette, born June 21, 1815; and Sarah D., born Aug. 20, 1817, widow of the late Joseph A. Osborne, who was once a sheriff and deputy collector of Sussex County.

Henry Price succeeded to the homestead property partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, and owned altogether one thousand acres of land. He followed agricultural pursuits during his life, and preferred the quiet life of a farmer to the bickerings of political strife and official position. He was often solicited to represent Sussex County in the State Legislature, but always declined office or its emoluments. In politics he was a firm adherent of Gen. Jackson, and after that memorable campaign voted with the Democratic party.

Zachariah H., son of Henry Price, obtained his education at the common school and under the instruction of the well-known teacher, Rev. Clarkson N. Dunn, of Newton. With the exception of a short time spent in the store of Linn & Haines, of Hamburg, as a clerk, his minority was spent at home and in obtaining an education. He married, Feb. 8, 1838, Sarah A., daughter of John and Sarah (Baughart) Titman, of Lafayette, but formerly of Oxford township, Warren Co.; she was born Oct. 20, 1815. Their children were Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Michael Cochran, of Newton; Henry; Sarah Bethier, died in infancy; Sarah Dorcas, wife of John B. Armstrong, of Lafayette township. A few years after his marriage Mr. Price settled on a part of the homestead-farm, consisting of one hundred and eighty acres, and upon it built his present residence in 1847, where he has resided since and carried on his farm.

In early manhood Mr. Price became interested in local politics, and as a member of the Democratic party has for many years taken an influential part in the affairs of the township and county. For several years he was chosen freeholder of Frankford. He has been a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Newton since it was first organized, on July 11, 1865, and has also been a director in the Sussex County Mutual Insurance Company since its incorporation, in the year 1840. He was elected State senator for three years in the fall of 1855, as a Democrat, in opposition to the Republican and American parties, and served for three years, always voting to stop all wastes and extravagances and for the best interests of the tax-payers generally.

The *Sussex Register* of March 8, 1856, a paper in opposition to Mr. Price in politics, says: "Mr. Price has departed himself in the Senate in the most unexceptionable manner, and has earned, by a firm and intelligent yet courteous discharge of his duties, a high character among his associates, and reflects credit upon the county. We opposed the election of Mr. Price, and in the ardor of a heated political canvass may have called in question his fitness for the senatorial office. If so, we desire to recall it, and to say that his course as a senator satisfies us that the honor and the interests of Sussex County, so far as they are committed to his guardianship, are in safe hands."

Mr. Price whilst senator also acted on many important committees, and his counsels were always regarded as safe and judicious.



A. B. Van Auken

DANIEL, grandfather of Abram Cole Van Auken, emigrated from Holland about 1750, and settled at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y. He there married Leah Kettle, and for some time held office under the king. They reared a family of fifteen children, all of whom were married and had families living near the vicinity of their birth. Among these were Jeremiah, a school-teacher of Minisink, killed by the Indians under Brant at the time of the Neversink massacre; Daniel Nathaniel, who was a farmer of Wantage; Elijah, born Oct. 23, 1759; Absalom, Isaiah, Jeremiah (2d), Leah, and Rachel.

Elijah, father of our subject, was wounded at the time his brother Jeremiah was killed; their mother escaped by concealing herself in a ditch. He married Catharine Cole, of Minisink, May 27, 1784. She was born March 8, 1767, and died Sept. 8, 1849. In 1785 they moved from Minisink to Dalsontown, Orange Co., and in 1793 to Wantage township, Sussex Co., N. J. Here he bought two hundred acres of land known as the Swartz property, and afterwards added seventy acres in Frankford township, upon which were a saw-mill and grist-mill. During life he was a farmer, and died in Frankford, Aug. 27, 1837. His children were Daniel, born July 2, 1785; Elijah, born Jan. 16, 1789; Jesse, born May 23, 1791; William, born Feb. 26, 1794; Maria, born Sept. 2, 1796, married John Dunning, of Beemerville; Rachel, born Dec. 23, 1798, married John Decker, of Papakating; Abram Cole, born Dec. 3, 1800; and Elinor, born Jan. 10, 1803, married J. V. Carmer, of Frankford, died in March, 1877.

Abram C. Van Auken was educated at the common schools and spent his minority at home. At the age of twenty-five he took the home-farm to work, and his

parents there lived with him until their death. April 2, 1831, he married Martha, daughter of Daniel Reese, of Newark, N. J., and Maria (Craoe) Reese, of Connecticut Farms, N. J. Their children are Catharine, wife of Walter Van Syckle, a farmer of Wantage; Obadiah C., born Jan. 27, 1834, a butter-merchant of New York, who married Celesta L. Clark, of New York City, and died at Passaic, N. J., Aug. 26, 1871; Jane Mariah, wife of Robert McMickle, a farmer of Wantage; Martha Ellen, who lives at home; Barrett A., who lives at home; Isabella P., born Aug. 13, 1848, and died Feb. 9, 1867; Cornelia, wife of Daniel Dalrymple, Jr., a farmer of Frankford; and Rena Louisa, who lives at home. In the spring of 1841 he moved upon the seventy acres in Frankford township, to which he added some two hundred acres of adjoining land, and here spent the remainder of his lifetime.

Mr. Van Auken was an active business man and a successful farmer. From 1841 until about 1860 he bought most of the butter made in the northern part of Sussex County. At first he shipped it to New York by way of Goshen and Newburg, drawing it to these places with his own teams, and afterwards by way of Dover, Stanhope, and Newton. He was a kind and generous neighbor, and was regarded as one of the leading citizens of his township. Politically he was always a staunch and unwavering Democrat, but preferred to be a private in the party rather than hold any office. He was a member of the Beemerville Presbyterian Church, towards which he contributed at the time of its erection, and attended there with his family, who are also members of the same church.

Mr. Van Auken died at Wykertown, Jan. 24, 1880, and was buried in the Beemerville cemetery.





JOHN DALRYMPLE.

John Dalrymple, son of Brice and Mary (Struble) Dalrymple, and grandson of Andrew Dalrymple, the progenitor of the family in Sussex County, was born at Branchville, N. J., April 9, 1813. (For a further account of the Dalrymple history, reference is made to the biography, in this volume, of his brother, Squire Dalrymple.) His educational opportunities were limited to the common school of his native place; the discipline, however, obtained there, and at home, where he spent his early manhood, has been since exemplified in the successful farmer and the substantial business man. On Nov. 24, 1847, he married Matilda, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Stivers) McDanolds, and granddaughter of William McDanolds, who were among the old and worthy families whose histories have been interwoven with the best interests of this section of New Jersey. She was born Feb. 14, 1820. On another page, in connection with the sketch of Judge William McDanolds, of Branchville, appears the early McDanolds' history.

The old Dalrymple homestead originally comprised two hundred and sixty acres of land. This property

was bought in 1848 by the sons, John, Richard, and James, who purchased the interests of the other heirs and made a mutual division of the same among themselves. Thus did Mr. Dalrymple become possessed of the farm, of eighty-six acres, upon which he now resides, and upon which he settled with his wife in 1848. It is here, upon this paternal soil, that they have reared their children and traveled life's journey together for more than thirty-three years. He erected upon his farm a commodious farmhouse in 1848, and barns in 1850.

Mr. Dalrymple ranks among the substantial and successful farmers of his township, and has spent a life almost wholly devoted to agricultural and business pursuits. In politics he is a Democrat, and, although no seeker after political place or the emoluments of office, he has been chosen to fill some of the minor offices in the township, having officiated as one of the township committee-men and as commissioner of appeals. His children are Daniel, a farmer in Frankford; William H., a merchant at Branchville; Brice, Halsey, John S., James M., and Jennie H.

and here has spent his life and successfully followed agricultural pursuits. His children are Thomas, a farmer of Wantage; Charlotte P., born Feb. 16, 1829, died, unmarried, Sept. 26, 1868; John, died in infancy; James D., a farmer of Franklin, Gloucester Co., N. J.; Martha M., wife of Henry McDanolds, present surrogate of Passaic Co., N. J.; George N., residing on the homestead; Robert V., Jr., born March 28, 1836, died Jan. 17, 1864; Sarah E., born Sept. 15, 1839, was drowned near home April 3, 1844; and Sarah E., residing at home. Mr. Armstrong was formerly a Whig, but has been identified with the Republican party from its organization. He has never been solicitous of office, but has held several offices in his township. He and his family are attendants of the Presbyterian Church at Branchville, of which his wife is a member and towards which he contributed at the time of its erection.

SQUIRE DALRYMPLE.

Andrew Dalrymple came from Morris County during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and about 1801 purchased some two hundred and fifty acres of land, and resided where Frank Roe now does, adjoining the village of Branchville, Frankford township, Sussex Co., N. J. Both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives on this place, assisted in the early interests connected with the growth of the township and village, and did their part well as citizens of a new country, in establishing schools, churches, and for the welfare and good of society. They were buried in the "Plains Cemetery."

Their children were Brice, James, John, Israel, Joseph, Jane (wife of Benjamin Drake), Elizabeth (wife of John Phillips).

Brice Dalrymple was father of our subject, born April 17, 1777; married, Jan. 6, 1804, Susan, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Couse) Struble, and granddaughter of Peter Struble, the first settler of the Struble family in Sussex County, and who settled on Smith's Hill in 1752. Susan Struble was born on the place now occupied for an almshouse in the township of Frankford, July 6, 1788, and died March 15, 1870. He died April 10, 1849.

Their children are Mary Ann (deceased), wife of Henry J. Bedell, born April 10, 1807; Andrew; born July 22, 1808, resided in Knox Co., Ohio, and there died about 1874; Daniel, born March 28, 1810 (unmarried), resides in Branchville; James, died young; John (see his sketch); Richard, born Jan. 24, 1815, died Aug. 9, 1874, and also his wife, Catherine Stoll, died about the same time, leaving two children; Eleanor, born Sept. 30, 1816, became the wife of David Simmons, both are deceased, leaving five children; Margaret, died at the age of twenty-eight; Squire, subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, born Jan. 28, 1823, wife of Peter Roy, of Wantage; James, born April 19, 1825, a coal-merchant at Branchville.

Brice Dalrymple spent his time until his mar-

riage in obtaining an education and in learning and working at the millwright trade. Afterwards he purchased nearly three hundred acres of land adjoining the village of Branchville, and where a part of the



Squire Dalrymple

village now is, upon which he resided the remainder of his life. He was a quiet farmer, sought to fulfill the whole duties of the citizen, was no seeker after office, but contented with agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and contributors to all local worthy objects. By their industry and perseverance they accumulated a good competency, which was divided among their children.

Squire Dalrymple, son of Brice, born Sept. 30, 1821, remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age, obtained a good practical education, and became inured to and acquainted with the care and management of a farm.

He married, Dec. 9, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Irania Lum, of Milton, Morris Co., N. J. She was born July 7, 1819. Her father was born April 27, 1779, in Knowlton, Warren Co., and was largely engaged at Milton in the manufacture of iron, and owned and managed several iron-forges. He died Oct. 13, 1862. Her mother was born May 7, 1785, at Hanover, N. J., and died Sept. 19, 1862. The children born to John Lum were five sons and three daughters.

Upon the decease of his father, Squire Dalrymple succeeded to the property of one hundred and fifty acres of land, partly by purchase, and partly by inheritance, it being a part of his father's estate.

In place of the log house upon this farm, he erected in 1853 his present substantial farm residence, and has built thereon commodious barns, and his surroundings show the work of a thrifty and prosperous farmer.

In politics Mr. Dalrymple is a Democrat, and has been honored by the citizens of his township with

official position for many years. For more or less, during a period of thirty years, he has served as freeholder of Frankford, and held other minor offices.

Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Branchville, and interested in the propagation of the principles of morality and religion.

Their children are Charles A., Margaret (wife of George Roe, of Augusta), Susan Irene (wife of Dr. Jacob I. Roe, of Vienna, Warren Co.), Edward S., and Franklin R.

S P A R T A.*

I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

SPARTA lies upon the eastern line of Sussex County, having Hardyston township on the north, Byram on the south, Morris County on the east, and Andover and Lafayette townships on the west. It contains 40 square miles, or an area of 25,650 acres. The lines of the Sussex and New Jersey Midland Railways touch the town, both having stations in it,—Sparta on the former, and Ogdensburg on the latter. The Walkkill River, flowing through the centre of the town, sparkles in a valley whose beauty challenges the admiration of every beholder.

Sparta is rich in mineral products, among which the most valuable are found in the zinc-ore mines at Ogdensburg and the iron-ore mines two miles distant therefrom, at a locality known as Ogden Mine. In the working of these mines a great many people and a large amount of capital are employed. Blue limestone exists in the valley of the Walkkill, near Sparta and Ogdensburg, and crystalline limestone northwest of Sparta, in the Pimple Hills range, as well as in the Walkkill valley, near Stirling Hill, but these minerals have not been utilized to any extent.

Like its sister-townships, Sparta is more or less mountainous, and looks for agricultural profit more to the business of grazing and dairying than to other branches of husbandry.

The population of Sparta in July, 1880, was 2274, against 2031 in 1870.

There are two villages, called Sparta and Ogdensburg. The former, located near the centre of the township, is maintained by the agricultural interests surrounding it. The latter is adjacent to iron- and zinc-ore mines, and receives thence its chief support. The assessed valuation of Sparta is \$937,300, and the total taxation \$11,600.

* By David Schwartz.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

One of the earliest settlers, and probably the first permanent settler, in what is now the township of Sparta, was Robert Ogden, of Elizabethtown, N. J., who came hither with his family about 1778,† and occupied a large tract of land lying upon and around the site of the present village of Ogdensburg. It is said that Mr. Ogden was a commissioned officer in the service of Great Britain during his residence in Elizabethtown, and that after a time he looked with such disfavor upon the course of the mother-country in its relations with the American colonies that he threw up his commission some time before the outbreak of the Revolution. To the cause of liberty in that memorable struggle he gave his four sons,—Aaron, Henry Warren, Elias, and Robert. Aaron rose to the rank of colonel, and won conspicuous renown as the commander of the famous Life-Guards of Washington. Henry Warren Ogden joined the naval service in the same war, and it is of record that he frequently distinguished himself by heroic conduct.

Mr. Ogden built a framed house on the road between Ogdensburg and Sparta, and with his elder sons, Robert, Jr., and Elias, engaged in the cultivation of his land, which covered in the aggregate several thousand acres. They set out great numbers of apple- and peach-trees and set up a distillery, in which they made a good deal of apple- and peach-brandy. They also established, near the present location of Ogdensburg, a forge, in which they made bar iron from ore taken from the place now called Ogden Mine.

Robert Ogden was a man of more than ordinary

† "Towards the close of the Revolution, Robert Ogden, Sr., retired to Sparta, in the county of Sussex, where he owned large tracts of land."—*Elihu's Reminiscences*, p. 139.

Robert Ogden, Jr., appears first in the records of the county in 1778. See sketch in "Bench and Bar" of Sussex.

capacity for the time. He occupied a place in the ranks of the judiciary at one time. His ardent love for church works and the zeal he exercised in the direction of church affairs as a "deacon" caused him to be popularly known by the latter title, and for miles around whoever did not know Deacon Robert Ogden at once set himself down as inexcusably ignorant. He died in his Sparta home, in January, 1787, at the age of seventy, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Sparta village, where a tablet commemorates his virtues, and where by his side lies Phæbe, his wife, who survived him nine years.

The foundations and the frame of the house that Robert Ogden built on the Sparta road are still intact, and are portions of the present residence of Joseph Youngs. It was occupied by Robert Ogden, Jr., after his father's death, and upon the marriage of Dr. Samuel Fowler to Rebecca, daughter of Robert Ogden, last named, Dr. Fowler purchased that as well as much adjacent property, which then became known, and still is known, as the "old Fowler property."

Robert Ogden was a lawyer, and paid less attention, doubtless, to landed interests than did Maj. Elias, who was not only a famous farmer, but concerned himself not a little in the business of iron mining at his property on the mountain, and forging iron at his forge near Ogdensburg, where the forge-site may still be seen. Robert was, however, closely and warmly associated with religious affairs, and in the foundation of the Presbyterian Church at Sparta not only bore a leading part, but obtained from Lord Rutherford, a Scotch nobleman, a donation to the church of 50 acres of land, upon a portion of which the church edifice stands. Mr. Ogden assisted with his own hands in the preparation of the timbers for the church frame in 1786, and during his after-residence in Sparta was a staunch supporter of the church and one of its most devoted workers. An entry upon the church records in his own hand sets forth that on May 7, 1821, he removed from Sparta to Franklin with Dr. Fowler, and that on that occasion he deposited the church communion service with William Corwin. He died in 1826, eleven years later than his brother Elias. The remains of both rest in the Sparta village churchyard.

Just when Noadiah Wade, a carpenter by trade, and earlier a captain in the Revolutionary war, came to the neighborhood of Ogdensburg cannot be said. It was surely some time previous to 1800, since Noadiah Wade's son bearing the same name, and living now in the house his father there built, was born in it in 1800. About all that is known of the elder Wade is that he kept a tavern on the place, and between lodging travelers and doing odd jobs of carpentering managed to eke out an existence.

Not long after the beginning of the nineteenth century John Lenterman came from Frankford township to Sparta, where he had bought of the Ogdens about

400 acres of land that included the site now occupied by the village of Ogdensburg. He made his residence just south of where the village is, and began to burn lime and brick. He is said to have been the first to project these industries in those parts, and, as a consequence, was kept busy supplying the demands of the people for a great way about, especially in the matter of brick. Mr. Lenterman also established a store near his residence. The building yet stands there, and, from a date-mark upon it, appears to have been erected in 1821. The produce he received in exchange for his store-goods he caused to be carted to New York, and by the same methods transported from New York the goods he needed for his trade. True, his store was a small affair, and his stock of goods likewise small, but those were not the days of huge enterprises, since the sparse population thereabout did not demand any very great development of trade. William Lenterman, now aged eighty, who succeeded his father in the business, resides near Ogdensburg.

There were in that vicinity, at the time of John Lenterman's coming to Ogdensburg, Noadiah Wade, Andrew Johnson, a carpenter, Michael Rohrick, and his son Casper, Noah Talmage, the Ogdens, Kembles, Munsons, Hammonds, and Deckers.

Michael Rohrick is supposed to have come to the town before 1800 and made his home in a log house that stood not far from Jacob Sutton's present residence. Mr. Rohrick said that he found on the place three bearing apple-trees of sturdy growth. Those trees are now on Jacob Sutton's place, and still bearing fruit as faithfully as ever. Mr. Sutton says they are undoubtedly over a hundred years old, and is inclined to think they are the oldest fruit-bearing trees in Sussex County. Michael Rohrick lived to be about ninety years of age.

Henry Decker is supposed to have come from Deckertown in 1795 and located on a portion of the Ogden tract near Ogdensburg. His children were James, William, Benjamin, Susan, Jane, and Margaret. William died at Big Eddy, on the Delaware; Benjamin, at Deckertown; Susan moved to Ohio with Margaret, who married a Mr. Mapes; Jane married John Happaree and moved to Pennsylvania. The only one of the family to identify himself with the history of Sparta was James, who married a daughter to John Norman and settled near Sparta village, on the James Ludlam property, now owned by James B. Titman.

Mr. Decker joined with Nelson Hunt and Lewis Sherman in introducing at Sparta, in 1836, the manufacture of anchors, having, however, carried on a forge there for some years previous to that time in company with Mr. Sherman. He owned a farm on the Sparta road, where his son John lives, and there also carried on a distillery at an early day. In company with his son, James L. (now sheriff of Sussex County), he built a grist-mill near Sparta in 1854. Mr. James Decker died Feb. 5, 1862, aged seventy-five.

Two brothers named Sutton came from France before the Revolution and settled in Morris County, where they died. Jonathan Sutton, son to one of them, located in the village of Sparta after the Revolution, and, moving not long after to Hardyston, died there. He was at one time a resident of Morris Co., N. J., and entered the army from that county as captain. His son Jacob, who died in Hardyston, was father to Jacob Sutton, now living in Sparta township. The latter came to Sparta in 1820, and in 1825 married a daughter of Martin Cox, who came from Wantage in 1823 and located on a farm formerly owned by Benjamin Quick, to whom it had descended from his father. Benjamin Quick did not possess the faculty of taking care of the property left by his father, and, although it was a valuable one, Benjamin squandered it in a brief time. Jacob Sutton settled, when he married, upon a farm owned before that by George Buckley.

In 1820, George Givens was living on the place now occupied by E. G. Braisted. Givens died on the farm, as did his son George, to whom the property descended.

E. G. Braisted is a son to Thomas Braisted, who married Martha, daughter to George Givens the younger.

Garret Van Blarcom lived where the widow of his son Samuel now lives. Garret Van Blarcom was a stone-mason by trade, but devoted himself chiefly to farming.

Joseph Cole was on the Titman place, and Ephraim Kemble near Monroe Corner, where his sons Ephraim and Robert now live.

John Crawford lived on the farm now occupied by D. C. Sutton, and had effected material improvements upon it.

Before 1800, Israel Munson settled near Franklin, where his son Asa now lives, and there he died in 1837. Jacob Munson was a blacksmith at Ogdensburg at an early day, as was Moses Wright. J. L. Munson lives now on the Sparta road, near Ogdensburg, upon a place belonging pretty early in the nineteenth century to a widow known far and near as "Granny" Newman.

Thomas Van Kirk came to America from Europe, and made a settlement in Sparta upon a farm now the home of his grandson, Mills Van Kirk. Thomas Van Kirk was a blacksmith, and set up a shop on his place. He died on the farm in 1825, and his son Peter, taking possession of the property, remained upon it until his death, in 1841. Of Thomas Van Kirk's other sons, John died when young, Patrick became a farmer, lived on a piece of land near the old homestead, and died there at an advanced age. Peter Van Kirk married a daughter of Robert Mills, an early settler in Andover township, and had a family of three daughters and four sons. The daughters are still living, and known as Mrs. John Kelsey, of Newton; Mrs. M. L. Basley, of Elmira, N. Y.; and Mrs. John Case, of Franklin. Of the four sons, Thomas, Robert, and

James are dead. Mills lives on the 300 acres owned by his grandfather in 1780, and to that tract has added 50 acres.

Among the hauds on Elias Ogden's farm along about 1800 was Peter Norman, a Jerseyman. He married Rebecca, daughter to John Chamberlain, and then moved to a farm on the mountain, east of where J. L. Munson now lives. Peter bought the place of his brother Oliver, who had improved it some as he could spare time from his business as foreman, which he followed near by.

In 1780, Job Cory, a blacksmith and farmer, came to the vicinity of Sparta village and undertook the work of driving a distillery that had been built by a Mr. Morrow, who was in his day the owner of a distillery, a potash-works, and saw-mill, and by general consent considered the richest man in those parts. In the midst of his prosperity, however, the dam at Morris' Pond gave way, and as the loosened flood of waters came rushing down they swept away in a twinkling Mr. Morrow's distillery, his potash-works, and his saw-mill, and left him an impoverished man. By the flood two of Mr. Morrow's saw-mill employees, named Beers and Kinney, were carried off and drowned. Search for their bodies amid the general wreck and ruin proved fruitless, and no one supposed they would be recovered. Singular to relate, the body of Kinney was recovered through the instrumentality of a dream of Samuel Wade, to whom appeared for three successive nights the vision of Kinney buried under the sand some ways down the stream from the saw-mill site. He told his dream, and, acting upon its instructions, the people searched at the exact spot indicated, and there, buried just as the dreamer told it would be, the searchers found the body of poor Kinney.

Job Corey had four sons and three daughters. Of his sons, James died in Sparta, William in Pennsylvania, Silas in Iowa, and David in Sparta, in 1870. David's son Job now lives in Sparta, on the road between Sparta and Ogdensburg.

Recalling the fortunes of Peter Norman, it may suffice to state that he died in 1865, at the age of eighty-six. He was the father of sixteen children. Of the sixteen, five now live in the township,—to wit, William, aged seventy-five, at Sparta village; Mrs. M. Riker, on the old mountain-farm; and Robert Norman, Mrs. Peter Riker, and James Norman in various portions of the township.

Presumably before 1800, Jacob Timbrel, a native of New Jersey, engaged to work on "halves" for Robert Ogden the place now owned by John Decker. Mr. Ogden wished Timbrel to buy it, and agreed to give him such time as he might want to pay for it in; but Timbrel did not wish to burden himself with the obligation. He carried on the place on shares fourteen years, and then Benjamin Decker buying the farm, Timbrel went over to the meadows and farmed it near Stirling Hill. Jacob Timbrel had six sons, all of

whom were born in Sparta. Hezekiah settled in the town, on a farm, and there died. He and his wife died of a fever, Feb. 22, 1877, after having been ill some time, and were buried in the same grave. He was aged seventy-six and she eighty-one.

Near Ogdensburg, also about 1800, lived William Johnson, formerly of Elizabethtown. From the latter place he entered the Federal service for the Revolutionary war, and served therein seven years, two months, and two days. He lived a long time on a farm near Stirling Hill, and, removing from there to a place about a mile to the westward, there died.

John Boss, a survivor of the Revolution, settled in Green township before 1790. About 1800 he moved to Andover, and in 1809 changed his location to Sparta township, where he bought a tract of 112½ acres of one Elias Haines. A. M. Baldwin had, it was supposed, made the first improvements on the place, and at the time John Boss came on to take possession of it Henry Cook was living there. John Boss had eleven children, of whom but two were sons. Of the eleven children, two are now living in Sparta,—John Boss, on the old homestead, and Mrs. Amos Pierson, near there. They are aged respectively eighty-three and seventy-five.

In the neighborhood of John Boss' settlement in 1809 lived John Bradbury, grandfather to Benjamin Bradbury, of Sparta village. Benjamin and Byram Pitney lived where Joseph McMickle now resides, and there, too, were William Ayers, William Corwin, a tanner, and Amos Dustin, a Revolutionary survivor, and a farmer as well as an occasional worker at Morrow's fulling-mill, in Sparta. Mr. Dustin's children living in Sparta are Mrs. Peter Stites, Jane Dustin, and Mrs. George Beatty.

John Butler, a carpenter, kept what he was pleased to call the "Blue Ball Tavern," on the road from Sparta to the Boss place. The tavern is not there, but the ruins are.

George Robinson was located near, and on the place now occupied by Richard McPeake lived James Bradbury. A portion of Bradbury's farm became the property of William Himenover, who sold it to Ziba Nichols. Nichols lived there until his death, in 1880, at the age of eighty-four.

Richard McPeake, already mentioned, came from Andover. He lives in the Boss neighborhood, and, although in his eighty-fourth year, is hearty. He married a daughter to Capt. Isaac Goble, a cooper, living in Byram township, and afterwards in Sparta. Isaac Goble's father was David Goble, an early settler in Byram, where, by reason of his ownership of great tracts of land, he was known as "King David."

There is now in the possession of Maj. John Boss, living near Sparta village, a cannon-ball that in a battle of the Revolution shot away a leg from Lewis Chamberlain, uncle to Maj. Boss. The latter's father was with Chamberlain at the battle, and, indeed, with him when he was killed. A son of Lewis Chamber-

lain, named William, living in Hunterdon County, was somewhat known to fame as a man who had four wives and twenty-four children.

Thomas Beatty settled in Andover before the Revolution, near Struble's Pond, and near him was also Robert Mills, on a farm now occupied by his grandson, Robert Mills. Beatty, with three of his sons, removed to Ohio. Of the three, one—James—was a soldier in the Revolution. Thomas, a fourth son, remained behind, and, marrying Robert Mills' daughter, moved in 1815 to Sparta, where he made a settlement on the farm now owned by his son, George B. Beatty. There the elder Beatty died, in 1840. James Ludlam had been living on the place to which Thomas Beatty moved, and had not only improved it considerably, but had drained much adjacent lowland for the purpose of cultivating hemp. There was, however, no decent roadway in 1815 from Sparta village to Beatty's farm, and he, eager to supply the requisite convenience with speed, made what were known as "road-bees" or "road-frolics," and in pretty quick time had as good a road as he wanted.

Mr. Beatty's neighbors were not numerous. Among them he reckoned John Anderson, on the John Rutherford farm; John Bedell, in Byram; and William B. Ayers, nearer at hand.

Peter Mains emigrated from Germany before 1800, and located in Andover, and his son Peter, who was born on German Flats, became a settler in Sparta about 1815.

III.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The act organizing Sparta was approved Feb. 13, 1845. Section I of the act reads as follows:

"All those parts of the townships of Harlyston, Frankford, Newton, and Byram, in the county of Sussex, lying within the boundaries and descriptions following,—to wit, beginning at a point in the centre of the Union turnpike road north of the tavern-house of James L. Hurd, where the Morris and Sussex County line crosses said road; thence (1) in a northwesterly course to the northeast corner of Henry L. Smith's farm; thence the same course to the intersection of the line between the townships of Byram and Newton, on the Brogden ridge, west of William Kinney's dwelling-house; thence (2) in a northerly course to a point of junction in the road leading from Jonah Howell's mill and the road leading from Thomas House's by Merrit Pinckney's to Newton; from thence (3) to a poplar-tree in the line between the townships of Newton and Frankford, east of the house of Peter G. Demarest; thence (4) a northeasterly course to the intersection of the line between the townships of Harlyston and Frankford near a white-oak tree bearing north forty-two degrees west from the storehouse of Thomas Brasted; thence (5) in an easterly course to a limestone rock on the east bank of the road leading from Sparta to Hamburg, being near to, and the first rock north lately occupied by William Martin at Ogdensburg; from thence a southeasterly course touching the south bounds of Seeley Powleson's farm to the intersection of the line between the counties of Morris and Sussex; thence (6) along the same to the beginning—shall be, and the same is hereby, set off from the townships of Harlyston, Frankford, Newton, and Byram, in the county of Sussex, and made a separate township, to be called and known by the name of 'the township of Sparta.'"

The township designation was taken from the village of the same name, settled and christened years before the town was organized.

The first town-meeting was held at John Kelsey's inn, April 14, 1845, when officers were elected as fol-

lows: Moderator, James Decker; Town Clerk, John H. Munson; Assessor, Moses Woodruff; Collector, Joseph Read; Commissioners of Appeal, Thomas M. Davit, Thomas House, Serring Wade; Chosen Freeholders, Elias Potter, John Kelsey; Surveyors of Highways, James Van Kirk, John Read; Overseers of the Poor, Joel Aber, Jacob Vaughn; Constables, John Roe, George Read, John Guntyman; Judge of Election, Robert Van Kirk; Town Committee, William M. Cox, John Campbell, James Decker, Lewis Sherman; School Committee, Isaac Goble, David Smith, John R. Stuart, William Current; Pound-Keepers, William Torrey, Thomas House.

At the same meeting it was resolved to raise \$1000 for highways, \$200 as a school fund, that \$300 be raised for the use of the township, that \$1 per day be paid for work on the road, and that the next meeting be held at the inn of John Cox.

From 1846 to 1880, inclusive, the following persons have served annually as judges of election, clerks, assessors, collectors, and chosen freeholders:

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1846, R. Van Kirk; 1847-49, T. Lawrence; 1850, M. Rohrig; 1851-54, H. W. Ogden; 1855, J. Willson; 1856-57, J. L. Munson; 1858-60, J. L. White; 1861-62, D. H. Lantz; 1863-64, R. B. Smith; 1865, M. Mackerly; 1866-67, J. Van Kirk; 1868-70, J. L. Munson; 1871, D. H. Lantz; 1872-78, A. Boss; 1879, S. M. Fisher; 1880, J. Timbrel.

CLERKS.

1846, R. Howell; 1847, M. Wade; 1848-55, M. Hoppough; 1856-60, D. F. Lyon; 1861, B. Bradbury; 1862-69, J. H. Shuman; 1871, H. M. Sauts; 1872-78, J. Timbrel; 1879, C. Halsey; 1880, J. Shuman.

ASSESSORS.

1846-47, M. Woodruff; 1848-50, L. Moore; 1851-54, J. L. Decker; 1855-57, J. McMickle; 1858, M. Woodruff; 1859-66, J. L. Decker; 1867, A. Ackerson; 1868, J. B. Stanaback; 1869, M. Mackerly; 1870, J. B. Stanaback; 1871, W. P. Smith; 1872, J. Decker; 1873-76, J. L. Decker; 1877-78, J. B. Stanaback; 1879-80, S. S. Byram.

COLLECTORS.

1846-52, J. Read; 1853-54, J. Willson; 1855, M. Rohrig; 1856-57, A. Read; 1858-60, M. Van Kirk; 1861, S. Smith; 1862-66, R. P. Washer; 1867-70, M. Mackerly; 1871-73, I. Goble, Jr.; 1874-76, D. F. Lyon; 1877-78, J. L. Decker; 1879, J. M. Shaffer; 1880, I. Goble.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1845, Elias Potter, John Kelsey; 1846, William Howell, John Kelsey; 1847, James Decker, R. K. Washer; 1848-49, Mills Van Kirk, William Kinney; 1850-54, James Byram, Mills Van Kirk; 1855, James Byram, William Current; 1856, James Byram, William Kinney; 1857, James Byram, James L. Decker; 1858, A. H. Bedell, James L. Decker; 1859, Jolu Reed, James B. Titman; 1860, John Reed, Daniel Stillwell; 1861, John Reed, James B. Titman; 1862, John Reed, Daniel Stillwell; 1863, John Reed, John Decker; 1864-66, Peter Washer, John Decker; 1867-70, Robert M. Kimble, John Decker; 1871, James B. Titman, James H. Brooks; 1872-75, James Byram, James L. Munson; 1876-78, J. D. Ackerson, James L. Munson; 1879, William J. Morton, James B. Titman; 1880, Owen Couly, Aaron Boss.

IV.—ROAD DISTRICTS IN 1845.

The road-masters appointed at the first town-meeting, in 1845, were:

Moses Lenterman, James Van Kirk, Thomas Van Kirk, Jonathan Hammell, William Howard, Nathaniel Hopping, Isaac Goble, James W. Rose, George E. Beatty, William Pullis, Jacob Strader, Garret Ackerson, John Burrel, Ephraim Kinable, Peter Washer, Thomas House, William Mackerly, Elias Potter, John Campbell.

There were nineteen road districts set off as follows:

No. 1.—Beginning at Lenterman's bridge, and running thence by the Hardyston line, through Sodom, and also the road from Sodem by Jacob Korick's to the Hardyston line.

No. 2.—From Lenterman's bridge to the Forge Lane near David Cory's, and also the Meadow road near Happaugh's to the Wild Cat road.

No. 3.—From Forge Lane through Sparta to the Sliding Rock, in the road on the hill towards Newton, and also the Lafayette road to the rock in the old Newton and Hardyston line.

No. 4.—From Sparta to Hopewell road.

No. 5.—From Hopewell road to the Morris County line.

No. 6.—From the Hopewell road through Hopewell to the Morris County line.

No. 7.—From Jonathan Hammel's corner to John Boss' saw-mill.

No. 8.—From Andrew Chidester's to the Byram line; also to John Boss' barn.

No. 9.—From Sparta up the Meadow road to the Byram line.

No. 10.—From Sliding Rock through by Charles P. Johnson's; also to the Newton line by Pullis'.

No. 11.—From Polhemus school-house to the Newton line by Jacob Strader's; also by James Current's from Pullis' Corner to the Newton and Lafayette corner.

No. 12.—From P. Van Kirk's corner by Garret Ackerson to William Current's, and also the Wild Cat road to the Hardyston line (to include Lewis Moore and Cornelia Rolison).

No. 13.—From William Current's corner by Joshua Pedmore to William Bedell's corner; also to Jacob Sutton's corner.

No. 14.—From Jacob Sutton's corner by William Lane to the old Frankford line; also by Brasted's to Hardyston line by Lewis Sutton; also by Kimble's Mill to the Frankford line.

No. 15.—From the poplar-tree to Englis' corner, and up the lane to Frankford and Hardyston corner; also from Elias Potter up to the old Hardyston and Frankford line; also from George Washer's to David Smith's; also from Englis' corner towards Kemile's Mill.

No. 16.—From the old Hardyston line by Washer's to the Lafayette line by Jacob Jaybee's; also from Thomas House's by John Campbell's to Lafayette and Newton corner; also from Thomas House's to David Smith's old Frankford line; also from Joseph Reed's to David Ackerson's corner; also from Jacob Vaughn's by Samuel Oliver to the Joseph Reed; also from turpentine to M. Woodruff's.

No. 17.—From John Boss' barn by the saw-mill to James Canouo's corner; also from the saw-mill to the Byram line near the old forge.

No. 18.—From the Kinney brook to the hill above Potter's barn, from Potter's to the Englis' corner, and from Englis' corner to the Lafayette line on Struble Hill.

No. 19.—From Jacob Vaughn's to the road by Quackenbush's to the Howell road, and from Thomas House's to the Quackenbush road.

V.—SCHOOLS.

There were, of course, schools in Sparta village some years before the beginning of the nineteenth century, but the oldest remembrance now available cannot recall an earlier school-house than the "old frame" that stood in 1816 at the south end of the village. Similarly, the earliest teacher remembered was a Mr. Wilcox, an excellent instructor and the professor of skillful vocal powers, the which he was frequently called upon to exercise as the teacher of a singing-school and at social gatherings, where he was ever a welcome presence. Other early teachers in Sparta were Mr. Lent, Miss Easton, and Elias Beach, the latter of whom in his eightieth year is now living in Wisconsin.

The school-house next succeeding the "old frame" was a two-story affair that stood on the site of the present school-house, and, by reason of its rather pretentious appearance, it was dignified, by common consent, with the name of "the academy." The first trustees of the academy, chosen in 1812, were Job

Cory, James Ludlam, Thomas Lenington, Dan Hurd, and William Corwin, Jr. The academy was destroyed by fire in 1860, and in that year the house now in use was erected. The enrollment of school children in the district is 120, and the average attendance about 70. There are two departments, Moses Delaney being the principal, and Annie Delaney the assistant. Mr. Delaney has taught at Sparta about ten years, and is held in high repute. The district trustees are T. H. Andress, Job Cory, and Jacob Timbrel.

In 1806 children living in the neighborhood of the place now known as Ogdensburg went to school in a little log cabin that stood upon the present village school site. The teacher in 1806 was Ephraim Woodruff, one of the survivors of 1776, and much given, when in one of his happier moods, to the narration of his turbulent and venturesome military experiences during the stormy period of the Revolution. He was not, however, always inclined to indulge a happy mood while pursuing the active duties of his business as pedagogue, and to this day tradition deals with lively reference to Ephraim's inordinate fondness for whipping his scholars. In 1834, when a framed school-house took the place of the log cabin, Elizabeth Youngs was the teacher, and, after her, Rebecca Decker. The third house was built on the same site in 1856, and the fourth—the present one—in 1872. The house built in 1834 is now a dwelling, and the one built in 1856 a storehouse. The edifice now used is a two-story brick, and cost \$7500. It contains three departments, with an average attendance of 100 out of an enrollment of 200. The principal is J. P. Dolan, and his assistants are Elsie Hill and Martha L. Maxwell. The district trustees are J. J. Francisco, William Morton, and J. H. Sidworthy.

In the district called New Prospect the first school-house was built in 1820, upon the place now occupied by Jacob Sutton. It was burned in 1825, and the house then built stood upon the present school site. The house now used is the third the district has had. The average attendance is 30. The trustees for 1880 were E. G. Braisted, Allen Smith, and D. C. Sutton.

West Mountain District was set off from New Prospect and Ogdensburg Districts in 1850, and has had but one school building. The district trustees are J. H. Chamberlain, G. M. Monnell, and Austin Berry.

In the Pullis District there was a log school-house in 1825, and about then the teachers were Hunt, Matthews, and Headly. The second house was a framed building, and so was the third,—the present,—which was built in 1877. The trustees for 1880 were Richard Case, Robert Mills, and David Pullis.

Ogden Mine District was set off from Hopewell in 1870, when the present school-house was built. The first teacher was John Callan. The trustees for 1880 were John McCune, George Kinney, and Benjamin Castimore.

In 1845, Sarah C. Dayton, widow of Rev. Ezra Dayton, who had been pastor of the Presbyterian

Church of Sparta, resolved to establish a female seminary at Sparta, and employed Pierson Hurd to erect the building, which cost about \$2500. Mrs. Dayton was an experienced teacher, and, succeeding straightway in obtaining a full quota of pupils, continued her successful ministrations for the space of about twenty years, and achieved for the Sparta Seminary a fame that called into constant demand all the accommodations it possessed. Mrs. Dayton retired from the school only when advancing age brought infirmities that forbade arduous labors.

VI.—CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SPARTA.

The first church society under the general act providing for the incorporation of religious bodies, passed March 10, 1786, was the First Presbyterian Church in Hardyston. The record of the incorporation reads as follows:

"At a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation in Hardyston, county of Sussex, holden at the dwelling of Robert Ogden, Esq., the present and most usual place of meeting of said congregation, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1786, in order to form a body corporate and choose trustees agreeable to an act of the Legislature of this State passed March 10, 1786, due notice of the meeting having been given by advertisement agreeable to the directions of said act, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. James Wilson previous to the election. The meeting then proceeded to business, and chose Robert Ogden, Esq., moderator and Robert Ogden, Esq., Jr., clerk. Trustees were then elected, as follows: Robert Ogden, Esq., Charles Beardsley, Esq., Japhet Byram, Thomas Van Kirk, Esq., Christopher Hoagland, Esq., Christopher Longstreet, Esq., Robert Ogden, Jr., Esq.

"At a meeting of the trustees at the house of Robert Ogden, Esq., Nov. 23, 1786, the said trustees having taken the oaths of allegiance and adjuration, and also an oath for the faithful performance of their duty, agreeable to the directions of an act of the Legislature of this State passed March 10, 1786, took and assumed upon themselves the name and style of 'The First Presbyterian Church in Hardyston,' and unanimously chose Robert Ogden, Jr., Esq., president."

The name of the church and society was subsequently changed to "The Presbyterian Church of Sparta."

The oldest church records dealing with this society begin at the date of May 16, 1805, with the explanatory note that up to that time no session-book had been kept. Oral testimony, however, has handed down the statement that in 1780, or before, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Sparta village and called "The First Presbyterian Church of Hardyston," and that the members worshiped in Robert Ogden's house, under the ministrations of Rev. H. W. Hunt. The constituent members are supposed to have numbered ten, and to have been named as follows: Christian Clay, Mary Clay, his wife, Jonathan Sutton, Robert Ogden, Jonathan Sharp, Jane Mills, wife of Robert Mills, Mary Johnson, wife of Andrew Johnson, Gabriel Paine, John Linn, and Martha, his wife.

In 1786 a church edifice was erected, and, in token of the substantial methods employed in its construction, it may be observed that after ninety-four years of service it still serves as a house of worship, and to all intents bids fair to endure another century. It

was repaired in 1837, and again in 1869, at an aggregate expense of upwards of \$5000; but the original frame is yet intact.

When preparations were ripe for beginning the work on the church, in 1786, Robert Ogden, attended by a goodly company, led the way to a white-oak tree on the Lafayette road, and, while all knelt about the tree, Mr. Ogden offered a fervent prayer, in which he besought God's blessing upon the undertaking. The white-oak was the first to fall as a tribute to the work, and, as stout hearts and willing hands urged the business forward, the frame was soon in position. For some years, however, the church was a mere shell of frame roof and weatherboarding, with roughly-hewn seats for the worshipers, but in due time improvements followed, and made the edifice comfortable and attractive.

Oct. 6, 1818, the number of members reported was 51; 78 had been received to that time, and 27 dismissed. As the names of the ten constituent members have already been given, mention of the following 68 will complete the list,—to wit:

Hannah, wife of Robert Ogden, John Entler, Polly, his wife, Nancy Pitney, Jemima Davis, Nicholas Byram, Martha Corwin, Rhoda Whitehead, Margaret Jomlomon, Nathan Whitehead, John Johnson, Margaret Hurd, Mary Morrow, Elizabeth Morrow, Sarah Roberts Hindes, William Corwin, Jr., Rachael Sutton, Mehitabel Perrigo, John Burwell, Cyrus Condict, Phoebe, his wife, Rebecca Sutton, John Ryan, Nicholas Eckerson, Mary, his wife, Abigail Talnaga, Mary Johnson, James Morrow, Jane, his wife, Abigail (a woman of color), Margaret Simons, Herman Carter, Jenny, his wife, John Yaw, David Arter, Elizabeth, his wife, Mary Buckley, Susannah Bird, Susannah Cooper, Elizabeth Tarver, Mary McCallum, William Darling, Sarah Ann, his wife, Samuel Johnson, Hannah Robinson, Elizabeth Johnson, Charity Pierson, Nancy Hurd, Bethany Osborne, Elizabeth Linn, Phoebe Matthews, Rachael Wade, Phoebe Easton, Mary Darling, Samuel Wade, Jane McDaniel, Anne Harwood, Abby Wade, Eunice Munson, Mary E. Barr, George Backley, Sarah Van Duzer, Richard Whittaker, Elizabeth, his wife, Rhoda Bailey, William Corwin, Martha Corwin.

May 14, 1819, the church lost 62 members by dismissal to join the North Church, in Hardyston. There were then remaining to the First Presbyterian Church of Hardyston 37 members. From 1805 to 1880 there appears from the records to have been about 800 members admitted; of these, there were remaining 90 in December, 1880. From 1807 to 1832 the baptisms numbered 361.

As has already been remarked, Rev. W. Hunt was the first pastor of the church, but when he commenced his pastorate or when he ended it cannot be told. The record of date May 16, 1805, notes that "Revs. Gershom Williams and Matthew La Rue Pierce attended at the meeting-house in Sparta, according to the appointment of Presbytery," and that Mr. Pierce preached from Psalm cxix. 176. The Session was at that time composed of Elders Jonathan Sutton, Robert Ogden, and Jonathan Sharp.*

* We learn from early annals of the Presbyterian Church that Rev. Barnabas King came to New Jersey in 1805, and began at once to preach at Sparta, Sussex Co. In 1807 he officiated alternate at Sparta and Rockaway (Morris County), and in 1808 was called to the latter church. Born

The first pastor of whom mention is made in the records was Rev. Joseph L. Shafer, whose term of service reached from 1812 to 1815. Previous to 1812 the church appears to have depended upon such uncertain and irregular supplies as could best be obtained. Following Mr. Shafer came Rev. Noah Crane, who, as pastor and stated supply, preached to the church for a period of upwards of eighteen years, and established himself so firmly in the affections of his people that his name is to this day remembered with reverence. Between 1830 and 1836, Revs. Edward Allen, Peter Kanouse, E. R. Fairchild, Moses Jewell, and James Wykoff supplied the pulpit. Following Mr. Wykoff, the pastors were:

1836-39, Rev. E. F. Dayton; 1839-44, Rev. W. Torrey; 1844-45, Rev. Thomas S. Ward; 1845-46, Rev. W. Torrey; 1846-52, Rev. W. E. Pierson; 1852-53, Rev. W. H. Megie; 1853-56, Rev. Daniel Higbie; 1856-63, Rev. Livingston Millard; 1863-70, Rev. F. E. M. Bachelor; 1870-71, Rev. R. S. Feagles; 1871-75, Rev. W. B. McKee; 1875-78, Rev. J. S. Hanna.

In March, 1878, Rev. Thomas Tyack, the present pastor, began his labors.

The church is now attached to the Presbytery of New York, and the Session is composed of Elders Job Cory, F. C. Easton, F. W. Rochelle, and William Riddle. The Sunday-school, which is in charge of F. C. Easton, has a corps of seven teachers and an average attendance of 60.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OGDENSBURG.

Although Presbyterian Church services have been held at Ogdensburg with greater or less regularity for fifty years or more, there has at no time been a church organization, nor is there at this time. At present, Ogdensburg church affairs are governed by the Session of the Sparta Church, of which the Ogdensburg Church is now simply a branch.

The edifice at Ogdensburg was begun Aug. 19, 1879, and dedicated Dec. 15, 1880. Mr. John George donated the land upon which it stands, and agreed to obtain subscriptions to the amount of \$500, conditioned that the church should not be dedicated until fully paid for. The conditions were fulfilled, and the dedication took place as recorded. Aside from volunteer labor, which amounted to considerable, the building cost, completed, \$2400.

The trustees for 1880 were J. D. Leuterman, Samuel R. George, William Riddle, J. B. Happaugh, Reuben Stidworthy, James Stidworthy, and A. M. Holden. Rev. Thomas Tyack, pastor of the Sparta Church, preaches once a week at Ogdensburg.

The Sunday-school has an attendance of about 75. The superintendent is William Riddle.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1822, when Stephen Lyon and his wife became residents of Sparta village, there were in the village

June 2, 1780; died April 10, 1862. The Rev. Albert Barnes remarked of him that he knew * of no minister whose walk and labor and success had been so admirable as those of Dr. King, of Rockaway."

or near it, according to Mrs. Lyon's recollection, but three members of the Methodist Church besides herself. They were Ziba Nichols (who worked in one of the village forges) and the wives of James and John Geroloman, farmers near by. She thinks the first attempt to hold Methodist Church services with any show of regularity was not made until 1830, when the minister living at Snufftown came over and organized a class in the village school-house. The names of the constituent members of that class cannot now be recalled, but it is known that Ziba Nichols was the leader, and that until his death, in the spring of 1880, at the age of eighty-four, he remained continuously a member of the organization. Mrs. Lyon, who was one of the constituent members, is still a communicant, and the oldest. Her class connection covers a period of fifty years.

After the class organization, in 1830, preaching was successfully maintained at regularly stated periods in spite of many drawbacks. For some reason not exactly clear, the Methodists were after a while denied the use of the school-house, and for a time they had to meet in dwellings and an old storehouse. Nevertheless, they flourished, and in 1837 found themselves able to build a church, which they placed upon a site opposite where Jacob Timbrel's blacksmith-shop now stands.

At that time Rev. Sedgwick Rusling was the pastor. Before him, Rev. Mr. Hebeuer was in charge, and, being doubtless compelled to economize, he journeyed on foot over his circuit, which covered a great extent of territory.

After serving until 1868, the old church was replaced by the present structure, and in that year a churchyard was laid out. The church property, including a parsonage, cost about \$8000, and upon it there rests an indebtedness of \$2800.

Since 1879, Rev. A. L. Wilson has been the pastor. The membership is about 100. The class-leader is S. M. Fisher, and the church trustees S. M. Fisher, Moses Delancy, G. B. Fisher, S. Truax, S. B. Fisher, C. McCormick, and C. Sanford. In the Sunday-school, of which H. B. Strait is superintendent, the average attendance is 50.

There is at Ogdensburg a small Methodist Episcopal class of about 30 members. Rev. John Burrell* is the pastor and class-leader. Services are held each Sunday.

VII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

There are in Sparta two public burial-places, both located at the village of Sparta. The Methodist churchyard was laid out in 1868. The graveyard at the Presbyterian Church contains a tablet to the memory of Robert Ogden, who died 1787. Burials were probably made in the yard before that year, but no stones now record the fact. The Robert Ogden named was the father of Robert and Elias Ogden,

large landowners and settlers in Sparta township about 1766. The inscription on the tablet reads:

"In memory of Robert Ogden, Esq., who died January, 1787, aged seventy. In public life, both in Church and State, he filled many important offices with ability and dignity. In his private business he was upright, eminently useful, and diligent. He was temperate and humane, a friend to the poor, hospitable and generous, a most faithful, indulgent, and tender husband and parent, and, above all, his life and conversation from his youth was becoming. A professor of religion and a believer in the name of the blessed Jesus."

Among the oldest inscriptions to be found in the yard are the following: Mrs. Phoebe Ogden, widow of the late Robert Ogden, died Dec. 22, 1796, aged seventy-six; Hannah, daughter to the foregoing, died Nov. 1, 1789; Emanuel Newman, Nov. 4, 1795; Anna, his wife, Oct. 14, 1819, aged seventy-eight; Jephthah Byram, June 9, 1807; Benjamin Chamberlain, Nov. 29, 1816; Hannah Platt, daughter of Dr. Zophar Platt, and wife of Robert Ogden, Esq., sergeant-at-law, May 7, 1812; Maj. Elias Ogden, born 1763, and died March 31, 1805; Mary, his wife, died May 19, 1805; Richard Van Kirk, March 2, 1803; Thomas Van Kirk, Nov. 2, 1802; Richard Dickson, "husband of Sarah Dickson," July 1, 1805; Polly, wife of Wait Munson, Sept. 29, 1813; Cyrus Condict, Oct. 27, 1813; Joseph Hurd, Jr., Sept. 10, 1814; Louisa Elizabeth Hurd, Aug. 6, 1817; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Van Kirk, Aug. 27, 1818; William Corwin, Sept. 30, 1821; Stephen Hurd, Jr., Nov. 29, 1822; John C. Hurd, Nov. 30, 1821; Eunice Hayward, March 14, 1825; Dan Hurd, Esq., March 29, 1835; Byram Pitney, Aug. 28, 1827; Robert Ogden, born at Elizabethtown, 1746, died Feb. 14, 1826.

A broad tablet sets forth that it perpetuates the memory of Oliver Green, A.B., "who was the son of Oliver Green, of Ashburnham, England, and a licentiate of the South Worcester Association, Mass. He graduated at Dartmouth College, Aug. 26, 1807, and died at the house of Robert Ogden, in Sparta, May 24, 1810."

VIII.—VILLAGES.

SPARTA.

Settlements were made at the village of Sparta before the Revolutionary war, and as early as 1770—so some authorities assert—there were iron-forges at the place, at which ore was received from the Ogden Mine and forged into bar iron. The village was called Sparta long before the earliest period to which present human recollection can return, but why it was thus called, and by whom, are questions that no one can now answer. The presumption is of course natural that he or they who christened it must have been desirous to perpetuate an admiration of the place that gave birth to Greece's most famous heroes.

However that may be, it is known that not far from the beginning of the nineteenth century Joseph Northrup owned considerable land in and near the village, and that at the village Northrup carried on a store, tavern, and grist-mill; that James Ludlam had also a grist-mill there; that "Granny" Stewart kept tavern

* Since deceased.

(and had been keeping it for years); and that there were at least four iron-forges at the place.

In 1810, Dan Hurd (always "Dan," and never "Daniel"), an iron-worker of Dover, bought of Joseph Northrup 256 acres of farming and 500 acres of timbered lands in and near the village of Sparta, including also the Northrup tavern stand, store, blacksmith-shop, grist-mill, and saw-mill, as well as a forge or two. Northrup then removed to Andover village, and Hurd took active possession of his Sparta property. He had then nine children, Charles, Isaac, Zenas, John, Stephen, and Pierson being the sons. Of these, only Isaac lives; his age is eighty-six, and his home Sparta. Whitfield H. Hurd, the last son of Dan Hurd, was born in Sparta, in 1811, and lives to-day in the house that became his father's home upon his removal to Sparta, in the year named. The third of Dan Hurd's living children is Mrs. Isaac V. Coursey, of Stillwater township, now in her eightieth year. Dan Hurd's wife died in her eighty-eighth year. Longevity was the marked feature among the members of Mr. Hurd's family.

Dan Hurd carried on the Northrup tavern until 1832, and in 1835 his son Whitfield reopened and kept it seven years as a temperance house,—a novel enterprise of that time, when such a thing as a tavern without whisky was almost unheard of. In 1842 the temperance house was closed, and since then Mr. Whitfield Hurd has made it his residence.

To the time of his death, in 1835, Dan Hurd conducted with his sons the tavern, store, mill, and forge business, besides pushing forward a large farming interest. Mr. Hurd was naturally a man of mark in the community, and not only widely known, but held in high esteem by all who knew him.

James Ludlam, to whom reference has already been made, was in 1810 a man of note in Sparta; he owned a grist-mill and a forge. He had been engaged there for years in milling and forging, and was, moreover, a large landowner and farmer. He experimented to a considerable extent in growing hemp, and, although the experiment was not a conspicuous success, it resulted in reclaiming to the uses of agriculture large tracts of lowlands now rich with handsome farms.

In 1810, Ichabod McConnell was a blacksmith at Sparta, and in that year John Hurd set up a shop.

Stephen Hurd in that year established a store in a building near the Presbyterian church. The store of his father, Dan, stood opposite the Hurd tavern, and there the old building yet stands.

From 1825 to 1830 the Hurds were the only storekeepers in Sparta, but in the latter year James Morrow commenced business, and after him came James McCarter.

In 1822, when Stephen Lyon came to Sparta, he found "Granny" Stewart and Dan Hurd keeping taverns, and Stephen Hurd, Dan Hurd, and James Ludlam driving forges. Lewis Sherman married Stephen Hurd's widow in after-years, and continued the forge

business. James Ludlam and Dan Hurd were the village millers, Dan Hurd and Stephen Hurd the storekeepers, and Ichabod McConnell the village blacksmith. James Ludlam had a distillery, where he manufactured a good deal of excellent peach brandy. The iron made at the forges was carted to Rockaway, Hamburg, and New York. John Lennington had a wheelwright-shop opposite the Presbyterian church. This John Lennington came to Sparta in 1804 with his father, Thomas, who then bought the property now owned by Isaac Goble, and on that place carried on a distillery and forge until 1814. Thomas then sold out to James Ludlam, and in 1820 removed to Ohio with all his family except his son John. The latter apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a wheelwright, and at the age of fifteen resumed his residence in Sparta, where he lived after that until his death. For forty years he was a wheelwright in Sparta village. In 1815 he built a residence in the village, and vowed he would never leave it alive. That vow he fulfilled. He died there in August, 1879, aged eighty-nine. He was a justice of the peace twenty-one years, and for forty-nine years a ruling elder in the Sparta Presbyterian Church.

In 1827, Robert Sinai, of New York, built a forge at the place now known as Decker's Mill, and leased it, among others, to Stephen Lyon and Joseph Young. Not long after 1830, James Decker and Lewis Sherman bought the property, and in 1836 they took into partnership Nelson Hunt, a Vermont Yankee, who was to introduce the manufacture of iron anchors. He not only did it, but did it successfully; and before long all the forges in that vicinity were making anchors.

In 1854, James Decker and his son James L. (now sheriff of Sussex County) built a grist-mill at that point; James L. Decker still owns and carries on the mill. During the Rebellion he operated the forge for a time.

It is difficult to say when the Sparta post-office was established or who was the first postmaster. It is likely that there was a post-office there during Joseph Northrup's time, and that he, being the village storekeeper, was also the postmaster. Mail was probably brought in once a week on horseback. The village was on the road between Milford and Dover, over which thoroughfare there was a good deal of travel. Those who were postmasters at Sparta after Northrup may be briefly named as Stephen Hurd, James Morrow, John McCarter, Elias Beach, Whitfield H. Hurd, Benjamin Bradbury, Reeves Hudson, John B. Bass, and James B. Titman.

Although Dr. Hunt, of Newton, visited and prescribed for the ailing citizens of Sparta long before 1821, it was not until that year that the village boasted a resident physician,—Dr. Charles Vail, to wit, who came from Morristown. After a brief stay he removed to Pennsylvania, and was succeeded at Sparta by his brother William. He tarried but



GEORGE B. BEATTY.

Thomas Beatty and Margaret, his wife, paternal grandparents of George B. Beatty, early settled in Andover township, and afterwards sold their property and removed to Ohio.

Their son, Thomas Beatty, Jr., remained in New Jersey. He was born about the year 1775. He had opportunities for obtaining only a very limited education, and early in life engaged in farming. In 1796 he married Jane Mills, who was born in 1774. Eight children were born of this marriage,—viz., Robert; Mary, wife of Samuel Craig; John; Holloway H.; Margaret, wife of William Whitehead; Jane, wife of Andrew McDevitt; Elizabeth, wife of David R. Flynn; and George B. Beatty, all of whom except George B. are now deceased.

His father, in politics, was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and in church relation was a Methodist. He was honored with official position in the church, and was a liberal supporter of both church and schools. His mother was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and trained her children in that faith.

Thomas Beatty, Jr., died May 6, 1840, and was buried at Sparta, N. J. His wife died June 5, 1837, from injuries received from a fall on the ice.

George B. Beatty was born in what is now the town of Sparta, N. J., April 10, 1811. He had only such opportunities for education as were afforded by the common schools of that day till he attained the age of fourteen years. He was then put out to work for his brother at five dollars per month. On June 11, 1832, he married Elizabeth Stites, daughter of John and Ruth Stites, of Somerset Co., N. J., and there were born to

them six children. The first two died in infancy; the others were named Charles J., Christopher, Calvin, and Abiah. The latter died at the age of ten months. His first wife died Aug. 2, 1843; she was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His second wife was Abiah Duston, daughter of Amos and Mary Duston, whom he married Oct. 22, 1844. Her father was a soldier in the Revolution, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. Heroic blood coursed also in her mother's veins. In an emergency she not only used her musket with deadly effect against some of the treacherous red-faces who then infested this country, but took their scalps as trophies of her valor. Of this marriage there were born three children,—Eliza J., wife of Daniel K. Fisher; Sarah M., who resides with her parents; and George B., who died at the age of three months. Soon after his first marriage he rented the farm where he now lives and assumed the support of his aged parents, and cared for them till the close of their lives. This farm he subsequently bought of Judge Morris; it then consisted of two hundred and twenty acres. He has added to it by purchase till at present it exceeds four hundred acres.

Mr. Beatty has been quite actively identified with local politics, and at the close of his present term will have served twenty-five years continuously as justice of the peace. He has also been called to fill other minor township offices. His wife, Abiah, is a devout and earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. Although both have lived to see threescore years and ten, they are still well preserved in body and mind, and give promise of activity and usefulness for years to come.

briefly, and then located in Warren County. Dr. Halsey was Sparta's doctor for a number of years, and then migrated to Mississippi. About 1836, Dr. David M. Sayre came from Morris County, and after a residence in Sparta of about twenty years he returned to it. Daniel Stewart came from Newton to take Dr. Sayre's place, but, the latter electing to return to Sparta, Stewart vacated the field; Dr. Sayre ultimately removed to Newton, where he died. Dr. H. Havens, now of Newton, was Sparta's next resident practitioner, and Dr. T. H. Andress, since then the village physician, came in 1865. During Dr. Andress' time, Dr. J. B. Boss practiced in the village, and there died. Dr. B. F. Ferguson was also in the field, but only briefly.

In July, 1880, Sparta village was reported to have a population of 292. It is an attractively-situated rural village, eight miles southeast of Newton, and three miles south of Ogdensburg, the nearest railway station. The Wallkill River, flowing near the town, possesses there a power that is utilized by two grist-mills. The country round about is rugged, but naturally beautiful. The air is salubrious, and by its health-giving virtues, as well as by the pleasing prospects presented by the varied landscape of the region, many people are tempted during the summer season from even far-distant places.

OGDENSBURG.

Previous to 1848, when the New Jersey Zinc Company inaugurated active operations at Stirling Hill, there was very little in the way of a village upon the present site of Ogdensburg. The beginning of mining operations marked also the beginning of a concentrated settlement.

John George, who came in 1853 to take charge of the business of the zinc company, then opened the first store at the embryo village, and still carries on business there. His connection with the zinc company ceased only in December, 1880, when the Franklin Iron Company gained control of the former corporation's interests.

The village must have been at first a sinful place, for it was christened "Sodom"—so the story goes—by dwellers in the vicinity, who looked upon it as given over in the main to the consumption of cheap whisky and the concoction of deviltry. The story goes on to say further that the name of Sodom grew extremely distasteful to the villagers, and, resolving to bear it no longer, they rechristened the place "Ogdensburg," in remembrance of the Ogdens, who were among the earliest settlers near there.

When the New Jersey Midland Railroad was completed to that point, Ogdensburg looked up a little and greeted its first tavern, now the Ogdensburg House. A post-office had, however, been established since 1853, and a mail-route opened to Newton. Henry Perry was the first postmaster, John M. Grey-green the second, and John George the third.

Ogdensburg's first physician was Dr. Rogers; he remained but a few years, and was succeeded in 1874 by Dr. Condit, of Dover. The present village physician is Dr. Potter.

Ogdensburg is now possessed of an alleged population of 562, of whom a considerable number are engaged in labor at the zinc-mines. There is an excellent graded school, two taverns, a church, and three stores, which latter derive a good trade from the village and surrounding agricultural district, as well as from the residents at Ogden Mine, two miles distant, where there is sometimes a population of 300 or more.

Ogdensburg is within easy communication with all points by the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and in the mild seasons of the year it receives many visitors, who come to enjoy the charming natural views that here meet the eye upon every hand.

IX.—MINING INTERESTS.

The mining interests of Sparta are exceedingly valuable, and in their development employ a great number of people and a vast amount of capital. The ores include zinc and iron, and reach through a stretch of country whose length, breadth, thickness, or richness cannot begin to be estimated, although it has been contributing its richness to the world for upwards of a century.

ZINC ORES—STIRLING HILL MINE.

Ores of zinc in workable quantities are found in New Jersey at but two localities. Both are in Sussex County,—one near Ogdensburg, in Sparta, and the other at Franklin, in Hardyston.

Stirling Hill—so named because it was once the property of Lord Stirling—was purchased at sheriff's sale by Robert and Elias Ogden for £40. In 1818, Dr. Samuel Fowler, son-in-law to Robert Ogden, became the owner of the tract, which he sold in 1836, together with the mines at Franklin Furnace, to Oakes Ames and Nathaniel Witherel. Statements have been made—but how supported cannot be said—that shafts were sunk and galleries seen in the Stirling mine as early as 1740. Dr. Samuel Fowler mined franklinite at Stirling Hill in 1830, and undertook experiments to smelt it into iron, but the effort failed by reason of the presence in the ore of manganese, which obstructed the fusion of other ores in combination. It is said that red oxide of zinc from Stirling mine was first reduced to metal in the United States in 1835, but the process proved so expensive as to discourage its continuance.

The Stirling Hill mine has its outcrop on Stirling Hill, at a height of 100 feet above the valley of the Wallkill. The report of the State geologist in 1868 remarks of the mine:

"It is uncovered and explored from its northeastern extremity in a direction south-southeast for 100 feet, then west-northwest about 300 feet, and then curves and runs north-northeast 475 feet, when it pitches

beneath the surface. The breadth of the vein is from 4 or 5 feet in the narrowest part to 15 or 20 in the widest part."

The report goes on to say :

"The largest portion of mineral matter in the vein is a variety of calcite, in which the carbonate of lime is replaced by carbonate of manganese. The percentage of carbonate of lime is 82.23, and of carbonate of manganese 16.87. Disseminated through this rock are the minerals which contain the zinc. The most important of these minerals are franklinite, red oxide of zinc, and willemite."

Although mining operations at Stirling Hill were pursued to some little extent at odd times up to 1848, it was not until then that anything like an urgent effort was made to bring the mine's resources into vigorous development. In that year the New Jersey Zinc Company entered actively upon the work of mining at Stirling Hill, and placed English Kimball in charge of the works. The first year there was a force of thirty men, and, as business developed, the force was strengthened. In 1853, John George was called to be the superintendent, and directed affairs until Dec. 1, 1880. Until the opening of the New Jersey Midland Railroad, in 1872, lack of transportation facilities restricted the mining operations of the company. After that date the business was pushed to its fullest possible capacity.

The New Jersey Zinc Company and the Franklin Iron Company litigated in 1868 touching the right to mine in Stirling Hill ores containing iron and zinc in conjunction (one company having bought the right to iron ores, and the other the right to zinc ores), and that litigation, carried on with much industry for twelve years, at a cost of something like \$1,000,000, resulted, in December, 1880, in a compromise, whereby the Franklin Iron Company came into control of the New Jersey Zinc Company's business at Stirling Hill. The company work now two shafts, respectively 75 and 325 feet deep, employ forty miners, and get out from 60 to 65 tons of ore daily, which is shipped to Newark for manufacture into paint and zinc. The yearly yield is about 20,000 tons.

The New Jersey Zinc Company sent to the World's Fair at London, from the Stirling Hill mine, a solid mass of zinc ore weighing upwards of eight tons. The value of this great zinc tract is almost incalculable, and its supply practically inexhaustible.

PASSAIC ZINC COMPANY.

This corporation—an outgrowth of the New Jersey Zinc Company—commenced operations at Stirling Hill in 1856, and in 1861 erected there commodious and expensive works for the crushing of ores. They mine red zinc, silicate, and franklinite ores, of which the aggregate yield is 50 tons daily, or about 16,000 tons annually. Shipments are made to Jersey City, where the company's factory is located. The average number of men employed is thirty-eight. Timothy A. Marshall, the superintendent, has been in charge of the work since 1861.

The veins owned by the company are respectively 20 and 10 feet in width, the latter being, however, ex-

ceedingly irregular. The shafts are two in number, and measure respectively 200 and 100 feet in depth.

The operation of crushing the ores at Stirling Hill was continued until 1877, when it was abandoned by reason of the introduction of improved methods at the company's manufactory, looking to the achievement of the same ends there.

MANGANESE IRON ORE COMPANY.

The Manganese Iron Ore Company of New York have been at work in Stirling Hill extracting franklinite, of which they have obtained within the past four years perhaps 15,000 tons. Since October, 1880, the works have lain idle by reason of litigation, which called a temporary halt upon the company's enterprises.

IRON ORES—THE OGDEN MINES.

About 2½ miles southeast of Ogdensburg are the Ogden Iron-Mines, so called because the tract they cover once belonged to Elias Ogden, who mined there and smelted the ore in a four-fire forge.

The first of the Ogden mines worked was known as the Horseshoe mine, whose opening may yet be seen just below that of the Lehigh Valley mine. The Horseshoe is said to have been opened in 1772 by Spargo & Harvey, two enterprising Englishmen, who sent their ore over to the forges at Sparta and Hope-well. Roads were out of the question, and so the ore had to be transported on the backs of horses and mules. Of course, with such transportation facilities, there was not much call for a very extraordinary production of ore, for it could not be shipped.

There was, doubtless, mining at the Ogden at irregular intervals after Spargo & Harvey gave it up, but the extreme difficulty encountered in getting the ore out of that mountainous region made the process a necessarily slow and tedious one. Before 1840, Col. Edsall, of Hamburg, and Col. Samuel Fowler, of Franklin, mined some at the Horseshoe, and about that time Thomas D. Edsall got out some ore there for the Franklin Furnace. The Roberts mine was likewise opened, not far from 1840, by Clarkson Bird, and, in 1845, Mahlon Dickerson was operating in the Lehigh Valley mine with a force of about thirty men. In that year the two mines yielded about 1000 tons of ore, and that was regarded as good work.

It has been observed that early operations at the Ogden mines were restricted to a narrow volume by reason of the lack of means for transporting the ore to market after it was mined. It was evident that the value of the mining-lands would remain largely theoretical until some easy outlet for the material was provided. Until 1868, however, no such advantage was extended. In that year the Ogden Mine Railway, reaching from the Ogden mines to Nolan's Point, on Lake Hopatcong,—a distance of 10 miles,—was constructed by the Ogden Mine Railroad Company, whose projectors were largely composed of owners of the mining tracts at Ogden and of iron-works to



Wm. E. Ross

Just previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war Donald Ross came from the North of Scotland, bringing with him his wife and four children, and settled in Orange Co., N. Y. He was a direct descendant of the distinguished Crawford family, from whom Sir William Wallace was descended. He died in the town of Hardyston, Sussex Co., N. J., in the year 1799, aged seventy-two years and nine months.

William Ross, eldest of his children, born in Scotland in 1768, was fifteen years old when the family came to America. Immediately after his arrival here he enlisted in the army, but was rejected on account of his youth. After two years he again offered his services, was mustered into the ranks, and served until the close of the war. For several years he managed a farm at New Brunswick for Judge Morris, and about 1785 purchased of that gentleman a farm of two hundred acres in the township of Hardyston, Sussex Co. During his residence at New Brunswick, about the year 1800, he married Phebe Noble, of that place. The children born of this union were seven,—viz., Donald, Jacob, Isabel, Isaac, John, James, and Rachel. About the year 1813 he settled on his farm in Hardyston, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died Nov. 25, 1830; his wife died in April, 1833. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but his wife affiliated with the Methodists. In politics he belonged to the old Federalist party, but supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency.

John, son of William, is father of our subject, and

was born Sept. 5, 1812. Until the age of seventeen he spent his time at home, where he received the limited opportunities then afforded for obtaining an education in the common schools. At that time he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, and has since carried on that business in Sparta. He married, in February, 1844, Ellen, daughter of William McKinney, of Andover, N. J.

William E. Ross is their only surviving child, and was born July 18, 1845, in Sparta. He was a teacher for some two years, and in 1864 he was graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Newark, N. J. Subsequently he was engaged for three years as book-keeper at Petroleum Centre, Venango Co., Pa., and as foreman of the machine-shops in the Central Machine-Works. In 1867 he came to Newton, N. J., and in 1868 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Sussex County, under Sheriff Jesse Ward. He was reappointed by Sheriff Simonson, and served until the spring of 1871. During the year 1870 he served as clerk of the township of Newton, and for one year was one of the coroners of Sussex County. He served as justice of the peace from the spring of 1871 to October, 1873, when he resigned that office; the same fall he was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and in consequence of a change in the State constitution served for five consecutive years, being the only sheriff in the State for so long a term. His wife is Clarissa E., a daughter of De los S. Merrick, of Nunda, N. Y., whom he married Jan. 1, 1877. They have one child, William E. Ross.





Thos O'Malley

which the mines were tributary. The railroad company built, moreover, a broad and smooth roadway up the mountain-side from Ogdensburg to Ogden mine, over a stretch of 2½ miles, at a cost of \$24,000. The work, which was a difficult and expensive one, was undertaken on behalf of the zinc ore companies working at Ogdensburg, that they might find improved transportation for their ore. The zinc and iron ores were carted over the road to Ogden, and there reshipped *via* the railway for Nolan's Point, whence they were forwarded by the boats of the Morris Canal Company to all points. The zinc ore companies agreed to guarantee to the railroad company guano enough from their shipments to compensate for the outlay of \$24,000 upon the road, and that in four years was a ratified promise. By that time the New Jersey Midland Railroad was completed to Ogdensburg, and of course the zinc companies then abandoned the mountain-road as an outlet.

A majority of the lands now mined at Ogden are owned by the Ogden Iron Company of Dover, who lease the property to various parties.

The Roberts mine has been worked by the Allentown Rolling-Mill Company since 1866. It has a shaft reaching to a depth of 300 feet, and mines a vein 12 feet wide. From Oct. 1, 1879, to Dec. 1, 1880, the product of this mine reached an aggregate of 21,000 tons of ore. The assay of the ore gives 55 per cent. of metallic iron. The southwestern mine of the group is called the Davenport mine. For years it paid tribute to the Stanhope Furnace, but for a twelve-month has been worked by Atkins Brothers. The vein is about 6 feet in width, and the shaft 175 feet in depth. From April 1, 1880, to Dec. 1, 1880, the yield was 5000 tons, although the capacity was fully 3000 more. The ore assays about 47 per cent.

The Lehigh Valley mine, leased by the Coplay Iron Company, has a shaft of about 165 feet in depth, and a vein of from 4 to 5 feet in thickness. The yield averages from 400 to 500 tons a month.

For all the mining companies heretofore mentioned as working at Ogden, Messrs. Maley & Conley are the contractors, and since 1869 have been steadily engaged at Ogden in getting out ore. Mr. Maley has been on the ground as a contractor since 1867; two years later he was joined by his partner.

The Pardee mine, lying just northeast of the Roberts mine, is under lease to the Museoneteong Iron-Works. The shaft reaches to a depth of 300 feet, the vein is about 12 feet in thickness, and for the mining season from Oct. 1, 1879, to Dec. 1, 1880, had yielded 16,000 tons, although its capacity for that period will reach 20,000 tons. The assay is about 55 per cent.

The Victor mine is not worked at present, and the Horseshoe or old Ogden mine is practically exhausted.

The last-mentioned completes the list of openings at Ogden of pronounced importance. In the busiest part of the mining season as high as two hundred and seventy-five people are employed in and about the

Ogden mines, and the settlement is at times large enough to be dignified as a village. A school was established there in 1870, and since then has been encouragingly supported.

Aside from the yield of ore, the soil in that neighborhood produces nothing save in isolated spots where some sanguine inhabitant finds feeble encouragement in his efforts to supply his family with a few of the earth's fruits.

According to the report of the State geologist in 1868, the vein of ore at Ogden, judged by openings on it and by examinations with the miner's compass, then extended from the swamp half a mile northeast of the old Ogden mine southwesterly for at least two miles. It is pretty well ascertained that the range between Ogden mine and Sparta is charged with ore over the entire reach.

X.—PAST AND PRESENT.

In June, 1880, when the United States census was taken, there were in Sparta fifty-three persons aged between sixty and sixty-five. Those of sixty-five and upwards are here named:

George B. Beatty, 73; Abia D. Beatty, 74; Mary Boss, 73; John Boss, 83; Lydia Bonker, 80; Samuel Baylis, 69; Susan Baylis, 66; Thomas Batson, 77; James Byram, 72; Mary Cole, 86; Jane Congleton, 68; William F. Clibchester, 70; Anna Cooper, 67; James Castimore, 70; Sarah Castimore, 65; James Conly, 72; John Cunningham, 65; Sarah Caffery, 83; Hannah Cary, 75; Elizabeth M. Cox, 74; George B. Case, 76; Richard Decker, 69; Jane Duston, 79; Thompson Dean,* 71; John B. Easton, 72; Jane Easton, 66; Peter Flynn, 68; John Flaughin, 68; Daniel Gauderman, 65; Cornelius Gallagher, 67; Phebe A. Hennion, 69; Brazilla Hamill, 72; Hannah Hamill, 70; Samuel Hamill, 66; Isaac Hurd, 84; Abram H. Harris, 65; Whitfield H. Hurd, 68; Sarah D. Hurd, 69; Jonathan Hopkins, 70; Rebecca M. Howell, 73; Sarah A. Howell, 68; Samuel Harlin, 72; Jacob B. Haganman, 65; David Kiary, 70; Jane Kinney, 69; Sarah Little, 66; Stephen Lyon, 78; Elizabeth Lyon, 75; Ann Lozier, 65; Catharine Lanterman, 77; William Lanterman, 79; Andrew Little, 83; Francis McDavitt, 65; Richard McPeck, 83; Mary A. McPeck, 67; Francis Maines, 69; Rebecca Maines, 67; Anna McCoy, 79; Henry H. Moore, 68; Sarah Moore, 72; Michael McCreane, 68; Bridget Madly, 67; William Moaly, 72; James L. Munson, 65; James Maines, 65; Margaret Miteham, 79; Zita Nichols,* 84; William Newman, 71; Elizabeth Osborne, 66; Isaac Osborne, 68; Martha Osborne, 78; Elizabeth S. Osborne, 67; Charity Oliver, 70; Elveta Pierson, 73; Anna B. Pierson, 66; Benjamin A. Potter, 68; Ellen Quackerbush, 67; John J. Riker, 73; Margaret Riker, 70; John Ross, 66; Mary Roork, 65; Margaret Siles, 71; Maria Schofield,* 67; Robert M. Sweeney, 68; Mahlon Search, 70; Sarah Sheldon, 76; Jacob Sutton, 74; Theresa Sutton, 65; Margaret Struble, 78; Emanuel Turner, 76; Daniel Tidaback, 74; Margaret Tidaback, 70; William Tidaback, 67; Phebe Tidaback, 65; James C. Truex, 76; Phebe Vanover, 68; Martha Van Kirk, 72; Eliza Van Blarcom, 69; John M. Van Buskirk, 70; Lydia White, 79; Mary A. Welch, 79; Eliza J. Washer, 65; Phebe A. Wilson, 74; Samuel Woodruff, 67.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS O'MALEY.

Thomas O'Maley was born in Cheshire, Conn., Feb. 29, 1844. At the age of fifteen he came to Morris Co., N. J., and there engaged in the Hurd mines as a

* Since deceased.

laborer. As soon as he became acquainted with the business he began contracting, remaining at the Hurd mines for three years. He spent some time subsequently prospecting in various mines, and in 1866 settled in Ogdensburg, where he immediately began operations in the Ogdén mine as contractor, and has carried on a successful business since. Besides his regular work at the Ogdén mines, he is also a contractor for the Roberts Iron Company and Allentown Rolling Mill Company,—now known as the Allentown Rolling Mill Company. He enjoys the confidence of the iron companies with which he is connected, as well as the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides. He is one of the most active and enterprising men of Sparta. Mr. O'Maley married, April 28, 1868, Miss Sarah E., a daughter of Stephen Lyon, of Sparta.

JOB CORY.

His grandfather, Job Cory, was one of the early settlers of Sparta, was a blacksmith by trade, and became quite a large owner of real estate.



JOB CORY.

His wife was Jane Morrow, who bore him four sons and three daughters,—namely, Polly, became the wife of Thomas Denny; David; James; Rohamy, became the wife of Siren Wade; William; Silas; and Betsey, who became the wife of Francis Mariam. Job Cory and his wife were attendants and supporters of the Presbyterian Church.

David was father of our subject, and was born Sept. 11, 1791. He learned the trade of blacksmithing from his father, and spent a part of his time on the farm until his marriage, which occurred Sept. 20, 1812, to

Martha, a daughter of Samuel Wade, of Hardyston, N. J. The children born of this union are Jane, wife of John B. Easton, of Sparta; Samuel (deceased); Job; Charles; Frank M. (deceased); Thomas D.; Eliza (deceased), became the wife of Harrison Roe, of Branchville; Mary (deceased), became the wife of Morris Roe, of New York; David M. (deceased); Martha, wife of Robert Morrow, of Kansas.

David Cory was a farmer through life. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was an elder in that church for upwards of thirty years.

Mr. Cory was a man of great strength of character, had a mind of his own, was firm in his convictions, possessed sterling integrity, and sought to fulfill the full duties of the citizen. He died Jan. 1, 1869. His wife was born Sept. 8, 1794, and died Aug. 6, 1876.

Job Cory, son of David, born June 22, 1818, married Joanna P. Lanterman in January, 1840. Their children are Cornelia (deceased), became the wife of Samuel Bucks; Sarah; Ella, wife of William Evart; Frank M.; William; and Eugene.

Mr. Cory received a liberal education during his early life, and is a man well read in the current topics of the times. His business through life has been farming.

He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1840, has been one of its elders, and always takes an influential part in all that pertains to the welfare of that body. He is a member of the Republican party, and has been elected to fill various positions of trust in his township.

HENRY FOLK.

Among the thriving and enterprising business men of Sparta township, none deserve more credit for self-reliance, industry, and sterling integrity in all their business relations than the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Germany, Oct. 15, 1835, and remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed for three years to learn the milling business. After serving this time he followed the business for fifteen months as a journeyman. Being well prepared to establish himself in business by being master of it, he emigrated to America, landing in New York, May 17, 1854.

On account of his not understanding the English language he engaged in various occupations until 1857, when he came to Newton, N. J. For one year he was engaged with Moses W. Northrup & Son in the steam grist-mill there, and for one year, 1858, he was employed by James B. Titman, of Sparta, in his mill. For the following five years he ran the Hurd mill, and for a time was superintendent of the Fuller mill, at Flatbrookville, and at the end of that time he entered into a partnership with Mr. Titman, which continues in 1881. This firm carries on a quite extensive jobbing and retail business in flour and grain



Henry Folk





M. N. Congleton

MARK N. CONGLETON, son of Levi and Charlotte (Schofield) Congleton, was born in Sparta township, Sussex Co., Dec. 10, 1833. His grandfather, James Congleton, was born in Hardyston township, Sussex Co., N. J., June 12, 1780; married, March 17, 1805, Elizabeth Newman, who was born March 31, 1787, near Beaver Run, and died Jan. 11, 1861, on the same farm where her entire life was spent. He died Jan. 21, 1871, in Hardyston, where he spent his life. He was a man of marked characteristics, sociable, benevolent, and did all he could to forward religious interests in the community where he resided. He had eleven children,—viz., Hannah, Eleanor, Levi, Jane, Mark, Joseph, Ann, David B., John A., Mary E., and Phebe,—seven of whom are living in 1881.

Of these children, Levi is father of our subject, and was born in April, 1810, and married Charlotte, daughter of Hezekiah and Mary Schofield, about the year 1830, who bore him eight children: Mary, died in infancy; Mark N.; Sarah (deceased), was the wife of John Kays; James W.; John E.; Edward; Ezra; David. Levi Congleton died Nov. 29, 1879.

He was a practical farmer through life, was a promi-

nent and influential member of the Presbyterian Church of Hardyston, known as the North Church, and was an elder for a number of years. His wife is also a member of the same church, and survives in 1881.

Mark N. Congleton remained at home until sixteen years of age, when he engaged with the firm of Halsey & Noble, of Newark, in the manufacture of patent-leather; there he remained for four years. For eight years afterwards he worked at the carpenter's trade, and subsequently followed farming on shares until 1863, when he purchased a place near Ogdensburg, in the township of Sparta, upon which he resided until 1871, and exchanged it for the one upon which he now resides, consisting of one hundred and seventy-three acres. This property is under a high state of cultivation and has commodious buildings, and all the surroundings of the place show the hand of a thrifty and enterprising farmer. He married, Dec. 2, 1858, Lucetta, daughter of Lewis C. and Theresa (Decker) Roe, of Harmony Dale. Their children are James W., Sarah E., Lewis R., Lotta T. (deceased), and Katie M.



G. S. Van Blareom

THE great-grandfather of Garret S. Van Blareom served in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather, Garret Van Blareom, was born in Bergen Co., N. J., about the year 1780, and married Mary De Graw about the year 1804. Of this union were born two sons and two daughters,—Samuel, William, Susan (became the wife of L. L. Conklin, of Paterson, N. J.), and Mary A. (became the wife of J. F. Dunn).

Garret Van Blareom was a mason by trade, but spent the latter part of his life as a farmer. He was a member of the North Church of the township of Hardyston, and politically a member of the Democratic party. He served in the war of 1812; his death occurred about 1834. His wife was descended from one of the Huguenot families, was a member of the North Church, and a devout Christian woman. She died in 1864, aged about eighty years.

Samuel, eldest son of Garret and father of our subject, was born in Bergen Co., N. J., in 1805, and settled with his parents in Sparta township in 1820. He was a farmer through life, and a man well informed on the current topics of the day. He married, in September, 1829, Eliza, daughter of Peter Gunderman, of Sparta; she was born in 1811, and was the mother of eight children,—namely, Garret S., Mary

(wife of John Kays), John, Elizabeth (deceased), George, Samuel (deceased), David, Martha (wife of Martin Rosenkrans, of Sparta). John, David, and Samuel served in the late Rebellion. Samuel Van Blareom died July 19, 1867. His wife survives in 1881, and is a woman of devoted Christian principles and a member of the North Church.

Garret S., son of Samuel Van Blareom, was born in Sparta township, July 26, 1831. His minority was spent at home on the farm and in obtaining an education. From 1858 to 1860 he farmed for his father, and then purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, to which he added sixty more, making in all one hundred and eighty acres. He may safely be classed among the thoroughgoing farmers of Sparta, to which interest he gives his whole attention.

Mr. Van Blareom is a member of the Republican party, and takes a somewhat active part in the propagation of its principles. He is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Lafayette. On Dec. 15, 1858, he married Anna, daughter of Peter and Phebe (Price) Wilson. Of this union have been born two children,—Peter W., Feb. 6, 1860, and Anna E., May 15, 1865.

Mrs. Van Blareom is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Lafayette.





T. A. Marshall

TIMOTHY A. MARSHALL was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 27, 1831. He obtained a liberal education in the select schools of his native place, and during his early manhood learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked for some time in Ireland. In 1849 he came to America, and soon after his landing in New York engaged with the firm of Cobb, Mason & Hill, of North Points Foundry and Machine-Works, where he remained for twelve years. In 1861 he came to Ogdensburg as an employe of the Passaic Zinc Company to erect works for separating zinc ore, and to act as superintendent of the entire works. In this position he has since continued, and his duties have been discharged to the entire satisfaction of his employers and of those under his charge. It is a noteworthy fact in this sketch that during the twenty years he has been connected with this company, having in charge from fifty to one hundred and seventy-five men at different times, his executive ability and good judgment in the

disposition of the men under him have been such that in no case has there been a jar of any extent in business.

This is undoubtedly due to Mr. Marshall's kind-heartedness, general courtesy, and friendliness to all with whom he comes in contact, and especially to those who surround him in every-day business life. He married, in 1857, Miss Janet Mathews, a lady of Scotch descent, but born in the city of London, England. She came to America at the age of eighteen. Their children are Janet, Mary, Margaret, and Emma.

Mr. Marshall is particularly interested in the education of his children. One daughter, Margaret, is a graduate of the Clinton Normal School, and the others have received liberal opportunities for obtaining an education. He is also interested in the various local enterprises of his township and county, and is a supporter of all objects tending to the general good. Politically he is a Republican.

at Sparta, and are among the thrifty and successful millers in Sussex County.

Mr. Folk married, Jan. 2, 1858, Eliza Murray. She was born in Ireland, Feb. 24, 1828. Their children are Richard M., Henry W., Mary J., William H. (deceased), and Carrie Y. (deceased).

Both Mr. and Mrs. Folk are members of the Episcopal Church, but on account of inconvenience in attending the church of their choice they are attendants of and support the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Folk is an unwavering member of the Republican party, and somewhat active in support of its principles.

SANDYSTON.*

I.—AREA, VALUATION, ETC.

THE township of Sandyston has an average length of 7½ miles and a width of 6. It is one of the townships lying on the Pennsylvania border, being separated from it by the Delaware River, which traverses its western side, while Frankford lies upon its eastern line. On the north is Montague, and Walpack bounds it on the south.

The peculiar position of Sandyston has rendered it the centre of much of the ecclesiastical as well as civil history of the county, and the names of its early settlers are among the most prominent in the stirring events that preceded and were a part of the Revolution.

Much of the business activity of the township is dependent upon her agricultural resources. The water-power, though sufficient for the needs of the several flouring-mills upon its streams, is not in any sense remarkable, and has not attracted extensive manufacturing enterprises. The grazing industry, here as elsewhere in the county, is the chief source of income to the farmers, and occupies their attention to a great extent.

The last census returned the population of Sandyston as 1195. It has an area of 25,840 acres. The valuation of real estate during the last year was \$360,200, of personal property \$175,300. The amount of the poll-tax was \$296, and of the school and county tax \$1446.20. The rate per cent., as given by the collector, is \$7.70 per thousand. The corporate indebtedness of this as of other townships is merely nominal.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

THE township possesses many natural beauties peculiar to itself. On the west side flow the clear waters of the historic Delaware, while on the east towers the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, which in a measure isolates Sandyston as well as Montague and Walpack, and renders them less accessible from adjacent portions of the county. At a point nearly south is a natural pass in these mountains, about half a mile in width, known as Culver's Gap, remarkable for its pic-

turesque beauty, and no less important as a more direct and easily-traveled route that nature has provided to cross this mountainous range.

Sandyston has no lakes within its borders. It is, however, well watered by numerous springs and brooks. The two branches of the Flatbrook rise in the mountains of Montague; flowing southwest, they unite, and passing through Walpack, enter the Delaware at Flatbrookville.

The soil of the township varies in quality. The land between the principal streams may be described as a limestone ridge, while parallel with the Delaware River is a streak of sand. In various localities along the lowlands clay of a rich quality is found. The river lands are very productive and well adapted to the raising of the various grains, while the remainder of the township is devoted to grazing.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

Among the earliest settlers in Sandyston was William Ennes, of Scotch descent, who came in 1753 and at once engaged in teaching, having been one of the most renowned among the earlier instructors of Sussex County. He was the pioneer of his profession along the banks of the Delaware, which was the scene of his earliest labors.

Mr. Ennes the year of his arrival purchased the farm now occupied by John Kyte. The deed conveying this property is dated Oct. 5, 1753, and is given by Richard Gardner, one of the "proprietors," to William Ennes. He resided until his death upon this and other lands that he purchased, when it passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Simon Cortright, whose birth occurred in Sandyston in 1764, he having been of Dutch lineage.

Mr. Cortright purchased, in addition, a tract embracing 1000 acres in the eastern portion of the township, which was at the time entirely unimproved, and which was disposed of in lots and rendered profitable by the timber obtained from it.

Mr. Cortright, aside from his agricultural pursuits, was a man of much energy, and wielded a vast influence in the township. He emigrated when young to Virginia, but soon returned and became a settler at

* By E. O. Wagner.

the place of his nativity. He was early elected a justice of the peace, served three terms in the Legislature, and was for fifteen years judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His decease occurred in 1824, when he was in his sixtieth year, and his estate passed to Jacob Kyte, who owned it until his death, in his eighty-second year, when it came into the possession of the present occupant, John Kyte.

Elijah Whiting removed from the banks of the Hudson River, near West Point, and settled upon land recently occupied by Benjamin D. Hursh. He acquired the property at an early day, and established himself in a log house already built upon it. At a later date he erected the residence which is yet in use, and which was the site of one of the earliest taverns of the township. Mr. Whiting survived until his ninetieth year, and was buried in New York State, whence he had removed; Mrs. Whiting exceeded her husband in longevity, and died in her ninety-ninth year. This aged couple had seven children, many of whose descendants still reside in the township.

The Depue family are of French descent. The progenitor of the race in Sandyston was Benjamin Depue, who purchased of Thomas Romeyn the lands described in the following deed, signed by Lord Stirling:

"Robt. H. Morris 6000 W. 1st.
Richd. Hareves 208 AB. 4. 340
Jonathan Hampton 208 AB. 4. 341
Martin Ryerson 100 AB. 4. 410
Thomas Romine 54.537. AB. 5. 371
54.537 in full
Lord Stirling 1403.84. W. 5. 14
Thomas Romine 60. 838. AB. 5. 372
60.830 in full
115.375 to Thomas Romine

THESE do Certify that Martin Ryerson, by me duly deputed and Sworn to the purpose hereinafter mentioned, hath surveyed for Thomas Romine all that tract of land situate in the Township of Walpack, County of Sussex, Beginning at a hickory-tree for a corner, standing on the South East side of the Flat Kilks, it being also

the North West corner of a Tract of land surveyed for Cornelius West-Brook and contained about fifty acres; from thence North twenty-five degrees East fourteen chains to a Black Oak corner; from thence North thirty-one degrees East eight chains and seventy-seven links to an Elm corner; from thence North twenty-seven degrees East nineteen chains and twenty-five links to a post corner; from thence North fifty degrees West nine chains to a post corner; from thence North twenty-four degrees East seven chains and seventy links to a White Oak corner; from thence North forty degrees East ten chains and fifty links to a post corner; from thence North thirty degrees West five chains to another post corner; from thence North thirty degrees East seven chains to a corner post; from thence South fifty degrees East eighteen chains to a white Oak corner; from thence South forty degrees West twenty chains to a pitch pine corner; from thence South forty-nine degrees East eighteen chains to a post corner standing in a line of another tract of Land Surveyed for the above said Cornelius West-Brook; from thence along his Line South Twenty-five degrees West twenty-seven Chains and twenty-five Links to a Stone Corner; from thence South fifty-one Degrees West Nineteen Chains and Seventy-seven Links to a Maple Corner; from thence North Sixty degrees West Eleven Chains and thirty-Nine Links to the place of beginning. Containing One Hundred and Twenty-one Acres and One Hundred and forty-three thousandths of an Acre, Strict Measure, which, after the usual Allowance for Highways, is to remain for One Hundred and fifteen acres and three Hundred and seventy-five thousandths part of an acre. To part thereof to wit fifty-four Acres and five hundred and thirty-seven thousandths of an Acre he has right by Virtue and in full of a Deed to him from Martin Ryerson bearing date the nineteenth day of June, 1765, it being part of One Hundred Acres conveyed by Jonathan Hampton to the said Martin Ryerson by Deed dated 24th May, 1769, and Recorded in Book AB. 4. pag 410, and to the remaining Sixty Acres and Eight hundred and thirty-Eight Thousandths of an Acre he has Right by Virtue and in full of a Deed from

me to him for that Quantity bearing date the 26th Instant, it being a part of a Warrant to me by Order of the Council of Proprietors for fourteen hundred And three Acres and eighty-four Hundredths of an Acre of Land to be taken up in any part unappropriated in the Eastern Division of New Jersey except Rompopok, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1764, and Recorded at Perth Amboy in Book W. 5 page 14.

"Witness my hand this twenty-Eighth day of June, 1765.

"STALING.

"The foregoing Return is Recorded in the Publick Records of the Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey in the Surveyor-General's Office at Perth Amboy in Book S 5 page 256 etc. And Examined by
"JOHN SAYTH Jr., Suror. Genl."

The above property was conveyed by Thomas Romeyn to Benjamin Depue on June 20, 1791, and was by Benjamin conveyed to his son, Randall Depue, who occupied it for a series of years and bequeathed it to his son, Chauncey Depue, from whom it was purchased by Benjamin D. Hursh, the present owner, who is a grandson of the Benjamin Depue before mentioned.

The latter came to Sandyston when it was still in a primitive condition. Vast forests covered the land, which was dotted here and there with log houses, the only abodes of the early settlers. More pretentious frame dwellings were so rare that their possession excited comment, and their owners were regarded with no little degree of envy. Mr. Depue was a farmer by occupation, though he had previously followed the water for a livelihood, and was the owner of a number of lumber and Durham boats, in which grain was transported to the Philadelphia markets. He died in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried at Hainesville.

Evan Bevans was of Welsh extraction, and removed from Morris County to Sandyston soon after the Revolutionary war; he located upon a farm now occupied by his grandson, Dayton Bevans. Three sons, James C., Sidney, and John, still reside in the township. They are farmers, and own adjoining lands.

Samuel Cortright was a cousin of Simon, already spoken of, and came at the same time, having settled on the farm now occupied by Daniel Warner. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was industrious in his calling. His death occurred in 1830, on the land he early purchased, and none of the name now reside in the township.

Ephraim Drake came from Andover soon after the Revolutionary war and located in Sandyston, having built a saw-mill on the present site of Washington Lantz' flouring-mill. With him came a son, Benjamin, who occupied the farm now owned by Daniel H. Rosenkrans, where his death occurred. He was not only farmer, but shoemaker and miller, all of which trades he followed with profit. His son, John Drake, is still a resident of Sandyston.

George Corseilius came early and chose a location east of the centre of the township, on the ground now in possession of Isaac Stoll. He had a large family, of whom two daughters—Mrs. Jephtha Clark and Mrs. Henry Drake—settled in the township.

James Brink was of German descent, and removed

from Pennsylvania to Sussex County. He settled in 1790 upon land now occupied by John Layton, Jr., and familiarly known as the "old Brink homestead." He had thirteen children, most of whom removed from the township as they advanced in years. James Brink died in 1812, and was interred in the family burial-ground, on the farm. A daughter, Abigail, married John Layton, whose descendants are still numerous in the county.

Thomas Layton was of Irish extraction, his period of arrival having been identical with that of Mr. Brink. The place of his residence lay in the south part of the township, and is now occupied by Mrs. John Schooley. He was an extensive and a successful farmer, and probably conducted a mill, as one was very early erected on a brook in the neighborhood and owned by Mr. Layton. His death occurred in New York State, where he later removed. Most of his children repaired to the West, the exception being John, already mentioned, who married a Miss Brink and remained at Centreville. Mr. Layton died at the age of ninety-four. His daughter, Mrs. Timothy Shay, is still a resident of Sandyston.

Timothy Shay came from Virginia to the township during the war of the Revolution, having purchased a farm in the north portion of the township, now occupied by Jephth C. Shay. The family of Mr. Shay was extensive, many of his children having chosen homes in the township. One son, David, served in the war of 1812, and fell a victim to fever contracted at that time. Joshua, Ephraim, and John died in Sandyston and left descendants, who are still residents of the township. The son of the first is Jephth; the children of Ephraim are Timothy E., Theodore, and Joshua; while John has two daughters and one son.

George Coss, who was of German descent, came from Frankford in 1807 and located upon the farm now occupied by his son, Elias Coss. Of ten children born to him, but three settled in Sandyston,—Peter C., Samuel, and Elias. The first named is deceased. Elias, whose residence lies in the southern portion of the township, and Samuel are the only remaining representatives of the family.

John Youngs removed from Hackettstown during the Revolutionary war and settled upon the farm lately owned by James Clark and now occupied by his son, for which he paid ten shillings per acre. Martin Ryerson, a brother-in-law, surveyed the lands in the immediate neighborhood, and, knowing the location to be advantageous, selected it. The representative of the family now in the township is James B., son of John Youngs, Jr., who resides upon the farm purchased by his father, in 1825, of Matthias Mettler.

George Smith repaired to the township after the Revolutionary war had ended, having removed from Upper Mount Bethel, in Pennsylvania. He purchased a large tract of wooded land, and removed to the modest shelter of a dilapidated log house until

the erection of a more substantial abode of stone, which is still standing and occupied by James B. Youngs. Mr. Smith, who died in the latter house, left three sons, one of whom, Jacob, located on the farm now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Roe.

The Westbrook family are more properly residents of Montague, from whence some of its members came to Sandyston. The account of this family, as it connects them with the stirring events of the Revolution, is of much interest, and will be found given more particularly in the history of Montague, as well as in the general history of the county. Martin Westbrook—familiarly known as "Capt. Martinus"—came before the war of the Revolution, and married at the age of eighteen, his father having established him on a farm now owned by Miss Eliza Westbrook, in the western portion of Sandyston. He left two children, Abram and Mrs. Mary Dingman. The former had seven children, but two of whom, Reuben and Miss Eliza, survive.

J. S. Jagger came to Sandyston in 1812 and located upon the farm now owned by Henry Phillips. He later purchased the home in which he at present resides. Mrs. Jagger's grandmother was Mrs. Alche Westbrook, of Montague, whose husband was murdered by a band of prowling Indians, as were also two brothers. Mrs. Westbrook and a negro servant were taken prisoners, but were finally left in the forest in consequence of their extreme feebleness. Their lives were thus spared, and the negro carried his companion home in his arms.

On the farm of Joseph I. Westbrook was located one of the forts established for the protection of the settlers. The women at that early period frequently assisted in the labor of the field, and on the slightest approach of danger would drop their implements and fly to the shelter of this stronghold. This fort is more fully treated in the general history of the county.

Levi Warner, who was of German extraction, came to the township at an early day and became a resident of the land now occupied by Jesse Shay. His children have all passed away, and three grandsons are the representatives of the family in Sandyston.

John Merring came soon after the Revolution and located in the north portion of the township, on land at present occupied by his son, Nicholas Merring. Three children reside in Sandyston.

Stephen Beadle came at the same period and located at the present hamlet of Hainesville.

James Faurote was also an early settler, and occupied the land now owned by Robert Everitt.

Luther Clark was born in Essex Co., N. J., of German and English parentage, and came to Sandyston when a young man, having married Susannah Ross. He settled on the farm now owned by Steward Layton, near Centreville, where he resided until 1827, when, with all his children then living except Jephth, he removed to Steuben Co., N. Y., where he died in

1840. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark ten children, but one of whom, Solomon, is now living; he resides at Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y. Jephtha, the eldest son, was born in 1787, and married Susannah Corseilius. He settled on the farm now owned by his son, William Clark, at Hainesville, where he died, in 1847, leaving four children, who still survive.

Thomas Hough was born Oct. 4, 1784, of English ancestry. The place of his birth and the date of his settlement in Sandyston are involved in obscurity. He resided on a tract of land between Centreville and Hainesville. Mr. Hough was married, in 1807, to Christian Bedell. Eighteen children were born to them,—nine sons and an equal number of daughters,—eight of whom still survive. There are no representatives in the township. F. M. Hough, a grandson, is one of the leading merchants of Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Hough both died at the residence of their daughter, in Wyoming Co., Pa., in 1859, the wife having survived her husband but a single week.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The earliest host remembered in the township was Daniel Ennes, son of William Ennes, who chose a location in the northwest portion of the township, near the Delaware River, where he built a tavern and blacksmith-shop and opened a store. This tavern was in its day a favorite resort, and the son of Mr. Ennes was no less renowned for hospitality than was his father, whom he succeeded. The building was long since converted into a residence, and is now occupied as a farmhouse.

The next hostelry opened to the public was located on the present farm of Benjamin D. Hursh, and kept by Elijah Whiting. Many travelers were entertained here *en route* from Owego to New York, and the early township-meetings and militia-trainings made it the centre of special festivities at certain periods of the year. Much produce passed over the road on its way to New York, which brought large patronage to the tavern and filled its sheds until every available space was taken. Mr. Whiting was succeeded by Isaac Van Auken, whose family retained possession as long as the building remained a house of entertainment. Its doors were closed to the public in 1835, and a hotel erected by Parshall Howell succeeded to the patronage.

An early tavern was built on the site of James Bevans' residence, and was a favorite resort for raftsmen on the Delaware River, who frequented it, although a walk of some distance was necessary to enjoy its hospitality.

A later hotel was opened at Centreville by John Layton.

HIGHWAYS.

One of the earliest roads in the township is known as the "river road;" it enters the northwest corner of Sandyston, and, following the course of the river,

leaves it again on the southern border as it enters Walpack.

The earliest turnpike was known as the Morris; it ran through Hainesville, and, following a southeasterly course, passed through Culver's Gap and on to Augusta. Before the turnpike was surveyed it was a mere bridle-path, the mail having been carried on horseback; the county papers were also delivered in the same way.

The township is now divided into twenty-two road districts, over whom preside the following overseers:

No.	No.
1. Barton Bell.	12. W. H. Van Syckle.
2. E. A. Dusenberry.	13. William C. Drake.
3. Joseph Kittle.	14. Benjamin Jagger.
4. A. B. Van Syckle.	15. Joseph Silcox.
5. Benjamin Mettler.	16. J. V. Major.
6. Victor Bevans.	17. R. F. Depue.
7. Theodore Shay.	18. Gideon Struble.
8. G. R. Rubert.	19. William Williams.
9. Henry Steffen.	20. Daniel Carmer.
10. Mark Sigger.	21. Anson A. Jagger.
11. E. A. Grau.	22. H. M. Ellet.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The township of Sandyston was formerly a portion of Walpack, and was in 1762 erected as an independent township by royal patent.

V.—CIVIL LIST.

The township records of Sandyston begin with 1839, and books containing the civil list for an earlier date have doubtless been destroyed, as none are to be found with the township clerk or his predecessors.

The following are the officers since the year mentioned:

FREEHOLDERS.

1839, Peter Young, John Depue; 1840, Robert Stoll, John Depue; 1841, Robert Stoll, Joseph Fleming; 1842, William Tuttle, Elijah Depue; 1843, Robert Stoll, William Tuttle; 1844-46, Robert Stoll, Benjamin Tuttle; 1847, George Gumaer, David Depue; 1848-49, George Gumaer, Robert Stoll; 1850, J. V. Shay, George Gumaer; 1851-52, N. S. Tilman, David Depue; 1853-54, David Depue, Robert Stoll; 1855, John Schooley, Robert Stoll; 1856-59, John Schooley, Obadiah Bevans; 1860-62, Sidney Bevans, Jacob Westbrook; 1863-65, John Layton, Jr., John Kyte; 1866-68, Jacob J. Smith, William Clark; 1869-71, Jesse Bell, Alfred Rosenkrans; 1872, William A. Drake, Anson R. Kintner; 1873, A. B. Kintner, A. W. Clark; 1874, Abram Johnson, A. R. Kintner; 1875-76, Abram Johnson, Peter D. Warner; 1877, John J. Van Sickle, Peter D. Warner; 1878-79, John J. Van Sickle, Washington Lantz; 1880, Jacob J. Smith, Washington Lantz.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1839, John D. Everitt; 1840-45, Peter Young; 1846-47, Isaac V. Shay; 1848-50, Benjamin Westbrook; 1851-56, Benjamin D. Hursh; 1857-59, Hiram C. Clark; 1860-62, Chauncey Depue; 1863-64, Thomas G. Bunnell; 1865-66, Hezekiah Smith; 1867-70, Francis Rosenkrans; 1871-72, Chauncey Depue; 1873-77, Washington Lantz; 1878, B. F. Tuttle; 1879-80, Julius Rosenkrans.

ASSESSORS.

1839-40, William H. Nyce; 1841-42, Timothy E. Shay; 1843-44, John B. Layton; 1845, James Carner; 1846, Timothy E. Shay; 1847-48, Abram Bevans; 1849-50, Timothy E. Shay; 1851, E. B. Gregory; 1852, Wilhelmus Hotalin; 1853-55, A. P. Rosenkrans; 1856-59, Wilhelmus Hotalin; 1860-62, Joseph W. Fisher; 1863-64, Wilhelmus Hotalin; 1865-67, William L. Bevans; 1868, Wilhelmus Hotalin; 1869-72, A. P. Rosenkrans; 1873-80, Warren H. Van Sickle.

COLLECTORS.

1839, Joseph Fleming; 1840-41, Joshua Shay; 1842, Samuel Depue; 1843-48, Samuel Sigler; 1849, Daniel Warner; 1850-51, Daniel Warner, Jr.; 1852-54, William Clark; 1855-57, William L. Bevans; 1858, Benjamin R. Bevans; 1859, Samuel Loder; 1860-62, Benjamin R. Bevans; 1863-64, James Shay; 1865, Warren Van Sickle; 1866-67, Hiram C. Clark; 1868-73, John S. Jagger; 1874-79, Daniel H. Rosenkrans; 1880, John Kyte.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1839, John B. Fields, James Curner; 1840, B. D. Hursh, John Drake; 1841-43, Elijah Depue, John Drake; 1844, Francis Hough, John Drake; 1845-47, John Drake, John Shay; 1848-49, John Shay, John Drake; 1850, H. N. Gustin, John Drake; 1851-52, Joseph Fleming, Nicholas Bevans; 1853, Alexander Westbrook, Benjamin Drake; 1854-55, Benjamin Drake, John D. Everitt; 1856, Obadiah Bevans, John D. Everitt; 1857-58, Isaiah V. Shay, Benjamin Drake; 1859-61, Aaron W. Clark, Benjamin Drake; 1862-75, Aaron W. Clark, Nicholas Bevans; 1870, Ford T. Kyte, James T. Shotwell; 1880, Nicholas Bevans, James T. Shotwell.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The earliest opportunities for education in Sandyston occurred along the Delaware River. The first instructor who is remembered was one William Ennes, already mentioned as an early settler, who afforded various portions of the township in succession the benefit of his superior abilities. He was an able teacher and a worthy man. Although minus an arm, he wielded the rod with a dexterity which filled the hearts of the ruffians of the neighborhood with terror and rendered them speedily amenable to his discipline. He was skillful in preparing quill pens for the scholars, which were scattered by him over the room or tossed at the boys with the most absolute certainty of aim.

The earliest school building stood upon the present farm of Ford T. Kyte. It was a capacious structure of logs, and was attended by many of the children from the adjoining township of Montague. Mr. Ennes for many years retained his popularity, and was the only teacher at this school. A new building was later erected in Montague, near the township line, and the earliest instructor to occupy the new edifice was known as Master Kyte.

Another teacher who gave the various districts of the township in succession the benefit of his abilities was J. D. Everitt. He is remembered as the popular pedagogue of Sandyston during 1824, and his presence in the northwest portion of the township, where a school building was early erected, is distinctly remembered by old residents who reaped salutary lessons from his peculiar methods of discipline.

The school territory of Sandyston is divided into the following districts:

	No.
Union.....	9
Peters' Valley.....	10
Centreville.....	11
Hainesville.....	12
Tuttle's Corner.....	14
Washington.....	15
Shaytown.....	16
Flat Brook Valley.....	17

The teachers at present employed in the various districts are as follows: Union, Miss Luzilla Lanterman; Peters' Valley, J. L. Rosenkrans; Centreville, Moses

Fuller; Hainesville, Lester L. Rosenkrans; Tuttle's Corners, Warren Hursh; Washington, — Rannels; Shaytown, O. C. Van Anken; Flat Brook Valley, J. Schooley. The township's share of the State appropriation to public schools for the past year was \$2021.94. The amount of the surplus revenue fund allotted her was \$191.84, and the proportion of the State appropriation was \$186.80.

VII.—RELIGIOUS.

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.

This church had its origin at a very early day, but the precise date is not known. The minutes of the Consistory date back to 1737, the church having been, then as now, known as "The Reformed Dutch Church of Walpack." During its first organization Rev. Georg Wilhelm Mancius came regularly every six months to Walpack to preach and administer the sacraments. As the earliest history of the church is more fully given in Walpack township, it will not be necessary to recapitulate.

The society made rapid progress, and had spread itself over so vast a territory as to make the erection of four edifices a necessity. The division was made to include Upper and Lower Walpack, with the two congregations at Dingman's Ferry and Peters' Valley embraced in the former, and the Bushkill and Walpack churches in the latter. There was, however, but one organization for the whole, which is known either in civil or ecclesiastical courts as the church of Walpack, with one Consistory and four congregations.

The church edifice at Peters' Valley, in Sandyston, was erected in 1838, during the ministry of Rev. James B. Hyndshaw at a cost of \$1400, the contractor having been James C. Bevans. Mr. Hyndshaw had been called by the Consistory in 1835, and was installed over the Walpack Church Jan. 13, 1836, the installation having been postponed four days on account of a severe snow-storm which rendered travel impossible, the snow falling to a depth of four feet. Rev. J. B. Ten Eyck preached the sermon, and Rev. Samuel Van Vechten delivered the charge to both pastor and people.

Mr. Hyndshaw remained until 1839, when he resigned his call to become principal of the academy at Stroudsburg. The church remained vacant for a year and a half, when Rev. Robert Pitts, a licentiate of the Classis of Orange, began his labors as stated supply, in April, 1841, and remained as such until 1860, a period of nineteen years. Rev. Nathan W. Jones next served as stated supply for one year. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Gilbert S. Garretson, who began his ministry in March, 1863. He was ordained in the church at Peters' Valley. Rev. J. Dubois presided and read the form of installation, Rev. G. H. Mandeville having preached the sermon.

The present Consistory of the church is as follows: J. B. Youngs, Dr. Eugene Schumo, Edwin Dusenberry, Andrew Knight, Abram Decker, — Preston.

J. B. Youngs is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist Society at Peters' Valley was organized in 1847, and the edifice erected the following year on land donated for the purpose by Hon. John Bell, of Branchville. The deed confers the ground forever upon the board of trustees and their successors. The dedicatory sermon on this occasion was delivered by Rev. William S. Balch, who was assisted by the pastor, Rev. Henry Lyon. The following individuals constituted the first board of trustees: Peter Youngs, Abram Bell, Robert Stoll, Benjamin P. Van Sickle, Abram Bevans. For a series of years the church has had many supplies, but no stated pastor.

During 1878 the edifice was repaired, and rededicated July 13th of the following year, Rev. J. E. Forrester, D.D., of Newark, having delivered the dedicatory sermon. He was assisted by Rev. W. S. Ralph and Rev. Almon Gunnison.

The present board of trustees are Benjamin P. Van Sickle, Anson P. Rosenkrans, Anthony S. Stoll, Robert H. Everitt, Joseph E. Layton.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There are two churches of this denomination in the township, one located at Centreville, and the other at Hainesville.*

The historian has made repeated efforts to discover some facts regarding the organization of these churches, and learned that neither the pastor nor the steward is the custodian of the societies' records. A list of the pastors is therefore all that it is possible to give. The first seems to have been Rev. Brumwell Andrews, who came in 1835, and was followed by or had associated with him Rev. Thomas Worthington and Rev. James M. Tuttle. They were succeeded in turn by the following clergymen:

1838, E. B. Wilkinson, J. M. Pearson; 1839, William Baker; 1840, Henry Mains; 1841, William Smith, Jacob Mott; 1843, H. C. Nelson; 1844, E. S. Gregory; 1846, H. B. Beezle; 1847, R. Van Sickle; 1849, R. S. Harris, J. P. Daily; 1853, William Copp; 1855, S. D. Beezle; 1856, L. Kelly; 1857, W. Z. Wiggins; 1859, J. Lawton; 1861, R. Thoniae; 1863, A. Craig; 1864, E. C. Clement; 1866, J. B. Mathias; 1869, J. Lindell; 1871, G. O. Carmichael; 1872, G. F. Apgar; 1875, D. E. Frambes; 1877, William H. Voorhes, William H. McBride.†

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest burial-ground in Sandyston, and possibly in the county, is known as the "De Schmidt burial-ground," near the Delaware River, in the north-west portion of the township. The deed conveying this property for burial purposes bears date 1731, and reads as follows:

* The edifice at the latter point, though belonging to the Reformed (Dutch) Church, is occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church under a clause in the deed bestowing the land, by which all orthodox denominations shall worship on the ground donated.

† Present pastor of both congregations.

"To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall or may come Johannes Westbrook of Minnisink, in the County of Hunterdon and Province of New West Jersey, smeth greeting:

"Now know ye that the said Johannes Westbrook, for divers good causes him therunto moving, but more and especially for and in consideration of the sum of Three pounds current money of the province of New York, to him in hand paid before the enclosing and delivery of this presents by John Cortregt, Anthony westbroek, Jacob kerkendal, abram van kampen, gerret vankampen, jacob van Etten, and cornelius westbroek, and all the rest of the inhabitants, all of the same place, the receipt whereof to the said Johannes Westbrook doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and therefrom and of and from; every part and parcel thereof doth acquit and exonerate, release and forever discharge, the said John Cortregt, anthony westbroek, Jacob keykenulal, abram Van campen, gerret Van campen, jacob Van etten, and Cornelis Westbroek, their heirs, their heirs, executors, and administrators, by these presents hath given, granted, bargained, and sold, released, ratified, and confirmed, and by these presents doth freely and clearly give, grant, bargained, and sell, release, and confirm, unto the said person herein before mentioned there and successors, and all the inhabitants of Minnesink, for ever; one lot of ground some distance southerly from the dwelling hous of Said Johannes Westbroek, beginning by a red oak saplin for the first corner; from thence du South one hundred yards to another red oake saplin; and from thence du west to a pine saplin; and from thens du north to the fort station, to have and to hold the said lot of ground for a burin' place and a scule house for ever, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoove of all them the said John Cortregt, anthony westbroek, Jacob kuykenulal, abram van campen, gerret van campen, jacob van etten, and Cornelis Westbroek, and all the other inhabitants of the minnisink, and to thare heirs and assigns, for ever.

"In witness whereof the said Johannes Westbroek hath herunto put his hand and seal the first day of June, Anno Dom one thousand seven hundred and thirty and one.

"Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
"SOLOMAN DAVIS,
"HENRY SHORT."

his
"JOHANNIS X WESTBROEK.
mark

In this inclosure were interred the remains of early members of the Westbroek family, the Cortrights, and the venerable William Ennes and his wife. Many of the graves were marked by common field-stones, on which were rude inscriptions.

This spot is still devoted to purposes of burial, though not in general use.

HAINESVILLE CEMETERY.

This burial-place is located about half a mile from Hainesville, and, although but lately enlarged and improved, is the site of a very old place of interment. One portion of it has been in use for a period of at least half a century, and is the last resting-place of members of many of the prominent families of the township. It has recently passed into the hands of a board of trustees, who purchased additional land, which was divided into lots and inclosed.

The board of trustees at present holding office are Theodore Shay, John Kyte, Joshua Shay, Obadiah Bevans, Peter Kyte, and George D. Shay. The officers are John Kyte, President; Theodore Shay, Treasurer; George D. Shay, Secretary.

PETERS' VALLEY CEMETERY.

A cemetery used by the inhabitants of the southern portion of the township lies adjacent to the Reformed (Dutch) church at Peters' Valley. It was purchased and devoted to purposes of burial in 1838, at the time of the erection of the church, and has been used constantly since that date.

IX.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.
HAINESVILLE.

The hamlet of Hainesville is located in the northern portion of the township, on the Little Flatbrook, and has but recently received the cognomen of "Hainesville," in honor of ex-Governor Daniel Haines, of Sussex County. It stretches over a vast extent of territory, having been built at intervals along the stage road which runs to Port Jervis, N. Y.

The land, which is embraced in a portion of what was known as the Gardner tract, of 1000 acres, was purchased by Simon Cortright before the Revolutionary war, and devoted to agricultural purposes. It was by him sold to Peter Hotalen, who also rendered it productive by cultivation, and owned it during the early part of the present century. The Hotalen family, aside from their skill in farming pursuits, were successful hunters and fishermen, and attained considerable renown in the pursuit of their favorite sports. From the Hotalens it passed into the possession of John Shay, and was by him transferred to Parshall Howell, who in 1824 erected a dwelling and a store, the former of which was for a while conducted by him, and in 1825 converted into a hotel. The same year the hamlet was made a post-village, the mail being brought twice a week, on a four-horse stage running from Newark to Montrose.

Mr. Howell was the popular landlord and merchant of the place for many years, and was succeeded by John D. Everitt, better known as "Squire" Everitt, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was also a surveyor, and found his services greatly in demand in the survey and transfer of much of the property of the township.

John A. Westbrook became the next proprietor, and, in addition to his duties as landlord, managed a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop. He also held the commission of postmaster in 1846. Horatio N. Gustin was his successor, after which Amos Van Etten controlled the property. William A. Drake followed as owner, after which a division occurred, by which the hotel and farm passed into the hands of John Y. Clark, and James M. Stoll became proprietor of the store.

The church edifice which is now used by the Methodist Episcopal denomination was erected as a Reformed (Dutch) church in 1856, at a cost of \$1000, the pulpit having first been filled by Rev. Mr. Jones. Services are still conducted by both denominations.

Hainesville now has two stores, kept by James M. Stoll and Washington Deque; two blacksmith-shops, by Peter V. Rundle and Charles McManus; one wheelwright-shop; a grist-mill, owned by Washington Lantz; a hotel, kept by J. Y. Clark; and a school building.

The physician of the place is Dr. Martin Cole.

CENTREVILLE.

The earliest settlement at Centreville was made by John Layton, from whom the hamlet derived its name

of "Layton's," which is still the designation retained by the Postal Department, at Washington.

Mr. Layton made his advent in 1800, and located on 150 acres of land, which embraced the present village. He purchased it for purposes of agriculture, and during his lifetime followed farming pursuits.

The earliest advance towards business enterprise was made by Simeon Fisher, who opened a blacksmith-shop. He was soon after followed by Abram Bell, who built a carpenter-shop; he was also the host of the hamlet, having kept a small tavern, in which liquor was dispensed with a liberal hand. Squire Layton, in 1835, erected a store, which contained a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the surrounding country and enjoyed an extensive patronage. John B. Layton for a time occupied this store, and in 1860 erected one of more commodious proportions, and George Latimore opened a hotel in 1859.

Centreville has at present one store, kept by R. S. Youngs; a wheelwright-shop, by D. B. Latimore; a blacksmith-shop, by D. Winans; a shoe-shop, by H. Westbrook; a cabinet-shop, by James Hoffman; a saw-mill, by Allen Bevans; and a hotel, by Daniel B. Latimore.

R. S. Youngs is the postmaster, and has the office in his store.

PETERS' VALLEY.

The traditions regarding this point in the township are very meagre. The land was purchased at least a century since by Peter Van Ness, and was in his honor christened "Peters' Valley," though more familiarly known as "The Corners." An early building was erected for the uses of a school, in which were also held the first religious services of the place. It was a structure one and a half stories high, and was later remodeled, a half story added, and a hotel opened on the site.

Most of the enterprise of the place is confined to the general store of J. J. Van Sickle. There are also a blacksmith-shop and wheelwright-shop, kept by James T. Brown; a cooper-shop, by John Quince; a shoe-shop, by Benjamin Aber; two churches, and a school-house. The hotel is kept by J. W. Bunnell.

TUTTLE'S CORNERS.

Tuttle's Corners, as its name designates, is simply a "corners." It is located in the southwest portion of the township, and derives its name from its first postmaster.

X.—INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

FLOURING-MILL OF ABRAM B. WILLIAMS.

The manufacturing enterprise of Sandyston is principally confined to flouring-mills.

The oldest mill-site is that now occupied by Mr. Williams, a small hand-mill having been established here as early as the beginning of the present century. This gave place, in 1808, to a mill erected by John Youngs, Sr., depending for its power upon water fur-

nished by the Little Flatbrook, which moved two run of stone with which it was equipped.

Jesse Youngs, son of John, above mentioned, succeeded to the business, after which it passed into the hands of William Tuttle, and was later purchased by James and Benjamin Clark and consumed by fire while in their possession. It was by them rebuilt and sold to Amzi Durlan, and in the succession of changes which occurred William Tuttle again became owner. David R. and Joseph Warbasse next became possessors of the property, when it was a second time burned. It was this time rebuilt by Messrs. Williams & Wright, and for a time successfully managed, when it became a third time a victim to the devouring flames. The present owner erected a new structure on the ashes of the old one. It is equipped with three run of stone, and has a capacity of 200 bushels per day. The demand for its products is found in the immediate neighborhood.

FLOURING-MILL OF WASHINGTON LANTZ.

This mill is located on Little Flatbrook, and was erected at a very early day (probably one hundred years since) by Ephraim Drake and Julius Foster. In connection with it was a saw-mill, built at nearly as early a date. It passed later into the hands of James Britton Armstrong, after which his son, Robert Armstrong, became owner. Peter Myers purchased the property, and conducted the mill until it came into possession of the present owner, Washington Lantz. It is run by water from the Little Flatbrook, which drives an overshot-wheel, and has two run of stone with a capacity of 300 bushels per day. The product of the mill finds a home demand, though some flour is shipped to New York.

PETERS' VALLEY FLOURING-MILL.

This mill, which is also situated on the Little Flatbrook (the two streams already referred to having united above), was originally built by John Leach, but was destroyed by fire during 1856. The present structure was erected by him in 1858, after which it was sold and passed through a succession of ownerships. Jacob Smith, in 1880, conveyed to the present proprietor, John Keen. It has two run of stone, does custom-work, and enjoys a large patronage from farmers in the vicinity.

XI.—THE LAST CENSUS.

The following list embraces the names of the older residents of the township and the ages attained by them:

Catharine Ayers, 89; Israel Ayers, 92; Sidney Bevans, 71; Sarah Bevans, 67; Margaret Bevans, 66; James C. Bevans, 80; Sarah Bevans, 72; Elizabeth Bell, 75; Lydia Bell, 75; Sarah A. Clark, 71; Jacob Carmer, 67; James Clark, 72; Eleanor Clark, 66; Elias Coss, 74; Aaron W. Clark, 68; Henry Creveling, 73; Mary A. Creveling, 71; John Carmer, 66; Martha Coss, 71; Samuel Coss, 69; John Conklin, 70; Peter Conklin, 80; Ella Conkling, 69; Peter Drake, 75; John Drake, 80; Rhoda Drake, 77; Lancy Drake, 82; Hannah Dupes, 73; Susanna Dusenberry, 76; Hester Decker, 75; Jane Eaton, 82; Joseph Flemming, 80; George Gumaer, 71; Henry Graw, 65; John Headley,

67; Margaret Headley, 65; Benjamin Hornbeck, 75; Rebecca Hornbeck, 68; John Hotalen, 80; John S. Jagger, 72; Mary Jagger, 68; Peter Kyte, 70; Lancy Kyte, 69; Thomas Kyte, 67; Jesse Lundy, 68; Jacob Litts, 65; John Lanterman, 73; Sally Ann Lanterman, 68; Ellen C. Metler, 65; Geratus Major, 65; Eliza Myers, 66; George Merring, 80; John Merring, 75; Catharine Merring, 76; Adaline Myers, 76; Hannah Owen, 77; Anna C. Powell, 77; John Pagan, 68; Bosa Pagan, 65; John Quick, 80; Huldah Quick, 74; Susanna Roe, 76; Elmina Rosenkras, 67; John L. Rutan, 68; Elizabeth Rutan, 68; Henry Hubert, 71; Henry Riehebeck, 74; Dorothy Riehebeck, 65; Elias H. Smith, 67; Elizabeth Snover, 69; John Snyder, 77; Lydia Snyder, 67; Reuben Shupe, 69; Lydia Shupe, 65; Samuel D. Smith, 67; Rebecca M. Schuno, 75; Theodora Shay, 68; Jephtha C. Shay, 65; Lucinda Shay, 65; Joseph Sylico, 71; Hannah Silsby, 70; Timothy E. Shay, 72; Catharine Shay, 68; Thomas Spangenberg, 71; Nicholas Tillman, 76; Rebecca Tillman, 74; Benjamin P. Vansickle, 76; Rachael Vansickle, 66; Eliza Westbrook, 71; Margaret Westbrook, 72; Wilhelmus Westbrook, 72; Andrew K. Westbrook, 72; Hester Westbrook, 68; Susan Warner, 65; Reuben Westbrook, 75. Number between the ages of 60 and 65, 25.

XII.—HISTORICAL NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The following notes are of interest as appertaining to the archives of the old Walpack Church, of which the Peters' Valley Church is a part.

"WHEREAS, some among us are unwilling to remunerate the minister who is coming to officiate among us, and yet wish to avail themselves of his services, it was approved and resolved by the Consistory that every one dwelling among us requiring the services of the minister shall pay for the baptism of a child six shillings, and those who live without our bounds shall pay for the baptism of a child three shillings.

"Signed in behalf of others.

"GEORGE WILHELM MANSIUS.

"Done in Consistory, August 23, 1737."

"It was approved and resolved by the Consistory that persons who desire to have their marriage recorded pay three shillings to the Clerk and three shillings to the Church.

"This I testify in behalf of the Consistory.

"JOH. CASPARUS FRYENMUTH.

"Done at a meeting of Consistory at Machackemeck, Dec' 6th, 1741."

"It was approved and resolved that persons who are desirous of entering into the state of marriage should have their purpose published by the minister, and be married by him, or, with the consent of the minister, by one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

"This I testify in behalf of the Consistory.

"JOH. CASPERUS FRYENMUTH.

"Done at a meeting of Consistory at Machackemeck, Dec' 6th, 1741."

"The Consistory resolved that those whose intention of marriage should be published, and who would wish their marriage recorded, if such contribute to the support of the minister, shall pay to the Clerk three shillings, and two shillings to the Church; but those who do not contribute to his support shall pay six shillings, three to the Clerk and three to the Church.

"This I testify in the name and by the consent of the General Consistory.

"J. C. FRYENMUTH,

"President & Scribe.

"Done in a meeting of Consistory in Nominock, Feby 4th & 5th, 1745."

"November 5th 1748, in a ecclesiastical and lawful assembly of the four Churches, the following resolution was passed: That Dominie Fryenmoet shall keep the deed of his house and lot, and shall lend it to nobody, nor let any one read it, or hear it read, except to some church officer at his own discretion. For the establishment of the above we append our signatures.

"J. C. FRYENMOET, President.

"LANBERT BRYNCK,

"ANDREAS DINGEMAN,

"CORNELIUS WESTBROEK,

"J. SWARTWOUT."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

During 1755, Col. Abram Van Campen, whose name figures conspicuously in the history of the early set-



The name of Westbrock has been long recognized as one of the representative pioneer names of this country. It is of pure Anglo-Saxon origin, and the representatives of the family, though early associated with the Dutch in emigration and settlement, have continued to manifest the Saxon characteristics of their race. As early as 1630 those bearing the name were at Albany, having come over from Holland, where they had fled for the sake of religious freedom, with the Dutch, to settle on the manor-lands of the patron Van Rensselaer at that point. In 1721, Col. Thomas Westbrock was a large landholder and ship-builder in the State of Maine, previously residing at Portsmouth, N. H. In Ulster Co., N. Y., the family is one of the leading and controlling ones, and represented among the public men of that county and State. Among those who took the oath of allegiance in Ulster County in 1689 were Dirrick and Johannes Westbrock, and Peter and Jan Westbrock were among the voters in the township of Rochester, Ulster Co., in 1740. The Revolutionary "roll of honor" 1775, in Ulster County, was signed by Tjerck Van Keuren Westbrock, of Mamakating (now Sullivan County), and by Frederick, Jonathan, and Dirck Westbrock, of Rochester, in that county.

The family early joined the train of emigration through the Mamakating valley to the rich flat-lands of the Minisink region, and its representatives were among the first settlers on both sides of the Delaware River. Among those bearing the name who are mentioned in early papers as being among the early residents of Sussex County are Johannes, 1726; Cornelis and Cornelis, Jr., 1748; Dirck, 1755; John J., 1734; Martynus, 1775; Johannes, J., and Severyne, 1794. The will of Johannes, who, as well as the others, was a large landowner along the Delaware, tells us that his children were Benjamin, Cornelis Johannes, Abraham, Madelin (wife of Capt. Johannes Westbrock), Hellette (wife of Cornelis Van Etten), and Mary (wife of Jacobus Quick). John J. and Severyne are declared in a deed to Martynus Westbrock, dated June 24, 1796, to be brothers. Cornelis Westbrock died about 1755, leaving two daughters.

Capt. Martynus Westbrock was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and is supposed to have been a son of Abraham (son of Johannes), who lost his life in the Indian war of 1755. Besides Capt. Martynus, there was a son by another wife, named Abraham, who settled and founded a family in the neighborhood of Westbrockville, N. Y. Capt. Martynus located before the Revolution near where Miss Eliza Westbrock lives in Sandyston township. Prior to his coming of age certain property was held in trust for him by Tjerck Van Keuren Westbrock, of Mamakating, Ulster Co. The family-seat of this branch has continued to remain in the neighborhood of the Eliza Westbrock homestead, where its representatives have engaged in agricultural pursuits. Some of the family served with distinction in the Indian wars and that of the Revolution, and history records the death of several of them in connection with the trying scenes that were enacted on the unengained soil of the Minisink region. The wife of Capt. Martynus Westbrock was Margaret Lowe, of whom were born two children,—namely, Abraham and Mary, who married Judge Daniel W. Dingman, of Pike Co., Pa.

Abraham, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on Nov. 15, 1775. His wife was Ann, daughter of Reuben Buckley, born Oct. 11, 1774, and the children were Mary, born Jan. 19, 1806, married, first, Matthus Clark, and second, Isaac Carmer; Martin, born June 19, 1801,

died Oct. 15, 1814; Hugh B., born March 26, 1804; Reuben B., born Feb. 26, 1806; Eliza, born Aug. 29, 1808, living on the old homestead in 1881; Daniel D., born Feb. 17, 1809, died Aug. 13, 1822; and Abraham, born April 3, 1811, died Sept. 8, 1847. Abraham, Sr., died Aug. 7, 1811.

Hugh B. Westbrock was born on the family homestead on the date indicated above, and passed his early life at work upon the farm and in attendance upon the district schools of his locality. In 1836 he purchased the Capt. John I. Westbrock farm, in connection with his brother Abraham, and lived thereon six years. In 1842 himself and brother bought the Dr. Jacob Hornback place, where he continued to reside until his demise, on Feb. 16, 1849. He was a man of plain habits and a retiring nature, an industrious and successful farmer, and one who passed his days in the inner circles of life, being fondly attached to his home and its surroundings. He was a supporter of the Reformed Church of Montague, and was in politics a Democrat. His wife, who survives him, is Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Van Aken) Westbrock, to whom he was united on March 9, 1830; she was born May 21, 1808. The issue of the union were Anna Maria, born March 22, 1851, married Wade Buckley, of Port Jervis, died March 22, 1856; Jacob, born Nov. 17, 1833; and Eliza Jane, born Nov. 7, 1836, died in infancy.

Jacob Westbrock was born on the old homestead of his forefathers on the date above mentioned. His earlier years were passed upon his father's farm, where he enjoyed the benefits of such an education as the district school of the neighborhood afforded. He subsequently received an academic education at the excellent institution of E. A. Stiles, at Beckertown. After the death of his father he worked the home-farm with his mother until he attained his majority, since which time he has carried it on his individual account. He partakes largely of the characteristics of his father, and is recognized as one of the industrious, clear-headed, and successful farmers of his section, of strict integrity, and held in high esteem for his many course of life. He is a Democrat in politics, but no secker after position. He was chosen freeholder of Sandyston township in 1860, 1861, and 1862. On Feb. 28, 1861, he was united in marriage to Ellen, daughter of Simon and Margaret (Van Etten) Westfall, of Orange Co., N. Y.; she was born Sept. 24, 1840. The children have been Anna Marin, born Jan. 3, 1862, died Jan. 27, 1862; Isabella, born Jan. 16, 1863; an infant, born April 15, 1865, died April 30, 1865; Anna B., born Feb. 9, 1868; Hugh B., born Feb. 22, 1870; Maggie Luella, born March 28, 1874; and Levi, born April 1, 1876.

It is not definitely known at this writing whether the two branches of the family represented by Mr. Westbrock were connected by any blood-relationship in its years gone by. It is probable, however, that they originally sprang from the same stock. His maternal grandfather was Jacob, the father of Jacob was Solomon, and the father of Solomon, Jacob. This branch of the family has also contained many successful and prominent men. Col. John Westbrock, brother of Jacob, represented Pike Co., Pa., in Congress in 1840-41; John C. Westbrock, prothonotary of Pike County, and Hon. Lafayette Westbrock, of that county, are sons of Solomon, brother of Col. John Westbrock; and John I. Westbrock, a leading merchant at Port Jervis, N. Y., is a son of Jacob, above mentioned. Col. John Westbrock married Sarah Broadhead, a sister of Richard Broadhead, United States senator from Pennsylvania, and the mother of Richard Broadhead Westbrock, of Philadelphia, and grand-mother of Charles K. Westbrock, a practicing lawyer at Newark, N. J.



John D. Everitt

JOHN D. EVERITT was born in Montague township on March 23, 1798, and was the oldest of eleven children of Isaac and Mary (Davis) Everitt. The earlier history of the family has been given in the sketch of his brother, Allen Everitt, on another page of this work.

The educational advantages of Mr. Everitt were limited to such instruction as he obtained at the district school of his locality during the winter season. In the fall of 1814 he entered upon the active duties of life as a clerk in the store of Jacob R. Everson, at Newburg, N. Y., where he remained nearly a year. Returning home, he assisted his father in his farming operations, and the following winter taught school in a school-house that stood near the present residence of Jacob Westbrook, in Sandyston township. His income from this avocation for the first three months amounted to one dollar per scholar, out of which he boarded himself. While engaged in procuring subscribers for his school he met, at the house of Alexander Ennes, Roanna Decker, daughter of Daniel Decker, whom he married on May 7, 1820; she was born May 6, 1799. In the spring of 1818, 1819, and 1820 he engaged in rafting on the Delaware River for George Nelden, and after three years of school-teaching he worked on his father's farm for a time, and then taught school in Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1821 he commenced keeping house at the present residence of George Cortright. In the spring of 1824 he took up his residence with his grandfather, Daniel Davis, where Benjamin Cole now lives, and, purchasing the farm the year following, taught school and tilled the soil until the spring of 1829, when he sold the farm to Francis McCormack and bought the George Westbrook farm, where Mark Sigler now lives, in Sandyston. In June, 1829, he engaged in trade with Stoll & Hagerty, in Sandyston. After one year Mr. Hagerty was elected sheriff of the county, and the firm remained Stoll & Everitt for nine years, the business then passing to John A. Westbrook. In the spring of 1833 he sold the Westbrook farm to Peter Myers, and purchased of Partial Howell the farm and tavern (since destroyed by fire) of John Y. Clark, at Hainesville. For two years and a half he engaged in trade and kept tavern at that point, and, selling out to John A. Westbrook, purchased the farm now occupied

by Henry Phillips. After six months he sold this property to Peter Myers, and bought of James Froot the family homestead now occupied by his son, Robert H. Everitt, in Sandyston. Here he continued to reside until his demise, Nov. 15, 1876.

Mr. Everitt, during his lifetime, bore an important relation to the development of the section of country in which he was born, and was recognized as one of the leading men of his day. Possessed of great energy and force of character, an indomitable will, and definiteness of purpose, he made a success of everything he undertook, and accumulated a valuable estate. He was a man of generous impulses, a liberal supporter of church and kindred interests, and in close sympathy with the progressive movements of his age. He was first a Whig and then a Republican in politics, and a staunch supporter of the principles of his party. He filled with success the various township offices of Montague and Sandyston, and rose to the rank of colonel in the militia of his day. For fifteen years he was a justice of the peace, a commissioner of deeds for four terms, and for ten years one of the lay-judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He served as a commissioner to divide lands, and as executor and administrator in thirty-four cases, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of many friends. For more than thirty years he was a member of the board of directors of the Sussex National Bank of Newton, and during all that time never borrowed a dollar of the institution. He was postmaster at Hainesville for four years, commencing in 1833.

Mr. Everitt's first wife died on Feb. 28, 1859. For his second wife he married Dianna, widow of Jacob Kittle, and daughter of Alexander Ennes, who survives him. By the first marriage were born six children,—namely, Catharine J., wife of John B. Layton, Jr., of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Daniel Davis, residing on the homestead of his grandfather, Isaac Everitt, in Montague township, and a leading farmer; Isaac J., died in 1875, at Orange, N. J., a prominent merchant and valuable citizen for many years; Martin Cole, president of the First National Bank, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Robert H. Everitt, an influential farmer of Sandyston township, residing on his father's homestead; and James Allen, who died in 1851, while a student at Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

lements along the Delaware, wrote to Governor Belcher advising him of the atrocities committed by the Indians along the river. His excellency forwarded the following instructions to Col. Van Campen :

"SIR,—I Just now received your Good letter of the 7th insttant, as I hope you have before now my order of the 6th of the same mo. I will approve of what you propose, of marching with your Regiment into the next Province in order to meet and repel the enemy before they enter into the Jerseys. In this matter I desire you to be very vigilant and diligent in giving me notice of all your proceedings, and pr express if necessary.

"I am, Sir, your assured Frd.,

"J. BELCHER.

"ELIZA-TOWN, NOV 11th, 1755.

"COL. VAN CAMPEN."

On the following day the Governor again wrote to Col. Van Campen :

"SIR,—Since I sent you my order for a speedy muster of your Regiment, I have received repeated accounts of the approach of the Savage French and Indians to the Borders of Pennsylvania, and to those of this Province, committing the most barbarous outrages on His Majesties good Subjects in Slaughter, Blood, and Fire wherever they come.

"These are therefore to command you, in His Majesties name, to have your Regiment in the best readiness to march to the Borders of this Province or that of Pennsylvania upon the most sudden notice of distress by the enemy, for the aid and relief of His Majesties subjects. I shall not doubt the good courage and spirit of yourself, the officers and men of your Regiment to proceed when it shall be necessary, and would have you publish this my order at the head of your regiment at their muster.

"Given under my Hand and Seal of Arms at the Borough of Elizabeth, this 12th day of November, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesties reign, Anno Domini 1755.

"J. BELCHER.

"COL. VAN CAMPEN."

In reply to Col. Van Campen's report of the same month the Governor wrote as follows :

"SIR,—I have duly received yours of the 17th of this month, and well pleased with your diligence in giving me Information how things are circumstanced in the County of Sussex with respect to the enemy, etc. I have given notice to the several Col's to muster their Regiments and Repell the Enemy over in Pennsylvania Province, and so prevent their passing the River Delaware, and which I think would be better than to let them enter on the Frontiers of this Province.

"I pray Almighty God to have you and your people in his good protection, and am, Sir, Your Assured Friend,

"J. BELCHER.

"ELIZABETH-TOWN, NOV 24th, 1755.

"COL. VAN CAMPEN."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BENJAMIN TUTTLE.

His father, William Tuttle, was of New England origin, and settled in Orange Co., N. Y., prior to the Revolutionary war, where he carried on farming, and where he died.

His wife was Anna Terry, who bore him the following children: Benjamin; Vincent; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Samuel Kays, of Lafayette township, Sussex Co., N. J.; Anna, who became the wife of James Warbasse, of Lafayette; and William.

Benjamin, eldest son of William Tuttle, and subject of our sketch, was born on the homestead, near

Goshen, Orange Co., Aug. 20, 1795, and there spent his minority.

He married, July 3, 1819, Lucy, daughter of Solomon and Anna (Brown) Smith, of Wantage, Sussex



Benjamin Tuttle

Co., and soon afterwards removed to Culver's Gap in the Blue Mountains, in the township of Sandyston, Sussex Co., N. J., where he remained only about one year, during which time he purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of land, then a wilderness tract, at what is now Tuttle's Corners, which for a few years was called Benville. Upon this property, which was located on the old stage-line from Newton, N. J., to Milford, Pa., he was really the pioneer settler, and thereon erected a public-house or hotel, which he conducted with great hospitality and popularity for nearly a half-century.

Mr. Tuttle was the acknowledged popular and hospitable landlord on this stage-line, and kept his house there for nearly a quarter of a century before railroads were built, and at a time when large quantities of lumber were hauled over this route, through the Gap in the mountains, from Pennsylvania to New Jersey for building purposes.

He was of a very social disposition, had a retentive memory and a fondness for the stories of "olden time." His ready wit and humor, with his welcome to all, gave him a large trade, and he became widely known throughout Sussex and adjoining counties. Upon the creation of the post-office at the Corners, he became the first incumbent of the office of postmaster, which place he held continuously through Republican

and Democratic administrations alike for nearly fifty years, serving the public with the greatest satisfaction:

He held most of the various township offices, and, while serving as freeholder of Sandyston, he was one of the board who strenuously opposed the location of the court-house at Augusta after its destruction by fire at Newton.

He was a member of the old Whig party, voted with the Democratic party from 1840 until the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and afterwards was a Republican.

Mr. Tuttle was a leading and influential citizen in Sussex County for many years, was a man of good judgment and sterling honesty; his counsel was often sought in matters of a local nature, and as often found safe and judicious.

He was especially fond of his friends, had a faculty for making many, and was always happy in retaining them. Few men have lived in Northern New Jersey whose names were more familiar, or who were more highly esteemed for their many manly characteristics, than was Benjamin Tuttle. He died on his homestead, Dec. 17, 1875. His wife was born Sept. 9, 1801, and died Nov. 15, 1877. She did her part well in the battle of life, was a devoted wife and mother, and reared her children under the influences of sound

parental training and culture. Their children are William, died in 1853, aged thirty-four; John, died in Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1854, aged thirty-four; Anna, wife of Joshua Reeves, of Unionville, N. Y., died at Waverly, N. Y., about 1855, aged thirty; Adelia, became the wife of John Jackson, of Oswego, N. Y.; Elmira, became the wife of Jacob Snook, of Lafayette; Charlotte, wife of Allen Rosenkraus, of Walpack, died in 1870, aged thirty-seven; Rutherford, was born Nov. 2, 1835; Jason H., of New York; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph E. Layton, of Sandyston; and Benjamin Franklin.

Rutherford Tuttle was for several years a clerk in a dry-goods store, and came to Newton in the spring of 1856. He established himself in the merchant tailoring and ready-made clothing business in Newton in March, 1860, which he successfully carried on until 1870, when he associated with him Mr. Tully, since which time the firm of Tuttle & Tully have ranked among the substantial clothiers and business men of Newton.

Mr. Tuttle married, in November, 1860, Miss Amelia D., daughter of John and Sarah J. (Coursen) Smith, of Newton. Their children are Frederick Allen, Anna E., Florence (deceased), Lucy, Sally, Amelia, Rutherford (deceased), and Theresa T.

GREEN.*

I.—VALUATION, BOUNDARIES, Etc.

IN respect to size Green is one of the smallest townships in the county. It covers an area of 19.65 square miles, and contains 12,576 acres. Its assessed valuation is \$957,295, and total taxation \$4742.39.

The boundaries are Andover and Hampton on the north, Warren County on the south, Byram and Andover on the east, and Stillwater on the west. In the east lies a mountainous district, but, generally considered, the township is by no means as hilly as a majority of the towns of Sussex County.

The Pequest River crosses Green from north to south, and furnishes mill-power at Huntsville and Tranquillity, two small mill-villages. Besides the Pequest, there are numerous streams. One of them (Bear Creek) passes through Hunt's Mills (or Washington) and drives two mills there. Besides the villages named, there is a fourth called Greenville.

In population, Green has not gained much since 1840; then the inhabitants numbered 777. Huntsville was taken from Newton in 1852, abstracting 150 of

the people. In 1870 the population was 868, and in 1880 it was 723.

There was some little iron-mining industry in the town, at the Glendon Iron-Mine, some years ago, but latterly there has been nothing of consequence done. Grazing engages the attention of the husbandman, and yields profitable results in rich dairy returns.

Limestone deposits cross the township in a north-easterly and southwesterly direction, with a slate belt on the northwesterly side. Slate outcrops back and also northeast of Greenville, where the East and West Jersey line crosses the township. On the southwest side of the township, along the mountain, is the gneiss rock, with white or crystalline limestone near. The blue limestone is about .33 magnesian; some of the fine or close-grained is nearly pure lime.

II.—EARLY SETTLERS.

Green's earliest settlement appears to have been effected not far from 1750, at the place now known as Huntsville. Reference to the settlement of that place will be found in the history of villages in this township.

* By David Schwartz.

Thomas Woolverton, who is mentioned as having located at Huntsville in 1750, had neighbors then, or about then, in the families of the Youngs and Buchners, who were probably, with Woolverton, the earliest comers into Green.

Darius Young, coming from England, found a home upon the land now owned by Theodore Young, of Green. That property, since the possession thereof by Darius Young, in say 1750, has been occupied and owned by the Youngs, Theodore, the present owner, being the great-grandson to Darius Young, the first occupant. Unfortunately, but little can be learned touching Darius Young, save as already narrated.

Similarly, the present recollections or traditions concerning the history of the Buchner family in Green are exceedingly meagre. John Buchner lived upon the place now owned by Joseph Ayers, having come to America from Germany about the time Darius Young landed here from England. A Frederick Buchner, who was probably John Buchner's son, enlisted from Green in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of colonel. His period of service extended through the war, and is said to have been distinguished by many brilliant and heroic experiences. Like Darius Young, John Buchner was great-grandfather to Theodore Young, now of Green. Several of the descendants of Darius Young fought in the war of the Revolution, but who they were cannot be ascertained.

Before the outbreak of the war of 1776, Nathaniel Hart lived in Green township, near the locality now called Tranquillity, and in that neighborhood owned upwards of 1000 acres of land. Henry Hart, of Andover, grandson to Nathaniel, above mentioned, says that he has heard his father, William Hart, tell the story of how, at the close of the Revolutionary war, Washington's army (Mr. Hart gives it as his recollection that he was told Washington was with the troops) passed through Green *en route* from Easton through New Jersey, and halted for a few days' rest upon a tract of lowland, including about 100 acres, that formed a portion of Nathaniel Hart's 1000-acre farm. Hart had previously learned of the advance of the army, and viewed its progress with apprehensive fears, since he had been told that wherever they had camped the troops had fallen upon all rail-fences with vigorous vengeance and burned them in their camp-fires. Hart felt, indeed, little like losing his rail-fences, for he had a long line of them; and so, when the troops came along and halted upon his land, he at once laid before the commanding general the proposition that if the promise were given to spare his fences, he would haul to the camp all the wood likely to be required. This was accepted. The order was issued that Hart's fences should not be molested, and for the next four days and nights Hart and his sons did nothing but supply wood for the camp-fires. Hart saved his fences, however, and when he saw the soldiers leave he was probably devoutly thankful as

well for their departure as for the salvation of his rails and the termination of his brief but active wood-hauling campaign. He did not much mind, therefore, the fact that several sick soldiers were left behind by the main body, but, with others of his family, set about nursing the unfortunates. Some of them got well and went forward, while others died and were given decent burial upon the Hart farm, where it is likely their bones rest to this day.*

Nathaniel Hart's sons were Amos, William, and Nathaniel, Jr. They became farmers, and, each locating in Green upon a farm of his own, lived in the township all their lives. A son of William resides now in Andover township, and has already been spoken of as Henry Hart. Stephen Hart, his brother, died in 1852, on the place now occupied by his widow. William Hart, a descendant of the Nathaniel Hart first named, also lives on a farm formerly owned by — Reed, and probably settled by him, on the Pequest, near Huntsville. Mr. Hart settled on that place in 1852, having come from Warren County.

The Reeds were among some of the earliest occupants of the property, but some time before them one George McCune owned and lived upon it.

Reference to the place upon which the widow of Stephen Hart now lives recalls the story that not far from the year 1780 a man, by name Dupuc, lived there and carried on a grist-mill that occupied the very spot upon which the Stephen Hart house stands. On the same farm, and but a few steps removed from Mrs. Hart's residence, may yet be seen, in a state of excellent preservation, the house in which Dupuc lived,—now the home of Stephen Foster. Mrs. Hart's mother,—Mrs. Edward Lanning,—who died in Frelinghuysen township in 1864, aged ninety-five, used to tell how, when she was married, in 1786, she went to the Dupuc house to have her wedding-dress cut. It would seem from this that the house must be nearly, if not quite, one hundred years old.

There were at an early day on the Pequest, in the Hart neighborhood, two or more families named Hibler, of Holland or German descent, who are supposed to have come hither from South Jersey and purchased a large tract of land. Among these Hilters was Cornelius, who in his boyhood moved with his father to the Pequest, in Green. When Cornelius grew to man's estate and married he bought and settled upon the farm now owned by his grandson, M. S. Hibler. The latter's father, Adam, was born on that farm in 1801, and died on it in 1864. It would appear, therefore, that the father of Cornelius Hibler must have come to the Pequest some time during the Revolution. Besides Adam Hibler, Cornelius had three sons named Samuel, John, and Philip, of whom the former settled in Green and the latter two in Michigan, where they died.

* The probability is that the soldiers here referred to were some of Morgan's Riflemen, who were sent through to aid Gen. Gates at Saratoga. Mr. John Hunt had a distinct recollection of these troops passing through.

Over near the Andover line, towards Newton, lived, in 1798, a Quaker known as Mahlon Wilson; he had in that year removed from the Quaker settlement near Johnsonsburg to Green and located close to the big spring, upon land formerly owned by the Savercools. Mahlon Wilson's children were Obed, Elizabeth, Deborah, Mary, Mahlon, Jr., Margaret, Rachel, Jane, Samuel, Catherine, and Euphemia. Samuel moved to Ohio in 1836. Obed, who was ten years old when he came with his father to Green township, in 1798, married one of the daughters of Abram Kirkhuff, whose farm adjoined that of Mahlon Wilson. After his marriage he took charge of his father's farm and lived on it until his death, in 1852, in which year also his father died, at the age of eighty-four. Obed's children numbered seven, and were named Lewis, Ann Maria, Jane, Obed O., Abram H., Margaret, and John. All but Jane are living. Those in Green township are Obed O., John, and Lewis. Abram lives in Andover, Ann (Mrs. Roy) in Stillwater, and Margaret in Iowa.

An old deed now in the possession of Isaac Snook, of Green (whose grandfather, Casper Snook, was one of the early settlers in Lafayette), bears date Aug. 23, 1798, and sets forth that by its provisions Andrew Linn and George Armstrong, of Sussex County, transferred to Jacob Cummings (grandfather of Isaac Snook), for the sum of £350, the farm now owned by Isaac Snook, the original tract being, however, somewhat less in extent than Mr. Snook's farm, which now includes 190 acres, the addition to the first purchase having been made by William C. Snook, father of Isaac Snook. It is supposed that either Linn or Armstrong* occupied the place previous to the sale to Cummings, to whom they must have leased it in 1794, for it is known that Cummings was living on it as soon as that, and, as has been recorded, he did not buy it until four years later. In 1794, William C. Snook, son of Caspar Snook, of Lafayette, took service with Jacob Cummings as a farm-hand, and in a short time married one of Cummings' daughters. William C. Snook eventually came into possession of the property by heirship, and, in 1840, Isaac Snook, now the owner, bought it. Linn was probably the person who made the first improvement upon the Snook farm, although it is by no means certain. George Armstrong was son to Nathau Armstrong, who lived west of Snook's. Caspar Snook, of Lafayette, brought up Joshua, and John Hardin was brought up by Struble, of whom the former married Susan, sister to William C. Snook. Among Jacob Cummings' neighbors in 1794 were Abraham Kirkhuff, on the P. R. Hardin farm, where John Roy had lived at an earlier date, Ralph Hunt, Samuel Dildine, Mahlon Wilson, and Andrew Hull.

Sept. 16, 1756, Joshua Opdyke, of Hunterdon County, bought of Richard Green 320 acres of land,

now the farm owned by Samuel H. Hunt, grandson of Samuel Hill, one of Joshua Opdyke's descendants. May 1, 1772, Joshua Opdyke executed a deed, in which, for the consideration of \$1 and "in testimony of the love and affection he bore his daughter Elizabeth,"† he transferred 160 acres of the property to Samuel Hill, husband to Elizabeth aforesaid. Samuel Hill and his wife had been living on the farm for some years previous to the execution of the deed. The 100-mile tree was marked by Lawrence, the surveyor, as standing on that farm, which Lawrence in his notes says was occupied at the time of the survey by "one Mr. Green."

About 1800, Joseph Drake became a settler in Green, near Hunt's Mills. His son, G. B. Drake, lives now in Green. His only other living child is Mrs. William Young, of Canada.

North of Hunt's Mills, on the farm now occupied by George Roe, lived Samuel Dildine, whose brother Abram was a shoemaker at Greensville during the Revolution, under Ephraim Green.

Jacob Dunn, one of Green's old settlers, fought in the war of 1812.

Another early resident was Lum Foster, who was a hand at Zophar Hull's grist-mill. Foster was also famous in a small way as a singing-master, and made a good many journeys in response to demands for his services as a teacher of the youthful but ambitious warblers of that period.

In this township, about half a mile from the Dark Moon Tavern, is an old burying-ground. The public road passes through it. Here once stood (in this burying-ground, from which the original forest-trees had not been removed, and surrounded by woods on all sides) a log meeting-house belonging to the Hardwick Presbyterian Church. They built a new church in what was then known as Shaw's Lane. This church has been since known as the Yellow Frame church, and the northeast corner of it is a corner of Sussex and Warren Counties, in the division of 1824.

Near the Dark Moon burying-ground stood many years ago a wayside inn known as the "Dark Moon Tavern." It was a double log house, and was close to the line between Green and Frelinghuysen townships. There was a sign-post in front of the inn, upon which there was a swinging sign bearing the painted representation of a dark moon. Nobody seems now to know or to have heard why the term "dark moon" was applied to burying-ground and tavern, or which first gained the name. Some people think that the designation was suggested by the fact that at the locality occupied by cemetery and tavern the highway passes through a rocky defile that casts dark shadows and makes the

† On like terms he devised to Thomas Allen and Sarah, his daughter, wife of Thomas Allen, 160 acres of land. On Allen's share the 100-mile tree in the Lawrence line stood, and was cut down by Thomas Allen, because he feared it might affect his title to part of his farm. The Allen farm is now owned by Joseph Hill, grandson of Samuel Hill. Green lived on this land at the time of the Lawrence survey.

* The Linn and Armstrongs owned property adjoining or near by.

place more or less gloomy all the time. Be that as it may, the Dark Moon Tavern was a famous place for deviltry, and tradition vaguely asserts that more than one dark deed was committed within its sombre shadows. As a matter of record, a man by name Corvin was murdered there years ago, and, although several people were arrested and tried, the real murderer was never found. The last landlord of the Dark Moon was one Brown. The last vestige of the tavern building was effaced long since, and but few now living can tell the exact location of the old inn.

III.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The township of Green was erected by act passed Dec. 29, 1824. The act provided

"That all that part of the townships of Hardwick and Independence lying north-easterly of the line of division between the counties of Sussex and Warren, and included within the following boundaries,—that is to say, beginning in the middle of the Musconnetcong Creek where the line run by John Lawrence called East and West Jersey line crosses the same; thence running up the said line northwesterly to a point in said line to be ascertained as hereinafter mentioned; thence running southwesterly until it intersects the line of division between the counties of Sussex and Warren aforesaid at a point to be ascertained in like manner; thence down the said division line southeasterly to the Musconnetcong Creek; thence up the same the several courses thereof to the place of beginning,—be, and the same is hereby, erected into a new township to be called the township of Green."

The name was bestowed in honor of Ephraim Green, one of the earliest settlers in the township, the founder of the village of Greenville, a man of large business enterprise for his time, and a most exemplary and much respected citizen.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Amos Shiner, in the village of Greenville, on Monday, April 11, 1825. The officials chosen on that occasion are named as follows: Moderator, Elijah Everett; Town Clerk, Isaac Shiner, Jr.; Judge of Election, Amos Shiner; Assessor, Jonathan Hill; Collector, Frederick Buchner; Freeholders, William Green, Elijah Everett; Committee of Five, Thomas Egbert, Thomas P. Hunt, William Green, John Ogden, Samuel Hill; Overseers of the Poor, James Cooke, Jr., William Hart; Constable, Alexander Boyles; Committee of Appeal, John Drake, Samuel Hill; Surveyors of Highways, William Coats, John Ogden; Overseers of Highways, Nathan Armstrong, William Coats, John Drake, Ebenezer Drake. Resolutions were passed at the meeting as follows:

- "1. Resolved, That there be \$100 raised for the use of the highway.
- "2. Resolved, That there be \$200 raised for the support of the poor.
- "3. Resolved, That the roads be worked by tax; that \$1.50 be paid for team on the roads per day, 60 cents for a hand per day, ox-team and horse-team be equal.
- "4. Resolved, That there be \$100 raised for debts against the township.
- "5. Resolved, That election to commence at Amos Shiner's, and terminate at Elijah Everett's.
- "6. Resolved, That the next town-meeting be held at Elijah Everett's."

Appended herewith will be found the names of persons serving annually from 1826 to 1880 as judges of election, town clerks, assessors, collectors, and chosen freeholders:

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1826-27, William Sharp; 1828-41, Samuel Hill; 1845, A. H. Kennedy; 1846-48, J. Slater; 1849-54, T. H. Cook; 1855-56, J. Slater; 1857, Samuel Hill; 1858-59, George Greer; 1860-61, J. T. Vass; 1862-64, William Hunt; 1865-67, George B. Drake; 1868-75, George Greer; 1876, William Hart; 1877-78, S. H. Hunt; 1879, T. C. Snook; 1880, J. H. Ayres.

CLERKS.

1826-53, I. Shiner, Jr.; 1854-56, L. Wilson; 1857-58, G. C. Cook; 1859-60, D. L. Hunt; 1861-62, Samuel Jones; 1863-66, G. C. Cook; 1867-75, S. Van Syckle; 1876, B. M. Hardin; 1877, George W. Williguss; 1878, Samuel H. Wilson; 1879-80, George Bae.

ASSESSORS.

1826-37, N. Armstrong; 1838-40, N. Drake; 1841, J. R. Vliet; 1842-50, N. Drake; 1851-53, S. H. Hunt; 1854-56, H. Drake; 1857-60, W. Shiner; 1861-62, T. F. Hunt; 1863-66, Samuel Hill; 1867-69, J. H. Ayers; 1870-75, S. Lawrence; 1876, J. H. Ayers; 1877, S. Lawrence; 1878-79, Samuel Hill; 1880, I. C. Snook.

COLLECTORS.

1826-27, F. Buchner; 1828-29, P. B. Primrose; 1830-33, O. Wilson; 1834, T. H. Cook; 1835, J. R. Vliet; 1836-41, T. H. Cook; 1845-48, A. K. Stinson; 1849, W. S. Bennett; 1850-53, George B. Drake; 1854-56, Job Decker; 1857, George B. Drake; 1858-61, T. T. Cook; 1862, A. K. Stinson; 1863-65, J. J. Decker; 1866-67, C. Vass; 1868-70, Samuel H. Hunt; 1871-75, J. J. Decker; 1876, Samuel Hill; 1877-78, R. Van Syckle; 1879-80, O. W. Willison.

FREEHOLDERS.

1825-27, William Green, Elijah Everitt, M.D.; 1828, William Green, Thomas P. Hunt; 1829-30, William Green, Frederick Buchner; 1831, Andrew Shiner, Frederick Buchner; 1832, Thomas Egbert, Elijah Everitt, M.D.; 1833, Thomas Egbert, John Drake; 1834, Samuel Hill, John Drake; 1835-39, Samuel Hill, William Sharp; 1840, Amos H. Kennedy, Joseph Slater; 1841, Aaron N. Decker, Lewis Freeman; 1842, Isaac Shiner, Lewis Freeman; 1843-44, Isaac Shiner, Joseph Slater; 1845-47, Isaac Shiner, John Hardin; 1848, Joseph Slater, Freeman C. Clawson; 1849-53, Isaac Shiner, John Hardin; 1854, Isaac Shiner, James B. Titman; 1855-56, Lewis Wilson, James B. Titman; 1857-58, John Kelsey, Isaac C. Snook; 1859-60, George B. Drake, Isaac C. Snook; 1861, John Kelsey, Hezekiah Drake; 1862, John Kelsey, David L. Hunt; 1863, George Greer, David L. Hunt; 1864-65, George Greer, William Chandler; 1866-67, David Emmons, William Chandler; 1868, Job J. Decker, David Emmons; 1869-70, Job J. Decker, George B. Drake; 1871, Theodore Longcor, George B. Drake; 1872-73, Theodora Longcor, Andrew F. Vass; 1874, John Wolfe, Andrew F. Vass; 1875, John Wolfe, George B. Drake; 1876, Isaac C. Snook, Hezekiah Drake; 1877, Sylvester J. Hardin, Ralph Dilline; 1878, Sylvester J. Hardin, Philip R. Hardin; 1879-80, Samuel H. Hunt, Theodore F. Youngs.

IV.—SCHOOLS.

Henry Hart, living now in Andover, recollects attending school in Tranquillity District in 1815, in a log school-house, which was then an antiquated affair. The teacher in 1815 was Archibald Warden, who had been there some years. In 1830 a framed school-house was built, and in 1878 the present house replaced it. The trustees for 1880 were Marshal Banghart, A. B. Runyon, and Hezekiah Drake. The total amount provided annually for the support of the school is \$650. The value of the school property is \$750. The enrollment of school children in the district is 51, and the average attendance thereof about 26.

In 1820 school was taught at Greenville, in a portion of William Green's store, by a young man named Atkinson. In 1824 there was a log school-house, in which the teacher that year was Alexander Boyles, afterwards sheriff and State senator of Sus-

sex County. The third school-house was a stone structure that stood just beyond the village. It was built in 1832, and is still there, although in disuse. In 1866 the district joined the Methodists and Presbyterians in the erection of the Greenville Union Chapel, and in that building school has been held since that date.

School was kept in 1813 in a log cabin about half a mile south of Greenville by Betty Willson, a Quakeress. She taught there a couple of years, and achieved a reputation not only for learning, but for the excellent management of her pupils. Andrew Shiner, now living in Newton, says he was one of Betty Willson's scholars in 1813, and well remembers how Betty used to make the scholars piece bedquilts and busy themselves with kindred industries during odd hours simply to keep them out of mischief. Mr. Shiner recalls the fact that he used to do a good deal of bedquilt piecing under Betty's eagle-eyed instruction.

The total amount received from all sources during 1879 for the support of the Greenville district school was \$300. The value of the school property is \$700. In the district 45 school children are enrolled, and of these the average attendance is 25. The trustees for 1880 were William H. Labarre, Charles Stackhouse, and Anthony Longcor.

The first school held in the township was doubtless taught at or near Huntsville, for there the town received its first settlers. Nothing definite can be gleaned, however, touching early school history in this locality. The stone school-house standing near Theodore Young's residence was built about 1835, but was abandoned in 1865, when the present fine brick house was erected. In that house the first teacher was Annie Willson. The district trustees for 1880 were Theodore, F. Young, I. A. Straley, and James Hardin. The enrollment is 50, and the average attendance 30. The school property is valued at \$2500.

Touching the Huntsville District, it is said that in 1790 a log school-house stood in the forks of the road just northwest from Huntsville. Samuel H. Hunt says he has heard his mother relate that she went to school there in 1790 to a teacher by the name of Burton, and that among the school children were those of the Harts, McGowns, Buchners, Youngs, and Reeds. Anent the reminiscences of that school, Mr. Hunt remembers that his mother told him of one of the boys who was nicknamed "the blackbird" because of his most extraordinary passion for singing, in and out of season, and during every moment he could spare from sleeping and eating.

In the Washington District there was an old log school-house in 1820, on the Isaac Hull farm, where James Warbasse now lives. South of that there was at that time an old abandoned school-house which had evidently stood there a good many years. The trustees of Washington District for 1880 were William C. Gray, M. T. Hibler, and D. R. Warbasse. The

brick school-house now in use was built in 1873, and is valued at \$2000.

North of Washington District, a school was taught in the Willson neighborhood in 1830 by Richard Allen, whose temple of learning was a log cabin. He remained but a short time. Euphemia Hankinson succeeded him, and during her reign an effort was made towards the building of a new school-house. Nathan Armstrong took charge of the subscription-paper, but unhappily lost it. When it was found the popular desire for a school-house had subsided, and the project came to naught. The people of that neighborhood are now attached to Fredon School District, in Stillwater.

V.—RELIGIOUS.

TRANQUILLITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Green has never boasted a very extraordinary supply of churches or church organizations. One edifice is all the town now has, and all it has ever had, aside from the union chapel at Greenville, used conjointly by the district for a school-house and citizens as a place of religious worship. Until 1828, indeed, when the Tranquillity Methodist Episcopal church was built, there had been no house of worship in Green. The people living in the southern portion of the township attended church at the Yellow Frame or the Friends' meeting-house, just over the line, in Warren County, while those abiding farther northward found church-going to Newton a convenient journey. There was therefore no very strong occasion for church organization at home.

Before 1828 the Methodists of Southern Green and near by in Warren County used to assemble for religious worship at the residence of Mr. Shotwell and Dunham Rose. By and by the Methodists and Presbyterians agreed to build a house of worship in conjunction, and the result was the erection, in 1828, of Tranquillity meeting-house,—so called, perhaps, from the fraternizing of the two denominations. The Methodists were organized before that date, but the Presbyterians who worshiped there were members of the Yellow Frame. In 1866 they transferred their place of worship to the Greenville union chapel.

Joseph Ayers, now the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Tranquillity, joined the class in 1837, and remembers that the leading adherents of the organization then were Mrs. William B. Snyder, Mrs. A. B. Snyder, Dunham Rose, John B. Van Syckle and wife, John C. Potter and wife, Robert Steele and wife, Jefferson Kennedy, Sarah Kennedy, Shafer Kennedy, Mrs. Margaret Redding, Freeman Clausen, Caroline Armstrong, Ebenezer Drake and wife, Amos H. Kennedy, Jonathan Shotwell and wife, Mrs. Till, Adam Dunham and wife, Phoebe Hibler, William Hibler and wife. The church edifice was rebuilt in 1868 at a cost of several thousand dollars, and now ranks among the most commodious of similar structures in the county.

There are now four classes, with a total membership of about 180. The leaders are Hezekiah Drake, Alexander B. Runyon, Thompson Mains, and Joseph Ayers. The trustees are William H. Hart, E. V. Kennedy, Phineas Drake, Jacob Vreeling, James Shotwell, Alexander B. Runyon, Joseph Ayers, and Thomas Longcor. Rev. John O. Winner is the preacher in charge.

GREENSVILLE UNION CHAPEL.

The union chapel, built in 1866 by the Greenville School District and members of the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, cost about \$3500. The second story is used as a district school and the lower floor for religious meetings, the pastors of the Yellow Frame and Tranquillity Churches officiating for the respective denominations. The trustees are Casper Shafer, Obed O. Willson, and William H. Labarre.

VI.—THE DARK MOON BURYING-GROUND.

The old Dark Moon burying-ground, now a wilderness of brambles, bushes, weeds, and broken headstones, lies on the road between Johnsonsburg and Greenville, on the line between Green township and Warren County, just south of the site of the old Dark Moon Tavern, from whose designation it probably took its name. But few of the old-time headstone inscriptions are legible. Some of the most aged are here reproduced as follows:

"Here lies the body of Anne Reeder, the — of Benjamin Reeder, who departed this life in the 25th year of her age, June 25, 1769."

"Mary, daughter of John and Anne Wright, aged 17 years. Died July 9, 1791.

"In faith she died, in dust she lies,
But faith foresees that dust shall rise
When Jesus calls, while hope illumines
And boasts her joy among the tombs."

"Thomas Allen, died 27th January, 1796, aged 65 years."

"Anna Hunt, wife of Abram Hunt, died Nov. 16, 1796, aged 26 years, 9 months, and 29 days. Mourn not, dear friends, for me. For why? My race is run because it is the will of God. So let His will be done."

"M. Luse, died February 8, 1796.

"My race is run,
My time is spent;
No mortal soul
Can death prevent."

"John Wright, died 1797."

"Moses Hazen, died October 11, 1799, aged 23 years."

"In memory of Isaac Lanning, Sr., elder of Hardwick church, died August 30, 1811, in the 64th year of his age."

VII.—VILLAGES.

HUNTSVILLE.

The village now known as Huntsville was settled as early as 1750, and perhaps before that, but just when cannot be ascertained. It was in 1750 that Thomas Woolverton located on the site of Huntsville and built a stone tavern, in which the County Court was held in 1756. The deed* for that property set forth under date of Sept. 3, 1750, that "Samuel Green, yeoman, of Hardwick, Morris Co., transferred to Thomas Woolverton, shopkeeper, of Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., 91 acres of land to be taken up and sur-

veyed in any part of the western part of New Jersey not yet taken up and surveyed." There seems no reasonable doubt that Woolverton selected the 91 acres at and near the site of Huntsville, for in 1753 he was licensed to keep tavern, and in 1756 court was held there, as already observed.

The court records testify that upon the assembling of the court at Woolverton's, in February, 1756, the grand jurors were present, but "by reason of troublesome times with the Indians" they were not sworn. In May, 1756, the condition of affairs was similarly alarming, and for the same reason the grand inquest was passed over.

Woolverton's property included a mill-site on the Pequest, and there he erected a log saw-mill and grist-mill, as well as a forge, for which latter ore was obtained at the Andover Mine. Tradition says the forge was a failure as a business undertaking, and proved from the outset a losing venture. It was commonly known as Bango Forge (but why "Bango" no one can now say), and in illustration of the poor fortune that attended it people thereabouts used to say that when the hammer was doing its work it cried continually, "Come, penny; go, pound," as if to appeal for an influx of profit that never would come. After satisfying himself thoroughly that the forge could not be made to pay, Woolverton gave it up.

How long Woolverton lived at the place, or what the locality was called during his time, is a question that cannot be answered. Before long, however, he sold the mill property to Nathaniel Pettit, from whom the hamlet took the name of Pettit's Mills. Pettit sold the property in 1792 to A. D. Woodruff for the sum of £5, and from Woodruff in turn it passed to the possession of Joseph Gaston, who built the present grist-mill. At his death the mill property passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Dr. Elijah Everett, and Gaston's homestead farm to his other son-in-law, the Rev. John Boyd. This farm was about five miles northwest from the mills, and is owned and occupied by William C. Rory. Upon the death of Dr. Everett, Judge Abram Hunt became the owner of the mill, and from that time forward the village was known as Huntsville, instead of Pettit's Mills.

Judge Hunt had been keeping a store at Pettit's Mills for many years before that,—perhaps as early as 1800; and before that time, even, tradition says a store was kept there, but by whom is not known. Hunt's store stood upon the site of Lewis Willson's storehouse, which latter is said to contain a portion of the old Hunt building. The storehouse was badly built, and the walls were removed and the stone was used for other buildings. Judge Hunt died at Huntsville, in 1845, at the age of eighty.

In the early days there was a yellow-ware pottery at Pettit's Mills, but who was the proprietor is not known.

The road through Pettit's Mills was a direct highway to Newark and New York, and was a much-

* Now in the possession of S. H. Hunt, Esq., of Green.

traveled thoroughfare, especially for freight-wagons conveying supplies towards New York. Woolverton and his stone tavern passed out of existence at a remote period, for even the oldest of present inhabitants in that neighborhood possess but vague remembrances of having been told once upon a time of the existence of a tradition saying that Thomas Woolverton kept tavern at Pettit's Mills "a long while ago." Judge Hunt's was the only house (after Woolverton) that was regarded as a stopping-place for travelers passing through Huntsville, although he protested against the imputation that he kept a tavern. I. A. Straley, now the oldest inhabitant,—that is, the person longest resident—of Huntsville, came to the place in 1846 and bought the blacksmithing business then carried on by Delancey McConnell. J. & S. Hill were keeping store at that time in the old Hunt building, and Titman & Kelsey a store in Macksville (as the locality just across the Pequest was called).

In 1851, Lewis Willson, having bought the mill property at Huntsville, took possession of it, and has been the mill proprietor ever since.

In 1855, Lewis and Obed O. Willson engaged in mercantile trade, and at the end of six years Obed retired. Lewis carried on the business after that on his own account until 1875, when he gave it up. Since then Huntsville has been without a store.

A post-office was established at Huntsville about 1840, as a point on the route from Newton to places in Warren County, but after a while the office was discontinued. In 1865 it was revived, with Lewis Willson as postmaster. In 1879 he retired in favor of Isaac A. Straley, the present incumbent.

There is at Huntsville an old cemetery, but not much can be related concerning the earliest interments there, since the oldest graves appear to have been unmarked by headstones. The oldest one to be found there now bears date 1780, and stands in remembrance of a member of the Buchner family. The burial-ground was doubtless laid out years before the commencement of the Revolutionary war, for there were settlers in that vicinity about 1750.

Huntsville is now but a quiet hamlet, boasting a mill, a saw-mill, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright's shop, and perhaps a dozen dwellings.

GREENSVILLE.

The founder of Greensville, and the man after whom Green township was named, was Ephraim Green, whose ancestors came to America in the famous ship "Caledonia."

Mr. Green was a Quaker, and settled at Greensville, within hail of the Quaker colony in Warren County,* but when his settlement was effected at the point named is now altogether a matter of conjecture, for none of his descendants can be found in Green town-

ship. That he settled there before the opening of the Revolution is certain, inasmuch as it is of record that during that conflict he carried on a tannery at Greensville and manufactured shoes for the use of soldiers in the Continental army.

Samuel Dildine, one of Green's journeyman shoemakers, and the owner of land also in Green township, lived to be a very old man, and is yet remembered by a few of the dwellers in the township. He belonged to the militia, and, telling once how he and other militiamen were sent out to chase Moody the Tory, said that all hands stopped *en route* to decorate their hats with sprigs of pine; so that by those tokens each would know the other, and in case of a scrimmage with the enemy there would be no mistaking friend for foe.

Ephraim Green had a strong fancy for making cranberry-wine, and devoted much time and attention to the cultivation of the berry, at which business he was eminently successful. Green was not only tanner, shoemaker, and farmer, but Quaker preacher as well, and, it is said, held forth frequently and with remarkable vigor at the Friend's Meeting south of Greensville, in the Quaker settlement. He was exceedingly fond of delivering a discourse that he entitled "The Wallet." The moral philosophy he sought to expound in the course of that sermon was that many people were prone to put their sins into the dark parts of their wallets, and the sins of their neighbors into such portions as readily disclosed them to sight. His admonition to all such persons was that they should change the order of things once in a while, and by exposing their own sins to the light of discovery convince themselves that they were sadly in need of reformation. His language was plain but forcible, and never failed to impress itself as the outpouring of a sincere conviction.

One of Ephraim's sons, Ephraim, Jr., was successively chosen clerk and sheriff of Sussex County, and was for some time president of the Sussex Bank of Newton. Another, David, was a practicing physician and died in New York. George, another son, also a physician, lived at Belvidere. William was the only one of the sons to settle in Green. He succeeded to his father's business upon the latter's death, and added to it a store, the first in Greensville. He moved to New York, and thence to the West, where he died.

About half a mile south of Greensville one Zophar Hull had a grist-mill that must have been there some time before 1800, for in 1802, when Amos Shiner moved to Greensville, Zophar Hull's mill was called "the old mill." Hull was the monarch of that old mill until his death, about 1820, and after that the mill-wheel turned no more.

Amos Shiner, whose father, Peter Shiner, built a grist-mill at Pleasant Valley, on the Paulinskill, before the Revolution, settled in Stillwater village previous to 1800 and set up a blacksmith-shop there. In 1802 he sought to improve his fortunes and so moved

* Within the original Quaker settlement his near neighbor was Lundy, the ancestor of Benjamin Lundy, the noted emancipationist and editor of the *Genius of Emancipation*, published in Baltimore about 1825, and for a number of years afterwards.

to Greenville, where he resumed business as smithy, —the first to start in that trade at Greenville. He followed it until his death, and then his sons Isaac and Andrew continued it for several years. Mr. Shiner's children numbered eight, of whom the sons were Isaac, Andrew, Robert T., and Enoch T. The only one now living of the eight children is Andrew Shiner, of Newton. Enoch T. settled in Hope and died in Newark. Isaac and Robert died in Newton.

Among those who are remembered as living near the village in the early part of the nineteenth century were Jonathan Lundy, a Quaker; Alexander Redding, who served as colonel in the war of 1812; Isaac Bird,* also a soldier of the war of 1812; John Sharp, William Sharp, Benjamin Lemmens, Col. John Ogden, Enoch Thatcher, and Christopher Hibler.

J. B. Stinson, now postmaster at Greenville, came to the village first in 1824, and there found E. G. Coursen and William Green carrying on a store, tannery, and shoemaking-shop. William Hibler, Robert Swartz, and J. P. Stackhouse were apprentices in the shoe-shop, into which Stinson entered as a journeyman. Coursen & Green manufactured a good many pairs of boots and shoes, which they sold generally throughout the county. In 1824 they leased the tannery to Francis A. Stackhouse.

There was also in the village a blacksmith and wheelwright-shop driven by Amos Shiner and his two sons, Isaac and Andrew, with whom Freeman Clausen and Daniel Freeman were apprentices. Hampton Hazen was the village tailor and Timothy H. Cook the carpenter. Some person whose name cannot now be recollected had a small shop for the manufacture of spinning-wheels, but that industry did not last very long. Timothy Cook, the carpenter, was an old resident, and in 1826 built the present village tavern, of which he himself became the presiding genius. The house in which E. G. Coursen lived is now occupied as the residence of Mrs. Cornelius Hull, and, as it was old in 1824, the impression prevails that it is now not far from the age of one hundred years.

Greenville endured a licensed tavern from 1826 to 1872, and then the temperance wave swept away the business of rum-selling in the townsh'p. Since that time it has never been able to regain its hold, and tavern toppers have therefore been pleasantly scarce.

Among the early storekeepers in Greenville may be named Andrew Shiner and Nathaniel Drake, the latter of whom succeeded William Green.

Green was postmaster at Greenville in 1824, and had probably occupied the office some years at that date. After the lapse of Isaac Shiner's term as postmaster, the Greenville post-office was discontinued. In 1870 it was revived and called "Lincoln." J. B. Stinson, who was then appointed postmaster, has held the office ever since.

HUNT'S MILLS.

Hunt's Mills (or Washington) is scarcely even a hamlet, although it is a postal station. The only business interest at that point is the mill of Joseph B. and Theodore F. Hunt. It has been in the hands of the Hunt family ever since its erection, about 1780, by Ralph Hunt, who in 1768 married Elizabeth Phillips and removed to the site of Hunt's Mills to take possession of property (about 325 acres) left him by his father, Samuel Hunt.

Samuel Hunt was the owner of a good deal of land in Sussex County, and on one of his excursions of inspection, accompanied by a negro servant, he was taken ill. Although not alarming at first, his illness developed fatal symptoms in a little while, and the old man knew he would have to die. It appears that he had previously been-struck with the idea that the bluff overlooking the sheet of water called by the Indians *am-hole*, and now known as Hunt's Pond, would make a good place for a cemetery. In pursuance of that idea, he directed his negro man to deposit his remains on that spot; and there they still lie. He died in 1752, and, as already observed, Ralph Hunt occupied the property in 1768. He devoted himself to farming until 1780, when he erected a distillery, saw-mill, and grist-mill. Some time later he added a fulling-mill and carding-machine.† His business enterprise was keen and liberal and made him known to many. He died in 1821, aged upwards of seventy, and lies now in the graveyard selected by his father, in 1752, where also many of the name rest beside him.

Although Ralph Hunt owned the mills, he always lived chiefly in Stillwater, on the stage-road between Newton and Johnsonsburg, and there kept tavern. Joseph, one of his sons, had charge of the mill business in Green, and Theophilus, another son, of a second mill, in Stillwater. These two mills and about 1600 acres of land were left by Ralph Hunt at his death.

Thomas P. Hunt, his son, succeeded to the mills at Hunt's Mills, and built the present stone mill, the property of Joseph B. and Theodore F. Hunt, grandchildren to Ralph Hunt. Ralph Hunt had twelve children. Of them John moved to Newton (now Andover) in 1824; Joseph was a mechanic and farmer and died in Green; Samuel was a fuller, and, emigrating to Oakland Co., Mich., in 1836, died there; Theophilus was a miller in Stillwater, where he died; Ralph, a farmer, and father of J. B. and T. F. Hunt, died in Green; Richard never married; and Thomas, the mill-owner, died at Hunt's Mills. During his possession of the property he transformed the distillery and

† The grist-mill, saw-mill, apple- and rye-distillery, and fulling-mill were at the death of Ralph Hunt, left to Thomas P. Hunt, his son, in the division of his estate. Ralph Hunt settled on his land left to him by the will of his brother John, and built the stone house before the Revolutionary war on this land, on the road from Newton to Log Jail (now known as Johnsonsburg). Here he kept a tavern. He afterwards bought the land on which he built his mills and distillery.—*Samuel H. Hunt.*

* Isaac Bird belonged to Light-Horse Harry Lee's legion in the Revolutionary war, and received a pension in his old age.

fulling-mill into a clover-mill and built a foundry, which was carried on several years.

Of Ralph Hunt's daughters, Abbie married Joseph Hill; Elizabeth, Charles Roy; Mary, Absalom Price; Martha died unmarried; Sarah became the wife of Samuel Wells. Singularly enough, eight of Ralph Hunt's twelve children became paralytics.

Richard Hunt is said to have built a saw-mill north of Hunt's Mills before 1780, but more than that nothing is known. Thomas P. Hunt was probably the first storekeeper at Hunt's Mills, although his store was of comparatively recent birth.

TRANQUILLITY.

The village of Tranquillity (called sometimes Kennedytown), lying two miles east from Greensville, on the Pequest, was a portion of Amos H. Kennedy's farm in 1844. Amos Kennedy was born on the Nathaniel Hart place, near Tranquillity church, then occupied by his father, Moses Kennedy, who had married a daughter of William Hart. Moses Kennedy was from Warren County, in which section his grandfather, Dr. Samuel Kennedy,* a Scotchman, located at an early period and practiced medicine, his home being near Johnsonsburg, on the road to the Quaker meeting-house.

When Amos Kennedy was but five years of age his father removed to Ohio, leaving Amos a bound apprentice to a Mr. Mann, in Warren County. With him he remain until he was seventeen, and then, bargaining to buy the remaining four years of his time in labor at fifty cents a day, shifted for himself. In 1819 he married Catharine Stillwell, and settled in an old house near Tranquillity, on a farm that had come to him as a legacy from his grandfather, William Hart. The site of the village was then a forest, and its vicinity lived the families of William Hart, Jr., Col. Redding, and a man whose name is now unknown. Amos Kennedy followed the business of farming and stock-droving until 1844, when he built on the Pequest a grist-mill 26 by 36 and two and a half stories in height. He built a store about the same time, and leased it to George Steele. Pretty soon Tranquillity post-office was established, and the village grew apace.

Mr. Kennedy himself built a number of dwelling-houses there, and carried on the mill business until his death. It is now the property of his son, E. V. Kennedy, who materially enlarged the mill in 1869, and added to it the appointments of a saw-mill.

VIII.—BRIGHTON DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Dairymen's Association of Brighton was incorporated in 1874, with a capital of \$5000, for the purpose of establishing a creamery and of manufacturing butter and cheese. A building was fitted up at Brighton, and since 1874 has been constantly and profitably employed. The officers of the association

* Dr. Samuel Kennedy, son of Rev. Samuel Kennedy, of Basking Ridge, a Scotchman; he also practiced medicine. (See chapter on "Medical Profession of Warren County.")

in 1880 were Silas Young, President; Theodore F. Young, Secretary; W. H. Hart, Treasurer. The directors were Silas Young, Theodore F. Young, Joseph Ayers, W. H. Hart, W. K. Young, Albert Puder, Samuel Hill, and James Hardin.

G. O. Onsted is the lessee of the creamery, and carries on a flourishing business in the manufacture of butter and cheese and the shipment of milk and cream. The receipts at the creamery have gone as high in the summer as 6000 quarts of milk daily, and 2000 quarts per day in winter.

IX.—GREEN'S AGED RESIDENTS.

In June, 1880, there were in Green seventeen people between the ages of sixty and sixty-five. Those of sixty-five and over were:

Saml. H. Hunt, 66; Geo. Armstrong, 70; Jos. Ayres, 65; Abram S. Bennett, 65; Geo. B. Drake, 68; Sarah A. Drake, 65; Ralph Dildie, 65; Jos. C. Drake, 68; Elizabeth Drake, 67; Hannah D. Feasler, 68; John Speer, 65; Hannah S. Hart, 69; Effa Hardin, 71; Godfrey F. Hawk, 68; Mary Hardin, 70; David Hamler, 67; Jane Hull, 69; Margaret Miller, 69; Barret Phillips, 66; Susan Roy, 79; Mary A. Roe, 65; Moses Steele, 73; Elizabeth Steele, 72; John B. Stinson, 73; Jonathan P. Stackhouse, 66; Elizabeth Teel, 76; James Van Sickle, 74.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL H. HUNT.

Samuel H. Hunt (John³, Ralph⁴, Samuel⁵, Samuel⁶, Ralph¹) is sixth in regular line of descent from Ralph Hunt, of Newtown, L. I., whose share of the purchase of Middleburg of the Indians, in 1656, was one pound. In 1662 he was chosen one of seven men to conduct the affairs of the town. In 1663 he was, with other leading men, denounced for resisting Dutch authority, aiding to form a junction with the Connecticut colony.

In the same year he was chosen, with six others, "in the name of His Majesty, Charles II.," to town office in Hastings (the new name of Middleburg) for the ensuing year, and in 1664 he was admitted as a freeman of the colony of Connecticut. He was chosen surveyor to view the "Indian reserved lands" the town was to purchase. In 1665 he was commissioned lieutenant of the military in Newtown (the new name of Hastings) by Governor Nicoll; in 1666 he was a freeholder of Newtown, and was one of eleven landholders who agreed to inclose their lands in a single field for cultivation. He became one of the patentees of Newtown, after having been appointed by the town to get a draught of boundaries, and in 1667 he was chosen constable. His house, barns, and corn collected for rates were destroyed by fire in 1668. The first church edifice in Newtown was erected on a gore of land appropriated by him in 1671, and he was sworn to office as schepen, or magistrate, upon the reinstating of Dutch authority. His will was dated Jan. 12, 1676. He died leaving the following chil-



Samuel Hunt



dren: Ralph, Edward, John, Samuel, Ann, and Mary.

Ann became the wife of Theophilus Phillips, of Newtown, L. I. Their children were as follows: Theophilus, William, and Philip, of whom Theophilus and Philip removed to Maidenhead, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and William became a freeman of New York.

Samuel, son of Ralph Hunt, resided in Lawrenceville, formerly called Maidenhead, N. J., and there died, leaving his homestead farm by will, dated Jan. 15, 1717, to his son Samuel and widow. He left to his other children, Ralph and John, other lands; to Thomas, Jesse, Mary, Anna, and Elizabeth, legacies.

His farm is described as lying on both sides of the King's road, in Maidenhead.

Samuel resided on the homestead left him by his father, and became a real-estate owner in other parts of the State. He died in Sussex County, while there engaged in improving his property, Dec. 15, 1752, and was buried on the farm now owned by J. B. and Theodore F. Hunt, in Green township, and his possessions were divided among his children, as follows:

Samuel received the homestead at Lawrenceville; Richard received the Cox tract, of four hundred and forty acres, located near the Yellow Frame church, in the township of Stillwater, Sussex Co.; John and Thomas received the Bainbridge tract, of six hundred and thirty acres, east and adjoining the Cox tract; Ralph received, in lieu of land, an education and a legacy of one hundred and ninety-five pounds; Sarah, who married — Price, received thirty pounds; Martha, who married — Dildine, received thirty pounds and a negro girl; Abbie became the wife of John Axford, receiving for her share thirty pounds and a negro girl. To his sons he also gave his negro men and horses, and to his wife Abigail he willed the use of a part of the homestead and a negro man and woman.

John died without issue, and left his lands to his brother Ralph. Thomas was a prisoner with the French and Indians for three years, during the French and Indian war, and served as a militiaman during the Revolutionary war.

Samuel had a son who was a prisoner among the Tripolitans and never returned, although a large ransom was offered.

Richard was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war, and the Indians wanted to take him a prisoner at the time they took Swartwood and Thomas Hunt. He was a militiaman, and also served in the Revolutionary war.

Ralph, son of Samuel, was grandfather of our subject. He resided on the stage road, between Newton and Johnsonburg, N. J., was a large farmer, owned two flouring-mills, a saw-mill, fulling-mill, apple and rye distillery, and carried on a general and extensive business. He owned some sixteen hundred acres of land, besides a large personal property. He served as

a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1821, aged about eighty-nine years. His wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Joseph Phillips, whom he married about the year 1767. She was a descendant of Theophilus Phillips, previously mentioned in this sketch, and a sister of Hezekiah and Joseph Phillips, carpenters, who were early settlers in Newton, owned considerable property there, and built for their own use the Durling House, now owned by Seeley Howell, formerly called the "Phillips House."

The children born of this union were John, Joseph, Samuel, Theophilus, Ralph, Richard, Thomas, Sarah, wife of Samuel Wells, Abbie, wife of Joseph Hill, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Roy, Mary, wife of Absalom Price, and Martha.

Of these children, John, eldest son of Ralph, was father of Samuel H. Hunt, and was born in October, 1768. He married, Jan. 3, 1809, Anna, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Opdyke) Hill, of Green township. She was born June 1, 1775, was a woman of great moral worth and Christian excellence, and died Jan. 31, 1854. He died in July, 1846. She was a daughter of Joshua Opdyke, of Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

John Hunt resided in Green township, Sussex Co., on the property left him by his father, for several years, and subsequently owned and resided on the farm owned in 1881 by the heirs of the late Robert Slater, near Newton. His life was spent in a quiet way, and devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was an attendant and vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Newton.

In politics he was an adherent of the old Federalist party, and subsequently a Democrat, but never a seeker after political place or the emoluments of office.

His children are one son, Samuel H., and one daughter, Mary K., wife of Daniel Budd, of Chester, N. J.

Samuel H., son of John Hunt, was born on the homestead, in Green township, July 5, 1814. During his boyhood, and until he reached the age of sixteen, Mr. Hunt was, on account of a naturally delicate constitution, kept in school. At that age he began to work on the farm, only attending school winters, and became healthy, and during the past fifty years he has not been ill that necessarily he should be confined to his bed to exceed twelve days. For some time he was a pupil under the well-known teacher Rev. Clarkson N. Dunn, of Newton, where he obtained a fair knowledge of the English and Latin languages. Until he reached the age of forty-five years he was a working farmer, and engaged in the management and improvement of his property. During his middle life Mr. Hunt was somewhat active in State and national politics, and, although a member of the Democratic party, he has always taken an independent position in political action.

He has been connected with the local educational

interests of his township, and filled various places of trust and responsibility.

He was honored by the citizens of Sussex County by election on the Democratic ticket as a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature for three years, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

In this public capacity his integrity was never questioned, and as chairman of the committee on banks and insurance he did efficient service for the State.

During his term of service in the Legislature he began the collection of historical works on his own and other States, historical data, rare books, and original ancient manuscripts pertaining to the early history of his native county and State, and is said to have in his possession and own one of the most complete libraries of historical matter in the State of New Jersey.

He always had a fondness for reading, and this has led him to acquire a taste for that deep spirit of research after historical matter which has characterized his life in his later years.

He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and some years since he was made an honorary vice-president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

For many years he has been a stockholder in the banks at Newton, and is a director and vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank of that place.

He is a member of the Baptist Church at Newton, and has always taken a deep interest in the principles of morality and religion.

His wife was Mary P., a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Price) Hill, of Green township, whom he married Dec. 24, 1846. She was born Aug. 1, 1819, was a devoted wife and mother, a member of the Baptist Church at Newton, and died in February, 1859.

Their only daughter, Anna E. Hunt, died at the age of twelve, and one son, Joshua S. Hunt, died at the age of sixteen.

Their only surviving child is Dr. Joseph H. Hunt, who was graduated at Washington College in 1869, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1873, and is practicing his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y.

HON. GEORGE GREER.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Joseph Greer, who emigrated to this county from the north of Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century. He first settled in Orange Co., N. Y., and married Miss Buchanan, of Milford, Pa. He afterwards removed to Stillwater township, Sussex Co., and, after living there some years, removed to Ohio, where he died. His son Joseph was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1791. When he was twelve years old the family removed to Stillwater township. He afterwards resided in Newton township, now Hamp-

ton. He married Christine, daughter of John Sava-cool, of Newton township. Of this union were born the following children: J. S., Robert (deceased), Joseph (deceased), George; Margaret S., married C. B.



George Greer

Van Sickle, of Hampton township; Anne E., living in Newton. Joseph Greer was a farmer, and one of the leading men of his county. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Sussex, and represented his county in both branches of the State Legislature, and was also prominently connected with the militia of New Jersey. He died in New York in 1867, while on a visit. George Greer was born on the old homestead in Newton township, Oct. 6, 1822. He came to Green township in 1850, and lived on the old Hull farm nineteen years, which was then the property of his father. In 1865 he purchased the farm on which he now resides from Nathaniel Drake. In 1849 he married Margaret A., daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Hibler, of Green township. Of this marriage were born the following children: Emma (deceased); Margaret J., married Daniel Losey, of Mendham, Morris Co., N. J.; Julia H., Robert (deceased), Marshall J., Anne Christine. In politics, Mr. Greer has always been a Democrat. He has served his township as freholder, judge of elections, and represented his county in the lower branch of the State Legislature during the years 1877 and 1878. While in the Legislature he was chairman of the committee on the revision of laws and member of the committees of education and agriculture. Though not a



JOSHUA HARDIN.

The Hardin family are mentioned among the early settlers of New England; from there they removed to that part of New Jersey now Sussex County.

The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Thomas Hardin, who settled in Lafayette township, Sussex Co., before the Revolutionary war; he married Elizabeth Lance, of the same place. Later in life he removed to Ohio, where he died.

Reuben Hardin, one of his sons, was born in Lafayette township, and married Susan, daughter of Casper Snook, of the same place. Of this union were born the following children: John, deceased, and Joshua.

Joshua Hardin was born on the homestead in Lafayette, Sept. 26, 1801. He attended school and worked on the farm until he was sixteen years old, when he removed to Stillwater township, and engaged in agricultural labor until he was twenty-five years of age. He then removed to Frankford township and learned the trade of blacksmithing. After gaining a knowledge of that business he went to Newton, N. J., where he remained fourteen years, working at his trade. In 1855 he removed to Green township, and purchased from Ralph Dildine the farm on which his family now reside. In 1830 he

married Effie, daughter of Michael Roff, of Newton township. Mrs. Hardin's grandfather was Christopher Roff, who emigrated from Germany to this country during the middle of the eighteenth century. The children of this marriage are James C., of Orange, N. J.; John R., living in Iowa; Matilda, the wife of Peter Smith, of Yates Co., N. Y.; Susan; Marcus A., now living in Iowa; Mary A.; Thomas W., deceased; Phillip R.; Elizabeth S., married Josiah Ketcham, editor of the *Belvidere Apollo*, Belvidere, N. J.; Rev. Osear J., missionary at Tripoli, Syria; Robert M., living at Fredon, N. J.; Amanda C., married A. Crown, of Newton, N. J.

Joshua Hardin always followed farming, and his life was passed in a devout Christian manner. He was a good neighbor and kind father, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, Newton N. J., which his family now attend. In politics he was a Democrat, but never an aspirant for office. His death occurred March 12, 1866.

Mrs. Hardin is now living on the old homestead in Green; she is in her seventy-second year, hale and hearty, and beloved by all who know her.

member of any church, he and his family attend the Hardwick Yellow Frame Presbyterian Church. He has always been a farmer, and his property, which consists of several hundred acres, is beautifully situated in Green township, at the headwaters of the Pequest River.

W. H. HART.

The great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Nathaniel Hart, who came from South Jersey and took up lands in what is now Green township. He married Lydia Redman. The children of this



marriage were Amos, William, Nathaniel, Phoebe, Amy, and Elizabeth. This farm was occupied by the American army as an encampment during the Revolutionary war. It is now owned by John Coleman, one of his descendants. William Hart, Sr., was born in Green township in 1778; married Mary, daughter of John McEwen, of the same place. Of this union were born the following children: Lydia (deceased), married Joseph Reed, of Knowlton, N. J.; George (deceased); William (deceased); Elizabeth (deceased), married J. J. Van Duren, of Newton, N. J.; Henry, living in Andover, N. J.; Sallie A. (deceased), married W. Cortelyou, of Newton; Stephen O. (deceased); Matilda (deceased), married Nathan Smith, of Waterloo, N. J. William Hart, Jr., was born in Green township in 1800. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Hibler, of Springdale, N. J. The children of this marriage were William H.; Samuel (deceased); Joseph (deceased); Ellen,

married Rev. Alec Craig, now living at Paterson, N. J. William Hart, Jr., lived in that part of Independence township now called Allamuchey, where he died in 1851. William H. Hart was born on the homestead, in Independence township, May 6, 1827, where he attended school, and worked on the farm until 1853, when he removed to Green township and settled on the farm where he now resides. He has been twice married. His first wife was Emeline S., daughter of Jonathan Shotwell, of Independence township, whom he married in 1852. The children of this marriage are Neldon W.; S. Cecelia (deceased), married Dr. Clarence F. Cochran, of Michigan; and Phoebe S. His first wife died in 1866. In 1867 he married Lydia C., daughter of Jephtha Clark, of Sandyston township, Sussex Co. In politics, Mr. Hart has always been a Republican, and has never been an aspirant for office. He is a member of the Tranquillity Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee and its steward. He has always followed farming, and his property is situated in Green township, near the ninety-nine mile tree, which served as a landmark in the times of the "Proprietors" of East and West Jersey. He is a man highly respected in the community in which he has passed his life, and bears a reputation for integrity and uprightness that all may envy.

BARRETT PHILLIPS.

The Phillips family is of Welsh ancestry. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was David Phillips, who lived in Frankford township, Sussex Co., N. J. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Barber, of Greenwich township, Warren Co.; his second was Mrs. Bell. David Phillips was a farmer, and during the war of the Revolution was a wagonmaster in the American army. John Phillips, a son by the first marriage, was born in Frankford township; married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Dalrymple, of the same place. Of this union were born the following children: Eleanor (deceased), was the wife of J. W. Beamer, of Frankford; Sarah (deceased), married J. Chymer, of Wantage, N. J.; Margaret (deceased), married Jesse Hunt, of Frankford; Andrew (deceased); Ann (deceased), wife of E. Lewis, of Frankford; Huldah (deceased), married Peter Lewis, of Frankford; David (deceased); Dorcas (deceased), married M. T. Johnson, of Frankford; James (deceased); and Barrett. Barrett Phillips was born Nov. 6, 1813. He remained on the old homestead until 1846, when he removed to Green township and purchased the old Buchner farm, where he remained seven years. In 1854 he bought the farm from Aaron Blanchard on which he has since resided. In 1844 he married Mahala, daughter of Matthias Heminover, of Byram township; her grandfather was Anthony Heminover, one of the earliest settlers of Byram, and a soldier in the Continental army. The children of this marriage were Selina

(deceased); Frances, married John Wilson, of Green township; Clarinda (deceased); Andrew (deceased); Clementine, married Daniel Roy, of Ohio Centre, Kan.; Boyd (deceased); Elvira, married John Phil-

Ringwood, Morris Co., N. J. The children of this marriage were Elizabeth (deceased), married P. B. Primrose, of Stillwater, N. J.; Samuel (deceased); Martha (deceased), married B. Edwards, of Warren



Barrell Phillips

lips, of Green township; Rosanna, Julia, and Winfield Scott. In politics, Mr. Phillips was formerly a Whig, and when the Republican party formed joined it. He has since been a consistent supporter of its principles. He has never sought political position, but has held some township offices,—school trustee, etc. Though not a member of any church, he attended the Tranquillity Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the children are members. Mr. Phillips has always been a successful farmer. He is a man of quiet and unassuming ways, and has tried at all times to fulfill the duties of a good citizen.

RALPH DILDINE.

The Dildine family is of French ancestry. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Samson Dildine, who came into what is now Green township, Sussex Co., N. J., when the country was a wilderness, and settled there. He married Martha Hunt, of what is now Lawrenceville, N. J. Of this union were born the following children: Abigail, Uriah, Abram, Sannel, John, Richard, Thomas, Ralph, and Sarah. The first three named sons were soldiers in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and participated in several general engagements.

Thomas Dildine, one of the sons, was born in 1763, in Green township. He married Doratha Divers, of



Ralph Dildine

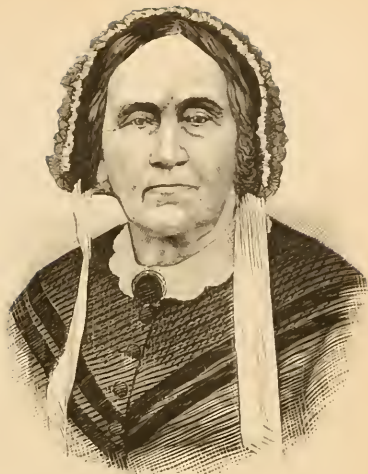
Co., N. J.; Henry; Abigail (deceased), married L. Hill, of Newton township, now Andover; Ralph; Abram T., now residing in Iowa. Thomas Dildine died in Green township in 1822.

Ralph Dildine was born in Green township, May 28, 1815. He acquired such an education as the township school then afforded, and worked on the farm until he was twenty-one. Then he commenced business for himself as a merchant, first having a store at Springdale, and then at Sparta, N. J. In 1843 he sold out and returned to Green township, and bought the "Kirker" farm, where he remained some years. In 1850 he purchased the farm on which he now resides; it is located to the east of Hunt's Mills, near the old homestead. In 1840 he married Eunice, daughter of Samuel Wells, of Mendham, Morris Co., N. J. The ancestors of Mrs. Dildine were among the first settlers of Morris Co., N. J. Of this union were born the following children: Mary P., married L. Horton, of Chester, Morris Co., N. J.; Samuel W. (deceased); Sarah E., married John C. Howell, of Newton, N. J.; Henry and Ralph W., now living at Jefferson City, Montana Territory.

In politics, Mr. Dildine has been an independent, supporting those who in his estimation best serve the country. He attends the Hardwick Yellow Frame Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member.



SOLOMON ROE.



MRS. SUSAN ROE.

SOLOMON ROE.

The Roe family is of English ancestry. The name is mentioned among the early settlers of Long Island, N. Y.

David Roe, father of the subject of this sketch, lived at Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., where he followed farming. He married Miss Carpenter, of the same place. The children of this marriage were Amasa, deceased; Solomon, deceased; Lewis C., deceased; Hannah, deceased, married — Jennings, of Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.; Phebe, deceased, the wife of William Schofield, of Lafayette township; Maria, married — Beers, of Northern New York.

Solomon Roe was born at Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., where he remained during his minority. He removed to Frankford township, Sussex Co., N. J., remained there for several years, and in 1862 removed to Green township, and purchased from William Hunt the farm, situated to the south of the village of Hunt's Mills, on which his family now reside. In 1826 he married Susan, daughter of James Canfield, of Ridgebury, Orange Co., N. Y. The ancestors of Mrs. Roe were among the first English settlers of the province of the New Netherlands. The children of this union were William T., now living at Newton, N. J.; Mary E., married Thomas Schofield, deceased, of Lafayette township; Phebe A., the wife of C. N. Wells, of Connecticut; David C.; Jane, deceased, married William West-

brook, of Independence township; Maggie, became the wife of Austin Carpenter, of Frankford.

In politics, Solomon Roe was always a Democrat, and held several township offices. He was a member of the Hardwick "Yellow Frame" Presbyterian Church, and was a liberal supporter of church and kindred interests. His death occurred in 1872. He was a man who always tried to fulfill the duties of a good neighbor and citizen, and his death was a serious loss to the community in which he lived.

David C. Roe, his son, was born in Frankford township, Jan. 9, 1832. As before stated, in 1862 the family removed to Green township, where he has since resided. In 1872 he married Sarah J., daughter of Joseph Pierson, of Sparta. The grandfather of Mrs. D. C. Roe was Thomas Dunlap, a Revolutionary soldier. The children of this marriage are Roswell P., Sanford I., and Charles L.

In politics, Mr. Roe has always been a Democrat, has occupied several positions of trust in connection with township affairs, and has been justice of the peace for five years. He and his wife are members of the Hardwick "Yellow Frame" Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Solomon Roe is now residing on the old homestead in Green township; she is in her eightieth year, hale and hearty. To her is due the credit of placing herein the above portrait and biography of her honored husband.



WILLIAM KYLE.

The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, James Kyle, was born Aug. 28, 1801, in the County Tyrone, Ireland. In 1829 he came to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pa. He



William Kyle

first went to Orange Co., N. Y., where he worked on a farm for a short time, but soon rented one for himself, and lived on it until 1837. In that year he removed to Sussex Co., N. J., and purchased a farm in Stillwater township, on which he remained until 1848. In addition to farming, he also kept a public-house in the same township. In the year above mentioned he sold out his properties and removed to Green township, Sussex Co., and bought a farm situated about a mile to the east of Hunt's Mills, from Ralph Dildine. Before leaving Ireland he married Margaret Gilleland, of the County Tyrone. Of this union were born the following children: John, living at Hot Springs, Ark.; William; Thomas, residing at Owego, N. Y.; Mary Ann, the wife of William C. Gray, of Green township; Elizabeth (deceased, 1842); James Henry, living at Stillwater, N. J. James Kyle was a very energetic and industrious man; landing in this country comparatively poor, he was able to accumulate a competence, and at the time of his death was the owner of four hundred acres of as good land as there is in Green township. In politics he was a Democrat, but he never sought office, though he filled several positions of trust in connection with the management of his township affairs. He was a regular at-

tendant of the "Yellow Frame" Presbyterian Church, which he liberally supported. He died in Green township in 1859. William Kyle was born in Orange Co., N. Y., May 17, 1831. His facilities for acquiring an education were limited to the Stillwater township school, which he attended and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one. In 1855 he bought the farm on which he now resides from A. Pickney. It is situated in Green township, near Hunt's Mills, and consists of two hundred acres of land, with good buildings, and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Kyle has been twice married; his first wife was Sarah A., daughter of W. S. Hibler, of Springdale, N. J. The children of this marriage are William Hibler and Floyd J., both residing at Newark, N. J. His first wife died in 1872. His second wife is Anna C., daughter of A. T. Hill, of Frelinghuysen township, Warren Co., N. J., whom he married in 1873. Mr. Kyle has always been a Democrat, and has held several township offices. He attends the Yellow Frame Presbyterian church, of which he and his wife are members.

G. B. DRAKE.

The father of the subject of our sketch was Joseph Drake, who was born in 1761. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Desire. The children of



G. B. Drake

this marriage were Nathaniel (deceased); John (deceased); Sarah (deceased), married A. Penny; Martha (deceased); Alexander F. (deceased); Margaret, mar-

ried W. Young, now living in Canada. His second wife was Mrs. Susannah Ayres. Of this union were born the following children: Mark L. (deceased) and George B. Joseph Drake died in 1813.

George B. Drake was born Sept. 28, 1812, near Tranquillity, Green township. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited, as, his mother being poor, he was obliged to support himself at an early age. He worked for his uncle, John Drake, until he became of age. Then he rented a farm from Samuel H. Hunt for eleven years; after that he bought the farm on which he now resides from Timothy H. Cook. Besides erecting commodious buildings, he has made such other improvements as denote thrift and prosperity. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Potts, of Marksboro', N. J. The children of this marriage were Joseph M.; Almeda, married A. K. Wildrick, of Paulina, N. J.; Roxanna, married Henry Space, of Green township, N. J. His second wife is Sarah A., daughter of Nicholas Crisman, of Hardwick, N. J. Her grandfather was John Crisman, who came from Philadelphia, Pa., prior to the Revolutionary war, and was a soldier in the American army during that momentous struggle. The children of this union are Harry (deceased, 1865), Samuel H., Anna E., and Emma J. In politics Mr. Drake has always been a Democrat. He has been freeholder, member of the town committee, and has held other town offices. He attends the Christian church in Johnsbursburg, of which Mrs. Drake is a member.

MARSHALL S. HIBLER.

The Hibler family are of German ancestry. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Cornelius Hibler, who came from South Jersey and settled in what is now Green township. He married Margaret Amerman. The children of this marriage were William (deceased); John (deceased in Michigan); Anne (deceased), married Jos. Hunt, of Green township; Jane (deceased), the wife of R. Conant, of Connecticut; Mary (deceased in Michigan); Adam (deceased); Philip (deceased in Michigan). Adam Hibler was born on the old homestead, in Green township, July 9, 1801. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Young, of Newton, now Andover township. Of this union were born the following children: Margaret A., the wife of George Greer, of Green township; John (deceased); Cornelius (deceased);

Marshall S.; Rebecca I. (deceased), married Clinton Vass, of Green, and G. W. Kennedy, of Green township; G. W. living in Warren Co., N. J. Adam Hibler always followed farming. He was a man who com-



Marshall S. Hibler

manded the respect of the community in which he lived. His death occurred April 17, 1864. Marshall S. Hibler was born on the homestead in Green, April 28, 1827. He attended school in his native township, and worked on the farm where he has since resided. He married Augusta, daughter of John and Susan Vassbinder, of Frelinghuysen township, Warren Co., N. J. The great-uncles of Mr. Hibler were soldiers in the American army during the war of independence. The children of this marriage are Susie B., Elwood A. (deceased), and Wilfred.

In politics Mr. Hibler has always been a Republican, and has never sought office. He has always followed farming, which business he has carried on in a successful manner. Though not a member of any church, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member. His mother is living on the old homestead, hale and hearty, and in her seventy-fifth year.

A N D O V E R.*

I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

ANDOVER, one of the southern towns of Sussex, containing, in 1880, 1153 inhabitants, measures in its territory about five miles from north to south and four from east to west. It is bounded north by Lafayette, Hampton, and Newton, south by Green and Byram, east by Sparta, west by Green and Hampton. Its surface is dotted with ponds and streams. Big Muckshaw and Struble's are among the largest of the former, and the Pequest Creek of the latter. Water-power is abundant, but mills are few. The only village is Andover, on the Sussex Railroad, where there are important iron-mining and limestone-quarrying interests that contribute largely to the town's substantial prosperity.

The Sussex Railroad passes through Andover township in an almost straight line between north and south, and provides, of course, an appreciated and valuable convenience.

The mining region in Andover is confined to the range of hills lying northeast from Andover village, where, since early in the eighteenth century, iron-mining has been carried on, and where it is now pursued to a liberal extent.

There are some rich farms in the township, and from some points agricultural products are freely shipped to market, but as a rule stock-raising and the production of milk and butter comprise the husbandman's chief interests. The town is quite famous for its dairy products, and daily forwards largely thereof to New York.

Andover's assessed valuation in 1879 was \$533,295, and tax \$3422.42.

II.—MOODY'S ROCK.

About a mile south of Newton, in Andover, Moody's Rock, a low shelving slate-rock cavern on the margin of the Big Muckshaw Pond, is a historic feature of the landscape, towards which the attention of the curious is frequently attracted, and where one may see a bountiful crop of inscriptions telling how visitors to the spot feel it incumbent to leave their autographs as mementoes of their visits.

The rocky cavern was during the Revolutionary war a Tory rendezvous, and of the Tories who used it as such Lieut. James Moody was the moving spirit and recognized leader. Moody was a terror to the

patriots of Northern New Jersey, and extended his predatory excursions even into New York. He was a bitter foe to American independence and an untiring adherent to the British cause. From a poem written by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, and entitled, "Moody of Sussex," two stanzas are here given:

"Moody was loyal to George, who was King by God's wrath at the time:
He looked on sedition as sin, and he held all rebellion as crime,—
Which is so if they fail in their aim; so when traitors raised forces and
rose,

He was true to the flag of his sovereign, and loyally struck at his foes.

"Not a big cabin in Sussex and not a red farm-house whose roof
Was not slated to mock at all fire or had windows and doors bullet-proof
Seemed to be safe from his wrath; not a mother there went to her bed
But her prayers, with her child wildly clasped, for deliverance from
Moody she said."

Nelson Robinson has thus written about Moody's Rock:

"This is one of the numerous spots in New Jersey around which hangs an interest, a traditional celebrity, that is destined to endure as long as the great principles for which her patriots of the Revolution valiantly struggled shall animate their offspring to noble and virtuous enterprise. It was here that an instrument of foreign tyranny found shelter for himself and his loyal followers in those days of peril. Hence like a band of hungry wolves they broke loose from their den in the dead of night to commit their depredations upon those who rallied around the standard of liberty and bade defiance to the wrath of the oppressor. To this wild and secure retreat when danger threatened did the Tory leader and his company of active associates resort; and the political hypocrites of those times nourished them there and kept them advised of what was going on among the friends of the colonists.

"Moody is believed to have been originally from Kingwood township, in the county of Hunterdon. He was employed by the British to obtain recruits in this section of such as were favorable to Great Britain. He was likewise to act as a spy upon the movements of the Whigs, and to check and overawe them by a show of opposition in their midst, by making divisions and difficulties close at hand, and thereby drawing off their attention and assistance from the colonial army.

"Many stories are told of the man and his depredations. Among others is one that on one cold winter night he suddenly entered the dwelling of Robert Ogden, in Sparta, and, despoiling the house of considerable valuable plate, searched fruitlessly for money. Being thereupon enraged, he compelled Mr. Ogden to submit to indignities, and then, binding him by oath not to give warning of the outrage until Moody and his men could have time to evade pursuit, departed. A couple of hired hands lying concealed in the upper portion of the log house made haste, however, to sound the alarm, and the neighbors, gathering, gave chase to the gang. They tracked the game closely as far as Goshen, N. Y., and recovered some of the plunder; but Moody and his men got safely away.

"Moody was often hunted, but never taken; and this business of chasing him got to be such a frequent pastime that it was known all over 'Moody-hunting.' One midnight he appeared at the bedside of the jailer at Newton and demanded the jail keys. Although the jailer had frequently been heard to boldly declare that he would never surrender the keys to Moody except by force of arms, he handed them over to the redoubtable Tory in a twinkling. Reporting the circumstance afterwards, the jailer's wife remarked, 'Poor Johnny trembled like a leaf, and handed over the keys without resistance.' Having got the keys, Moody set at liberty the prisoners, and then, ranging his men in front of the jail, gave

* By David Schwartz.

three loud cheers and proclaimed a general jail delivery in the name of King George III.

"There is a story to the effect that Moody was eventually hung at Morristown as a spy, but it lacks authenticity. The weight of evidence points to the conclusion that he passed safely through the war, achieving an immense amount of useful service on behalf of the British cause, and that he retired to England upon the cessation of hostilities."²

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

THE ANDOVER IRON-WORKS.

Among the lands in New Jersey acquired in 1714 by William Penn from the Council of Proprietors was a large tract in what is now Andover township, including the site of Andover village as well as the mining district in the vicinity. This tract was soon afterwards purchased by a company of English iron-workers hailing from Sussex County in England, of whom the head was the firm of Allen & Turner, then located in Philadelphia. They became possessed of the knowledge that iron could be mined on the land, and upon completing the purchase began the construction of suitable buildings and apparatus for smelting and forging.

Just when they commenced at Andover cannot be said, but, estimating from the fact that Allen & Turner began to operate a forge at the place now known as High Bridge, in Hunterdon County, as early as 1725, it is likely that work was inaugurated at Andover not very long afterwards. There is a rudely inscribed date upon the old furnace building at Andover village recording that the building stood there in 1761, but it is by no means certain that that record was an evidence of the inauguration of affairs there. It means, doubtless, that the furnace building was erected in that year; that another building was used before that time is altogether likely.

Beyond a question, the iron-workers and iron-miners brought to the place by Allen & Turner were the earliest white inhabitants in the present township of Andover. The mine worked by the company was near the one now under lease to W. J. Taylor & Co., of Chester. At what is now Andover village they built a furnace, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, barn, and, besides tenement dwellings, a commodious mansion, in which dwelt the person charged with superintending the works. These structures were built substantially of stone, and are still in excellent condition, all save the smithy being now in use and liable to endure many years more. The furnace is a mill, the old mill is a store, and the mansion—destroyed once by fire save as to its walls—is still a dwelling-house. At Old Andover (now Waterloo) the company had a forge and refinery, where much of the pig iron made at Andover was turned into bars and packed on mules for transportation to the Delaware.

The iron thus manufactured was shipped chiefly to England, and, without interruption, Allen & Turner carried on the business in that fashion until the second year of the Revolutionary war. At that time

² See pages 67-61 of this work for the most full and authentic history of Moody yet published.—*Editor.*

the attention of the government was strongly directed to the iron-works at Andover by reason of a demand for an increased supply of iron and steel for cannon-balls and fire-arms, it being represented that the iron made at the Andover works was more suitable than any other to be had for the production of steel. Allen & Turner were, however, loyalists, and were by no means inclined to aid the Federal cause by supplying the means for forging Federal guns. In the emergency Congress promptly provided for taking possession of the property.†

There was, however, some delay in arranging with Col. Patton to take charge, as witness the following letter from the Board of War to the Governor of New Jersey:

"WAR OFFICE, May 25, 1778.

"The Board, not having thought proper to agree with Col. Patton for the carrying of the Andover Iron-Works, have instructed Col. Fowler to apply to the government of your State and procure the possession of the works for Col. Thomas Maybury, with whom the terms of the contract are settled on condition of his getting the possession agreeably to the resolution of Congress. As we find it absolutely necessary to put these works in blast, the Board beg the favor of Your Excellency to assist Col. Flower or Col. Maybury in the business. They will necessarily have to have such, relative to these works, with the government of your State.

"By order of the Board,

"RICHARD PETERS.

"HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. LIVINGSTON."

Three days afterwards Col. Flower addressed the following letter to Governor Livingston:

"LERANON, May 28, 1778.

"SIR,—Your Excellency will see by the Honorable Board of War and Ordinance that they have not thought proper to agree with Col. Patton for the carrying on of the Andover Iron-Works, and have directed me to apply to the government of your State and procure the possession of the works—to wit, the furnaces and forges—for Col. THOMAS MAYBURY, with whom I have made a contract for the iron to be made at the said works to be converted into steel, agreeably to the resolution of the Honorable Congress of the 15th of January last; since Col. Patton could not get possession of these works with the consent of the owners (two of them being with the enemy in Philadelphia), and Mr. Chew, whom Mr. Whitehead Humphreys and myself waited on, who is another owner, refused to have anything to do with it, as he was only part owner, but advised me to send in a flag to Philadelphia in order to treat with Messrs. Allen & Turner on the terms of the lease, agreeably to the resolution of the House of Assembly of your State on the 13th of March last; which advice of Mr. Chew I considered as an insult, as he knew such a step was impracticable.

"I therefore, on behalf of the United States of North America, beg leave to solicit Your Excellency's assistance in these premises, in order to have Col. Maybury put in possession of the Andover works as soon as possible. As Your Honors were pleased to assure us that if the present owners of the works refused to let them for the use of the public the Legislature would then take the necessary steps for putting them in possession of a proper person, in order to have them carried on for the purpose before mentioned, I hope the Legislature will approve Col. Maybury and give him such assistance as will enable him to perform his contract, and that Your Excellency will use your influence to accomplish this very essential and important business.

"I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient, obliged, and humble servant,

"BENJ. FLOWER,

"Col. Adj. C. G. M.

"HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. LIVINGSTON."

Col. Maybury was accordingly placed in possession, and the works were employed until the close of the war in making pig iron and casting cannon-balls for

† For the action of the Continental Congress, as well as of the Legislature of New Jersey, in this matter, see pp. 56, 57 of this volume.

the American army. They were ultimately confiscated, and, along with other landed possessions once belonging to Allen & Turner, were sold for the benefit of the government.

Upon the close of the war the mines were abandoned and the works neglected because of the exhaustion of timber fuel. The revival of the mining interest is spoken of elsewhere.

Mention having already been made of the existence of a store at Andover during the progress of the works under the direction of Allen & Turner, it may be in order to quote from the pages of an account-book, under date of May 8, 1773, showing that for articles sold at the Andover store prices were then as follows: 5s. for a bushel of corn; 5s. 6d. per bushel for rye; 8d. per pound for sugar; 18d. for coffee; 9d. for tobacco; 2s. for a peck of salt; 2½ cents per pound for flour; 7 cents for pork; 4 cents for beef; molasses, 1s. per quart; 7s. 6d. for a bushel of wheat; 9s. for a pair of shoes; 50s. for a beaver hat; 1s. for a razor; 48 cents per yard for red flannel; 1s. for a paper of pins; and 2s. 6d. for "check." Among the customers' names found upon the store-book appear those of James Stewart, John Blanchard, Amos Pettit, John James, Abraham Ayres, Mathew Wheaton, Adam White, William Coughran, John Young, Azariah Smalley, Mathew Mills, Patrick Doyle, Amos Brock, Benjamin Moore, Luke Kelly, Jonathan Salsbury, Patrick Campbell, John Dougherty, John Knight, John Daberry, John Crow, Joseph Hancock, Daniel Burns, Samuel Price, William Hart, John Lowe, John Sheals, Thomas Price, Higgins Coppinger, Benjamin Bedell, Lewis Ayres, Edward Martin, George Oswald, Frederick McCafferty, James McIwe, John Connell, Peter Drago, Andrew Willson, William Holmes, William Mahoney, John Seabolt, Peter Bossu, John Grady, Azzar Read, Thomas Beatty, John Kirkendall, Joseph Augustus, John Vennett, John Quig, John Robinson, Thomas Christy, William Coppinger, Peter Main, John Stull, William Oliver, and James Fagan.

GERMANY FLATS.

Among the earlier settlements in Andover must be named the locality in the northeastern portion of the township which includes a part of the country known to this day as "Germany Flats." As may readily be conceived, Germans peopled that region at an early day. They drifted thither before the outbreak of the Revolution, but just how long before cannot now be said. Some authorities declare that the period of their coming was not far from 1749, but that period is probably somewhat early. Among the first ones in that vicinity, within what is now Andover township, were doubtless John Sheeler, Jacob Mains, Peter Washier, Frederick Arvis, and John Blair.

John Sheeler's grandson Abram, aged upwards of eighty, lives now in Newton. He was born on the farm now occupied by James Hill, where John Sheeler located when he came to New Jersey, and

where he died at the age of ninety-seven. William, his son, took service in the war of 1812, but, from all accounts, did not pass a very extended experience therein.

Frederick Arvis lived on the place now occupied by Levi Howell, and before Arvis' time by John Blair. In 1820, Annanias Mulford and Elisha, his bachelor brother, owned the Arvis farm, as well as adjacent property, in common. On the former they put up a log house, which they presently converted into a so-called tavern to accommodate and refresh weary travelers journeying between Newton and Sparta. The Mulford tavern was, according to existing testimony, a shabby affair, but it was nevertheless a place where people frequently gathered for merrymakings, and on training-days especially it was a rallying-point, and a point, too, where all hands made a business of having what was commonly known as a "glorious time," in which Mulford's whisky always played an important and lively part. Elisha Mulford, the bachelor brother, married a Miss Bunnell, who came to the neighborhood at an early day to teach school, and then the brothers, dividing the property which they had hitherto held in common, sold out, bag and baggage, and removed westward, Annanias to Ohio and Elisha to Illinois.

Michael Onsted came from Germany to Germany Flats long before 1800, and, settling upon a farm, lived there ever after until his death, about 1820. His son George carried on the farm after that. The property is now occupied by Abram Kerns. Michael Onsted, Jr., another son, settled on a farm about two miles north of Andover village, and died there in 1815. His widow married Andrew Slockbower, who before 1800 worked in the Andover furnace. He afterwards bought a tract of 400 acres two miles north of Andover village, and there died. John Onsted, son of Michael Onsted, came to Andover village in 1827, and entered Joseph Northrup's employ as a clerk. In Andover village he still resides.

Peter Snook, whose daughter married Michael Onsted, came from Germany towards the close of the eighteenth century and located on a farm about a mile east of Newton village. After a brief residence he moved to Pennsylvania.

John Harding, a hearty, active old man of eighty, lives on the farm upon which his father, Samuel Harding, settled before 1800. Samuel Harding bought the place of Jesse Hall, who had effected some clearing and put up a log house. There Samuel Harding died, in 1834. His sons, Thomas, John, and Samuel, also became settlers in the town. Thomas is dead, Samuel lives in Pennsylvania, and John in Andover. Among the neighbors of Samuel Harding the elder shortly after his coming were Anthony Longcor, Andrew Slockbower, Conrad Misner, William McKinney, David Wilson, Albert Ammerman, Jacob Lance, John Ebers, and Benjamin Hines.

Benjamin Hines, last named, was in the Federal

naval service during the Revolution, and at the close of the war settled in Sparta. About 1800 his son Benjamin moved to a farm in Andover where his son William now lives, and there Benjamin died in 1865, aged eighty-eight. Benjamin Hines bought 60 acres of his Andover farm of John I. Jones, a tailor, who had lived there some time, although his improvements were scanty. The balance of Hines' purchase was a wild tract.

Where Peter Bird lives, four miles north of Andover, James Iliff became a settler in 1812, upon a portion of the old Andover tract. There was a log house on the place that had been built by a tenant. There was not a framed house nearer than Andover, Sparta, or Newton. His nearest neighbor was James Peters, living a quarter of a mile to the southward.

John Struble lived near Struble's Pond, on the place now occupied by Horatio Kinney, who married one of Struble's daughters.

William McDevitt lived at Pinckneyville, and in 1812 went to Andover village to work for Joseph Northrup. Later he retired to a farm near the village, and carried on a saw-mill for Joseph Northrup.

At Pinckneyville, where Peter and John Maines, and George Haggerty were among the early comers, Merritt Pinckney opened a store and blacksmith-shop about 1830, and to the little hamlet which grew about him his name was given.

Jonah Howell located in the place in 1828, and after a bit carried on the blacksmith-shop, as well as a grist-mill.

Germany Flats also included among early settlers Barney Quackenbush, Capt. John Snyder, Jeremiah Fisher, James Kerns, Thomas House, Robert Mills, William Snook, the Cases, the Peters, and the Robinsons; but of these scarcely anything can be now stated.

Richard and Jonathan McPeake, who lived near Pinckneyville about 1800, were pretty well known for a good ways around, Jonathan especially because of his eccentric humor and an imperfection in his speech that sometimes occasioned him confusion. He was reputed to be excessively fond of ground-hog sop and Indian dumpling,—a dish then much affected and esteemed, but now looked upon with no particular liking. His brother Richard did not, it seems, bear the same love for that compound, although his affection for things eatable was otherwise strongly developed.

SPRINGDALE.

The old Union turnpike, between Newton and Morristown, passing *via* Stanhope and Lockwood, was opened to traffic about 1807, and there were, of course, roadside inns, so called, at the end of about every mile along the route. The locality known now as Springdale was marked by the passage of the pike, and at Springdale there was, of course, a tavern. Daniel Stewart is supposed to have built it and presided over whatever destiny it may have possessed at

the beginning of the nineteenth century. There was a good deal of travel over the road, and, as mail stage-coaches plied regularly over the course, there was considerable music along the line, and a generally animated condition of affairs at such points as had been fixed for the location of houses of entertainment.

Stewart's tavern was a place where footsore travelers occasionally found rest and refreshment, and where stage passengers sometimes halted to moisten their clay; but, aside from those features of recommendation, it cut no figure.

Joseph Hibler, who succeeded Stewart as landlord of that tavern about 1812 (Hibler was born near Brighton, where his father, Zacariah, was among the earliest settlers), made it a famous place of resort for the neighborhood, and upon his death left it to his son William, who continued it as a public-house until 1853, when he died. His son Joseph now occupies the house as a residence.

William Hibler, who was a farmer as well as tavern-keeper, is said to have possessed the peculiar faculty of getting his work done without much outlay of either energy or money on his part. His scheme was to bribe some of his lounging customers with a drink or two of poor whisky to do his "chores."

The old mill now carried on at Springdale by Daniel H. Stickles has stood there nearly a hundred years, although somewhat enlarged and improved over its earlier condition. Jabez Heaton is supposed to have built it, but just when cannot now be told. It is known, however, that he was the miller there and owned the property until 1799, when he conveyed it to John Potter, whose cousin, Nathan Potter, had a blacksmith-shop and distillery at Springdale shortly after that time.

North and south of Springdale, on the turnpike, about 1810 there were among the settlers Joseph Hill, Samuel White, F. A. Stackhouse, Jacob P. Milford (a colored man, who kept a small grocery-store), Azariah Davis (who kept store at Springdale), the widow Hendricks (who lived with her sons Joshua, David, and Charles on the place now owned by Henry Hart), William Milam, a carpenter, John Hunt, on the place now occupied by Robert Slater, Isaac Van Horn, and Zachariah Stickles, who lived and died on the Ackerman place.

IV.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Andover township was formed, under act approved March 10, 1864, from a portion of Newton township. The act reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of Newton township in the county of Sussex adjoining the lines of the townships of Green, Byram, Sparta, and Lafayette which lies southerly and eastwardly of the following line—namely, beginning in the line between the townships of Green and Newton where the highway leading past the late residence of Obed Wilson, deceased, crosses said line, and running from thence to the Devil's Hole (so called), on or near the line between the farms of William M. Babbitt and John McCarter, Jr., and from thence to where a small stream of water passes under the Sussex Railroad a little eastwardly of the

dwelling-house of Halstead F. Townsend; from thence to where the line between the lands of George M. Byerson and lands of Andrew Sluner and John Townsend intersect the canal or ditch recently made in the low meadows by the Pauling's Kill Meadow Company, and from thence down the said ditch to the line of Lafayette township—be, and the same is hereby set off into a new township, to be called 'Andover Township.'"

The name was of course suggested by the village name of Andover, but how the village came by the designation no one appears to know.

In accordance with the provisions of the act, the first town-meeting was held at the house of Lewis McKinney, in the village of Andover, April 11, 1864. The votes cast numbered 187. The officials chosen on that occasion are named as follows: Moderator, Albert Puder; Clerk, Wesley Hiff; Judge of Election, F. A. Stackhouse; Assessor, Robert Slater; Collector, Luther Hill, Jr.; Freeholders, J. P. Hill, William M. Hiff; Surveyors of Highways, B. D. Totten, J. L. Longcor; Overseer of the Poor, William McKinney; Constables, William Kinney, Levi Space; Town Committee, Luther Hill, Sr., John Willson, James Hibler, C. C. Coats; School Superintendent, D. L. Hunt; Commissioners of Appeal, George F. Rose, J. H. Stoll, Daniel Ferrell; Roadmasters, Charles C. Cox, Jonathan Maines, Jacob Longcor, Robert Slater, B. D. Totten, John Longcor, Thomas Hibler, George Misner, Barnabas Space, Peter Demorest, Isaac Struble, John Beatty, Charles Walker; Pound-keepers, John McKinney, Joseph Washer, Michael Youngs; Justice of the Peace, David Helden. Eight hundred dollars were appropriated for road money, \$200 for incidental expenses, and \$1 per scholar as school money.

Herewith are given the names of the persons who have served annually from 1865 to 1880 as judges of election, clerks, assessors, collectors, and chosen freeholders:

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1865-74, F. A. Stackhouse; 1875-79, G. C. Cook; 1880, C. G. Davidson.

CLERKS.

1865-66, W. Hiff; 1867-76, N. A. Stackhouse; 1877-78, J. H. Valentine; 1879-80, M. H. Johnson.

ASSESSORS.

1865-69, R. Slater; 1870, A. Puder; 1871-73, R. Slater; 1874-76, B. D. Totten; 1877-79, D. F. Byram; 1880, G. C. Cook.

COLLECTORS.

1865-66, L. Hill, Jr.; 1867-71, A. Valentine; 1872-75, L. Hill, Jr.; 1876-80, I. J. Durling.

FREEHOLDERS.

1865-66, Joseph P. Hill, Martin M. Drake; 1867, Lewis McKinney, Martin M. Drake; 1868, Thomas H. Allen, Martin M. Drake; 1869, John Ayers, John Beatty; 1870, John Ayers, William M. Hiff; 1871-72, John Ayers, Horatio N. Kinney; 1873-75, Horatio N. Kinney, Albert Puder; 1876, Silas C. Allen, Joseph W. Snyder; 1877-79, James Hiff, Horatio N. Kinney; 1879, James Hiff, Silas C. Allen; 1880, Silas C. Allen, Charles W. Roof.

In 1880 the voters numbered 278. Five hundred dollars were appropriated as school money, \$200 as town money, and \$1500 as road money.

V.—SCHOOLS.

In Andover School District, numbered 13, the first school-house is supposed to have been built in 1824.

It was a one-story stone, stood just east of Mr. John Onsted's present residence, and served its original purpose until replaced, in 1855, by the present two-story framed school-house. The first teacher in the old stone was Walter McCann, who in the summer seasons followed the trade of a mason and in the winter seasons taught a subscription school. He was the pedagogue of the stone school-house many winters, and retired only because he had grown too old and feeble to pursue the business longer. His successor was John Brown, likewise an old man, and likewise a good teacher. In 1833, Wm. M. Hiff taught school there.

The old school-house serves now as the residence of Mr. Stockbower. The present house has two departments, in charge of J. D. Reynolds and Nellie De Kay. The enrollment is about 150, and the attendance about 100. The trustees of Andover District in 1880 were George Hoffman, I. J. Durling, and Chas. M. Howell.

District No. 44 is called "Springdale." The first school-house was built in 1813 by one Crane, the neighborhood carpenter, but it could not have been a very substantial affair, since in 1830 a new building—the present stone—was put up on the same site. The enrollment in 1880 was 55, and the average attendance about 30. The trustees in 1830 were Samuel Hill, William Hibler, and Henry Hart; in 1880 they were Daniel H. Stickles, David Ackerman, and Thos. Hibler.

In Clinton School District, numbered 45, the first school-house was a log cabin. It stood on Anthony Longcor's farm, and was built presumably as early as 1800. In it the earliest teachers were Daniel Hunt, Rebecca Hunt, and a man named Newell. In 1825 the present stone house was built on the same farm, now owned by the widow of William Longcor. In that house Daniel Warren, an old, gray-haired man, was the first teacher. He taught there seven or eight years, and in the flush of his usefulness was drowned while crossing Pequest Creek. The trustees in Clinton District in 1880 were George Lawrence, Ogden Strobridge, and Joseph Longcor.

In Germany District there was a framed school-house before 1810. It stood at the cross-roads, about a mile west of the present building, and in it, about 1810, the teachers were a Mr. Newell and Daniel Hunt.

A Miss Bunnell was teacher of a private school in Elisha Mulford's house shortly after 1820, but before she had taught a great while Mulford fell a prey to her fascinations and married her. The present stone school-house was built in 1838. In it the first teacher was Charles Sutton. The trustees of the district in 1880 were William Pineckney, Joseph Snyder, and James Hiff. There are 38 school-children enrolled in the district, but not many more than half that number regularly attend the school. The amount received in 1879 for school support was \$330.

VI.—CHURCHES.

ANDOVER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first church edifice erected at Andover was by the Baptists in 1834. Although a bequest from a Miss Hill gave material financial assistance and the church was ultimately cleared of debt, the society concluded, after a twenty years' experience, that the organization must be allowed to expire for lack of support. The church building was accordingly sold, and in 1855 was occupied by the Protestant Methodists. Not long afterwards the Methodist Episcopalists obtained it, and still own it.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is in a flourishing condition, and in the charge, which includes Andover and Springdale, there are about 175 members. The class-leaders are Albert Puder and William McKain. The trustees are L. J. Valentine, Albert Puder, Lewis Wilson, Watson Ayers, P. Hines, A. H. Wilson, R. Van Sickle, Michael Youngs, and Samuel Van Sickle.

The Sabbath-school has 16 teachers and 70 scholars. Joseph Valentine is the superintendent.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ANDOVER.

April 7, 1858, a petition and application for the organization of a Presbyterian Church at Andover was offered by Rev. Mr. Barrett, and thereupon the Presbytery appointed Revs. Barrett, Reily, and McGee, and Ruling Elders J. L. Labur, J. T. Smith, and Levi Lanning, as a committee to visit Andover and effect the organization should the way be found clear. On Sept. 25, 1858, the committee, the petitioners, and others assembled at the academy in Andover, and the organization of the church being fixed, members were received as follows: J. S. Broderick, Sarah Broderick, Jane Broderick, Mary Broderick, Lonisa White, Jane Hiff, all of Newton; John D. Reynolds, of Stillwater; Martha Reynolds, of Hardwick; and Jehiel T. Smith, of Marksborough, on certificate. William M. Hiff, Nathau P. White, and Mary Ann White joined on profession of faith. The elders chosen on that occasion were J. S. Broderick, Jehiel T. Smith, John D. Reynolds, and William M. Hiff. Rev. J. S. Smith was chosen to be the first pastor, and Dec. 21, 1859, an important accession to the church was made in the persons of 28 new members.

A house of worship was completed December, 1859, and ten years afterwards the tower was furnished with a bell.

Rev. Mr. Smith continued his services as pastor until the summer of 1862, and from that time until October, 1871, the pulpit was supplied by Revs. William Travis, A. S. Collins, R. H. Davison, Thomas T. Long, R. B. Westbrook, Byron Barrett ("a faithful and almost gratuitous service for almost two years"), and David Conway. Rev. Edward Webb, the next settled pastor, began his labors October, 1871, and was followed by B. S. Foster in September, 1873, John Hancock in October, 1876, and J. F. Shaw (the present pastor) in October, 1877.

Of the 199 members received into the church since 1858, there remained 100 in December, 1880, when the elders were John D. Reynolds, Henry Freeman, George Hoffman, John Field, Luther Hill, and Silas C. Allen. John D. Reynolds is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, in which the average attendance is 57.

VII.—THE VILLAGE OF ANDOVER.

About 1810, Joseph Northrup purchased of the government about 700 acres of land in what is now Andover township. The tract covered the site of the present village of Andover, and included the old furnace and mill buildings used by Allen & Turner during the maintenance of the iron-works there, as early as before the Revolution, as well as the old mansion in which the person in charge of the works resided. The furnace building is now used as a grist-mill, and bears the date "I. C. 1761" rudely inscribed upon the limestone.

After Mr. Northrup came into possession the old furnace was not much used until 1816, when it was converted into a mill. To that time Mr. Northrup had carried on a mill in the old structure, now Joseph H. Valentine's store.

As late as 1816 the only store at Andover village was kept by Mr. Northrup in the stone mansion near the railway track, which, upon his coming, he occupied as a residence. Some years later the house took fire, but the walls remaining, Mr. Northrup rebuilt it, and as he rebuilt it it yet stands. In 1816 he removed his store from his dwelling, and, making a mill of the furnace, converted the old mill into a store, as already told.

Besides the furnace, mill, and mansion, there are yet standing of the English company's buildings an old stone barn and a blacksmith-shop. These structures were fashioned of stone, and to this day are in excellent preservation.

In 1828, Mr. Northrup built a distillery adjoining the store, and until his death, in 1840, was steadily engaged at Andover in milling, farming, trading, and distilling; so that he was kept moderately busy. He was the first postmaster at Andover, and retained the appointment until 1840, although he performed scarcely any office-work himself. His interests and duties were multifarious, and he was, as may be imagined, a man of more than ordinary consequence.

Before Northrup's death William D. Headley rented the store, mill, etc., and for many years, or until Sylvester White built the second, Northrup's was the only store in the village. White was burned out two years afterwards, and then bought the old Northrup store.

The third store was built in 1860 by William M. Hiff. It is now occupied by Freeman & Ayers.

There was a blacksmith at the village in 1814, supposed to have been George Rhodes. When John Onsted (now living in Andover) came to the village, in 1827, to clerk for Joseph Northrup, he found David

Crate carrying on a smithy, and two years later along came William McKinney, a carpenter, still a resident.

William M. Hliff built the first village tavern in 1855, and leased it to Peter Van Ness, but long before that, in 1817, John Onsted built a wayside inn on the Union turnpike, a mile above Andover village, and kept it until his death, in 1835. His widow married Zachariah Stickle, who was the landlord of the hostelry for some years afterwards. The property, now owned by the Musconetcong Iron-Works, covers about 90 acres, of which about half are thoroughly impregnated with limestone, the present yield and shipment being 100 tons daily.

Andover village is now (December, 1880) a stirring place of nearly 500 inhabitants, with a brisk trade in connection with the adjacent country. Besides ore shipments, the milk traffic by rail to New York averages from 100 to 150 cans daily.

Mail is received four times each day. Jehiel T. Smith, the present postmaster, was commissioned in 1857. His predecessors, dating from the death of Mr. Northrup (the first postmaster), in 1840, were John Crate, A. McDaniels, and S. R. White.

There is a fine water-power with a claimed fall of 22 feet, although its use is limited to driving but one mill.

Overlooking the village from a commanding elevation is the village cemetery, founded in 1858, and the only regularly laid out burial-place the town has ever had. The ground was beautified by William M. Hliff, and held by him as private property until 1879, when he deeded it to a board of trustees. During the Revolutionary era there were two burial-places at the village, located on either side of the line of the Sussex Railway. Traces of these grounds—used, of course, by the people employed at the iron-works—were visible until within a few years ago, but the headstones are now dislodged and the land broken to the plow.

VIII.—IRON-MINING.

The Andover iron-mines lay idle from 1800 to 1848, when Cooper & Hewitt bought or leased the property, and to facilitate the transportation of ore constructed a mule-railway to the Morris Canal at Waterloo. They did considerable business in the enterprise.

In 1848 they procured a charter for the Sussex Railroad, under the name of the "Sussex Mine Railroad," which was opened through to Newton in December, 1854. Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt operated this road, owning a controlling share of the stock, and facilitating their mining operations, till December, 1857, when they sold to other parties.*

No very important operations were conducted in that vicinity after that until in the spring of 1879, when W. J. Taylor & Co., of Chester, in Morris County, began work upon a new vein. They have pushed affairs with much vigor, and with a force of

thirty men mine and ship 1500 tons of ore monthly. Preparations were afoot in December, 1880, for the construction by Taylor & Co., at Andover, of calcining works.

Near the Taylor mine is the Tar Hill mine, which is under lease to the Crane Iron Company. Preparations for mining were so forward in the winter of 1880-81 that there was a prospect of beginning the shipment of ore in the spring, when it was thought fully one hundred men would be employed.

Touching iron ore deposits at Andover, extracts from the State geologist's report are made as follows:

"The ridge in which the deposit of ore at Andover occurs extends from its southwest termination, at which the extensive open works are situated, in a north-northeast direction for a distance of about two miles. In which the ridge varies from one-fourth to three-eighths of a mile. That portion of it in which the deposits of specular iron ore, the magnetic iron ore, and load-bearing strata occur is in average about three-eighths of a mile in width.

"The magnetic iron ore, largely mixed with foreign minerals, occupies a belt 20 feet in width, extending from the northwest by west end of the opening towards the southeast by east, and it is again met with to some extent bounding the southeast by east termination of the lead locality.

"The ore at Tar Hill mine is chiefly an admixture of magnetite and iron pyrites, the latter constituting by far the greater part. At Longcor's mine, half a mile farther in a northeast direction, along the summit of the ridge, specimens included pyrrhotine mixed with pyrites, crystallized green epidote with red garnet, pyrites, etc., dark green felspar, hornblende of the coesolite variety, and a greenish black hornblende in distinct prisms 3 inches long. There was magnetic iron ore possessing perfect crystalline cleavages, and polaric with much pyrites. The analysis at the Andover mine gave from 40.75 per cent. to 64.65 per cent. of metallic iron. At the Tar Hill mine the yield of magnetic iron ore was 73.6 per cent.

"North of Andover, and about half of a mile southeast of the Andover mine, is a detached hill of limestone highly crystallized. The brook crossing the road at the saw-mill bounds it on the north, the road separates it on the east from the gneiss, while on the south another stream flows at its base. Meadows bound it on the west. The stone here is generally white or crystalline. Some specimens have a pinkish or grayish hue. The quarries are worked by the Musconetcong Iron-Works. The stone has been used for burning lime. Analyses of the several varieties indicate it as approaching calcite in purity. Only traces of magnesia are found in it.

"Limestone is found near Decker's Pond, southwest of Andover. It ranges parallel to the road from the mine northeast to a point east of the pond, its extent being 250 yards, while it is about 70 yards broad."

IX.—ANDOVER'S AGED PEOPLE.

In June, 1880, there were in Andover twenty-nine persons of ages between sixty and sixty-five. The names of those aged sixty-five and over are here given:

John A-ckerman, 66; Jane A-ckerman, 75; Eliza Allen, 67; Cherrisa Beatty, 70; Temperance Clouse, 72; George Carrant, 68; Mary Carrant, 60; Elizabeth Crisman, 69; Eliza M. Cole, 69; John Cornell, 66; Joseph Coats, 66; Charles Dunn, 67; Anna Decker, 74; Margaret Earls, 65; Daniel Farrell, 68; Mary Farrell, 66; Elizabeth Fields, 66; John Griffin, 69; Henry Hart, 75; Levi Howell, 72; Jane Howell, 72; John Harlin, 78; Jane Harlin, 72; Elizabeth Hart, 87; John Hann, 73; James B. Hoyenden, 69; Jane Hoyenden, 74; William M. Hill, 70; Jane Hill, 69; Charles Johnson, 65; Nancy Johnson, 68; Henry Lawrence, 65; Thomas Martin, 75; Minerva Martin, 71; Jonathan Malnes, 68; William M. Kinney, 69; John Onsted, 72; Mary Onsted, 88; Mary Porter, 71; Garret Rosenkrans, 66; Stang Valentine, 85; Robert Slater, 67; Elizabeth Slater, 67; Jane Struble, 67; Ely Shuler, 77; Austin Trowbridge, 67; Hannah Trowbridge, 67; Robert Shockbower, 71; Abram Sisklos, 73; Mary Sisklos, 78; William Sargeant, 65; Phoebe Sargeant, 65; Simon Struble, 77; Anna Still, 73; Jane Townsend, 70; Amanda Townsend, 71; Julia Yough, 70; Samuel Wilgus, 63; Elizabeth Washer, 89; James Youngs, 68; Silas Youngs, 79.

* See history of Railroads, in another chapter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM M. ILIFF.

Richard Iliff came from England prior to the Revolutionary war and settled near Kingwood, in Hunterdon Co., N. J. His wife was of Welsh parentage. His son, John Iliff, was grandfather of our subject, married Miss Williams and settled in Tinicum, Bucks Co., Pa., very soon after the war. He was a farmer, and his real estate of four hundred acres was divided equally between his five sons at his death, which occurred about 1800.

His children were Benjamin, who became one of the earliest Methodist preachers, and died at German-ton, in Hunterdon Co., N. J.; John and Samuel, sold the property left them by their father in 1812 and settled in Ohio, near Zanesville; James; Joseph, a Methodist preacher of the Philadelphia Conference, died in Maryland; Mercy, became the wife of John Purcell; Lydia, became the wife of Abel White; Margaret, became the wife of Thomas Upjohn; and a fourth daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Solomon Housewood.

Of their children, James, father of our subject, was born in Tinicum, Pa., Feb. 22, 1786, and married, Feb. 14, 1807, Elizabeth Moore, who was born Nov. 4, 1786, and died March 3, 1858. He died on his homestead, near Newton, N. J., Dec. 10, 1840. James Iliff resided on the property left him by his father after his marriage until April 4, 1814, when he removed to Newton township, now Andover, and settled on two hundred acres which he had previously purchased, known as a part of the old Andover tract. Here he found a log house and a wilderness tract of land, and upon this farm he spent the remainder of his life. He erected a substantial stone house, now upon the place, and cleared off most of the original forest and brought the land into a high state of cultivation.

He was one of the organizers and founders of the Methodist Church at Newton, and one of the pioneer Methodists in Sussex County. His house was the place for Methodist meetings for many years, and there he had a private class of his own as a branch of the Newton Church.

The early Methodist preachers of years ago when traveling their circuit on horseback found shelter and refreshments at his hospitable home, and it was his pleasure to greet the advocates of Methodism with a hearty good cheer and contribute to all its interests commensurate with his means.

Mr. Iliff was a leading and influential citizen of his township and Sussex County; held the important offices in his township, and in 1840 was one of the Presidential electors to the convention that placed William Henry Harrison in nomination for the Presidency during the log cabin and hard cider times.

His children are Jane (deceased), was the wife of

George B. Case; William M.; Margaret, became the wife of Morgan L. Smith, and in 1833 removed to Indiana; Richard, served his time as a printer with Judge John H. Hall, of Newton, and settled in Indianapolis, where he died; John (deceased), was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Sussex County for several years prior to his death; Benjamin, died young; Mary, became the wife of Rev. A. H. Bellis; James, is a farmer in Andover; and Joseph, emigrated to Kansas.

William M. Iliff was born at Tinicum, Pa., April 19, 1810, and was consequently four years of age when his parents settled in Sussex County. Being the eldest son, and his help being necessary at home, his early education was very limited, but a few years prior to reaching his majority, through the kindness of Dr. Moran, he by private study obtained a fair English education, and for three terms was a teacher. He married, Dec. 8, 1831, Eliza Jane, a daughter of Rev. Jacob Hevener, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died at Asbury, Warren Co. She was born June 28, 1811. Their children are Elizabeth, wife of H. M. Rhodes, of Newark; Wesley, of Michigan; and Manning F., of New York City.

After his marriage Mr. Iliff settled on a farm near the homestead, upon which he resided for twenty years. He succeeded by purchase, in connection with his brother, Judge John Iliff, to the possession of the homestead, which he now owns. In 1855 he removed to Andover, where he erected himself a dwelling, and for many years he was engaged there in building houses, and he caused to be erected many of the most substantial residences and places of business at Andover.

During his residence there he erected the store at present occupied by Freeman & Ayres, and carried on a quite extensive trade and freighting business for several years. The village owes much to the enterprise of Mr. Iliff for its present well-laid-out streets and buildings.

Resolving to retire from the active duties of life, in 1873 he removed to Newark, but his previous active business life, and his lifelong familiarity with the farm, led him in 1874 to return to Andover, where, the same year, he erected his present fine country residence near the village, where he has resided since. Mr. Iliff has always been interested in the local affairs of the township and county; has held the office of freeholder for several terms, and other township offices, and upon the erection of the township of Andover from Newton he took an active and influential part. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, and voted for Henry Clay. In 1864 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and served as a member from Sussex in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

During his second term in the Legislature he received the Democratic nomination for Speaker, but



Wm H. Hoff



Wm. Kenney



H. N. Kinney

WILLIAM KINNEY, son of David and Mary (Mowry) Kinney, was born in Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., May 1, 1812. His father, David Kinney, an active business man, bought an oil-mill near Belvidere, which he was carrying on during the war of 1812. He subsequently removed to Augusta, Frankford township, Sussex Co., and carried on farming, and afterwards resided on the Henry Price farm for twelve years, when he purchased a farm in the township of Sparta, where he lived until his death, in 1854. His age was about seventy-five years, and his wife died at about the same age. Their children were Jacob, William, Philip, Betsey, Sarah Ann, Fanny, Mary, Ellen, Jennima, and Jane.

William Kinney married, May 9, 1840, Mary, daughter of John and Diadama (Tingley) Dennis, of Lafayette; she was born May 20, 1819. Her grandfather was Jesso Dennis, who married, for his first wife, a Miss Schooley, and for his second Martha, daughter of George McCoy, a large landowner in Sussex County during his time. The children of John Dennis were Joseph, James, Levi, Nathaniel, John, Ezekiel, Jackson, David, Mary and Elizabeth (twins), and Matilda.

For five years after his marriage Mr. Kinney resided on a farm near Sparta containing three hundred acres, which he paid for during that time. For ten years following he resided near by this farm upon sixty acres of land, a subsequent purchase, upon which he built a residence, when, in 1857, he settled at Andover, then consisting of a few houses, where he purchased about one hundred acres of land adjoining the village. This property he laid out in lots and streets, and a large part of the present village of Andover is a portion of the property belonging to this purchase. During his residence at Andover he purchased about one hundred and forty acres of land, upon which is located a valuable limestone-quarry, which he retained for a few years, and disposed of the quarry to the Musconetcong Iron-Works Company at a large advance. These interests were only a part of the transactions in real estate in which he was engaged. He was naturally of a speculative disposition, and his far-seeing judgment and superior business ability made him a very successful financier and dealer in property. The residence now occupied by his widow he built in 1875.

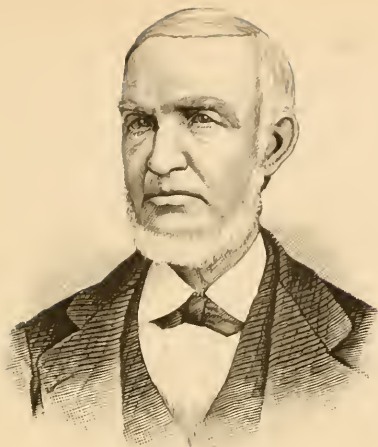
For many years Mr. Kinney was officially connected with

township matters. He was an active and earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and wielded a large influence in township and county affairs. He was a man of strong convictions, carried forward to a successful issue whatever he undertook, even through great difficulties, and his energy and resolution to embark in an enterprise were always based upon his good judgment and sound common sense. His children are Horatio N.; Martin R.; Diadama, wife of Alfred Loder, of Newark; Jane, wife of Rev. E. Menchem, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman; David, deceased; Sarah Ann, wife of Joseph Longcor, of Sparta; Isabel, deceased; William; Ella, wife of William Garret Hopkins, who resides on the homestead, in Sparta; Lydia, wife of John Hart, of New York; John; and Lizzie.

Horatio N. Kinney, eldest son of William and Mary Kinney, was born in the township of Lafayette, Dec. 19, 1839, and married, in September, 1860, Anna E., a daughter of Simeon Struble, of Andover. Her father is a descendant of Peter Struble, who emigrated from the province of Alsnee, Germany, in 1748, with his family, and settled at German Valley, N. J., and about 1752 removed and settled on Smith's Hill, in the old township of Newton, Sussex Co., and from whom the numerous family of Struble in Northern Jersey are descended. His children are Mary D., George, Clark, and Rosa.

Mr. Kinney for one year after his marriage was a farmer in Sparta, and for three years following was engaged with his father in the limestone quarry at Andover, and in improving that property after its purchase. Subsequently he purchased one hundred and forty acres near Struble's Pond, in Andover township, to which he has added sixty acres more, making his present valuable farm of two hundred acres. Upon this property he has erected commodious buildings, and everything about his premises bespeaks a thrifty and enterprising farmer. Since his first connection with the quarry at Andover, along with his farming, he has been a contractor for the Musconetcong Iron Company, and has got out large quantities of stone, which are used as a separator of iron ore.

Mr. Kinney is an enterprising and thoroughgoing business man. He has been officially connected with the local affairs of his township, and has been chosen freeholder and held other minor places.



George F. Rose

ANDREW ROSE, grandfather of George F., was of Scotch descent, was born near New Germantown, N. J., and died in 1830, aged about sixty years; his wife was a Miss Frazee. After his marriage he settled near Hackettstown, but subsequently purchased and settled upon what is commonly known as the "Ogden tract," of several hundred acres, now mostly owned by the Van Syckles, in Green township, Sussex Co., N. J. He also bought the land where the Roseville mine is located, but disposed of it to his brother Jacob. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism in the section where he resided, and his home was the welcome and hospitable abode of the traveling Methodist preachers. He was the principal one in founding the Tranquillity Methodist Episcopal Church.

At his death his estate was divided among his children, who were as follows: Andrew D., settled in Indiana, where he died about 1880; John, resided in Green township and there died; Aaron; Mrs. Jacob Cross, resided in Andover; Mrs. John Van Syckle, resided in Green; Mrs. Dr. Jacob M. Wetz, resided in Indiana.

Of these children, Aaron was father of the subject of our sketch, and was born on the homestead in Green township in 1822; the property is now owned and occupied by Samuel Van Syckle. He married, in 1817, Elizabeth, daughter of George Fisher, who lived and died near New Germantown, and who was one of the early local Methodist preachers, and the Fox Hill church was built on a part of his farm. She was born March 24, 1794. The children of this marriage were Andrew W., of Newton, George F., and Mary, who became the wife of Rev. John D. Blain, who entered the ministry in 1842 and had his first charge in Newton. He was subsequently a prominent member of the California Methodist Conference, where he did excellent work in laying the foundation of the Church on the Pacific coast.

His wife was a devoted Christian woman and shared the difficulties and hardships with her husband, and gave her life

as an early sacrifice, April 4, 1857, in the new country. She was born June 28, 1826.

Aaron Rose soon after his marriage purchased, with his father, the Kirkpatrick farm, in Frelighuysen, where he resided the remainder of his life, and where he died in 1829. He was a hardworking man and devoted his short life wholly to business pursuits. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devoted Christian man.

After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Rose married Martin Kispangh, and by him had one son, Samuel D., who died unmarried. Mr. Kispangh was a farmer in Andover, and died March 11, 1844, aged sixty-four years. She remained a widow for fifteen years, and for her third husband married Peter A. Miller, father of Dr. John Miller, of Andover, and resided at Andover, where she died, March 24, 1879. She was a woman of great moral and Christian excellence, and esteemed by all who knew her.

George F., son of Aaron Rose, was born in Green township, Oct. 28, 1822. Early in life he was thrown upon his own resources on account of the death of his father, but through the kindness of his guardian he received a fair English education, and for one term was a teacher. For some fifteen years he was engaged as a clerk in different places, and his natural ability in this capacity and strict integrity made his services sought. For a time he carried on a clothing-store at Trenton, N. J. The latter part of his business life, since 1856, has been spent at Andover in the care of his property and in the transaction of public business. He was one of the first commissioners of appeals after the erection of Andover township. He was appointed commissioner of deeds in 1866, and by reappointment has held the office continuously since. He also acts as local surveyor, and for two years served as constable.

In all his business relations Mr. Rose is known as a man of strict integrity and honesty of purpose. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican.



Daniel A Farnell

was defeated on account of the Legislature being largely Republican. Mr. Hiff was in early life a member of the Methodist Church, but has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Andover since its organization in 1857. For twelve years he was a director of the Hackettstown Bank, and for a time he was one of the board of managers of the Newark Savings-Bank. His life has been one of great activity, and almost wholly devoted to business pursuits.

DANIEL A. FARRELL.

His father, Robert Farrell, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America in early life. He first came to Newton, N. J., where he married Jane, a daughter of John Stuart, who was born in Ireland and came to America about the close of the Revolution, and resided at Hackettstown, N. J. She was born Jan. 16, 1790, and died June 27, 1857. Her uncle, Daniel Stuart, was the first president of the Sussex Bank at Newton, and officiated as surrogate of the county for several years. Robert Farrell settled in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., about the time of his marriage, but returned to Newton in the year 1814, where he resided the remainder of his life, working at his trade, that of a mason. He died Dec. 7, 1827.

Their children are Daniel A.; Margaret S., who became the wife of Robert Chapman; Mary R., wife of James Howeth; Sarah R., wife of Henry Jeffers; and Thomas R. Only Daniel and Margaret survive in 1881.

Daniel A. Farrell was born in Florida, N. Y., April 23, 1812, and was two years of age when his parents returned to Newton. During his minority he obtained what education he could, and in early life he was obliged to depend upon his own resources for a livelihood. With willing hands and a resolute heart he started out in life for himself. For many years he worked for different farmers, and by indus-

try and strict economy saved some five hundred dollars by the time he reached his twenty-fifth year.

He married, March 2, 1837, Mary A., daughter of John and Sarah (Predmore) Frazer. She was born Feb. 2, 1814. Her father, John Frazer, born Nov. 13, 1788, in Pike Co., Pa., was a clerk at Augusta, Sussex Co., N. J., for some time, for Thomas Augustine, one of its early merchants, and was there married. He removed to Newton, where he engaged as a teacher, and also as surveyor. He was for some thirty years crier of the Sussex County Court, and his name was familiar with the leading men who had business at Newton. He was prominently identified with the order of Masons.

His wife, Sarah Predmore, was born Nov. 21, 1786, and died Sept. 17, 1871. They were married March 1, 1808. Their children were Nelson, Benjamin, Mary Allen, Joseph, Elizabeth, William, and John P.

The children of Daniel A. and Mary A. Farrell are Emma, wife of W. A. Vought, of Dover, N. J., and John, married Ida M., daughter of W. S. Ingersoll, of Newton, and carries on the homestead with his father.

For one year after his marriage Mr. Farrell rented a farm in Newton, and for one year following he was prospecting in the Western country with a view of settlement. For nine years thereafter he resided in the township of Frankford, where he carried on farming, and in 1848 purchased some two hundred acres of land in the southwest corner of the old township of Newton, which has since been his homestead. Mr. Farrell has brought this land into a high state of cultivation, and caused to be built one of the finest and most substantial barns in the county. All of his surroundings bespeak a representative and thrifty farmer.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought office. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church at Newton, the latter having united with the Methodist Church at the age of sixteen.

H A M P T O N.*

I.—BOUNDARIES, Etc.

HAMPTON, peculiarly shaped, like a wedge, contains 29 square miles, covers an area of about 19,000 acres, and measures 5 miles wide in its broadest part by 9 miles in length. Its boundaries are Frankford on the north; Stillwater, Newton, and Andover on the south; Andover and Lafayette on the east; and Stillwater on the west.

* By David Schwartz.

Hampton had, in 1880, a population of 895, against 1023 in 1870.

On the northwest, where the Blue Mountain range touches the farthest extremity of the town, Hampton "corners" with the four towns of Sandyston, Walpack, Frankford, and Stillwater. Generally, the face of the country is hilly, but handsomely attractive. The valley of the Paulinskill is a beautiful stretch of landscape set within gracefully-towering elevations,

from whose heights the eye may feast upon pictorial nature with delightful satisfaction. The Paulinskill is a small but rapid stream that for a century or more has afforded at Baleville fine mill-power, which has been utilized during that space of time almost without interruption.

Hampton is a purely agricultural town, and as a grazing and milk-producing region takes a deservedly high rank.

There are two so-called villages,—Baleville and Washingtonville,—but they are simply hamlets. The only post-office in the town—known as Pleasant Valley post-office—is located at the former place.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is not easy to ascertain who effected the first white settlements in the region now called Hampton township, but, according to the best available authorities, the distinction lay between the Roofs and Hendershotts. Which family, if either, took precedence cannot be told, nor can much be said, indeed, about them, for the reason that the settlements took place some years before the Revolution, and for the further reason that there is no satisfactory or definite living or documentary evidence affecting the events. According to the testimony of Mrs. Smith (a descendant of the Roofs now living on the old Christopher Roof place), Christopher Roof, who died in 1844, at the age of eighty-four, was born on the farm mentioned, and so we fix the presence of Michael Roof (Christopher's father) in Hampton certainly at 1756, and doubtless may fix it before that; but beyond that the matter would be mere conjecture.

Whatever the time of his coming, Michael Roof made his settlement in Hampton shortly after emigrating from Germany. He died at an advanced age, leaving two sons, Christopher and Michael. Christopher took the old farm, and Michael the one on which now resides Mr. J. R. Stoll, the place being generally designated as the Jacob Roof farm. Christopher, who married a Hendershott, had four children, of whom Michael and Jacob were the sons. Michael, last named, had twelve children, of whom the four living ones are John and Philip, in New York State, Mrs. Joshua Harden, in Green township, and Mrs. Smith, already named. Jacob had a family of ten children. Three are living—to wit, Alfred, in Andover; Catherine and Clara, in Hampton. Christopher Roof, son to Michael (the first of the name to come to Hampton), was an enlisted soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought gallantly through all its seven years.

The first of the Hendershotts was Jacob. The presumption is strong that if he did not come in with old Michael Roof, his coming was not much later or earlier than Roof's. Both families made locations on the Paulinskill, and, in 1771, when Moses Morris came to the town, they had made material improvements on their farms.

Moses Morris, just mentioned, was not only one of

Hampton's earliest settlers, but he was a local character of some celebrity, especially as a hunter, as will be seen later on. When a lad of fourteen he came from Morris County to Stillwater township with Michael Ayers, his foster-father, who then, in 1757, settled in Stillwater. At the age of sixteen young Moses shouldered his gun, and went out in the Indian war of 1759. His field of operations was along the Delaware, and, although but a boy, he gave a most excellent account of himself. After the fighting was ended he returned to Sussex County, and for the ensuing twelve years devoted himself to the peaceful pursuits of farm-labor wherever he could find employment. He used to say that he was one of the first to strike a blow towards clearing the land upon which the village of Newton stands. In 1771 he married a daughter of Benjamin Hull, of Frankford, and bought 80 acres of wild land in the present township of Hampton, that land being a portion of the farm on which his son William now lives. A squatter named John Hendershott had been living on the land bought by Morris, who, with his bride, moved into the log cabin vacated by Hendershott. Moses Morris had a family of twelve children, of whom five were boys,—Jacob, Dennis, William, John, and one who died young. The four who grew to manhood settled upon farms in Hampton.

Moses Morris fought not only in the Indian war of 1759, but in the war of the Revolution, although his term of service in the latter was not extended to any great length. *A propos* of his capacity as a hunter, he boasted of having unaided killed forty wolves with his own hand, and to have killed sixty more with the assistance of other hunters. His success as a wolf-hunter was something remarkable, even for that day, when every man in new settlements was more or less of a hunter; and such was his fame that it traveled even beyond the borders of the county. The bounty on wolf-scalps was a neat sum, and he found the business of hunting quite as profitable as, if not more so than, farming. His wife used to scold like sin because he "idled away so much of his time in hunting," but he loved the sport and the gain thereof too much to give it up because the old lady scolded about it; and so he hunted away day after day.

Morris got so he could imitate a wolf's cry almost to the life, and by the exercise of that accomplishment he frequently drew the beasts near to his hiding-place and then easily killed them. He once chased a wolf into a creek, and, wading in after, captured him alive. Tying him securely by the feet, he dragged him homeward, and rather startled his peaceful neighbors during the triumphal march, for they were not exactly prepared to see even Morris bearing home a live wolf in that style.

Morris was on another occasion aroused from his midnight slumbers by an outcry from his hog-pen. Hastening out with gun in hand, he found a big bear playing havoc with the swine. Opening fire upon the

invader, he succeeded in simply diverting Bruin's attentions to himself, and in a trice the bear, with distended jaws, made wildly for Morris, as if to devour him with a single gulp. The emergency was a desperate one, but Morris was equal to it. Acting upon an instantaneous thought, he met the onslaught boldly, rammed his rifle down the bear's throat, and pulled the trigger. This was the end of His Bearship.

Mr. Morris died in 1827, at the age of eighty-four, upon the Morris farm, in Hampton, where he had lived fifty-six years, and ten years later died his widow, at the same age. One of his nephews, Frederick Shoff, died in Western New York, aged one hundred and seven. Moses Morris' son William, now on the old farm, was born there in 1786, and justly lays claim to the distinction of being not only the oldest native of Hampton, but the oldest resident therein. Sarah Morris, the widow of William's brother Dennis, has reached her ninety-fifth year; her present home is Stanhope, in Byram township.

The place now known as Baleville was founded by Peter and Henry Bale shortly before 1800, but many years before that Benjamin Barton built a grist-mill close to the dam and carried it on until some little time after the outbreak of the Revolution. Barton's Toryism was too strong, however, for the patriots of the vicinity, and when matters grew too warm for him to be comfortable he closed his mill and went into hiding. While the mill was thus idle the country people used to come in with grists all the same, and each man who understood anything about milling would grind what he wanted. Those who could not manage the mill would get some more skillful neighbors to do the work for them. Meanwhile, Barton was afraid to look after or profit by his property, and during the war the mill was destroyed by fire,—whether by accident or design was never known. Barton was not heard of after his flight, and of course his possessions were confiscated. While he was conducting the mill business his house was a well-known Tory rendezvous, and among others who wished to find out what was going forward there was Moses Morris. Morris could not get into the room where Barton and his crew were, and in his desire to draw some of them out cried out loudly from an anteroom that he stood ready to fight the biggest man in the Tory crowd. In response to this, Barton came out armed with sword and pistol, and, offering Morris and his men drink, bade them be quiet and go home. After that Barton was threatened with violence unless he left that part of the country, and so he wisely decamped.

Peter and Henry Bale were Germans, and came to Hampton not long after the close of the Revolutionary war. Peter set up a blacksmith-shop in the Struble neighborhood, while Henry, obtaining the old Barton mill-site, built a saw-mill near the dam. Whether he built a grist-mill there or simply put a run of stone into his saw-mill cannot be told, nor can it be told when he located there, although it seems

pretty certain that he did so before 1790, since there are account-books of date 1795 showing that he was in business there then, and showing, further, that he had kept a mill account-book there before that date. However that may be, it is known that he built, in 1800, the grist-mill now carried on by A. J. Bale, as well as a carding-mill, and a few years later a woolen-factory, in which he manufactured cloth for a wide stretch of country about, and drove for some years a remarkably brisk and profitable business.

The preserved account-books kept by Mr. Bale begin with the date 1795. Taking the books between that date and 1810, a list of the names of his customers will not only show that his business was considerable, but it will also show pretty nearly who were the residents in what is now Hampton township between those years. The list is as follows:

John Anderson, Paul Ackerson, Robert Adams, Nathaniel Ayers, Robert Bell, Peter Britton, John Dalton, Peter Bell, Isaac Bassett, James Brink, Jacob Cary, John Cassidy, Jr., Moses Case, William Christy, Arthur Cox, John Case, William Campbell, Isaac Coon, James Current, William Cassidy, Thomas Coon, John Chamberlain, Cornelius Cox, Philip Dermer, John Dammon, John Danner, David Demoreau, Azariah Drake, Niel Duffy, Ira Fuller, Eli Fuller, Simonus Fisher, Grant Fitch, Samuel Griggs, Jr., Abraham Gulick, Thomas Gustin, Benjamin Griggs, Daniel Griggs, John Griggs, David Hunt, Jacob Hendershott, Sr., Peter Hendershott, Sr., Benjamin Hull, Sr., Ephraim House, John Hurfin, George Haggerty, Dilley Holmes, Alexander Hurfin, John Hendershott, Peter Hendershott, Jr., John S. Haggerty, Capt. John Huffman, Gilbert Ingerson, Gideon Ingerson, Samuel Ingerson, James English, Samuel Jones, Andrew Johnson, Henry Guse, Jr., John Guse, John Kays, Sr., David Kays, Mathias Lane, John Lenterman, Sr., Daniel Luse, Peter Lance, Jacob Lance, Sr., Mathew Little, Robert Lambert, George Marring, Jr., Jacob Morris, Sr., Hugh McConnell, Abraham Merritt, Peter Mains, Jr., Moses Morris, Sr., John More, Moses Northrup, Abraham Norris, George Onsted, Joshua Primrose, Joseph Primrose, Michael Pough, Samuel Pettes, Henry Primrose, Charles Pemperton, Henry Peters, John Primrose, Benjamin Primrose, William Phillips, James Phillips, David Phillips, Daniel Primrose, Samuel Prier, Daniel Primrose, Esq., Gabriel Pynn, Michael Roof, Christopher Roof, Jacob Roef, James Ryerson, Samuel Rohrabach, Benjamin Roer, Sr., Samuel Rawsof, William Reed, George Struble, Jr., Jacob Struble, Capt. Peter Smith, Joseph South, James Smith, Mathias Snook, Anthony Struble, John Solomon, Esq., Henry F. Smith, John A. Stoll, Samuel South, Thomas South, Peter L. Struble, Jacob Struble, Sr., Henry Spaco, Caspar Snook, John Stoll, Sr., Daniel Struble, Joseph Schooley, John Truesdell, John Turner, David Van Dorn, Esq., Simeon Vaughn, Mowens Shaw, John K. Snook, Henry Smith, Richard H. Struble, Jacob Stoll, Joseph Warbes, Philip Waldruff, Christian Wilover, Peter Washer, William Williams, Jacob Yost, Peter Yuest, James Hunt n, Henry Hand, Michael Hendershott, Joel Hutchinson, Jacob Hendershott, Jr., Joseph Bates, John Gustin, — Chlester, Moses Clark, Brice Dalrymple, James Dalrymple, Cornelius Dewors, James Fox, Elijah Griswold, Garret Brink, Samuel Harker, David Hunt, Benjamin Halsey, John Holmes, — Headley, John Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Jagger & Mattison, James Kays, Cornelius Lowry, Philip Mains, Jacob Misner, James Primrose, George Rohrabach, Aaron Rose, William Ryerson, Henry Snook, Stephen Strong, Frederick Shanff, Isaac Sharp, Mark Thompson, James Trux, Henry Washer, Amos Woolverton, William Wood, David Y-tman, James Haggerty, James Morrow, Peter Guse, Elias Hopkins, Joseph Northrup, Patrick Haggerty, Abraham Shavine, Leonard Struble, George Struble, Zachariah Price, Martin Ryerson, Edmund Stoll, Henry Sblstar, T. Hinton, Isalah Youngs, James Hunt, Simeon Howard, Adam Hillman, Thos. Armstrong, Hezekiah Phillips, Mark Thompson & Son, Jas. Phillips, Richard Russel, Jos. Strickland, Arthur Vanway, Judge Biddle, Joseph Shadwell, Abraham Sande, Abijah Hopkins, William Huffman, Jacob Huffman, David Hoop, Wm. Mattox, Saml. Seeley, Wm. Morrow, Geo. Morrow, Saml. Celery, Murer Broderick, Ralph Hunt, Solomon Broderick, Jesse Holly, Wm. Cole.

From entries in Mr. Bale's books it is learned that carpenters then received as wages 12s. a day; that corn was 5s. per bushel; wheat, 18s.; grinding wheat, 55s. per hundred bushels; rye, 7s. per bushel; that Edmund South was charged \$4.50 for "a pair of leather Breatches;" that buckwheat was 6s. per bushel, and flour 26s. 6d. per hundred; inch boards were 8s. 5d. per hundred feet; cider whisky, 6s. per gallon; shad, 1s. 6d., and a coffin "made for Noar Ogden," 6s. Feb. 26, 1800, George Struble was charged with "two shillings, lent at the time of seeing General Washington."

Mr. Bale appears to have dealt also quite largely in "tickets in Bidde's lottery." These tickets he sold at first at 10s., but presently advanced the price to 12s.,—probably on account of the extraordinary demand. Charges for tobacco and mutton are frequent. A "saddel" is charged once, as is "making a sled." To one man he sold a "bool" for \$15, and a haystack for \$12. Pork was 6 cents per pound, and "caster hats" 86 apiece. For "boarding the taler twenty days," he charged at the rate of 1s. 4d. per day.

Judged from the fact that boots, stockings, and other supplies were kept on hand, as well as the articles already enumerated, Mr. Bale must have kept a store at Baleville, although there is no telling where it was located.

Sept. 17, 1804, a record appears to the effect that Mr. Bale sent by the hands of Alexander Huston for collection two notes against William Current and David Kimble. Money with those gentlemen was probably scarce about that time, for below the record of delivery of notes appears the legend, "These notes returned to me again." Mr. Bale records further: "My youngest daughter, named Abigail Bale, died Oct. 9, 1804, my only comforter I had in this world, and a funeral sermon delivered by Mr. Fellows, Oct. 10, 1804."

Peter Bale, brother to Henry, had a blacksmith-shop in the Struble neighborhood, and afterwards one at Baleville, where Henry Bale and James Fox also had one. Henry Bale had three sons, named James, John, and Peter, who were all at one time concerned with the mill business at Baleville. James removed to Ohio, and lives there yet, aged eighty. John and Peter continued the business together for some time, when Peter, moving to Warren County, left the mill to John, who managed it until his death, in 1873. The property is now owned by his son, A. J. Bale. Of the three runs of stone put into the first grist-mill by Henry Bale, one run has been in constant use in the mill ever since.

A grist-mill was built at Pleasant Valley by Peter Shiner some time, it is supposed, during the Revolution. It was on the kill, but a stone's throw below Baleville, and was always known as the "lower mill." It stood until 1870, when fire destroyed it. Of its early history or the history of Mr. Shiner's operations there scarcely anything can be learned.

The first store kept at Baleville, aside from Henry Bale's, was opened by Benjamin Curry. When a post-office was established there it was given the name of Pleasant Valley, which it still retains. The first post-master was Robert Lewis, storekeeper.

The Strubles have been connected with the history of Hampton since 1776. In that year the great-grand-father of William P. Struble came from Morris County to Sussex, and made his home on the Allen tract, near what is now known as the W. I. Shotwell house, on Smith's Hill, in Hampton. The ruins of the old log house in which he lived are said to be yet visible. After a short stay in Hampton he moved to Pennsylvania, taking with him two of his sons, and in Pennsylvania he died, at the age of one hundred. Of the seven sons he left in New Jersey, two, named Leonard and Daniel, settled on farms upon Smith's Hill. Leonard's four sons were named, Anthony, Leonard, Jr., Peter L., and Jacob. Anthony settled in Hampton, where his son Leonard now lives; Leonard, Jr., in Franklin; Peter L. in Hampton, north of where Oliver Struble (his son) lives; and there too Jacob made his home. Of Daniel's sons, Peter and John died in Hampton; Richard and Henry removed to Ohio. Daniel himself moved to Franklin, and died there at the age of eighty-five. Leonard, his brother, moved to the present Oliver Struble neighborhood, about the close of the Revolutionary war. His son Peter L., who carried on the farm after his father's death, married a daughter of Jacob Lance. Of his sons, William P. and Oliver live in Hampton, and Elias in Ohio.

Benjamin Hull, whose daughter married William P. Struble, lived on the present William P. Struble place before 1800. He was a bachelor for some time after he settled, and had his sister with him as house-keeper. He married a daughter of Christopher Case, of Newton.

One of Hull's neighbors was Martin Ryerson, who dealt largely in land and owned many acres in Hampton. He was a surveyor, and in the course of his professional pursuits came frequently upon chances to speculate profitably in lands; and these chances he was by no means slow in improving. Martin lived a while near the present Merring place. His son David was likewise an extensive dealer in lands. He bought the Levison and Joy tracts for \$8 per acre, and sold at from \$15 to \$20 per acre. On one tract he is said to have cleared \$12,000.

Mathias Little was a sort of land-agent for the Ryersons, and lived near Benjamin Hull's. His son-in-law, John Chamberlain, built a log blacksmith-shop near there before 1800. The shop was afterwards used as a school-house.

Henry Smith came from England to Philadelphia in 1760, and engaged in the business of stock-driving. In its pursuit he and his son Henry frequently visited Sussex County, and rode many a time over Smith's Hill. His son Henry carried in a belt about his body

the gold taken out to purchase stock, and wore his hips so sore that a hundred times he wished the devil would take the money. Henry told the present Peter Smith in after-years that when he and his father used to ride over Smith's Hill there was no house between Harelocker's, at Newton, and Hollingshead's log house, at Halsey's Corners.

During the Revolution, Henry Smith lived with his family in Morris County, and there he died. His sons Henry and Peter farmed the present county-farm in Frankford until about 1795, when they dissolved partnership. Peter then bought of the Allen tract, for \$1600, a parcel comprising 273 acres, where his son Peter lives (in Hampton). Daniel Struble had been living on the place perhaps some years. There had also been there a tenant by name Joseph South, but when and how long he lived there are questions that cannot be answered.

About the time Peter Smith bought his farm of Allen, Jacob Lance bought the place now occupied by Henry J. Griggs, and Matthias Lane a farm that took in the present site of Washingtonville. Both Lance and Lane bought their land of Allen.

Henry Smith lived a while on the Shotwell place, and ended his days in Frankford. Peter, his brother, died in Hampton in 1822. During the war of 1812, Peter Smith was a captain in the militia, and used to have company trainings at his farm. Once, when there was a call to fill a vacant majorship, the claim lay between Capt. Peter Smith and Capt. Thomas Gustin. Capt. Smith, who tipped the scales at the healthy weight of 350 pounds, concluded that he did not want to be a major, and so, in announcing that fact to Capt. Gustin, said, "I guess I'd look better on the ground than I would on a horse: you may have the majorship in welcome."

Although Capt. Peter was a staunch patriot, his brother was just as staunch a Tory, and for his pretty freely expressed convictions was carried to Morristown and marched around the green as a show. He stuck to his convictions, however, and during the war of 1812 was as violent a partisan of England's king as America contained.

Jacob Lance died on his Hampton farm in 1830, and Matthias Lane about the same time. Of these names, none are now to be found in Hampton.

In 1808, Benjamin Halsey and his son-in-law, Grant Fitch, came from New York State to the place now called Washingtonville, and bought a considerable tract of meadow-land, where they undertook the cultivation of hemp. They opened a store the same year, and from that time forward the locality was known as Halsey's Corners. The hemp venture proved a failure, and in a little while the store was given up. Fitch moved to Newton, where he afterwards founded the *New Jersey Herald*. Halsey devoted himself to farming, and died at the Corners in 1852, at the age of eighty-nine. He was a man of note in the locality in which he lived, and

used to boast that during his long service as justice of the peace he married more than fifty couples.

The first tavern at Halsey's was opened by Grant Fitch. The tavern and smithy were afterwards carried on by Alexander Drake. The stage route between Jersey City and Owego passed through Halsey's Corners, and over it there was a deal of travel. The tavern at Halsey's was not, however, a stage-house, for there was one at Augusta, a few miles farther on.

Peter Case settled in 1823 on the William Snook farm. In 1827 he located at Halsey's Corners. His grandfather was crier of the Sussex County court thirty years, and is said never to have missed a session. During the thirty years, he was constable fifteen years. He made a pork-barrel in 1810, and to this day that pork-barrel has been in the possession and use of his family, his grandson, B. S. Case, now owning it.

S. P. Case came to Halsey's in 1843, and built the present Case tavern. In 1849 he sold the property to B. T. Case, who has been the tavern landlord ever since.

James Smith and Alexander Huston lived on farms east of the Paulin-skill at an early day, and Daniel Waldruff, about 1800, on the Abram Shotwell place. The farm was in the Levison tract, which contained about 1000 acres. David and Thomas Ryerson and Richard Morris bought it, and parceled it out into small farms.

In 1749, John Henry Couse came from Germany at the age of fourteen, and, joining a German family living on Germany Flats, in Andover, worked as a farm-hand until he married. Then he settled on the place now owned by James F. Hill, in Andover. His children were Maria, John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Eve, Peter, and Henry. John Henry, the father, died in Frankford, and his widow in Hampton, on the place now occupied by David Couse. Of his sons, John moved, in 1787, soon after his marriage, to what is now Hampton, and located on a farm formerly owned by a Morris, and on which a Predmore is said to have made some improvements. There was a log house on the place, into which John moved. In 1808 he built a new house, of which a portion is now used as a residence by his son David.

John Couse had nine children,—Henry, Peter, William, John, David, Catherine, Susan, Mary, and Ann. Peter settled on the Francis Northrup place in 1819, William died in Virginia, Henry died in Hampton, and John in New York State. David, who was born on the homestead in 1806, now owns it, and proudly boasts that he has not been away from it more than two weeks at a time since he was born. The only one of his sisters now living is the widow of William H. Johnson, of Newton.

North of the Couse place in the olden days was Maj. Thomas Gustin, who kept a store on what is now the town line. He died there, and after his

death his family moved westward. He was a major in the militia, but his neighbor, John Consee, bore the record of having been in the Federal ranks at the battle of Germantown.

A Revolutionary soldier, by name Dermer, lived over in the northeastern corner of the town, and died there. Near him lived Moses Northrup, on the place now occupied by Richard V. Northrup. Moses erected a fulling-mill and saw-mill there, and did a thriving business some years in carding and dressing cloth. He died at Newton, in 1846, aged eighty-two.

Peter Space, a participant in the war of the Revolution, lived on Germany Flats before the outbreak of that conflict. He wore in his military service a broad-brimmed hat, through whose brim a bullet once made its way. The hat he clung to ever afterward, and took a vast deal of pride in directing attention to the bullet-hole. Fourteen years before his death, at the age of eighty-five, he became blind. His son Mannas was born on Germany Flats, and died there at the age of seventy-seven. Mannas had fourteen children, of whom seven were boys. The only one of the seven to locate in Hampton was William, who in 1829 came to the place he now owns. James Ryerson had been living on the place, which belonged to his father, William, who lived in Frankford.

In 1835, Adam Van Etten came from Branchville to the place now owned by his widow, and before 1835 owned by Jacob L. Drake. In 1840, Dennis Morris came from Frankford and cleared the farm now owned by his son Oliver. In the same year James Williams bought of the Strubles, and settled on the farm now occupied by Charles M. Williams. The great-grandfather of James Williams was named Mathew Williams, and became conspicuous throughout the land by reason of his extreme age. He came over to America with Gen. Wolfe (after having served thirty years in the British army and navy), and fought with Wolfe at Quebec. The most of his life in America he passed in Frankford township, and, at the age of eighty-six, entering the Federal service for the Revolutionary war, fought all through that struggle. He was blind for some years before his death, which occurred in Frankford township Jan. 3, 1814, just after he had passed his one hundred and twenty-fourth birthday.

Among the early settlers in Hampton not already noticed were William Snook (on the east side of the town), John, James, and Andrew Cassidy, the Pittingers, Coursens, Sherreds, Hunts, Andersons, the Griggs family, Samuel Jones, and Hiram Bell.

William Snook, now aged eighty-eight, came to Hampton from Wantage in 1825, and bought a piece of land of David Ryerson. Absalom Youngs had been living on the place and had put up a log house; but beyond that improvements were scarce. Andrew Merring bought his land of David Ryerson in 1831, and in that year moved to it. For about ten years previous to that time Robert Morris, a renter, had lived on it.

III.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Andover and Hampton townships were formed from Newton under act approved March 10, 1864. The section creating Hampton reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all that part of the township of Newton adjoining the lines of the townships of Green, Stillwater, Sandyston, Frankford, and Lafayette which lies northerly and westwardly of the following line—namely, beginning in the line between the townships of Green and Newton where the road leading past the residence of the late Obed Wilson crosses said line, and running thence by the line of Andover township to the Devil's Hole (so called), on or near the line between the farms of William M. Babbitt and John McCarter, Jr., and from thence to the bridge over the stream crossing the highway near the farm-house of William M. Babbitt; thence to a point of woods where one fence intersects another on the farm belonging to the heirs of John A. Horton, deceased, a short distance westwardly of the mansion on said farm; from thence to a point in the highway leading from Newton to Washingtonville where the lands of George M. Ryerson and Dennis Cochran corner upon said highway; thence along the line between their lands and following the line of said Ryerson's land until it intersects the said ditch made by the Paulinskil Meadow Company; thence down the said ditch to the line of Lafayette township—be, and the same is hereby, set off into a new township, to be called the township of Hampton."

The town was named by Robert Hamilton, then a representative in the Legislature, in honor of Jonathan Hampton, who seems to have aroused Mr. Hamilton's esteem in this respect by his donation of land to the Episcopal Church of Newton, and Mr. Hamilton, himself being an Episcopalian, thus remembered the generous donor.

It appears, however, that the organization of the township was by no means in accordance with the will of the people inhabiting that part of country set off as Hampton. Better understanding of their sentiments in the premises and the circumstances leading to the town organization will be gleaned from perusal of a copy of resolutions passed at the first township-meeting, on the second Monday in April, 1864. The resolutions read as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of the township of Hampton, in the county of Sussex, assembled at our first town-meeting, do most earnestly protest against the act creating the township and the gerrymandering of Newton township, and we pledge ourselves to spare no honorable efforts to have the township of Newton restored to its former boundaries."

"Resolved, That the conduct of the senator and two assemblymen from this county in supporting said act in the face of our earnest remonstrance against it, and without even a petition in its favor from the inhabitants of this township or the township of Newton, deserves, and should receive, the most severe condemnation of every citizen who believes in the democratic doctrine that the representative should carry out the wishes of his constituents, and that the assemblymen are particularly censurable for the unfair and unscrupulous manner in which they stifled the remonstrance unanimously signed by citizens of every part of the old township of Newton."

Evidently, there was a desire on the part of the representatives in the Legislature pledged to conserve the interests of Newton to cut loose from any allegiance to the rural districts and to compel them to shift for themselves, despite their outcries against such proceedings. The idea was to give Newton village practically a government of its own, and that was the idea that was practically evolved. There was, as has been seen, a strong feeling of indignation among the people of Hampton at the apparent arbitrary action

of a few alleged schemers, and there was also loud talk of efforts looking to the repeal of the act; but calmer after-thought brought the conviction that perhaps the result would not be so seriously damaging, after all, and so in a little while there was a general resignation to the situation, followed before long by a general congratulation that no better thing could have happened, after all.

At the first township-meeting, held at the tavern of B. S. Case, in Washingtonville, the following officers were chosen: Joseph Greer, Moderator; William P. Struble, Clerk; Peter Smith, Judge of Election; George Harden, Assessor; Edward Curry, Collector; William M. Cox, Richard V. Northrup, Freeholders; Benjamin Anderson, S. H. Roof, Surveyors of Highways; Isaac Dennis, George L. Van Sickle, Commissioners of Appeal; Levi Hendershot, Overseer of the Poor; Christopher Van Sickle, William S. Harden, William I. Shotwell, Christopher Roof, John Snook, Town Committee; D. W. Moore, School Superintendent; Leonard Struble, Jr., Constable; B. S. Case, Pound-keeper; Peter Smith, Christopher Roof, James A. Smith, Benjamin Anderson, A. S. Morris, Alfred Snook, William Snook, Isaac Kint, Abraham Onsted, John Jones, P. W. Struble, James L. Oliver, Mahlon Bailey, T. L. Kindred, Abraham Pittenger, Overseers of Highways.

Following is given a list of persons chosen annually from 1865 to 1880 to be judges of elections, clerks, assessors, collectors, and freeholders:

JUDGES OF ELECTIONS.

1865-67, P. Smith; 1868, W. P. Shotwell; 1869, M. Ackerson; 1870-77, M. J. Williams; 1878, M. Ackerson; 1879-80, O. Struble.

CLERKS.

1865-69, P. W. Struble; 1870-71, A. O. Smith; 1872, A. Struble; 1873-77, A. J. Bate; 1878-80, E. Case.

ASSESSORS.

1865-66, George Harden; 1867-75, Theodora Harding; 1876, J. H. Hendershot; 1877-80, P. W. Struble.

COLLECTORS.

1865-68, E. M. Curry; 1869-72, J. N. Roof; 1873-77, A. Struble; 1878-80, J. Roof.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1864-68, William M. Cox, Richard V. Northrup; 1869, William M. Cox, Peter Smith; 1870-74, William I. Shotwell, Peter W. Struble; 1875, William S. Harden, Peter W. Struble; 1876, William I. Shotwell, Peter W. Struble; 1877-78, William S. Hardin, P. B. Northrup; 1879, R. R. Sherred, F. B. Northrup; 1880, Theodora Harding, Albert Struble.

In December, 1880, the town was clear of debt, and for that year had raised a tax of \$4292.50. The rate of taxation was 82 per cent \$1000, for State, county, and town.

IV.—SCHOOLS.

It is said that there was a school in what is now Washingtonville District as early as 1788, and possibly before. The school-house was a log cabin that stood near David Couse's present residence. Timothy Gustin was the first, and perhaps only, teacher in that old log house (for the educational season therein was

a brief one). Among his pupils were Henry Struble and James Kays, and they, it appears, were among the leading spirits devoted to mischief-working. They recognized without much delay the fact that their teacher, Timothy Gustin, was a painfully lazy person, and they, to encourage him, no doubt, to the development of a vigorous briskness, used upon divers and sundry occasions to introduce pins into the seat of the erudite Gustin's chair, much to that individual's dire discomfort, disgust, and indignation.

In 1808 or 1809 a frame school was built at Halsey's Corners, and, at the instigation of Benjamin Halsey, was set close to his house, so that his children would not have far to go to school. The first trustees were Capt. Peter Smith, Grant Fitch, and "Black Peter" Smith. The latter gave himself the title when, upon being called to sign a document with Capt. Peter Smith, he said, "Now, I must sign myself something besides plain Peter Smith, for if I don't, people won't know who's who. I guess I'll just sign 'Black Peter' Smith;" and from that day he was known by that title.

When Benjamin Halsey's children finished their schooling, Benjamin wanted the school-house moved away from his dwelling. There was some opposition, but Halsey carried the day; and the school-house was accordingly started on its travels for another location. The house was pretty badly shaken up by the journey, and after passing a feeble existence until 1845, was replaced upon the same site by the present structure.

Among the early teachers at Halsey's were a Mr. Lucas, a Mr. Upson, Mr. Upton (who was also a singing master), Mr. Seger, Eunice Stevens (a "Yankee school-ma'am," who taught at Halsey's three seasons), a Miss Condict, Mr. Allwood, Mr. Warren, and Ambrose Horton. Horton became converted to Methodism and studied for the ministry. When he found himself ready to preach, he died. Besides the public school at Halsey's, private schools were taught in that neighborhood by Jeremiah Willets and a Miss Eber. The trustees of Washingtonville for 1880 were Moses Ackerson, Abram S. Morris, and John Couse.

In the Myrtle Grove School District a log house, built by John Chamberlain about 1800 and used by him as a blacksmith-shop, was about 1806 used as a school-house. It stood just west of A. M. Merring's present residence, and in it the first teacher is supposed to have been an Irishman named McFvaney, who was particularly conspicuous as a very cross and irritable person and much given to flogging the children. John Brown, a one-armed Englishman, was the teacher in 1807; but, beyond being minus an arm, was not especially famous. A Miss Butler, niece to "Billy" Ryerson, was also a teacher in the log school-house, but when is not known. Among the children who attended school in that temple of learning were those of Benjamin Hull, Anthony Struble, Moses Morris, Samuel Jones, Hiram Bell, and Mathew Little. William B. Struble, who attended school in

the log house in 1807, taught school in the district thirty years afterwards. The second school-house was a framed building. It stood opposite the present house, and was built in 1815. The first teacher there was a Mr. Beach, who said he had run away from Connecticut to escape the draft. The second teacher was Robert McIntyre, who taught two seasons. The house now used, a substantial brick edifice, was built in 1865. The trustees for 1880 were Alfred Winters, William P. Struble, and Hiram Snook.

As to Laurel Grove District but little can be said. There was a log school-house in the district in 1810, near the present house, and in that year the teacher was a Mr. Smith. Since the log house the district has had two framed school-houses. The present house was built in 1868. The trustees for 1880 were Theodore Harding, William Harden, and Philip T. Garris. Doubtless the first school taught in what is now Hampton was held in Laurel Grove District, for there the first settlements were made; but there is now no evidence to tell when or where it was located, or who were its earliest teachers.

V.—RELIGIOUS.

BALEVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The close proximity of the district known as Hampton to Newton and other villages where churches are abundant has not made the want of home accommodations for public worship strikingly apparent. As a consequence, Hampton has never had but one church edifice within its borders, and previous to 1850 even that was wanting. That church organization, now known as "The Baleville Christian Church," was formed in 1826, at Branchville, as "The Branchville Christian Church."

During the year named, Mrs. Abigail Roberts, a member of the Christian Church, visited Branchville and vicinity and began to preach. Thereupon five members of the Congregational Church—D. Rutan, D. Compton, R. Corson, Sally Corson, and A. Alexander—indicated a determination to join the newly-presented faith, and the same year Elders Levi Hathaway, J. S. Thompson, Simon Clough, and John Spore, coming to the place, found that there were thirteen persons anxious to be organized as a Christian Church. Twelve of the thirteen were named Edward Lits, John Sargeant, Mrs. Sargeant, Miss Sargeant, J. Haggerty, Mrs. Haggerty, Miss Haggerty, David Rutan, David Compton, Richard Corson, Sally Corson, and A. Alexander. These thirteen were organized by Elders Clough and Thompson as "The Branchville Christian Church," and they thereupon chose Elder Thompson to be their pastor for the ensuing five years. When at the close of his five years' pastorate, Mr. Thompson gave place to Elder O. E. Bryant, he left the church with a flourishing membership of 70.

Elder Bryant was expelled at the end of two years, and for one year Elder Thompson and William F.

Thomas, a licentiate, officiated. During the next three years there was no stated pastor, and no preaching except for four months in the fall of 1836, by Elder Amasa Stanton. The church became somewhat demoralized and sorely enfeebled, but in July, 1837, Elder J. R. Morris, accepting a call, set about restoring its shattered energies. His success was not of a cheering kind, for, although he found but 34 members when he began his labors, he found less at the close of the year, and so discouraging was the outlook in January, 1838, that but two active male members were reported. Matters dragged along slowly until 1840, when Elder Godfrey F. Hawk took charge and infused healthful life and vigor into the organization. He preached for the church more or less from 1840 to 1861. During his pastorate, in 1850, the church location was changed to Baleville, the name changed to its present designation, and a house of worship erected. In 1862, Elder D. W. Moore, of Ohio, was called, and remained several years. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Soule, and, in 1870, Rev. G. R. Searles became the pastor. He was succeeded in the spring of 1879 by Rev. Isaac T. Tryon, the present pastor.

The elders in 1880 were William Space, Peter Roof, and Edward Couse; the trustees, William Space, Peter Northrup, and Peter Roof.

VI.—HAMPTON'S AGED.

In December, 1880, there were in Hampton thirty-one people between the ages of sixty and sixty-five. Those aged sixty-five or over are named herewith, as follows:

Samuel Anderson, 69; Catharine Arnt, 76; Benjamin Anderson, 71; Hester Anderson, 71; Phebe Anderson, 71; Rhoda S. Bale, 66; Samuel Barber, 68; Elizabeth Cassady, 71; William M. Cox, 65; Elizabeth Cox, 67; Clara Couklin, 68; Benjamin S. Case, 65; Mary A. Case, 67; David Cose, 76; Sophia Dennis, 73; Casper Grover, 75; Ellen Griggs, 70; Thomas Hunterdon, 84; John Hendershot, 66; Martha Hendershot, 69; David Hedden, 68; Peter Hendershot, 65; Amanda Hendershot, 67; George Jones, 76; John G. Jones, 65; John D. Johnson, 79; John Keene, 70; William Moore, 75; Andrew Merring, 72; Elizabeth Merring, 83; William Morris, 94; Alice Northrup, 81; Sarah A. Ogden, 65; Abram Pittenger, 66; Mary Pittenger, 92; Samuel Preston, 66; Sarah Perry, 72; Catharine Roof, 66; Elizabeth Struble, 67; Philip Struble, 66; William P. Struble, 79; Leonard Struble, 68; William Space, 71; Sarah Space, 70; Isaac B. Smith, 65; Sarah M. Smith, 76; William Snook, 88; Richard Sherred, 69; Floro Sherred, 68; Daniel H. Struble, 70; Sarah Snyder, 70; James P. Smith, 67; Peter Smith, 65; Mary Smith, 72; John D. Smith, 65; Jimmie Totten, 80; Elizabeth Van Etten, 76; Rachel Winter, 76.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

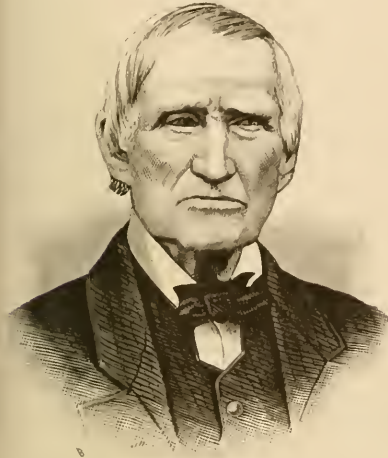
The subject of this sketch is, in 1881, the oldest native born living resident of Sussex Co., N. J., having been born Sept. 15, 1787. His grandfather, Dennis Morris, supposed to be of Irish birth, was the progenitor of the family in Morris County, and reared the fol-



Jacob Courson

lowing children: John, Dennis, Moses, Justis, Benjamin, Samuel, Jane, and Betsey.

Of these children Moses was father of our subject, and came to Sussex County prior to the French and



WILLIAM MORRIS.

Indian war, and when he was only fourteen years of age. Upon the breaking out of that war he entered the army as a soldier. He is said to have cut the first tree in clearing off the original forest where the village of Newton now is, and must have been among the earliest settlers of the county.

He married Polly, daughter of Benjamin Hull, who was also one of the early settlers of the county, and after his marriage took up eighty acres of land in the old township of Newton, upon which he resided during his life, living to the advanced age of eighty-four years. After he began keeping house for himself, which was when he was twenty-eight years of age, his father, who had lost his wife in Morris County, came to live with him, and was welcomed to his hospitable roof as long as he lived. He also lived to the advanced age of eighty years, and both were buried in the Baptist cemetery plot near Augusta, in Frankford township.

The children of Moses Morris are Nancy, who became the wife of Samuel Smith; Rhoda, who was married to Leonard Struble; Dennis; Ruth, who was married to Peter L. Struble; Phebe, wife of Jacob Roof; William, Robert, and John. Several of these children reached the advanced age of eighty years, and only William is living in 1881, being in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

By purchase he succeeded in the possession of the homestead, and to it has added other land, so that his

present farm contains one hundred and thirty-six acres. Upon this farm he was born and lived nearly one hundred years. He, like his father before him, has lived a quiet life as a farmer, and in an unostentatious way has fulfilled the duties of a good citizen. He never sought any position in township affairs, yet he has been firm in his support of the principles of the Whig and Republican parties.

He recollects contributing with his father to the building of the first school-house and the first church erected in the vicinity, thus having lived to watch the progress of education from its infancy, the gradual growth and development of agricultural pursuits and the various industries of Sussex County.

His wife was Polly Marring, a daughter of Andrew Marring, of Newton township, who died March 17, 1875, aged eighty-four years. Their children are Oakley; Margaret, wife of Croel Hagerty; William; Mary, wife of Silas Lindsley; Robert; Andrew; Jane, wife of Isaac Drake; Jacob (deceased); Daniel S.; John; Elias (deceased); Harriet, wife of Charles Hancy; and Marion (deceased).

JACOB COURSEN.

The Coursen family, from whom the subject of this sketch is descended, were among the early settlers of Sussex County. Jacob Coursen's father was a millwright by trade, and carried on a grist-mill for many years near Fredon, formerly called Coursen's Corners. He died in middle life, and left the following children: Jacob, Abraham, David, John, Mary (wife of John Marsh, of Stroudsburg, Pa.), and Sarah (who became the wife of John Smith, of Newton). These children are all dead but Mrs. Marsh.

Jacob Coursen was born Feb. 3, 1789, and with his widowed mother, he being the eldest of the children, for many years resided on the old parsonage farm, located on the Ridge road leading to Newton. He married Anna, eldest of three daughters of John and Margaret (Simmons) Savercool, of Newton township. She died in 1847, aged fifty-five years. Mr. Savercool was a well-to-do farmer, owning several hundred acres of land, and upon his decease left his large property to his daughters. After the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Coursen settled on the old Savercool homestead, containing between three and four hundred acres, upon which he resided the remainder of his life. His death occurred Nov. 11, 1867.

Jacob Coursen was a plain, unassuming man, and spent his life in a quiet way on his farm. He neither sought official position in his township nor desired the emoluments of office. He was a man of good judgment and discretion in business matters, and was ever esteemed for integrity in all his business relations in life. His sociability and good humor made him very companionable, and his friends embraced all who formed his acquaintance. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Newton, and

contributors to all worthy objects of a local nature. Upon his death he left his large property to his surviving children.

The children of Jacob and Margaret Coursen are William B., died in 1835, aged nineteen years; John S., a representative farmer residing upon the old Savercool homestead, was born June 30, 1824, and married Miss Catharine, daughter of Samuel Simonson, of Vernon, by whom he has two children,—Westbrook and Anna G.; Margaret S., the only daughter, became the wife of Philip Hibler, and by this marriage (in 1851) had two sons,—John J. and Edgar J. Philip Hibler died in 1857. Her present husband, to whom she was married in 1861, is Henry C. Northrup.

DAVID COUSE.

His grandfather, John Henry Couse, was born in Germany, Aug. 4, 1735, and emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1749. He came to Sussex County and worked for a German family residing on German Flats until his marriage, when he settled on what is commonly known as the Shaler farm, located between Newton and Sparta. About the year 1759 he purchased a farm at Augusta, in Frankford township, where he resided the remainder of his life, and where he died Dec. 11, 1804. His wife, Margaret Knoph, was born Nov. 30, 1727, and died Feb. 28, 1814. Their children were Maria, John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Eve, Peter, and Henry.

Of these children, John, father of our subject, was born on the homestead, at Augusta, Sept. 3, 1759, and there spent his minority. At the age of seventeen he became a soldier in the war for the independence of the colonies, and was for a time detailed on the Delaware to watch and check the raids of the Indians. He was at the battle of Germantown, and was connected with the commissary department for a part of his time of service. He was a patriot who loved his country more than self, and after the close of the war refused a pension.

His wife was Mary, daughter of Henry Rorick, of German Valley, N. J., who died Dec. 11, 1834, aged seventy-five years, whom he married April 27, 1784. In the year 1793 he purchased a farm in the township of Newton (now Hampton), upon which he settled, and there resided the remainder of his life.

Although he possessed little book knowledge, he was a man of sound judgment, upright in his business relations, and esteemed by all who knew him for his integrity. He was often selected by his fellow-men as executor and administrator of estates, and his counsel was often sought, and as often found safe and judicious. He was one of the early members of the Presbyterian Church at Newton, and held a membership there when the church used to be supplied occasionally by ministers who spoke in the German language. He was very active in religious matters, and a promoter of and a liberal contributor

to church and kindred interests. He belonged to the school of Jeffersonian Democrats, and cast his vote honestly and fearlessly for what he conceived to be right. He was a substantial farmer by occupation, and, although he found only a log house and small clearing on his place where he first settled, he did his part well in making improvements in buildings, and in clearing off the original forests and preparing the virgin soil for crops.

He was successful as a business man, and owned something over three hundred acres of land. His death occurred March 24, 1845. His children were Henry; Catharine, who became the wife of Benjamin Halsey; Peter; William; Susanna, who became the wife of Jacob Welsh; Mary; Anna M., widow of the late William H. Johnson; John; and David. Of these children, only Mrs. Johnson and David are living in 1881.

David Couse was born on the homestead, in Newton township, May 14, 1804, and by purchase succeeded in its possession. Upon this farm he has resided during his life, and, although never of robust constitution, he has been a man of great activity, sound financial ability, and possessed of such resolution and perseverance as to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he has undertaken. He is ranked among the representative farmers of the county, and by his industry and judicious management he has secured to himself and family a good competency. Mr. Couse is a man of liberal ideas, a supporter of secular and kindred objects, and interested in all local enterprises that tend to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of society.

He was formerly a member of the old Whig party, and became a member of the Republican party upon its organization. In church relations he and his family have always been attendants of the Presbyterian church, formerly at Augusta, and latterly at Lafayette.

His wife was Mary A., a daughter of Henry and Dorcas (Hull) Price, whom he married in February, 1835. She was born Nov. 13, 1812, and died in March, 1865. She was a woman of great moral worth, and taught her children the true principles of manhood and womanhood. Their children are Sarah E.; John; Dorcas Amelia, wife of J. W. Snyder, a farmer of Andover; and William H., also a farmer in Andover.

OLIVER STRUBLE.

Peter Struble, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, emigrated from the Province of Alsace, Germany, in 1748, with his family, and settled at German Valley, N. J., and about 1752 removed and settled on Smith's Hill, in the old township of Newton, Sussex Co. With two of his children, Conrad and Adam, he subsequently removed to West Branch, on the Susquehanna River, where he resided until his death,



David Couse



John Henderson





Edwin Bevans

EVAN BEVANS settled in Sandyston township from Wales and reared a large family of children, of whom James C., now residing in the same township, born on June 1, 1800, is father of our subject.

James C. Bevans married, for his first wife, Maria, daughter of Col. Benjamin Rosenkrans, of Walpack, who bore him the following children: Priscilla, wife of David Depue, of Luzerne Co., Pa.; Obadiah and Benjamin, of Sandyston; Hezekiah, of Orange Co., N. Y.; Edwin; Maria, wife of Evi S. Decker, of Clark's Green, Luzerne Co., Pa.; and Philena. The mother of these children died about 1843. His second wife is Sarah, widow of the late Solomon Wheat, and sister of his first wife. The children born of this union who are now living are Hannah J., wife of Richard Vaughn, of Lafayette, and Victor E. Bevans, who carries on the home-farm in Sandyston.

James C. Bevans is one of the representative farmers of Sussex County, and among its largest real-estate owners. Having been born with the century, he is now in his eighty-first year, quite well preserved, and attends to his own business affairs.

Edwin Bevans, son of James C. and Maria Bevans, was born Feb. 1, 1839. His minority was spent at home, where he became inured to farm-work and learned those inestimable lessons of industry and perseverance that

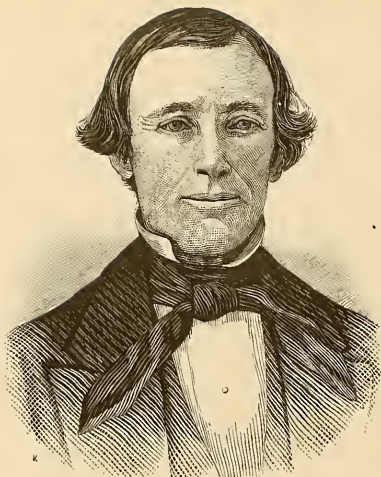
are indispensable to a successful business career. He married, Dec. 12, 1860, Kate, a daughter of Aaron and Permelia (Howell) Schooley, of Newton township, and granddaughter of Joseph Schooley, one of its first settlers. She was born Aug. 13, 1811, and was one in a family of fourteen children—four sons and ten daughters—by the first marriage of her father, and six children by a second marriage. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Bevans are W. Barger and Blanche I.

From 1860 to 1863, Mr. Bevans carried on a general mercantile business at Bushkill, Monroe Co., Pa., and on April 1, 1863, he was selected as steward of the Sussex County almshouse, to which place he removed. Here, by reappointment, he filled the position of steward until April 1, 1877, and then removed and settled on the farm where he now resides, at Washingtonville, which is a part of his father's real estate.

Mr. Bevans has given great attention to dairying since his residence on a farm, and has kept, on an average, some thirty-five milk-cows annually; these supply him daily with some two hundred and fifty quarts of milk, which he ships to a New York market, and gets, in 1880, one dollar and sixty cents per can of forty quarts.

Mr. Bevans is known as a good judge of stock, as a representative farmer, and as a thrifty, industrious, and enterprising business man.





Thomas Struble

PETER STRUBLE, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey, emigrated from the province of Alsace, Germany, in 1748, with his family, and settled at German Valley, N. J., but about 1752 removed, and settled on Smith's Hill, in the old township of Newton, Sussex Co. With two of his children, Conrad and Adam, he subsequently removed to West Branch, on the Susquehanna River, where he resided until his death, reaching the great age of one hundred and one years. The children left in New Jersey were Leonard, George, Peter L., Daniel, Jacob, John, and one daughter, Phener, who married a Mr. Simmons.

Of these children, Leonard was the grandfather of our subject, and was eight years old when he came to this country with his parents. His wife was Margaret Longcoy, who was born in Germany, in 1748, and came to America with her parents at the age of four years, settling in Andover, Sussex Co.

After his marriage Leonard Struble settled on a farm on Smith's Hill, but subsequently purchased one at Myrtle Grove, in Newton township, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1805. He was quite a large real-estate owner, and left a good competency for his children. He was a man of general information, a member of the Presbyterian Church at Newton, and could speak well both the German and the English language. His wife died in 1822, aged about eighty years. One brother, Daniel, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was stationed at Morristown in 1779 and 1780. His children were Anthony, Mary, Leonard, Margaret, Elizabeth, Peter L., Catharine, Jacob and Susan (twins).

Of these children, Anthony was father of our subject, Thomas, who was born June 9, 1809, at Myrtle Grove, on the homestead. He married, Nov. 20, 1841, Caroline, a daughter of William and Christiana (Stivers) Snook, of Newton township. Her father is now in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and well

preserved in body and mind, having been born in 1793. The Snook family is one of the oldest in Sussex County, and three generations of Mrs. Struble's ancestors, including her father, have lived to the age of eighty-eight years.

The children of Thomas and Caroline Struble are Walter, died July 7, 1868, aged twenty-five years; William, died Aug. 24, 1851, aged seven years; Henry M., born Nov. 9, 1846, graduated, at Lafayette College in the class of '73, studied law with the late Levi Shepherd at Newton, and died Nov. 1, 1875; Thomas, born July 2, 1849, died March 24, 1875; William A., graduated at the collegiate institute at Newton, was for some time a teacher, and is now carrying on the home-farm at Myrtle Grove; Anna M., wife of Dr. Joseph F. McCloughan of Swartswood; Laura, wife of William A. La Rue, of Anandale, N. J.

Prior to his marriage Mr. Struble purchased a farm of two hundred acres, upon which he lived for several years, and in 1859 he purchased another, of David Ryerson, of two hundred and sixty-six acres, at Myrtle Grove, upon which he resided until 1869; he had, besides, other real estate. He was never of robust constitution, but was possessed of great energy and resolution. He was a man of good judgment and sound financial ability. Although he had little pecuniary assistance in starting out in life, by his own industry, assisted by a devoted wife, he paid for all his property and left a good competency for his children at his death, which occurred March 24, 1875. He was a promoter of all worthy objects, and well read in the current topics of the day. He was plain and unassuming in his ways, and never sought preferment in the township by way of public office. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but voted for President Lincoln at his second election. He was known as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations.

reaching the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. The children left in New Jersey were Leonard, George, Peter L., Daniel, Jacob, John, and one daughter, Phener, who married a Mr. Simmons.



Oliver Struble

Of these children, Leonard was grandfather of our subject, and was eight years of age when he came to this country with his parents. He married Margaret Longcor, who was born in Germany in 1748 and came to America with her parents at the age of four years, settling in Andover.

After his marriage Leonard Struble settled on a farm on Smith's Hill, but subsequently purchased a farm at Myrtle Grove, in Newton township, where he continued to reside until his death in 1805. He became a quite large real-estate owner, and left a good competency for his family. He belonged to the Jefferson school in politics, and, although no seeker after place, was chosen as collector, which position he filled for several years. He was one of the early members of the Presbyterian Church at Newton, and a promoter of benevolent and charitable interests. He is said to have been a man of general information on the current topics of the times in which he lived, and could speak well both the German and English languages.

His wife died in 1822, aged over eighty years.

One brother, Daniel, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was stationed at Morristown, N. J., in 1779 and 1780. The children of Leonard Struble were Anthony; Mary, wife of Robert Bell; Leonard; Margaret, wife of George Roe; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Bales; Peter L.; Catharine, wife of John Hoffman;

Jacob and Susan (twins). Susan became the wife of William Roe.

Peter L., son of Leonard Struble, was born on the homestead on Smith's Hill, July 3, 1778.

His first wife was Margaret Lane, who bore him four children,—William P.; Anna Maria, who became the wife of Benjamin Griggs, of Ohio; Elias; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Richard Merring, of Illinois.

His second wife was Ruth, a daughter of Moses and Mary (Hull) Morris. She was born March 13, 1783, and died Nov. 11, 1867. The children born of this union were Phebe, wife of Azariah Drake, and Oliver.

Peter L. Struble was a cabinetmaker by trade, and carried on business at Branchville for several years after his first marriage. Upon his father's decease he settled upon a farm now owned by his son Oliver, which was a part of his father's estate, and there resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 11, 1852. He was a man of sterling integrity, and sought to fulfill the full duties of the citizen.

Oliver Struble, son of Peter L., was born on the farm where he now resides, March 28, 1821. His minority was spent on the farm and attending the school of his native place. In June, 1842, he married Maria, daughter of James and Mary (Van Gorder) Shotwell, and granddaughter of Samuel Shotwell, of Frankford township. She was born Aug. 12, 1822. Their children are Peter L., Albert, James C., and James D., died young; O. Linn, J. Watson, Ruth, and H. Jennie. Mr. Struble succeeded to the homestead by purchase of the other heirs, which contains some two hundred and eighty acres. To this property he has added the homestead of his grandfather, at Myrtle Grove. He ranks among the substantial business men of Sussex County, is a man of strict integrity in all his business relations, and well read in the current topics of the day. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been chosen to fill some offices in his township. He was one of the township committee for several years, was judge of election and surveyor of highways.

JOHN HENDERSHOT.

The Hendershot family of Sussex Co., N. J., are of Holland origin.

Jacob Hendershot married Miss Effie Paugh, and resided in the old township of Newton (now Hampton), near the village of Newton. He was quite a large real-estate owner. His children were Peter; John; Jacob; Abraham; Isaac; Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Ayers; Effie, wife of Daniel Predmore; Mary, wife of James Smith; and Catharine, wife of Jacob Arvis.

Jacob Hendershot was father of John, and died at the age of fifty-one years, in the year 1834. His wife was Mary Louis, of Pleasant Valley, who survived him several years, and died in 1853, aged sixty-two

years. Their children are Peter, died young; Jesse; Phebe, became the wife of John Bell; John; Mary Ann, wife of Garret Rosenkrans; Jacob; Clarissa; Levi; Hannah. Of these children, only John and Mary Ann survive in 1881.

John Hendershot was born on the homestead where he now resides, April 19, 1814. This property belonged to his grandfather, and upon it his father subsequently resided. He married, March 19, 1836, Martha, a daughter of Anthony and Mary (Kays) Struble, and granddaughter of Leonard Struble, who was a son of Peter Struble, the first progenitor of the Struble family in Sussex Co., N. J., and who settled on Smith's Hill, in the township of Hampton, about 1752, and was born in Germany, province of Alsace, from which place he emigrated in 1748. She was born April 11, 1811. Their children are Margaret

Ann; Jacob B.; Joseph A.; Mary L.; Frances A., wife of James S. McDanolds, State librarian of New Jersey; George D.; and Rosie E.

Mr. Hendershot is one of the representative agriculturists of Sussex County, and a man widely known for his integrity in all his business relations. His life has been wholly devoted to farming. In 1839 he erected a substantial farm residence on his place, and in 1840 commodious barns, and all his surroundings show the work of a thrifty and judicious farmer.

He has lent his aid in the erection of the churches at Swartswood, and has been a supporter of benevolent and charitable objects in the vicinity where he resides.

He was originally a member of the Democratic party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became allied to its principles of reform.

BYRAM.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL, Etc.

THE township of Byram, with a population of 1400, occupies the extreme southern point of Sussex County, having the townships of Andover and Sparta on the north, Morris and Warren Counties on the south, Morris County on the east, and the townships of Green and Andover on the west. It is oblong in shape, averaging about eight miles in length and five in width.

Lake Hopatcong, lying between Byram and Morris County, is a handsome sheet of water, about six miles long and two miles wide at its widest part. It is a valuable adjunct to the Morris Canal, which it feeds, while it occupies the highest elevation on the line of the canal. Its waters, which pass eastward to the Hudson as well as westward to the Delaware, are plentifully stocked with fish, and freely invite the attention of sportsmen from miles around.

Byram is conspicuous for being devoted to agriculture in a lesser degree than any township in the county, and in possessing within its soil in almost every direction abundant deposits of iron ore, which, while crowding aside the interests of agriculture, compensate for that action by contributing largely to the town's wealth and prosperity.

Although the Morris and Essex Railroad has near Waterloo village a station called Waterloo, the road does not, as a matter of fact, touch Sussex County. The Sussex Railroad passes across the township, and has one of its termini at Waterloo.

Stanhope, the most important village in Byram, is

an iron-manufacturing centre of some pretensions. Waterloo is but a rural hamlet. Roseville was a mining village, but is now dismantled.

Watercourses are numerous in Byram, and water-power abundant. The Musconetcong River flows from Lake Hopatcong along the town's southern border, while a branch of the river, called Lubber's Run, passes through the centre of the township from north-east to south-west.

The assessed valuation of Byram in 1879 was \$523,410, and in the same year the taxation aggregated \$6465.20.

II.—EARLY SETTLERS, Etc.

The earliest settlements made in Byram centred about the localities opened to the iron-working interest, for there was scarcely any inducement for the farmer, in view of the facts, first, that the land was generally given over to the production of ore and hence ill adapted to the purposes of agriculture, and, secondly, that there was more profit in iron-mining than in farming sterile lands. Hence nearly all who penetrated the township at an early date concerned themselves more or less with the development of iron mines or with iron-working.

There were furnaces or forges at several places, such as Stanhope, Brooklyn, Old Andover (now Waterloo), Lockwood, Roseville, and Columbia, where settlements sprang up and made the country a moderately busy one while they lasted. These settlements were, however, in the nature of things, transitory and changeable in their character. As the iron interests declined, however, public attention was more closely

* By David Schwartz.

directed to the business of agriculture, and so, gradually but slowly, iron-mining gave place in some measure to farming, and before long there was a considerable show of effort at developing what agricultural resources the soil might possess.

Among the earliest of the *bona-fide* settlers may be mentioned the brothers Byram,—Jephthah and John,—after whose family name the town was christened upon organization, in 1798. These Byrams lived near Columbia, and there, too, a shoemaker, by name John Bird, lived. Bird worked frequently for John Byram, and was, withal, a dealer in practical jokes, the which he portioned out freely to whomsoever happened to come within range.

John Byram owned a nice melon-patch, of which he was inordinately proud, and upon which divers and sundry covetous persons had set their longing desires, but vainly, since John knew how to watch the treasures and defend them. Bird was, however, determined to have not only his joke, but some of Byram's melons in the bargain, and, what's more, was resolved that Byram should himself be a party to the abstraction. Accordingly, he mentioned quite casually to Byram one day that he had found a lovely melon-patch, and asked him if he wouldn't go around some fine night and get some. Byram was quite as ready to raid a strange melon-patch as he was to defend his own, and so, that night Bird leading him by a round-about path to his own patch, both loaded up with all they could carry, and made off in high glee at having outwitted the owner. When Byram learned from Bird the next day that he had robbed his own patch, he offered Bird ten dollars to say nothing about it to the neighbors. Bird wouldn't promise, and then Byram, becoming a philosopher, resolved to tell it himself. Ever after that he lost no chance of repeating the story, and always with infinite zest.

Nicholas Byram, son to John, took possession of the old place upon his father's death, and there resides now the widow of Nicholas Byram, with James McPeake, her son-in-law.

Anthony Hemmover lived about a mile above Roseville, where he died at the age of ninety. He had a son named Anthony, and now a grandson bearing the same name lives near Lockwood. Robert Byerly, living at Roseville, is a son to John Byerly, who married one of the daughters of the first Anthony Hemmover mentioned. It is told of John Byerly that, being once at Newton during one of his periodical moods of dissatisfaction with the government of the nation, he exclaimed in a public place that King George had ruled the country once, and, according to his belief, the country would be better off if King George were to rule it again. There was a strong expression of disapproval at his remarks, and one John Moore, standing near, went so far as to attack Byerly and violently assault him. There was a good deal of excitement over the matter, and the popular feeling was naturally directed against Byerly. He was, however,

determined to assert his rights in the premises, and so, obtaining a warrant, he caused Moore's arrest. The prisoner soon found a legion of supporters, who promised to stand by him through thick and thin; and when he was marched away to jail he was attended by a crowd of admirers, whose strong desire seemed to be to make the march an ovation. Upon his trial he was convicted and fined to pay \$1 in addition to the costs (\$40). In a twinkling a dozen hands came quickly forward to pay the fine, and then bore the heroic Moore away in triumph, much, doubtless, to his joyful satisfaction.

There was a settlement in the locality known as Brooklyn as early as the Revolutionary period, during which an Englishman named Rappalee had a 4-fire bar-iron forge there. Before the close of the war he, his family, and his men moved away, and, about 1800, Phineas Randolph, of Morris County, came into possession of the property. He started a 3-fire forge, and carried it on a dozen years or more. In 1814, James Hinchman took hold of the business, but in 1816, when the iron interests generally suffered a collapse, he gave it up. Charles Randolph revived it in 1818, and not long after that William Zeek, the owner of a large farm in that neighborhood, operated two fires of the forge, and for him John Lewis, now a resident of Stanhope, worked when a lad. Zeek carried on the forge business until his death, in 1828, when the Morris Canal Company obtained control of it. But little was done at that point, however, after 1830. There was a good water-power there, and during the time of Rappalee and Phineas Randolph a saw- and grist-mill at that point attracted considerable business.

The settlements at Brooklyn, however, were so transitory and uncertain in their character, it is at this day impossible to find but faint traces of the presence of descendants of Brooklyn's earlier residents. Among those who can now be remembered as having lived there in 1815 were Jacob Miller, Thomas Jones, William Sheldon, Simeon Dickerson, John Abell, Mr. Oliver, Nicholas White, and William Zeek.

William McKain came from Ireland, and about 1783 brought his family to Byram. He located on a farm near Roseville, and there subsequently his sons Alexander, Thomas, William, and James also became settlers. In 1816, Alexander bought the Lockwood tavern-stand, then kept by Mark Luce and owned by Daniel Chambers, who lived in the town as early as 1800, and built the tavern probably about the time the Union turnpike was opened, in 1807. McKain, whose wife was called "the smartest woman in the town," became a well-known and popular personage, and was designated far and near as "the Governor." He called his tavern the "Lockwood House," and kept it to his satisfaction and profit until the completion of the Morris and Essex Railroad relegated the famous pike to obscurity. Stages stopped at McKain's to change horses, and, as there was a vast deal of travel over the route first and last, the tavern drove a

brisk business and was reputed to be a hostelry high in favor with the traveling public. When McKain went to Lockwood he caused the Lockwood post-office to be established, and himself to be appointed postmaster, which he retained as long as the office lasted. Josiah Munson, who kept the Stanhope tavern in 1819, moved to Lockwood in 1820, and with his sons Charles and Hiram opened a store and carried on also a saw-mill and forge. Hiram Munson was a prominent man, and served a term in the Legislature.

Among the early residents at Lockwood were also Delaney McConnell, a blacksmith, John and Daniel Nixon, the Whites, and many others mainly employed in the mill and forge. Lockwood was for a time a place of local importance, and the general rendezvous on the occasions of town-meetings and general trainings.

The Conns were early comers to Byram. The first of that name in the township was James, who came from Ireland and eventually located upon a farm about midway between Roseville Mine and Andover. He died there in 1840, at the age of forty. His sons were Joseph, Samuel, and Robert, of whom the only one living is Joseph, now in his eighty-eighth year. He lives in Byram, and is rather proud of the fact that he never married.

Jacob Rose lived at Roseville during the Revolution. His sons, Andrew, John, and Jacob, settled on farms in Byram. All except Andrew died on their farms; he died in Stanhope. The first Andrew at one time owned a forge at Roseville.

Abraham Hathaway, who had a forge later at Stanhope, lived at an early period at a place called Bear Swamp, one mile from Columbia, and there carried on a saw-mill. Thomas Drake, one of Byram's early settlers, served in the war of 1812, as did his uncle, Thomas Drake, a resident of Morris County.

BYRAM'S VOTERS IN 1803.

From a preserved list of the names of the persons who voted at the election held in Byram, Oct. 11 and 12, 1803, for members of Council and General Assembly, sheriff, and coroners, it appears that one hundred and fifteen votes were cast, of which twelve were apparently by women. The names of the voters are here given, the feminine names in italics:

John Bedell, William Zeek, Daniel Jackson, Samuel Smith, James Conn, William Green, Samuel Staples, Simeon Dickerson, Simon Millham, Michael Dixon, Joub Rose, Silas Dickerson, Thomas Johnson, Aaron Whitehead, Daniel Perry, Jared Coe, Job Daniels, Richard Peters, Charles Munn, Willis Pearson, Samuel Bedell, James Rowland, James Gallagher, Amariah Costerline, Thomas Rowland, Samuel Wright, Jr., Samuel Lyle, Joseph McNear, Joseph Perry, Samuel Hudson, Abraham Hathaway, Silas Hudson, John Conzles, John Ross, *Elizabeth Bedell*, John Rhoads, William Himes, Josiah Miller, David Wright, Daniel Chambers, Lewis Ayers, John Bird, John Jones, Jephthah Byram, William Hemmover, Samuel Landou, Jr., Deris Coe, Jonathan Dickerson, Benjamin Pitney, John Fulkerson, Ephraim Wright, Nicholas Byram, Gilbert Lish, Zebulon Landou, Asahel Lovell, Henry Atno, Jr., Moses Johnson, Abner Fulkerson, Aaron Fulkerson, William Sheldon, Alkan Wagar, Joseph Fulkerson, John Cooper, Sr., David Thomas, John Harpperre, James Youmans, Harmon Caffrey, Eliab Byram, Joseph Willgus, Andrew Swachman-

ber, John Staples, Martin Silener, Daniel Bird, David Day, *Elizabeth Rowland*, Ruth Johnson, Asenath Lish, *Mary Hayward*, Stephen Hann, Joseph L. Dickerson, Joseph Caffrey, Benjamin Hayward, Isaac Hayward, Byram Pitney, Samuel Landou, Esq., Nathan Zeek, John Dickerson, Samuel Bedell, Jr., John Abel, *Susanah Byram*, Sarah *Hayward*, Rachel *Hazen*, Lemuel De Camp, Sarah *Hudson*, *Elizabeth Wright*, *Mary M. Cain*, *Mary Wright*, Jacob Youngs, Ebenezer Hunt, William Newman, Benjamin Howard, Zenas Johnson, John Reeder, James Brown, Hercules Chawson, Charles Eisler, Hamilton Patterson, Joshua Reeves, Joseph Horton, *Rachel Horton*, John Masecar, Thomas McKain, Robert Chambers, Amasa Landou, Mathias Hayward.

It is perhaps worthy of observation that of the one hundred and fifteen persons voting, but one boasted a middle name.

BYRAM'S TAX-PAYERS IN 1819.

Of the township assessment rolls now in existence, the oldest bears date 1819. The names of the tax-payers, with amount of land owned and assessed value thereof, appear below:

Names.	Improved Land.	Unimproved Land.	Total Valuation.
Henry Atno.....	60	53	\$39.96
William Ayers.....	129	200	108.00
Catharine Abell.....	III	...	.....
William Abell.....	III	...	.....
Hugh Armstrong.....	III	...	.....
Miles, Anson & Co.....	III	42	14.70
John Bedell.....	100	104	87.48
Nicholas Byram.....	88	71	74.62
Anna Bird.....	III	...	.....
Daniel Bird.....	III	...	.....
John Bowlin.....	III	...	.....
John Buel.....	12	59	12.00
Benjamin Condit.....	...	118	14.16
Christopher Case, est.....	30	...	24.00
James Conn.....	III	...	.....
Joseph Bigelow.....	...	70	11.20
Samuel Conn.....	...	75	29.00
Joseph Caffrey.....	80	63	65.45
William Colman.....	30	...	22.50
Asa Cain.....	40	41	26.92
William Corwin.....	50	50	42.50
James Crawford.....	III	...	.....
Sarah Dixon.....	III	...	.....
L. M. De Camp.....	III	...	.....
J. B. Dickerson.....	50	285	59.20
John Barner.....	50	...	25.00
John Drake, Jr.....	III	...	.....
M. F. Dickerson.....	One store	...	.....
Hannah De Camp.....	III	...	.....
Thomas Dell.....	...	100	12.00
John Evermot.....	III	...	.....
Isaac Goble.....	20	...	15.00
Sybrans Goble.....	25	...	20.00
Benjamin Goble.....	40	...	20.00
David Goble.....	50	...	37.50
Hugh Gray.....	III	...	.....
Nathaniel Hart.....	...	230	27.60
William G. Hull.....	III	...	.....
Alexander Hill.....	...	70	10.50
Joseph Howard.....	III	...	.....
Mathias Hayward.....	...	108	21.80
Benjamin Hayward.....	13	...	9.75
Anthony Hemmover.....	105	50	90.80
Mathias Hemmover.....	40	...	28.00
Jacob Hemmover.....	12	...	9.60
Abraham Hathaway.....	III	...	.....
Silas Hayden.....	25	...	18.75
Isaac Hayward.....	...	25	17.50
Joseph Hayward.....	...	25	17.50
Azariah Hunt.....	...	III	.....
John Huds.....	...	III	.....
Rebecca Harton.....	...	III	.....
Steven Hunt.....	...	III	.....
Benjamin Howard.....	...	III	.....
John Hunt.....	62	...	40.30
Samuel Johnson.....	110	86	98.32
Daniel Jackson.....	30	...	18.00
Margaret Kinney.....	III	...	.....
John Lehart.....	60	...	55.20
Amasa Landou.....	141	...	105.75
Samuel Landou.....	III	...	.....
G. W. Lish.....	III	...	.....
Robert B. Livingston, est.....	...	1200	120.00
Abner Lawrence.....	210	100	155.00
Nathan Losey.....	III	...	.....
Richard Lewis.....	20	...	16.00
A. S. Lawrence.....	26	16	20.12
H. S. Lawrence.....	26	16	20.12
Seely Leuch.....	12	...	8.40

Names.	Improved Land.	Unimproved Land.	Total Valuation.
J. H. Leach.....	12	...	\$12.00
Rachael Lytes.....	111	...	.....
Stephen Lytes.....	111	...	.....
Hiram Munson.....	20	...	16.00
George Masters.....	111	...	.....
Alexander McKain.....	60	...	.....
William M. Kain.....	115	...	43.80
Henry Millham.....	111	...	.....
Jacob Mearling.....	12	...	9.00
Anthony McGarvey.....	111	...	.....
Abijah McConnell.....	111	...	.....
Josiah Munson.....	111	...	.....
Charles Mumby.....	111	...	.....
Joseph McNear.....	111	...	.....
Jesse Masters.....	...	106	15.90
William Mearling.....	111	...	.....
Joe. Y. Miller and Elias Haines ..	450	...	54.90
Robert McDevil.....	40	73	38.76
Hannah Miller.....	111	...	.....
William McClintock.....	20	...	14.00
John Nixon.....	111	...	.....
Robert Oliver.....	111	...	.....
Charles Randolph.....	60	225	72.00
John Phillips.....	111	...	.....
Byram Pitney.....	80	...	56.00
Benjamin Pitney.....	111	...	.....
James Parker.....	...	100	...
Joseph Perry.....	...	110	10.00
John Rowland.....	40	110	35.20
Jacob Ross.....	70	60	63.20
John Rose.....	60	400	96.00
Jacob Rose, Jr.....	...	100	12.00
Andrew Ross, Jr.....	65	110	62.70
John Rutherford.....	...	1000	120.00
Martin Sclader.....	111	...	.....
Richard Schooley, est.....	...	90	10.80
John Stevenson.....	...	50	6.00
Cornelius Suckles.....	50	...	20.00
John Smith.....	...	110	...
William Zeck.....	90	310	108.20
Elizabeth Staples.....	111	...	.....
Thomas Rowland.....	111	...	.....
William Rutherford.....	111	...	.....
Samuel Smith.....	40	...	26.00
George Smith.....	111	...	.....
David Slaght.....	111	" Poor."	.....
Reading Slaght.....	111	...	.....
James Sutton.....	120	...	84.00
Jacob Sutton.....	20	30	21.20
John Sizer.....	12	...	10.80
Barnabas Swany.....	15	15	12.00
William Shelton.....	111	...	.....
Robert Slaght.....	111	...	.....
Abraham Shurtz.....	111	...	.....
John Spencer.....	111	...	.....
Henry Tents.....	...	50	15.00
Squire Tuttle.....	111	...	.....
Conrad Tuttle.....	...	50	15.00
Frederick Tufford.....	...	50	25.00
James Wallin, Jr.....	111	110	35.20
John White.....	...	...	.....
Joseph Wilgus.....	15	50	38.20
Samuel Wright.....	20	15	24.75
Ephraim Wright.....	...	...	...
Aaron Whitehead.....	111	...	.....
Henry White.....	65	60	55.25
Azazel Whitehouse.....	...	50	15.00
James Wallin.....	50	70	38.40
James Wallin, est.....	...	72	4.80
Joseph Wallin.....	15	...	12.00
Isaac Williams.....	35	...	21.00
Edmund Williams.....	111	...	.....
John Will's.....	73	67	55.48
Samuel Will's, Jr.....	50	190	52.80
John O. Young.....	30	...	21.00
Presidents, Directors, and Com- pany of the State Bank at Morris.....	...	700	91.20

"Single Men."

John Abell, Bartis Johnson, Torrence McDonough, Michael Sutton, Joseph Conn, Dandel Tuttle, Thomas Shepherd, Thomas Drake, Charles Lewis, Charles Munson, Michael O'Connor, Benjamin Prickett.

Included in the properties assessed were 1 slave, owned by John Bedell; 95 horses, 342 cattle, 57 dogs, and 3 "rocking-chairs." Of forges, John Budd owned a half of one, L. M. DeCamp, a half; John B. Dickerson, two; M. F. Dickerson, one; Benjamin Hayward, one; Abram Hathaway, one; Samuel Johnson, a half; Seely Leach, a half; Josiah Munson, Joseph Perry, a half; John Smith, one; Robert Slaght, a half.

Of saw-mills, John B. Dickerson, M. F. Dickerson, Anthony Heminover, and Charles Randolph each owned one, and Charles Randolph owned a grist-mill. The assessed valuations of improved lands ranged from 50 cents to \$1 per acre, and of unimproved lands from 10 to 70 cents. The total regular assessment aggregated \$214,06, the road-tax \$322.21, and the dog-tax \$18.81.

A BOUND APPRENTICE.

Appended is a copy of an indenture made in 1808 on behalf of John Chambers, a poor child of the town:

"THIS INDENTURE made this twenty-ninth day of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Eight Witnesseth that John Wilgus and Nicholas Byram overseers of the poor of the township of Byram County of Sussex and State of New Jersey by and with the consent of Abra^m Hunt and Lemuel D camp Justices of the peace of Sussex County whose names are herunto Subscribed Have put and placed and by these presents do put and place John Chambers a poor Child belonging to said town unto Samuel Wright of the place above mentioned with him to dwell and serve for the term of six years and five months until he shall arrive to the full age of twenty-one years all which time he the said apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve his secrets keep and His Lawfull commands every where chidly obey he shall do no hurt to his said master nor suffer it to be done by others without giving notice thereof to his said master at cards dice nor so unlawfull game he shall not play where by he may injure his said master he shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony within the said term but in all things demean himself to his said master and mistress becoming an apprentice and the said Wright doth covenant and agree with the said overseers that he will allow sufficient meat drink apparel washing and Logging fitting for such apprentice and to do his best endeavors to teach him in the art of tanning and shoemaking and at Expiration of said term give and allow him the said apprentice besides teaching to read write and Cypher so that he will be able to keep his own books of accounts one suit of Sunday clothes fitting all parts of his body besides good every day clothes and a good set of tools, for the true performance of which the parties bind themselves to Each other by these presents sealed with our seal and dated this 29th day of March in the year of our Lord 1808.

"JOHN WILGUS,

"NICHOLAS BYRAM,

"LEMUEL DE CAMP, Justice,

"ABRAM HUNT, Esq.

"Present

"ALBERT MCKAIN."

III.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The act creating the township of Byram, passed Feb. 5, 1798, sets forth as follows:

"WHEREAS, a number of the inhabitants of the township of Newton, in the county of Sussex, by their petition have set forth that they labor under many and great disadvantages by reason of the great extent of the said township; for the remedy thereof,

"Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all that part of the township of Newton lying to the south of the following line—to wit, beginning in the road that leads from the red meeting-house, on the Walkkill, to Sussex court-house, where the line between Harlyston and Newton crosses said road; from thence along the top of the ridge of mountains, northwesterly side of the Long meadows, which is a southwesterly course to the height of said mountain, between Nathan Whitehead's and Herman Milhous's; from thence a straight line to within one chain of the southeasterly side of the place known by the name of the Narrows, as the road leading from Newton Sussex court-house to Morristown; from thence the same course to the Independence line—shall be, and the same is hereby, set off from the township of Newton; and the same is hereby established a separate township, to be called by the name of 'Byram.'"

The name was chosen as a mark of honor to the Byram family, who located in the township perhaps

shortly after the close of the Revolution, and of whom the head in 1798 was Jephthah Byram.

The inhabitants of the township met at the house of Adam Turner, innholder, on the second Monday in April, 1798, for the purpose of holding their first town election. The following persons were chosen on that occasion: Moderator, Jephthah Byram; Town Clerk, Samuel Landon; Collector, Jephthah Byram; Assessor, Simeon Dickerson; Judges of Appeals, Anthony Heminover, Samuel Landon, Jonathan Hunt; Chosen Freeholders, Silas Dickerson, Anthony Heminover; Surveyors of Highways, Benjamin Pitney, Andrew Rose; Overseers of the Poor, Nicholas Byram, Abijah Chambers; Constable, John Cooper; Judge of Election, Asahel Lovewell; Town Committee, Andrew Rose, Michael Dixon, David S. Canfield; Overseers of Roads, Adam Truener, David S. Canfield, Simeon Dickerson, Anthony Heminover, Benjamin Pitney, William Seig.

At a special meeting held at Samuel Landon's, Sept. 15, 1798, the sum of \$20 was voted for incidental charges, and \$170 ordered to be raised to discharge balance due to the township of Newton. The records fail to show what was done at the election in 1799. The following were chosen annually from 1800 to 1880 to be judges of election, clerks, assessors, and collectors:

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1800-1, J. Byram; 1802, S. Landon; 1803-5, S. Dickerson; 1806, J. Dickerson; 1807, L. De Camp; 1808, S. Dickerson; 1809-10, E. Condit; 1811, D. Perry; 1812, S. Johnson; 1813, D. Perry; 1814, J. Rose; 1815, D. Perry; 1816-30, J. Rose; 1831, H. Munson; 1832-33, D. Jackson; 1834-36, A. Rose; 1837, D. Jackson; 1838, A. Rose; 1839, no record; 1840-42, D. Jackson; 1843-44, A. McKain; 1845, A. A. Smalley; 1846-52, A. McKain; 1853-60, P. Smith; 1861, J. M. Knight; 1862, C. S. Leport; 1863, S. O. Lowrance; 1864-72, W. H. Stackhouse; 1873-77, S. M. Crasson; 1878-80,* C. J. Cottrell.

CLERKS.

1800-1, S. Dickerson; 1802, D. S. Canfield; 1803-4, M. Dixon; 1805-12, J. Rose; 1813, E. Condit; 1814-38, J. Munson; 1839, no record; 1840-45, J. White; 1846-48, C. S. Leport; 1849, A. G. Kiug; 1850, C. Munson; 1851-57, C. Leport; 1858-62, E. A. Reeder; 1863-64, J. S. Van Arsdale; 1865, S. S. White; 1866-67, W. T. Leport; 1868-69, S. O. Lowrance; 1870-80, J. McConnell.

ASSESSORS.

1800-1, S. Dickerson; 1802-5, M. Dixon; 1806-9, D. Perry; 1810-16, S. Dickerson; 1817-21, J. B. Dickerson; 1822-25, L. M. De Camp; 1826-31, A. S. Lawrence; 1832, A. Lawrence; 1833-38, J. White; 1839, no record; 1840-42, J. McGowan; 1843-44, A. S. Lawrence; 1845-48, L. De Witt, Jr.; 1849, F. F. Thompson; 1850, A. S. Lawrence; 1851, L. Dewitt; 1852, A. S. Lawrence; 1853-57, William White; 1858-59, J. C. McConnell; 1860-61, William White; 1862, B. A. Franks; 1863-80, J. McMickle.

COLLECTORS.

1800-16, J. Rose; 1817, J. Bedell; 1818-33, A. McKain; 1834-36, A. S. Lawrence; 1837, H. Munson; 1838, A. McKain; 1839, no record; 1840-42, A. McKain; 1843-49, William White; 1850-55, J. White; 1856-59, A. Durham; 1860, H. A. Franks; 1861-62, J. S. Van Arsdale; 1863, W. H. Stackhouse; 1864, W. White; 1865-66, J. L. Conson; 1867-80, J. H. Case.

At the town-meeting held in 1880 there were voted \$1500 for roads; \$1000 for schools; \$200 for the poor; \$300 for town purposes.

* In 1880, 340 votes polled at the general election.

IV.—SCHOOLS.

The school district called Stanhope, and numbered 37, had doubtless a school before 1800, although at the first town-meeting no money was set apart for the support of schools. The first school at Stanhope touching which there is now human recollection was taught in 1815 by a Wilmot Howell, who was in his day a somewhat noted merchant of New York City. He met with financial reverses, lost his business and fortune, and in the course of subsequent wanderings visited Stanhope, where he encountered an old friend in Richard Lewis, then the landlord of the village tavern and proprietor of the grist-mill. Lewis was exceedingly anxious to provide school privileges for his children, and proposed to Howell that if he would stop and teach school a school-room would be prepared in the upper story of the grist-mill. Howell assented and opened the school, much to the gratification of the parents of families; but, unfortunately, Howell, despite his ability as a teacher, marred his usefulness by a fondness for strong drink, and after a six months' term as teacher retired from the task to become again a wanderer. Not long after that he died a pauper's death in the Morris County poor-house.

Before his death, in 1807, Silas Dickerson projected and nearly completed a building on the Morris County side of the river, which he intended for an academy, and which he himself promised to foster and encourage. His death left the enterprise unfinished, and so it remained ever after. A school was taught a while in one of the rooms of the structure and religious meetings were held therein, but education never obtained a permanent foothold there.

The first school-house built in Stanhope was erected upon the site of the present one in 1818, and measured about 20 by 30. Before 1818 school was held as opportunity served, but opportunities were irregular and uncertain. The house now in use—a two-story frame with two departments—was built in 1855. The average attendance is 110, out of an enrollment of 185. A. B. Cope is the principal, and Miss Julia Cottrell assistant. The district trustees are Joseph H. Bissell, George C. Herrick, and A. S. Wills.

In the Waterloo School District there was no school before 1840, for until that time there was scarcely any effort to concentrate a settlement, and Lockwood school supplied all needs. The first school-house built at Waterloo was erected in 1840, and is still doing duty. It is a stone structure, stands a quarter of a mile east of the village, and has an average attendance of 40, out of an enrollment in the district of 100. The trustees for 1880 were S. R. Smith, N. Cassidy, and J. Chamberlain. The teacher was Miss E. J. Shorter.

The first school-house in the Roseville District was built in 1812, upon a site about half a mile west of the present one. The teachers there the first year were Rachel Horton and William Merrin. In 1816

the children who attended school there included those of the Suttons, the Wrights, Whites, Conns, and McKains. The second house was built in 1826. The present house is the third one. The first Lockwood school-house was a frame, built in 1816, and occupied a place three-quarters of a mile south of the present one. The earliest teachers were Andrew McLay, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Richardson. Before the date named a school was taught by Nathan Solomon in the old De Camp forge-building, at Old Andover. The present house at Lockwood is a stone edifice, built in 1850. The trustees for 1880 were Elmer Hemminger, Martin Helms, and — Hyler.

V.—CHURCHES.

LOCKWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1820 a Methodist class was organized at Lockwood, and after holding services as opportunity for preaching offered, during a period of fifteen years, at the district school-house, built a church edifice in 1835, and on the 31st of October of that year dedicated it. It was a large framed house, and in it Methodists from far and near assembled regularly for worship for several years, one of the earliest and most faithful of the class-leaders being Delancey McConnell, a cheery blacksmith, who wielded the sledge at Lockwood with much vigor, and with equal energy devoted himself on the Sabbaths to pointing the way along religion's inviting path. The first trustees chosen by the society were John Smith, Andrew Rose, and Alexander McKain, all of whom were men of mark not only in ordinary affairs of the community, but in church matters as well. A burial-place was laid out at the church in 1835, but long before that similar grounds had been located at Waterloo and near Stanhope. All of these, however, are now in disuse. Services were held at Lockwood with more or less regularity until 1859, when, a major portion of the members withdrawing for convenience' sake to Waterloo, the Lockwood church was abandoned.

WATERLOO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Although the Methodists at Waterloo went to church occasionally at Lockwood until 1859, they had organized a home class previous to that time under the leadership of Peter Smith, and were holding services in the district school-house. In 1859 they built the present house of worship, and then went no more to Lockwood.

From 1859 to 1880 the church has had as pastors Revs. G. T. Jackson, A. H. Brown, Mr. Wambaugh, J. B. Heward, W. W. Voorhees, T. S. Haggerty, William H. McCormick, T. C. Meyhan, W. C. Nelson, and George Miller. The class-leaders have been James C. Ayers, Peter Smith, John Barrell, and Sylvanus Lawrence. The membership in December, 1880, was 30. The trustees were then S. T. Smith, S. R. Smith, P. D. Smith, N. A. Smith, O. R. Van Dorn, W. N. Gray, Elmer Hunt, William Hunt, and

P. Hubert. The Sunday-school superintendent was S. T. Smith.

STANHOPE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist preachers penetrated to Stanhope shortly after the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in 1810 or 1812 organized a class. Meetings were held in dwellings and in a building put up in South Stanhope by Silas Dickerson for an academy. When the village school-house was built it served as a temple of worship for all religious denominations, but there was no regular preaching until about 1840. There was then a class of perhaps 10 members, of whom Abram L. Clark was leader, and affairs were pushed forward so briskly that the erection of a church edifice was begun in 1843, and completed in season to permit the dedication, April 11, 1844. The first trustees were Andrew Rose, John Rowland, A. A. Smalley, — Stull, and — Martin. The first Quarterly Meeting in Stanhope was held in 1841, by Rev. Manning Force, in the loft of what was known as the "storage-house," located on the canal-bank. Among the earliest pastors the names of only Revs. Decker, Lawhead, and John Scarlet can be recalled.

The church membership, December, 1880, was about 140. Rev. George Miller, on the Stanhope and Waterloo charge, was then the pastor. The trustees were Amos Smith, John Osborn, R. F. Baldwin, Isaac Kennieutt, Isaac Shields, and James McConnell. The Sunday-school superintendent was R. F. Baldwin.

ST. MICHAEL'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Although occasional Roman Catholic services have been held at Stanhope for many years by priests from Hackettstown, a church was not erected until 1880. It stands in South Stanhope, and was dedicated December 8th of the year mentioned. The congregation then included about fifty families. The trustees were James Todd and Philip Caldwell.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF STANHOPE.

The first Presbyterian sermon heard in Stanhope was probably delivered by Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, of Pleasant Grove, in 1836. He occupied the village school-house, which until 1844 was the only available local temple of worship. In 1837, Rev. Joseph C. Moore, of Succasunna Plains, preached for the Stanhope Presbyterians, and at his suggestion application was made to the Presbytery of Newark for a church organization. In response to that application, Rev. Asa Hillyer and Elder Cyrus B. Byram visited Stanhope, June 11, 1838, armed with authority to organize a church should the way prove clear. Twenty-seven persons presenting themselves with letters of dismission from the Succasunna Church and petitioning for organization as a church, were so organized as "The First Presbyterian Church of Stanhope, N. J." Their names were:

(Irram Miller, Elizabeth Miller (wife of Irram), Joseph W. Manning, Mary Ann Manning (wife of J. W.), Miriam Munson (wife of Josiah),

Josiah Munson, Ezekiel B. Henion, Jane Henion (wife of E. B.), Josephus Sands, Maria Sands (wife of J.), Caleb Ayres, Lucinda Ayres (wife of C.), Nancy L. Thompson (wife of J. L.), Marinda Thompson (Mrs. Vance), Eliza Lloyd (wife of E. A.), Arabella Duxtader (wife of George), Susan Wells (wife of Thomas), Rebecca Lawrence (wife of Jacob), Ann Maria Lewis (wife of Charles), Maria Lewis, Frances H. Lewis (Mrs. Hann), Amanda Danyl (wife of S.), Elizabeth Hann (wife of Peter), Margaret Decker (wife of F.), Charity Mandeville, Emline Hayward (Mrs. Alpaugh), George Henick.

Joseph W. Manning and Hiram Miller were chosen elder and deacon respectively, and on the second Sabbath in July, 1838, Rev. Joseph C. Moore held the first sacramental service.

Mr. Moore continued to preach for the Stanhope Church until late in 1838, when for a year or more thereafter irregular services were held by Revs. Frame, Kellogg, Johnson, Cleveland, and Cochrane.

Early in 1840, Rev. Enos A. Osborn preached in Stanhope and taught school at Succasunna. In the summer of 1840 he was engaged as stated supply for the Stanhope Church, and remained so for a period of about three years. During his ministry 19 members were added. There was at this time an exciting stir over the secession to Mormonism of a few members of the church who listened to the seductive voices of two traveling Mormon priests and were baptized by them at midnight in the waters of the canal. Popular indignation drove the priests from the town, and then the deluded ones lost no time in returning to the fold.

The first resident minister was Rev. Nathaniel Elmer, who began his labors in 1843 and remained a year, during which he busied himself successfully in obtaining subscriptions for the erection of a church edifice, which cost \$2000, was completed late in 1844, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1845, the services on that occasion being conducted by Revs. Wood, Osborn, and Moore. In 1845, Rev. John Ward was engaged as pastor and continued the relation three years, and from 1849 to 1850 Rev. Stephen D. Ward was stated supply. Rev. Asahel Bronson took charge Sept. 10, 1850, and ended his service Nov. 10, 1851. After that dependence was upon supplies until 1852, when Rev. Oliver W. Norton entered the pastorate and remained from June, 1852, to February, 1854. From 1854 to 1870, Revs. Robert Crossett, Alexander O. Peloubet, O. H. P. Deyo, Chas. Milne, S. A. Stoddard, and Jas. Morton occupied the pulpit. April 10, 1870, Rev. John J. Crane became the pastor, and so remained until April 18, 1880, when he resigned. During his ministry 62 members were added. Since 1838 the church has received 204 members, of whom about 60 remained Dec. 1, 1880.

The church building, which was enlarged and improved in 1868 and 1869, at a cost of \$3000, is a substantial and commodious structure.

The trustees in 1880 were Aaron S. Wills, C. J. Cottrell, J. D. Lawrence, J. S. Wills, D. L. Best, Gilbert Chardavoyne, and M. R. King. J. S. Davison is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 35.

VI.—VILLAGES.

The village of Stanhope lies upon the Musconetcong River, at the extreme southern point of Byram township. The village proper, occupying territory in Sussex County, contained in July, 1880, a population of 672. South Stanhope, lying in Morris County, across the river, was created mainly by the location there of the Morris and Essex railway station, and has a population of about 600.

Stanhope has been identified since 1800, to a greater or lesser extent, with the manufacture of iron, but at no time within its history to so great a degree as at present. In the earlier days two iron-forges, a grist-mill, saw-mill, etc., comprised the town's business interests. In 1825 the completion of the Morris Canal added to those interests, as Stanhope did considerable in the way of receiving and shipping canal freights for the upper country until the completion of the Sussex Railroad. In 1841 the establishment of the Sussex Iron-Works at that point helped the village along, and in 1864 a greater and more enduring prosperity was supplied by the creation of the extensive business enterprise known as the Museonetccong Iron-Works.

Who bestowed the name Stanhope upon the village and just why it was bestowed are unanswerable questions, but the presumption is fair that the English people first resident there christened it after the somewhat noted Stanhopes of England. Certain it is that the place was known by that name about 1800, and mayhap before. Not far from that date Silas Dickerson and Seely Canfield had two iron-forges there, and carried on also a grist-mill and saw-mill. There was plenty of ore in the neighborhood, and the village was composed mainly of the forge proprietors and their employees. They had also a small store to accommodate the country-folks who came to mill, and added in a little time a nail-making machine. In 1807, Silas Dickerson was accidentally killed in the nail-factory, and in 1810 Canfield left the locality. The village continued to live, however, for the forges and mills were pressed into service by other active hands, and then, too, the opening, in 1807, of the Elizabeth and Newton road, known as the Union turnpike, gave Stanhope excellent means of communication with the outer world and counted as a help. On that road Simeon Dickerson opened a village tavern in 1810, in the house earlier used by Seely Canfield as a dwelling, and now composing a portion of Knight's hotel.

John Lewis, aged eighty, and now Stanhope's oldest resident, was born in Morris County, and in 1815 came to Stanhope with his father, Richard Lewis, who in that year took possession as landlord of the tavern-stand opened in 1810 by Simeon Dickerson. In 1815, Abram Hathaway and Josiah Munson carried on the upper forge as well as a saw- and grist-mill, while a Mr. Roland had the lower forge and a saw-mill. There were the tavern, a black-

smith's shop, and perhaps a dozen dwelling-houses, but there was no store. Nor was there a store until 1817, when M. F. Dickerson opened a very shabby affair on the turnpike, upon a spot now occupied by the canal-basin. In 1819, Gamaliel Bartlett bought the upper forge, grist-mill, and tavern, and conducted all of the enterprises until 1825.

In 1823 the Stanhope post-office was established, and Gamaliel Bartlett appointed post-master, the office being kept at the tavern, which was known as the Stanhope House. Andrew A. Smalley, who was the second postmaster, was a clerk in Robert Bell's store, and there the office was then located. The successive postmasters thereafter at Stanhope were Charles Lewis, Edwin Post, A. G. King, A. A. Smalley, Elias Woodruff, John Van Arsdale, A. G. King, William G. Leport, and John Van Arsdale.

In 1823, Bartlett & Rhodes opened the second store, and after them it was kept by Jacob Lowrance and Mr. Van Deeren, but there was no place of trade worthy of much commendation until Robert P. Bell built and opened his store in 1833.

About 1840 the iron-forges at Stanhope were abandoned, because, doubtless, of the exhaustion of wood and fuel, but in 1841 the iron interests were revived at that point by Edwin Post, of New York, who represented the Sussex Iron Company (a corporation formed for making iron at Stanhope), and who then made what is alleged to have been the first effort known in the State of New Jersey looking to the treatment of magnetic ores with anthracite coal. He built upon the site of the present works two furnaces, each 10 by 30, and each having a capacity of 10 tons daily. He employed water-power at the beginning, had a force of from twenty-five to thirty men, and, making an instantaneous success of the undertaking, added in no slight measure to the growth of Stanhope. In 1846 the company put in steam-power and moved prosperously forward until 1853. In that year Post experimented with franklinite, from which he proposed to make zinc as well as iron at a considerable profit. Unfortunately, his apparatus exploded while the experiment was in progress, and the works, taking fire, were utterly destroyed. That ended the active operations of the Sussex Iron Company at Stanhope, and until 1864 the property lay idle. The revival of the business in that year is narrated in the history of the Musconetcong Iron-Works.

Before there was a resident physician at Stanhope doctors were usually called from Drakesville. Probably the first doctor to take up his habitation in the town was Dr. John Dayton, who came in 1824 from below Morristown and remained two or three years. Dr. Isaac Munn, afterwards of Philadelphia, took the place left vacant by Dr. Dayton, and tarried about six years. Meanwhile, Dr. J. D. Mills came on and stopped nine years. Afterwards came Drs. Bell, Featherman, Hulshizer, Hedges, Strable, Neldon, Lamson, Davison, and Cochran. Of these the longest

in village practice was Dr. Hedges, whose term of residence extended over about fifteen years. The village physicians in December, 1880, were Drs. C. K. Davison, C. R. Neldon, and C. F. Cochran.

Among the residents of Stanhope who have lived in the village forty years or more may be named John Lewis, A. L. Clark, Isaac Hathaway, Amos Smith, A. G. King, J. M. Knight, Joseph Bissell, and William Atno.

Olive Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F.—Although not organized until May 8, 1879, Olive Lodge bears the number allotted to a lodge organized in Stanhope many years before that, and long since dissolved. The charter members numbered five. Their names and offices were as follows: William Weller, N. G.; Samuel Peterson, V. G.; J. W. Campbell, Sec.; Thomas McGinnis, Treas.; O. W. Elmer, G. In December, 1880, the membership was 50, and the officers were O. W. Elmer, N. G.; J. W. Campbell, V. G.; William Weller, Sec.; Thomas McGinnis, Treas.

WATERLOO.

Waterloo—so named, it is said, because of the plentiful supply of water thereabout—was known as Old Andover more than a hundred years ago, when there was on the ground a blast-furnace, a 4-fire forge, and a refinery.

The present village property was once a portion of a tract of 11,000 acres of Jersey lands owned by William Penn and his brother early in the eighteenth century. About 1760 they sold considerable of the territory to Allen & Turner, two Englishmen, who in 1763 set up on the place now occupied by Waterloo village a blast-furnace, a forge, and refinery, which they carried on in connection with iron-works at Andover. The forge stood upon a spot a few yards northeast of the grist-mill of Smith Brothers, and east of the forge was a grist-mill, whose ruins may yet be seen. The foundations of the old coal-house used by Allen & Turner are a portion of the present grist-mill.

The iron manufactured by Allen & Turner was conveyed from the Musconetcong valley upon pack-horses and mules through the woods to the Delaware, and thence shipped to market. The manufacturers were, however, unfriendly to the Federal cause during the Revolution, and as a result their works suffered confiscation, and contributed thereafter their product to the government. At these works, it is said, the government produced about the only iron manufactured in the country that could be relied upon invariably to yield steel for the manufacture of fire-arms.

Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war the works were abandoned because of the exhaustion of the supply of wood-fuel, and for years thereafter the locality now called Waterloo was a barren waste. In 1790, John Smith, who had been a "boss collier" at the Andover iron-works, joined his brother Samuel in leasing the land lying about Waterloo, and engaged

their brothers George and Daniel to assist them in farming the tract. There were at that time upon the site of Waterloo six stone and five framed houses that had been earlier occupied by the people engaged at the works, but which were then abandoned. The brothers selected the best of the dwellings for residences, and, in addition to their farming labors, engaged in the manufacture of flax in the old mill building. Before they had proceeded very far in that enterprise the mill was burned, and the flax business came to an end in that locality. The Smiths had a fifteen years' lease of the property, but at the end of ten years disposed of it to Isaiah Wallin and moved to Schooley's Mountain. Wallin farmed the place five years, and in 1805 John Smith purchased it and hired Joseph Wallin to work it.

In 1820, John Smith came from Schooley's Mountain and located on Lubber's Run, a mile above Waterloo, for the purpose of making iron in a bloom-*forge*. Settlements were few and far between in the neighborhood at that time, but about then other forges were set up on Lubber's Run at Columbia, Lockwood, and Roseville. Mr. Smith was assisted by his sons Peter and Nathan, and with them he also built a store and founded a small settlement at the forge, which took the name of Old Andover, from the earlier settlement farther down the stream. When the Morris Canal pushed its way to where Waterloo now is, Mr. Smith's sons abandoned the upper location and moved a mile down the stream. There they built a store, grist-mill, and tavern, and, as the locality became at once a depot for the transshipment from the canal for goods destined for the country north and west, business was brisk, and Waterloo thrived apace.

In 1849 a mule railroad was built from the Andover mines to Waterloo for the purpose of transporting the ore, and these shipments *via* canal at Waterloo, together with the traffic with the interior by means of freight teams hauling goods from the Waterloo terminus of the canal, made the village a lively business centre. After the Sussex Railroad was built, however, all this was changed, and Waterloo lapsed into its present quietude.

The business interests of the village have always remained in the hands of the Smith family. Samuel T. Smith, Seymour R. Smith, and P. D. Smith, grandsons of John Smith, who started the forge at Old Andover in 1820 and remained there until his death, carry on the store and grist-mill at the village, and, with other members of the family, control upwards of 2000 acres of adjacent lands, upon which there are numerous valuable iron-mines. Four hundred acres of the 2000 lie in Morris County; the rest are in Byram. The Waterloo post-office has been held by a Smith since it was created. Peter Smith was the first postmaster, and his son Seymour R. the second and present incumbent.

As already indicated, Waterloo of the present is but a small hamlet, but a quietly picturesque spot set

in a valley from which tower close at hand Schooley's Mountain and the Allamuchy range. About a quarter of a mile from the village may be seen the remnant of what was once an Indian graveyard, where numerous jagged headstones proclaim how the savages sought in their crude way to set a sign upon the last resting-places of their dead. These relics have been scrupulously respected by the Messrs. Smith, owners of the land, and, although the plowshare has freely invaded the domain about them, it has not been permitted to disturb the bones of the long-departed children of the forest.

Tradition narrates that just west of Waterloo there was once an important Indian village where grand councils and periodical celebrations called thither great numbers of red men from even distant points. To this day Indian relics, such as stone arrow-heads and hatchets, are frequently found in the vicinity.

In the churchyard at Waterloo is the grave of John Humphries, who came from Kidderminster, England, to America for the purpose of establishing the manufacture of carpets. The first Brussels carpet put down in the national capitol is said to have been manufactured by him. He became wrecked in fortune, and retired to Waterloo to spend the closing days of life.

VII.—INDUSTRIES.

MUSCONETCONG IRON-WORKS.

In 1864 a company of New York capitalists purchased the property at Stanhope formerly occupied by the works of the Sussex Iron Company and the Stanhope Iron Company, and, obtaining a charter as "The Musconetcong Iron-Works," J. D. Condit, of New York, being chosen president, with a capital of \$500,000, began at once the erection of a large blast-furnace with a stack measuring 70 by 17. Dr. G. G. Palmer was placed in charge, and in 1866 the first blast was blown in. Ores were obtained from adjacent mining lands, and in 1868 the construction of a second and larger furnace was begun. In 1869 the works passed to the control of Messrs. A. Pardee & Co., of Philadelphia, who continued to operate under the old charter, and prosecuted the improvements begun in 1868. The second furnace, with a stack measuring 80 by 20, was completed in 1870.

The works as at present appointed are claimed to be equal to any in the country of similar capacity. The motive-power used is supplied by two steam-engines, which cost upwards of \$50,000, and maintain respectively a 200 and 300 horse-power. The works proper occupy about 10 acres and employ a force of one hundred and forty men. At the mines upwards of two hundred men are employed. These mines are mainly in Morris County, although there are some in Sussex and Warren Counties. The company owns some of the mining lands, but rents the major portion. The ores are chiefly magnetic, and include also limonite. The total annual yield of the works aggregates 40,000 tons of pig iron, including "No. 2





Smith

Foundry" and "Gray Forge." From 50,000 to 60,000 tons of coal are consumed yearly.

The officers of the company are A. Pardee, of Hazleton, president, and H. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer. Dr. G. G. Palmer, who took charge of the works in 1864, served as superintendent until 1878, when he was succeeded by the present superintendent, E. S. Moffatt.

STANHOPE TANNERY.

Messrs. Sands & Chidester introduced the business of tanning at Stanhope about 1840. In 1854, C. J. Cottrell became possessed of the business, and in 1866 the tannery was burned. In 1867, J. H. Egbert built the present tannery, and, in 1868, C. J. Cottrell purchased it, and carries it on to the present day. He is mainly occupied in producing rough leather.

IRON-MINES.

Byram's soil is bountifully underlain with iron ores, which for more than a century have been utilized in valuable manufactures, and promise now to supply material for similar purposes for perhaps a century to come.

The Stanhope or Hude Mine, about a mile north of Stanhope, is worked by the Musconetcong Iron-Works, but is not counted on for a very important yield. The first openings were made there in 1802 by Jonathan Dickerson, who smelted the ores at the Lockwood forge and manufactured scythes, for which purpose the iron was said to be well adapted.

The Roseville Mine, at the centre of the township, is an old mine from which vast quantities of ore have been extracted. Since 1868 it has been worked by the Andover Iron Company.

The Smith Mine, two miles east of Waterloo, is being worked by the Copley Iron Company of Pennsylvania. There are two veins measuring 8 feet and 4 feet wide respectively. The miners have in one gone to a depth of 150 feet, and in the other but 25. The Copley Iron Company have been engaged there since 1869.

A mine a quarter of a mile east of the last named is operated by a New Jersey company. There are the Clarkson Bird Mine, east of Cranberry Marsh, and the Iyerly openings, near Roseville, where red hematite is found.

The reader is also referred to the report by the State geologist for 1868, for much of interest in relation to the iron-mines of Byram.

A so-called silver-mine was discovered near Waterloo in 1764, and, as the impression speedily gained that the ore contained silver, there was no little stir over the matter. Samples were forwarded for analysis, and when the alleged silver turned out to be iron pyrites there was much woeful gloom and consternation among many enthusiasts. Operations were conducted at the mine some years, and there was at one time at that point a small hamlet, as well as smelting-works.

There is a granite-quarry on the line of the Sussex Railroad, occupying a portion of the Applegate and Allis tract. Operations were inaugurated there about 1875, but the cost of transportation made the work unprofitable, and the quarry was therefore abandoned. The stone is susceptible of a high polish, and is said to be much esteemed for building purposes.

VIII.—LINKED WITH THE PAST.

The number of people between the ages of sixty and sixty-five living in Byram is fifty-two. There are thirty-six between sixty-five and seventy years, and twenty-six who are aged seventy and upwards. Those aged sixty-five and over are named herewith:

Mary A. Atto, 80; Andrew Best, 66; Mary J. Best, 66; Catharine Byram, 74; Jonathan Bradbury, 67; Martha Babbin, 67; Joseph Biliko, 80; Sarah Bell, 80; Mollie Benson, 72; Clark Bird, 70; Abram L. Clark, 70; Mary A. Clark, 70; Mary A. Clark, 67; Maria Conrod, 66; Cornelius Corby, 71; Joseph Conn, 88; William Decker, 65; Eliza Durling, 65; John Fountain, 70; Gideon Fisk, 85; Hebe-y Forgus, 70; Jonathan P. Hand, 68; Jacob Huyler, 66; Anthony Heminover, 68; William Heldebrand, 80; Alfred Hulmes, 65; Lewis Heminover, 70; Isaac Hathaway, 72; Philip Haywood, 71; James Hamilton, 86; Margaret Hamilton, 74; George Ike, 65; Parmelia A. King, 74; Augustus G. King, 72; Anna A. King, 65; Alexander Lundy, 65; John Lewis, 80; Mary Ann Lewis, 74; Clarity McCon-nell, 72; Gabriel McGill, 66; James W. McConnell, 65; William McKain, 69; Anna McKain, 68; Joseph McMickle, 65; Margaret Oliver, 68; Mary Pittenger, 79; Martin Pruden, 70; Gideon G. Pruden, 74; John Pollman, 74; Sarah Pickett, 68; Nancy Robinson, 65; Mathias Robson, 69; Garrison M. Sanford, 71; Dennis Schoonover, 65; Maria Smith, 68; Amos Smith, 73; Caroline Smith, 70; William Smith, 71; Moses Sharp, 65; William Todd, 80; William Wright, 67; James White, 76.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. PETER SMITH.

Hon. Peter Smith was born near Schooley's Mountain, in Morris County, on Oct. 1, 1808. His grandfather came from England and located at Sterling, Orange Co., N. Y., about 1770. At this place he married a lady of American birth, but Dutch descent. He afterwards moved to Andover Furnace. In 1800 his father, the late Gen. John Smith, settled near Schooley's Mountain, from which place he removed to Andover Forge, one mile east of Waterloo, in 1816, when the subject of this sketch was a boy. When a young man he commenced the mercantile business at Waterloo, and from that time until his demise, on March 12, 1877, he was closely identified with the business growth and interests of that section of the State. His brother Nathan, who at one time represented Sussex County in the Senate and Assembly, was for many years his partner in his affairs, and the strong impress of the natures of these two, and their business tact and skill, were felt throughout their locality for years. Mr. Smith enjoyed the implicit confidence of the people, and was noted for that strict integrity and high sense of personal honor that char-

acterized many of the old and true men of Sussex County. Though his business cares were heavy, and his strength oftentimes severely tried, he treated all with whom he came in contact with courtesy and kindness, and his pleasant smile and cheerful greeting were as familiar as household words. He was one of the most lenient of creditors, and it is said that he never brought a suit in the courts nor invoked the law to foreclose a mortgage. As a man, he was strong in his attachments, his devotion to his friends being ardent and unlimited.

In politics Mr. Smith was a Democrat, as was his father before him, and his duty to his State and county received that same conscientious attention which he gave to his spiritual and business affairs. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate from Sussex County, and filled that position with ability for three years, and was one of the inspectors of the State prison for some years. For a quarter of a century he was a member of the county board of freeholders, of which body he was for several years the director, and the judgment and honesty of no man were more implicitly relied on than his. At the meetings of the board, so familiar had the face of Peter Smith become to its members, that, in 1876, when his official connection with it closed, the absence was so perceptible as to cause general comment and regret.

In religious affairs Mr. Smith was a devoted adherent to the doctrines and forms of the Methodist Church, with which he had united early in life. Starting in the service of God and in business life at about the same time, his successful business career and his devotion to the cause of religion gave him a prominence in the direction of religious affairs which few attained. He combined with superior business qualifications the purest personal integrity, and with his consecration to God, earnest activities in the advancement of Christ's kingdom. The establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterloo, his place of residence, was largely due to his personal interest and liberality in the project, and throughout his life thereafter that organization found cordial support and encouragement from him, and in his will he provided that the pastor's salary should be paid and the churchyard kept up. He was also largely interested in the cause of the church and its institutions outside of his own immediate locality. He was active in the organization and erection of the Newark Conference Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of trustees of that institution and of the Newark Conference Camp-Meeting Association. He was also president of the Hackettstown National Bank, having filled that position since June, 1863. He was made a director at the organization of the bank in June, 1855, and for several years preceding his death had been the only member of the original board connected with the bank. As an officer of that institution he was prudent, and its success is, in a

great measure, attributable to his sterling integrity and sound judgment. He was also a director of the Hackettstown Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was systematic in all his business transactions, and as regards his personal affairs, it was a common remark with him, "If I die to-morrow it will give very little trouble to settle my estate."

Mr. Smith was united in marriage on Feb. 19, 1851, to Miss Maria Johnson, daughter of Samuel T. Johnson, of Byram, who bore him a family of eleven children, five of whom are still living,—namely, Hon. Samuel T. Smith, senator from Sussex County from 1873 to 1876; Matilda A. Van Doren, wife of O. R. Van Doren; Peter D. Smith, Seymour R. Smith, vice-president of the Hackettstown Bank, and N. Augustus Smith.

All of these sons and their sister occupy handsome residences at Waterloo, where they are engaged in successful business operations, and obeying well the dying injunction of their father, "Do your duty; stand by the Church; do all the good you can in the world."

Mr. Smith's warmest associations were those that clustered around his own fireside and in the sanctity of his own home, and, surrounded by a devoted family circle who administered every consolation which duty and affection could suggest, he passed away, after a lingering illness, on March 12, 1877. The news of his death was heard by many with peculiar sadness, and by none more than those Christian ministers who, during forty years, found shelter and friendship beneath his roof.

HON. SAMUEL T. SMITH.

Hon. Samuel T. Smith, of Waterloo, oldest son of Hon. Peter Smith, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, was born at Andover Forge, one mile east of Waterloo, on Aug. 16, 1833. He removed with his parents to his present place of residence six years later, and attended the district school of his neighborhood in early youth. He enjoyed the benefits of academic instruction at the Wesleyan Institute, Newark, N. J., where his education was completed.

At the termination of his educational training Mr. Smith assisted his father in the mercantile and milling business until he attained his majority, at which time he purchased the entire business of his father and became sole manager and proprietor of the same. He continued to carry on an extensive trade, ranking among the most successful business men of Sussex County, until the year 1874, when he was succeeded by his brothers Peter D. and Seymour R. Smith, who, under the name and style of Smith Brothers, conduct the business in the same manner that brought success to their father and brother.

From the very commencement of his business life Mr. Smith was closely identified with the various in-



Samuel D. Smith



J. Seward Mills

terests of his town, always taking an active and prominent part in the politics of the county, and holding many positions of trust in the township of Byram. He has ever been faithful to the traditions and purposes of the Democratic party. For over twenty years he has been a member of the board of town committeemen, and during the war of the Rebellion the prompt filling of the town's quota of soldiers was due in a great measure to his energetic and patriotic efforts. From 1873 to 1876 he represented Sussex County in the State Senate, occupying while a member of that body a prominent and influential place among his fellows, and representing in a faithful and conscientious manner the constituency that had honored him with its choice.

In all the relations of life into which Mr. Smith has entered he has ever performed his duties in a dignified and courteous manner, and with an integrity of character and high-toned sense of honor which none can question. Following in the worthy footsteps of his honored father, he has identified himself in a prominent way with the institutions of the Methodist Church, contributing liberally to the success and efficiency of its organizations and holding an influential place among those to whose judgment, business tact, and fostering care so large a share of their temporal prosperity is due. He is a leading member and officer of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waterloo, and in 1878 was elected president of the Sussex County Bible Society, a position which he still holds. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary of Hackettstown and of the Newark Conference Camp-Meeting Association. He is now a director in the North Ward National Bank of Newark, N. J., and in the First National Bank of Washington, N. J.

J. SEWARD WILLS.

J. Seward Wills is a lineal descendant of David Wills, who, with his wife, was among the passengers that emigrated from England in the year 1620, and, conveyed by the historic "Mayflower," aided by the favoring winds of heaven, landed at Plymouth Rock on December 11th, O. S., of that year. They were members of the Society of Friends. Their son, Joseph, remained in England; but his son, John Wills, came to America about the year 1660, and, after looking into the affairs of his grandfather's estate, near Burlington, N. J., went back to his native land, and, gathering together some of his friends, returned soon after to this country, and located between Burlington and Philadelphia. A few years later William Penn and he were corresponding as to the most desirable point for establishing a colony, and, about the year 1682 or 1683, Penn arranged for Mr. Wills, who was then a practicing physician as well as a surveyor, to map out the plan for the city, and to mark, by trees, rocks, and other monuments, with compass and

chain, the principal streets of the now great "City of Brotherly Love." These physical landmarks have been effaced by the hand of time, and the dust of him whose ingenious mind first defined its regular and systematic proportions reposes in the midst of its ever-changing business life.

Samuel Wills, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the seven children of Dr. John Wills. He settled at Mendham, Morris Co., N. J., about the year 1740, and became a large and influential farmer in that section. Washington, when encamped with a suffering army of patriots at Valley Forge, occupied his land, purchased many of his cattle, and spent considerable time at his home. Samuel Wills lived to a great age, and died about the year 1788. He had ten children,—three sons, James, Thomas, and Samuel, and seven daughters,—of whom Eunice became the wife of the late Abraham Hunt, of Sussex County; Nancy, the wife of Abraham Cooper, of Chester, N. J., and mother of the late Gen. Nathan A. Cooper of that place; Jemima, the wife of the late Dr. John W. Leddell, of Mendham, N. J.; Beulah, the wife of John W. Salter, of Hunterdon Co., N. J.; and another, who married Col. Drake, of Mendham, mother of Col. James W. Drake, of that place; James married and died, leaving one daughter, who married a Mr. Maltby from Connecticut, and of whose four children James W. Maltby resides in Newark, N. J.; Samuel married Sarah Hunt, passed his life as a farmer in Mount Olive township, Morris Co., and died leaving descendants; Thomas, who was born Nov. 20, 1764, first located at Mendham, and married, on March 5, 1790, Susan, a daughter of Samuel Sayre, who was the first magistrate elected to office in the city of Newark. She was born July 1, 1768, and died April 24, 1841.

In the year 1800, Thomas Wills moved from Mendham to where J. Seward Wills resides, near Stanhope, N. J. He was an extensive farmer and large landowner. He died April 8, 1814. The title-deeds for this homestead are upon parchment, dating back about two hundred years, and are now held by the subject of this sketch. The children of Thomas Wills were Samuel, born March 5, 1791, died Nov. 17, 1837; Eliza, born May 7, 1794; John, born Nov. 20, 1796; James, born Nov. 29, 1798; Aaron, born Nov. 4, 1800; Robert, born March 18, 1804; and Rebecca, born Dec. 29, 1807. Samuel passed his life near Stanhope, N. J., and was actively interested in the iron-forging and wood business. Eliza married Daniel Cary, a farmer of Roxbury township, Morris Co. Rebecca married Jacob Lawrence, a merchant at Stanhope for many years. Robert died unmarried.

John Wills was born Nov. 20, 1796, at Mendham, N. J. When about fourteen years of age he went to Sparta, Ga., where he joined in business with Stokes & Sayre, and assisted in the erection of the first steam saw-mill ever built in that section. After three or four years he returned home and began work on the

"Green farm," near Waterloo, N. J. Disposing of this to Gen. Smith, he engaged for the remainder of his life in various business enterprises. He was in the mercantile business at different places, became largely interested in agricultural and mining matters, and the owner of about seven hundred acres of land. He was a man of wealth and influence, a Whig and Republican in politics, and a justice of the peace for fifteen years. His wife was Martha Jane Seward, daughter of Col. John Seward, of Morris County, and granddaughter of Col. John Seward, who shot the English spy, at Snufftown, during the Revolutionary war. She was a second cousin of Hon. William H. Seward. The marriage occurred Jan. 11, 1832, and of it were born Susan Sayre Wills, Dec. 22, 1833; John Seward Wills, April 6, 1835; Mary Elizabeth Wills, Oct. 4, 1837; Anna Maria Wills, April 12, 1840; and Cornelia Louisa Wills, Dec. 27, 1842. Mrs. John Wills died March 17, 1848, and Mr. Wills married for a second wife, on Jan. 8, 1852, Mrs. Eveline (Byerly) Rose, of whom was born Beulah Augusta Wills, on April 19, 1861. Mr. Wills died Oct. 5, 1871.

J. Seward Wills was born on the homestead, near Stanhope, N. J., on the date indicated above. His early education was obtained at the district school at Drakesville, N. J., and his studies were completed at the Succasunna and Chester, N. J., academies. Upon attaining his majority he entered into active business life in partnership with his father, and after the death of the latter he came into possession of a portion of his father's valuable estate. To this, by judicious management and careful investment, he has largely added, and now owns about four thousand acres of land. He has engaged extensively in various kinds of business, and is recognized as one of the most discreet and successful business men of his section. He is a man of strict integrity and generous impulses, and enjoys the respect and esteem of many friends. He is a Republican in politics, but no office-seeker, though he has been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for State senator from Morris County. He takes an active interest in local affairs, is a trustee of the Stanhope Presbyterian Church and of the Union Cemetery, and a director of the Sussex National Bank at Newton. He was married Sept. 20, 1864, to Margaret Ann, daughter of George D. Turner, one of the early families of the Wyoming Valley. She was born Jan. 5, 1838, and the children have been Samuel Sayre, Mary Leonora, John, George Turner and Frederick Seward, twins, and Edwin Turner. George T. Wills died July 18, 1875.

EDWARD A. REEDER.

Edward A. Reeder was a grandson of John Reeder, who resided at an early day near Trenton, N. J., and a son of Absalom and Christina (Smith) Reeder, of Easton, Pa., where his father engaged in the mercantile business for some years. His brother, Andrew

H. Reeder, was territorial Governor of Kansas under the administration of James Buchanan.

He was born at Easton on Nov. 29, 1812, and enjoyed the ordinary school advantages of that place.



Ed Reeder.

He assisted as a clerk in his father's store for some time, and upon attaining the age of nineteen entered the collector's office of the Morris Canal Company, at Easton, where he remained several years. In 1846 he removed to the village of Stanhope, Sussex Co., N. J., and entered the employ of the Sussex Iron Company, as bookkeeper. He subsequently filled the office of secretary of the company for a good many years, and after the company suspended operations exercised a general oversight and management over their property and franchises. He was greatly interested in the operations of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, and proved a useful champion of their claims in the legislative lobby at Trenton on different occasions.

On Aug. 4, 1857, he received the appointment of the Governor to the position of deputy adjutant-general of the Sussex brigade of the State militia, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He was appointed deputy collector of the second division of the Fourth Internal Revenue Collection District of New Jersey on Oct. 30, 1862, and by re-appointment continued to discharge the duties of that office until his death, on Dec. 22, 1863.

Mr. Reeder was a man of temperate and regular habits, full of energy, of good business qualifications, and one who was identified almost from the beginning with the growth and development of the village of

Stanhope and the business enterprises at that point. He was a liberal contributor to the various benevolent and religious undertakings of his locality, and enjoyed throughout life the esteem of many friends and the respect of the community in which he dwelt. He was a regular attendant upon the ministrations of the Stanhope Presbyterian Church, and acted politically with the Republican party, although never a seeker after political place. His wife, who survives him, was formerly Harriet M. Stern, daughter of Jacob and Magdalene Stern, of Northampton Co., Pa. To the marriage were born three daughters,—namely, Sarah B., who married Ira Joralemon, and died Dec. 16, 1875; Ella E., wife of Charles E. Herrick, of Stanhope; and Lueretia M., wife of George M. Clogg.

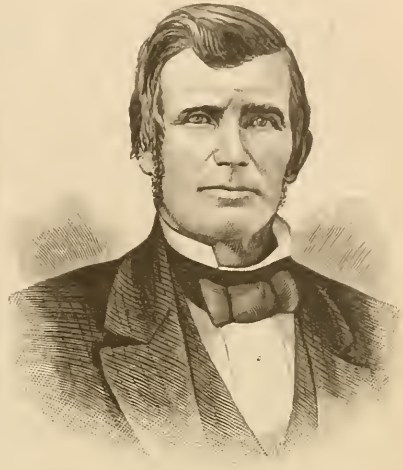
WILLIAM GROFF.

William Groff was born at Hackettstown, N. J., on April 22, 1809, and was a son of William Groff, of that place.

He received in early life the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of his day only, and upon attaining manhood entered the employ of the Morris Canal Company, at Stanhope, where he worked up through the different grades of employment to the office of supervisor, a position which he filled for many years. It was with the interests of this corporation that his business life was mostly identified, and to the proper discharge of the duties that devolved upon him in his official capacity he devoted most of his time and energy. He also owned a farm near Washington, N. J., where he engaged in agricultural operations.

Mr. Groff represented that class of men in the community who, from a lowly position in life, with no birthright but strong and willing hands and hearts full of hopefulness and trust in Providence, raise themselves by close application to business and by devotion to principle and correct rules of life to positions of honor, trust, and responsibility in the community. For many years he was identified with the business growth and prosperity of the village of Stan-

hope, and bore in that community the reputation of an honorable and upright man. He was a liberal supporter of church and kindred institutions, and an adherent to the Presbyterian form of worship. Though



WILLIAM GROFF.

a Democrat in politics, he uniformly refused to occupy public office. He passed away on Nov. 6, 1876, leaving to his family a fair amount of property, honestly accumulated, and the richer legacy of a good name.

Mr. Groff was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in February, 1837, was Mary Moore, born June 19, 1808, died Aug. 5, 1846. Of this union were born three children,—namely, Elizabeth A.; Caroline, widow of Hampton Drake, of Schooley's Mountain; and Andrew. To his widow, *née* Mary, daughter of Jacob Rose, of Roseville, N. J., he was united on Feb. 28, 1853. The children of this marriage were Susan, William, and Mary Groff (deceased).

HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF WARREN COUNTY.

I.—BOUNDARIES AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

WARREN COUNTY was erected from Sussex by an act of the Legislature passed Nov. 20, 1824. The act defines the boundaries of Warren as follows:

"All the lower part of the county of Sussex southwesterly of a line beginning on the river Delaware at the mouth of Flatbrook, in the township of Walpack, and running from thence a straight course to the northeast corner of Hardwick church, situated on the south side of the main road leading from Johnsonsburg to Newton, and from thence in the same course to the middle of Musconetcong Creek, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a separate county, to be called 'the county of Warren;' and a line running from thence down the middle of the said Musconetcong Creek to where it empties into the Delaware shall hereafter be the division line between the counties of Morris and Hunterdon and the said county of Warren."

The county of Warren is a peculiarly-shaped peninsula, being in form like a boot, with its toe thrust in between the two rivers,—the Delaware, which bounds it on the west and northwest, and the Musconetcong, which bounds it on the southeast. On the northwest and southeast line separating it from Sussex County it is about sixteen miles in width, and holds that measurement, with a slight increase, for nearly half the length of the county, when it is suddenly reduced to about half that width by the bend of the Delaware, coming in from Pahaquarry to Manunka Chunk, where it runs almost at right angles with its former course. If the river continued on in this direction, it would strike across the county from Manunka Chunk to Changewater, in the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, cutting the boot in two at the instep; but the river makes a bend westward again and then eastward, forming the point above Belvidere, whence it proceeds in a southwesterly course past the western point of Harmony township, and then runs in a southerly zig-zag course to the great bend at Holland, in Hunterdon County. The Musconetcong valley on the opposite side of the county is much more uniform, that stream flowing in a curve, which varies not more than two miles from a direct line, from one extremity of the county to the other. The extreme length of the county from the Sussex line near Waterloo to Musconetcong Station is about thirty miles, and as nearly as can be measured on the map its superficial area is three hundred and seventy square miles.

The principal ranges of mountains in Warren are the Kittatinny, or Blue Mountains, in the northwestern part, running nearly parallel with the Delaware and bounding its valley from the county line to the Water Gap; the Jenny Jump Mountain, lying in a parallel but shorter range in the central part of the county; Scott's Mountain, on the borders of Oxford and Harmony townships; and Pohatcong Mountain, in the southwestern range of townships, from Greenwich to Mansfield, forming the dividing ridge between the stream of the same name and the Musconetcong valley. The system of waters in the Kittatinny valley consists of the Paulinskill and its tributaries and Beaver Brook, and, east of the Jenny Jump Mountain, the Pequest, the Pohatcong, the Musconetcong, and several minor tributaries.

The territory of Warren County was originally included in West Jersey, the partition or Lawrence line running a little east of its northeast corner. When Hunterdon County was erected, comprising all the upper part of West Jersey, in 1713-14, it embraced the territory now in Warren County, which remained a part of Hunterdon till Morris was set off, in 1738-39; it was then included in Morris County till the erection of Sussex, in 1753, when it was embraced in the latter county, and so remained till it was separated and erected into the county of Warren by legislative enactment, Nov. 20, 1824.

The first settlements were made in it when it was a part of Hunterdon County, and probably even prior to that, when it was a part of the general unorganized territory of West Jersey. They were made along the Delaware, in Old Walpack, which embraced the present township of Pahaquarry, and in that part of Old Greenwich now Phillipsburg, from about 1700 to 1730-35.* An old "Pole of the Freeholders of the county of Hunterdon for Representatives to serve in the General Assembly," etc., dated Oct. 9, 1738, and sworn to "before David Martin, Esq., High Sheriff," shows that Walpack and Greenwich were townships of Hunterdon County at that early day, and were represented in the General Assembly,—the former by Tunis Quick, Thomas Quick, Cornelius Adacher, and Abraham Van Auken, and the latter by Samuel Green, Henry Stewart, John Anderson, and Thomas Anderson.

* See general chapter on early settlements; also township histories.

II.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The townships or civil divisions of Warren County at the time of its organization were Greenwich, Hardwick, Independence, Knowlton, Mansfield, Oxford, and Pahaquarry. These were represented in the first board of chosen freeholders, which met at Belvidere, May 11, 1825.

No further subdivisions of the county were made till 1839, in which year Hope was taken from Oxford, Franklin from Greenwich, and Harmony from Greenwich and Oxford. Blairstown was erected from Knowlton in 1845, Frelinghuysen was made a township in 1848, Washington in 1849, Phillipsburg in 1851, Lopatcong in 1862, and Allamuchy in 1872.

The towns or boroughs of Belvidere, Hackettstown, Phillipsburg, and Washington were incorporated, respectively, in 1845, in 1853, in 1861, and in 1868.

III.—COUNTY SEAT.

On April 19 and 20, 1825, agreeably to the act erecting the county of Warren, a vote was taken by the citizens to decide the question of the location of the seat of justice for the new county. The following is the clerk's certificate of said election:

"I, Matthias O. Halsted, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Warren, do hereby certify that at an election for the seat of justice or place where the court-house, jail, and other public buildings shall be erected in said county of Warren, held on the nineteenth and twentieth days of April last past, in compliance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed on the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, a majority of the whole number of votes taken in the several and respective townships in said county were in favor of Belvidere, and that Belvidere is the place chosen for the seat of justice in the said County.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

"MATTHIAS O. HALSTED."

The following is a copy of the returns of the election certified to as above:

"Statement of the votes given by the Inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Warren in the State of New Jersey for the Seat of Justice or place where the court-house, jail, and other public buildings shall be erected in said county as taken from the official returns received from said townships:

NAMES OF PLACES VOTED FOR.	Greenwich.	Oxford.	Mansfield.	Knowlton.	Hardwick.	Independence.	Pahaquarry.	Total.
Belvidere.....	476	338	1	332	151	4	16	1320
Hope.....	2	117	5	125	123	258	5	635
Washington.....	87	4	463	.....	17	.....	.....	511
Oxford Falls.....	4	27	17	3	3	1	.....	55
The Centre.....	.....	24	12	.....	.....	2	.....	38
Hackettstown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bridgeville.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	569	511	438	460	279	283	21	2561

"Majority for Belvidere, twenty-nine votes."

The above document is in the clerk's office, Belvidere, and is indorsed, "Filed Apr. 23, 1825."

As an inducement to locate the county-seat at Belvidere, Gen. Garret D. Wall, of Trenton, donated to the county the grounds for the public buildings and the public square or park adjoining. We give below a copy of the conveyance made to the board of freeholders of the county:

DEED OF GARRET D. WALL.

"THIS INDENTURE, made this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five (1825), Between Garret D. Wall, Esquire, of the City of Trenton and State of New Jersey, of the one part, and 'The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Warren,' in the State of New Jersey aforesaid, of the second part, WITNESSETH that the said Garret D. Wall, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to him in hand paid by the said 'The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Warren,' the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and other conditions him thereto moving, hath given, granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release, convey, and confirm unto the said 'The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Warren,' and to their Successors and Assigns, All those two certain lots or parcels of land, situate in the village of Belvidere, in the township of Oxford and County of Warren aforesaid, bounded and described as follows,—to wit: First, The Court-House Lot, Beginning at a stone on the North Side of Second Street, two chains East of the Corner of Second and Mansfield Streets, and Corner of Lot No. 28 (twenty-eight), as designated in the town plan of Belvidere aforesaid, hereto annexed; thence by said Lot No. 28, North three degrees West three chains to the corner of Lots No. 10 and 11; thence (2) by Lots No 11, 12, and 13 North eighty-seven degrees East two chains to the Corner of Lots No. 13, 14, and 29; (3) by said Lot No 29, South three degrees East three chains to the North side of Second Street aforesaid; and (4) by the same South eighty-seven degrees West two chains to the Beginning, containing six-tenths of an Acre (being the same which Nathaniel Saxton, Thomas Gordon, and Benjamin McCurry, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Legislature entitled 'An Act Regulating the Boundaries and Incorporating the Inhabitants of certain Townships in the Counties of Sussex and Warren, and Incorporating the Board of Chosen Freeholders in the said County of Warren, and for other purposes,' passed December 27th, 1824, 'to receive proposals and to determine the site for erecting the Public Buildings at the place chosen for the Seat of Justice of the said County of Warren,' hath selected and determined as the site whereon the said Public Buildings shall be erected, the said Garret D. Wall having proposed to give and convey the said lot to the said 'The Chosen Freeholders of the County of Warren,' for that purpose. And Second, The Public Square in part of said Court-House Lot, as represented in the said plan hereto annexed,—to wit: bounded on the north side thereof by the said Second Street; on the East side by Hardwick Street; on the South side by Third Street; and on the West side by Mansfield Street, six chains on each side, containing three Acres and six-tenths of an Acre, being the same which the said Garret D. Wall also proposed to convey as aforesaid for the use of the citizens: Together with all and singular the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances, and the reversion and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, also all the estate, right, title, interest, use, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, either in Law or Equity, of the said Garret D. Wall, of, in, and to the same, To HAVE AND TO HOLD the said two lots of land, hereditaments, and premises unto the said 'The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Warren,' and their Successors and Assigns forever, on condition that the said 'The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Warren' shall within three years from the date hereof erect and complete on the said first mentioned lot a Court-House, Jail, and other Public Buildings for the said County of Warren, and use the same for such and no other use or purpose whatsoever; and that the said Second Lot shall be always kept and continued open as a Public Square, walk, or promenade for the free, common, and uninterrupted use of the citizens of the County of Warren forever, and that no building, erection, or digging, or other obstruction excepting ornamental trees and fences shall be made or placed thereon, but the same to continue for the use of the citizens and the health and beauty of the town forever. And the said Garret D. Wall doth, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, grant and covenant to and with the said 'The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Warren' and their Successors and Assigns that he and they the said premises unto the said 'The Board of Freeholders of the County

of Warren and their Successors and Assigns against all lawful claims and demands shall and will warrant and defend.

"In Witness whereof the said Garret D. Wall hereunto set his hand and Seal the day and year first above written.

"Sealed and Delivered in Presence of } Signed
 "ISAAC PEARSON, } GARRET D. WALL. [L.S.]
 "THOMAS GORDON. }

"State of New Jersey, ss.

"Be it remembered that on the seventh day of JUNE, A.D. eighteen hundred and twenty-five, Before me, Thomas Gordon, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in and for the said State of New Jersey, Personally appeared Garret D. Wall, Esq. I being satisfied he is the grantor mentioned in the foregoing Deed, and the contents thereof being made known to him by me, acknowledged he signed, sealed, and delivered the same as his voluntary act and deed for the use and purpose therein expressed.

"THOMAS GORDON, M.C."

IV.—COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Respecting the location of the public buildings of the county, the board of chosen freeholders passed the following resolution on May 16, 1825:

"Resolved, That the board of chosen freeholders recommend to the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to fix upon the site for the location of the public buildings in and for the county of Warren, that they do fix the site at any place within the limits of their power, wherever the largest sum of money may be offered for the purpose and use of the public buildings for the county of Warren."

The commissioners—Thomas Gordon, Benjamin McCourry, and Nathaniel Saxton—met the board of chosen freeholders at the house of Joseph Norton, Esq., in Belvidere, May 17, 1825, and after due consultation the site was chosen for the public buildings of the county. At their meeting on the 18th the board resolved that the buildings should be of brick, and should be built upon contract for the various kinds of materials, advertisements for proposals being published for at least three weeks before the day appointed to receive them in the *Belvidere Apollo*, the *Sussex Register*, and other newspapers.

At the meeting of the board May 11, 1826, measures were taken to raise the necessary funds for the erection of the buildings. It was

"Resolved, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be raised in the year 1826 for the use of the public buildings, and that two thousand dollars be raised for State and county tax."

Alexander White and John Kinney were authorized to loan the sum of fifteen hundred dollars on the credit of the county, and a committee was appointed to write to Garret D. Wall requesting him to pay his subscription of one thousand dollars towards the erection of the public buildings, which was accordingly done. A committee to superintend the construction of the buildings was appointed, consisting of John Kinney, George Hiles, and Jeremy Mackey, Esqs., Judge Kinney being chairman, and being invested with the chief responsibility, with power to call to his aid, when necessary, the other members of the committee. The board of freeholders also appointed a committee of five from their own members to visit and inspect the work every month.

On April 3, 1827, the board of chosen freeholders met in the court-house. The first business of the meeting was the appointment of a committee, con-

sisting of Moses Van Campen, Jonathan Robins, John Schmuck, Archibald Robertson, Anthony Belles, George Mott, and James Hoagland, to settle the account with the building committee. The committee appointed to settle the accounts reported:

"We have carefully examined the accounts of the said committee, kept by John Kinney, Esq., and find that the amount of vouchers and other expenditures, and the charges of the said John Kinney, Esq., for superintending the construction of the public buildings of the county amount to the sum of..... \$9942.24
 And that the sum of money received of the county collector, money borrowed, and sundry articles sold belonging to the county amount to..... \$9380.43
 And that the said John Kinney has made a donation of..... 100.00

 9480.43
 Leaving a balance to said John Kinney of..... \$461.81
 The committee also beg leave to report that they have also settled with George Hiles, one of the building committee, and paid a balance due him for his services of..... 96.24

 \$558.05

"The foregoing sum of five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and five cents appears to be the whole amount of expenditures for the public buildings unpaid by said building committee to this date, excepting two or three small accounts, which it is supposed will not amount to more than fifty or sixty dollars. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"JOHN SCHMUCK,
 "GEORGE MOTT,
 "ANTHONY BELLES,
 "MOSES VAN CAMPEN,
 "A. ROBERTSON,
 "JONATHAN ROBINS,
 "JAMES HOAGLAND."

On motion, John Kinney, Esq., was "authorized to employ workmen for the purpose of making blinds to the windows of the court-room, and for finishing the cistern and garden-fence attached to the court-house."

"Resolved, That the building committee are entitled to the thanks of the board for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties."

The court-house erected in 1826 was a brick building, forty by sixty feet, two stories in height, containing the jail in the lower story, and the clerk's and surrogate's offices included in the same building. The court-room was thirty-six by forty feet. The plan was furnished by Thomas Gordon.

The building, as it now appears, is somewhat modified from the old plan. The main building has been raised slightly and extended back about forty feet. A fire-proof extension has been made in the rear of the clerk's office; the cells in the jail apartment have been so altered as to be placed in the centre, in tiers, with walks around them, instead of along the sides, as originally, and a brick building has been erected on the west side for the accommodation of the sheriff, or jailer, in case the latter is the resident officer in charge of the inmates. The food of the prisoners is supplied from this building.

V.—POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

In 1829 a committee was appointed by the board of chosen freeholders to report upon the expediency of

procuring a poor-house and farm for the indigent of the county. The committee reported in favor of immediate action in that direction, and George Mott and Archibald Robertson were appointed a committee to visit and examine poor-house establishments in other counties of New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, and make report to a subsequent special meeting of the board.

To the special meeting convened on the 17th of December, 1829, the committee made an elaborate report, setting forth the pecuniary advantages to the county, as well as the improvement on the score of humanity, likely to result from a system of taking care of the poor such as they had examined in Bucks Co., Pa., and in the township of Amwell, Hunterdon Co. The report was accepted, and it was immediately resolved that a committee of one from each township be appointed, "whose duty it shall be to agree upon a site and purchase a farm upon which a poor-house may be erected."

The committee consisted of Ross Crane, William Hankinson, George Mott, John Young, Peter Kline, Archibald Robertson, and Moses Van Campen; they purchased a farm of Nathan Sutton, in the townships of Oxford and Mansfield, consisting of about 390 acres, for the sum of \$8950, payable in three equal annual payments. The large farm-house on the premises was utilized for the purposes of a poor-house, an addition being made to it, upon the recommendation of the committee. Archibald Robertson, chairman of the committee on by-laws and regulations, reported a system for the government and management of the poor-house and farm, placing the institution under the care and superintendence of three directors, to be elected annually by the board of chosen freeholders, and providing also for the annual appointment of a steward, to have the immediate supervision and management of the establishment.

Archibald Robertson, William Hankinson, and Daniel Axford were elected the first board of directors, March 15, 1830. William McDaniel was appointed in May, 1831, as the first steward of the institution, and the first physician was Dr. J. T. Sharp, appointed in May, 1831, to serve till the next annual meeting of the board.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY OF WARREN COUNTY.

I.—AZOIC FORMATION—GNEISS.

IN describing the gneiss of the Azoic formation in this section or belt, Professor Cook says,—

"Several cuts along the Central Railroad between Lebanon and Hampton Junction, and along the Warren Railroad to the Pequest River, afford the best section of the rocks of the Highland range, crossing as they do the several belts at right angles to the strike of the for-

mation. The number and dimensions of these cuts are such as to present a very large exposure of rock at frequent intervals. Very much of the rock, especially between Lebanon and Washington, is in a state of disintegration, due to the decomposition of the feldspar. . . . The out-crust of Washington show a rotten gneiss, composed of feldspar and quartz, coarse."

It has generally been supposed that the gneiss formations present a poor and unproductive soil, but this impression is wearing away under that practical husbandry which is turning many of these unpromising hills into fruitful fields. "It is observed that the rocks are in many places subject to rapid decay, and that in such localities the soil is susceptible of high cultivation."

II.—POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

This subdivision of the Palaeozoic rocks in the valley of the Pequest is a fine-grained, light-colored free-stone, working readily under the hammer, and a good building material. It takes its name from its local observation by the New York geologists at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., in that State. The rock is evenly stratified, though some of the conglomerate beds are very thick.

"About one-eighth of a mile east of Kennedy's Mills, in Warren County, near the road-corner, the number of loose blocks of sandstone is such as to lead to the conclusion that there is a narrow band of this rock interposed between the limestone, which crops out only a few rods west of it, and the gneiss, which occupies the higher portion of the hill on the east."

III.—MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

The magnesian limestone is the common blue limestone of the Kittatiny valley, and is a prevailing and important formation in Warren County. It lies above the Potsdam sandstone, forming the second in the series of the Palaeozoic Age or Epoch.

The magnesian limestone tract occupies the valley of the Pohatcong Creek from Mount Bethel to Stewartsville, and the open country bounded on the north by Marble and Scott's Mountains, west by the Delaware River, and southeast by the Pohatcong. Above Stewartsville it generally contracts in breadth, until it finally disappears in the narrow valley below Mount Bethel. Between Washington and Stewartsville it averages one and a half miles. Within these limits there is a narrow ridge of slate near the centre of the valley.

As to the character of the rock in this geological district, it is most commonly found in thick beds, with some shaly members in greater or less thickness at different localities, fine grained or massive, and of a dull-bluish aspect. Limestone was seen in the excavations made for the rolling-mill of the Oxford Furnace, at J. J. Pace's quarry, near the river. It is also found on Axford's farm, north of Oxford Furnace. With these outcrops, and from the surface of the country, the whole valley is assumed to be of limestone basis, the boundaries of which coincide with the basis of the mountains that inclose it.

IV.—FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

Small areas of this formation are found in Warren County. The rock is rough, thin-bedded, and full of indistinct fossils. It is known in New York and elsewhere as the Trenton limestone. In New Jersey it is found only in a particular belt of country, which stretches across the counties of Warren and Sussex from near Belvidere to the New York State line. Its thickness is believed to be nowhere more than 100 feet. It is a carbonate of lime, containing no magnesia, and when burnt produces pure lime. The stone is dark-colored and crystalline in fracture; it readily breaks, and is difficult to obtain in large masses.

V.—HUDSON RIVER SLATE.

This formation is so called because it is found on the Hudson River from Newburg northward. It is fine-grained, dark-colored, easy of cleavage; it readily splits into slates of any desired thickness, and divides as easily in the lines of stratification, rendering it practicable to obtain flags of enormous size.

On the Delaware, from Columbia to the Water Gap, the road for about two miles passes over this slate formation. At the Water Gap it is at least 3000 feet thick, and its dip is steeply to the northwest throughout the whole distance in that vicinity.

In the Musconetcong valley the slate consists of a long elevated ridge, extending from a little south of Hackettstown to near the Warren Railroad. It fills up the valley from the river to the gneiss range on the west, attaining an altitude of about 300 feet and presenting the smooth, rounded surface common to the slate hills.

VI.—ONEIDA CONGLOMERATE.

This formation lies along the western edge of the slate of the Kittatinny valley, forming the upper stratum of the Blue Mountain range. The large coarse pebbles which make up the lower part of it are cemented by a light-colored quartzone paste. The layers of pebbles decrease in size as we ascend towards the top. The rock is hard and unyielding, and long resists the action of the elements. The summit-rock at the Water Gap is of this formation, where it is over 1000 feet in thickness. The rock in this section contains no fossils, but gold, copper, and lead ores have been found in it in small quantities.

VII.—MEDINA SANDSTONE.

The Medina sandstone occupies the western slopes of portions of the Kittatinny Mountains, generally close to the main ridge. It appears at the Pahaquarry copper-mines, north of Pahaquarry, on the Walpack road, near the Warren slate-works, northeast of the Kittatinny House, and at some other point in the county, though its area is not large or very definitely described. It is easily distinguished from the conglomerate by its high red color. Its probable thickness has been estimated by Professor Cook at about

1800 feet. Though no fossils have been found in it in New Jersey, ripple-marks are very distinct and preserved with remarkable accuracy.

VIII.—SURFACE GEOLOGY.

As a general rule, the surface receives its character from the rock upon which it lies. The limestone, slate, and sandstone soils are marked by characteristic features, no less than the drift and alluvial deposits. The limestone soils frequently, even where they are underlain by rocks containing 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, are not strongly impregnated with it, from the fact that it has been dissolved out and washed away. The slate soils are very nearly the same in composition as the slate itself, but all soils are modified very much by intermixture with each other.

Large quantities of drift material, in which soils and fragments of rocks from nearly all formations have been floated over the Kittatinny and other valleys during the glacial period, cover the surface in many places to a great depth. These deposits are most marked in the upper part of Warren County, and in Sussex, but are found more or less in the whole valley east of the Blue Mountains.

Diluvial lands of great richness are found in the valleys of the streams. Some of the streams, running through flat districts, have upon them large tracts of marshy land, where the rich sediment of ages and the decomposed vegetable matter have settled and permanently remained. One of the largest of these is the Great Meadows, on the Pequest, in this county, extending from Danville up the stream to beyond the Sussex line. Their average width is a mile and three-quarters, and their area about 6000 acres.*

IX.—DELAWARE WATER GAP.

The following estimate of the amount of matter thrown out of this chasm or worn out by gradual attrition is made in Brodhead's work upon the "Delaware Water Gap:—"

"Estimating the height of the mountain on either side at sixteen hundred feet, the width of the space or distance between the mountains at half their height to be one thousand feet, the whole distance through at one mile, would give the enormous amount of eight billion four hundred and fifty-one million six hundred thousand cubic feet,—a sufficiency of matter to overwhelm a township of ordinary size to the depth of five feet.

"The waters of the Delaware at this point approach the mountain with a gentle current, and, gracefully sweeping from the north towards the east, turn suddenly and pass through the Blue Ridge, cutting it to the base, while its ragged, sloping sides, towering up to the elevation of sixteen hundred feet, frown down upon the river as it calmly pursues its course towards the ocean."

Not only in summer are the beauties of nature lavish at this point, but winter in some respects adds an additional charm. Writers tell us that tourists and persons from the city, failing to visit the Water Gap in winter, "lose some of the grandest scenes the place affords."

* For improvement of these lands see History of Allamuchy township.

This section will ever continue to be an inexhaustible field for the researches of geologists,—

“Craggs, knells, and mounds in dire confusion hurled,
The fragmentary elements of an earlier world.”

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL HISTORY OF WARREN.

NOTES FROM THE FREEHOLDERS' MINUTES.

The first board of chosen freeholders of the county of Warren met May 11, 1825, at the house of James McMurtrie, in Belvidere. Daniel Swayze, Esq., was chosen director, and Benjamin Hunt, clerk. The names of the members of the first board were Moses Van Campen and Jacob Brotzman, of Pahaquarry; Uzal O. Howell and George Mott, of Hardwick; John Schmuck and Robert Thompson, of Independence; David Reed and Daniel Swayze, of Knowlton; Alexander White and Nathan Hoagland, of Oxford; Alexander Robertson and Garret Lacey, of Mansfield; Peter Kline and Jonathan Robins, of Greenwich. To this list we find attached the following certificate:

“I, Matthias O. Halsted, Clerk of the County of Warren, do testify that the above is a true list of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in and for the County of Warren, as taken from the returns of the officers elected at the late annual town-meetings filed in my office.

“Witness my hand and seal this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

“MATTHIAS O. HALSTED.”

The first action of the board was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Peter Kline, Robert Thompson, and Garret Lacey, to draft rules and regulations for the government of its proceedings. The committee reported the following:

- “1. Any member desirous of making a motion must rise and address the Director.
- “2. No motion to be considered a motion unless seconded.
- “3. If more than one member shall rise at the same time, the Director shall decide which shall speak first.
- “4. The Director to appoint all the committees, to consist of three unless otherwise directed by the Board.
- “5. No member to rise more than three times on any one debate.
- “6. No member to absent himself without leave of the Director, under the penalty of twelve and a half cents.
- “7. A motion for an adjournment to be always in order.
- “8. There is to be no smoking in the room while engaged in the business of the Board.
- “9. Any member behaving disorderly shall be admonished by the Director.”

After settling a few accounts, the board proceeded to the election of a county collector. Charles Carter was chosen, but not until the patience of the board had become somewhat exhausted by ten ballots.

Mr. Carter presented the following, which appears to have been the first financial report made in Warren County, the amounts being due from the county of Sussex:

“From David Ryerson, County Collector.....	\$103.84
The executors of the estate of N. Moore.....	160.12
Amount of license unpaid from E. Green.....	42.88
	\$306.84”

This repletion of the treasury enabled the county to honor the demands made upon its infant exchequer by its public servants, Messrs. Benjamin W. Hunt, Isaac Wintermute, and Matthias O. Halsted, who were granted certificates for services rendered. They were probably the first who drew money out of the county treasury.

“It was moved and seconded that the sum of \$2500 be raised for the State and County taxes, exclusive of any other taxes, which motion was agreed to by the Board.”

May 17, 1825, the board of chosen freeholders regulated the rates of ferrage at Belvidere as follows:

“Resolved, That the rate of ferrage over the Delaware River be as follows, to wit:

4 horses and wagon.....	.50
2 do do.....	.25
1 horse and chaise.....	.20
Single foot passenger.....	.04
Neat cattle, per head.....	.06
Sheep, per head.....	.02
Single man and horse.....	.12 1/2
Any kind of grain, per bushel.....	.01
To common water.”	

May 9, 1827, George Mushback, the sheriff, in a written protest, presented the jail as unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners. Whether any prisoners had actually escaped we are not informed, although it appears that those incarcerated at the time must have been a very docile set; for there was no proper lock on the back door. A committee subsequently appointed to investigate the matter reported that they found the jail “in good order, and, in their opinion, perfectly secure, except the back door, which they think requires a stout lock.” Whereupon the report was accepted, and John Kinney, Jr., was requested to place such a lock upon the door.

We find in the freeholders' minutes that on Aug. 22, 1828, George Mushback, late sheriff, made an application for allowance on account of a certain liability he incurred by the escape of William Kirkpatrick out of the county jail, where he was confined for debt amounting to \$65.97, besides the cost of appeal, as appears by Justice Bartow's transcript of judgment in favor of Russel D. Harris against said Kirkpatrick, dated Oct. 1, 1827. Cost of appeal, \$1.01. The county pocketed the loss and gave the sheriff his desired indemnity.

The tax levied for 1829 was as follows:

For State tax.....	\$1639.03
“ jurors' fees.....	1000.00
“ county purposes.....	1500.00
Lost instalment of public billings.....	2192.97
Debt due J. Stewart, jailer.....	118.00

The board this year awarded premiums on wolves' scalps,—\$8 for a full-grown wolf, and \$4 for a young one.

Of the money raised for the poor-house and farm \$4750 were in notes, given by the director of the board of freeholders and the directors of the poor-house as follows:

To John Kinney, Jr.....	\$1500
“ Thomas Lommason.....	2000
“ Abraham Curtis.....	1250

All dated May 1, 1831, and due April 1, 1832, with interest.

The committee appointed by the board in May, 1831, to ascertain and report upon the amount of money necessary to be raised for the ensuing year reported as follows :

"That \$9000 be raised in the following order,—viz., \$4000 for State and county purposes; \$3100 for the second payment on the poor-house property; and \$1900 to pay debt and expenses of the poor-house establishment."

In the minutes of the board for May, 1831, is the following :

"Resolved, That George Ryman be allowed \$19.34, it being the amount of Hunt & Blair's bill for opium furnished to Isaac H. Albertson by order of William Hankinson.*"

The following entry occurs in the freeholders' records, May 12, 1831 :

"Resolved, That John M. Sherrerd, Esq., be allowed the use of the public square in front of the court-house on the conditions of his written proposition and subscribed by him, as follows,—viz. :

"If the Board will let me have the use of it (viz, the public square) for ten years, I will put up good substantial load fences around it, plant forest, fruit, and ornamental trees on the same, and guarantee at the end of the term to leave at least one hundred trees alive on the square, leave the fence around it, and leave the ground leveled and in grass. The expenses of this fencing and planting will not be less than one hundred dollars, and, as the ground left after taking off the four-rod street all around it will be less than four acres, I consider one-tenth of the money and the interest a full and fair rent. Should the public be dissatisfied at any time during the ten years with its being shut up, and the Board of Freeholders express such wish to me, and pay me a proportional part of my expenditure, of which I will keep an exact account, it shall be immediately given up to the Board.

"Very respectfully yours, &c.,
"JOHN M. SHERRERD.

"BELVIDERE, 12th May, 1831."

We give below the total expenses of the county for the year ending May 11, 1831, as they appear in the records :

Total expenses.....	\$651.50
Items as follows:	
For stocking the farm, furnishing the house, and other incidentals.....	\$2585.38
Provisions purchased.....	796.69
Clothing for paupers.....	237.23
For labor on the farm.....	245.25
Labor in the house.....	137.00
Keeping out papers.....	95.19
Jacob Hull, for one pauper.....	27.00
Overseers of Mansfield.....	82.72
" Independence.....	70.48
" Hardwick.....	117.10
" Greenwich.....	127.85
" Knowlton.....	149.66
" Greenwich.....	94.47
Building expenses.....	854.88
	\$651.50
Deducted for produce sold.....	272.41
Balance against the county.....	\$5379.09

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL HISTORY OF WARREN (Continued).

CIVIL LIST.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following named persons, resident in the county of Warren, have represented the Third and Fourth Districts in Congress for the years named :

* William Hankinson was one of the directors of the poor-house, and died just previous to the above date.

1837-59, 1841-43, Hon. John P. B. Maxwell; 1849-53, Hon. Isaac Wildrick; 1865-69, Hon. Charles Sitgreaves; 1881-83, Hon. Henry S. Harris.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1866-81.—Hon. David A. Deape.

JUDGES OF COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

Hon. Caleb H. Valentine, Hon. Robert S. Kennedy.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.†

- 1825-26.—Council, Jacob S. Thomson; Assembly, James Egbert, Daniel Swayze.
- 1827.—Council, Jeremy Mackey; Assembly, Archibald Robertson, Jacob Armstrong.
- 1828.—Council, Jeremy Mackey; Assembly, Jonathan Robbins, Jacob Armstrong.
- 1829.—Council, Jeremy Mackey; Assembly, Jonathan Robbins, Daniel Viet.
- 1830.—Council, Jonathan Robbins; Assembly, Jacob Somers, Daniel Viet.
- 1831.—Council, Jonathan Robbins; Assembly, Samuel Wilson, Richard Shackleton, Caleb H. Valentine.
- 1832.—Council, Samuel Wilson; Assembly, Charles Sitgreaves, Richard Shackleton, Caleb H. Valentine.
- 1833.—Council, Charles Carter; Assembly, John Blair, Jr., Isaac Shipman, Caleb H. Valentine.
- 1834.—Council, Charles Carter; Assembly, John Blair, Jr., Isaac Shipman, Charles Sitgreaves.
- 1835.—Council, Charles Sitgreaves; Assembly, Jacob Brotzman, Henry Hankinson, George Flomerfelt.
- 1836.—Council, Charles Sitgreaves; Assembly, George Flomerfelt, John Young, Caleb H. Valentine.
- 1837.—Council, Robert H. Kennedy; Assembly, George Flomerfelt, John Young, Caleb H. Valentine.
- 1838.—Council, Robert H. Kennedy; Assembly, William Larson, Henry Van Nest, George Flomerfelt.
- 1839.—Council, Robert H. Kennedy; Assembly, William Larson, Henry Van Nest, Samuel Shoemaker.
- 1840.—Council, Robert H. Kennedy; Assembly, George W. Smyth, John Moore, Samuel Shoemaker.
- 1841.—Council, Caleb H. Valentine; Assembly, George W. Smyth, John Moore, Jacob H. Winter.
- 1842.—Council, Henry Van Nest; Assembly, George W. Smyth, John Moore, Jacob H. Winter.
- 1843.—Council, Charles J. Irie; Assembly, Stephen Warne, Abraham Wildrick, Jacob H. Winter.
- 1844.—Council, Charles J. Irie; Assembly, Stephen Warne, Abraham Wildrick, Robert C. Caskey.
- 1845.—Senate, Charles J. Irie; Assembly, Stephen Warne, Abraham Wildrick, Robert C. Caskey.
- 1846.—Senate, Jeremy Mackey; Assembly, Jonathan Shotwell, Amos H. Drake, Robert C. Caskey.
- 1847-48.—Senate, Jeremy Mackey; Assembly, Jonathan Shotwell, Amos H. Drake, Samuel Mayberry.
- 1849.—Senate, George W. Taylor; Assembly, Andrew Ribble, Benjamin Fritts, Samuel Mayberry.
- 1850-51.—Senate, George W. Taylor; Assembly, Andrew Ribble, Benjamin Fritts, John Lawler.
- 1852.—Senate, Charles Sitgreaves; Assembly, David V. C. Crate, John Sherrer, John Kline.
- 1853.—Senate, Charles Sitgreaves; Assembly, David V. C. Crate, John Sherrer, John Lawler.
- 1854.—Senate, Charles Sitgreaves; Assembly, David V. C. Crate, John Sherrer, George H. Beatty.
- 1855-56.—Senate, William Rea; Assembly, Archibald Osborn, John White, George H. Beatty.
- 1857.—Senate, William Rea; Assembly, Archibald Osborn, John White, Isaac Leida.
- 1858.—Senate, Philip Mowery; Assembly, William Feit, Abram S. Van Horn, Isaac Leida.
- 1859.—Senate, Philip Mowery; Assembly, William Feit, Robert Rueling, Isaac Leida.

† Election held in October of year preceding that here given.
‡ Election held, Nov. 19 and 20, 1833; Jacob Brotzman was elected to fill vacancy caused by death of John Blair, Jr.
‡ Election from this date held in November.

- 1860.—Senate, Philip Mowery; Assembly, John C. Bennett, Robert Busling, Philip Shoemaker.
 1861.—Senate, James K. Swayze; Assembly, John C. Bennett, Robert Busling, David Smith.
 1862.—Senate, James K. Swayze; Assembly, John C. Bennett, William V. Strader, David Smith.
 1863.—Senate, James K. Swayze; Assembly, Elijah Allen, William W. Strader, David Smith.
 1864.—Senate, Henry R. Kennedy; Assembly, Elijah Allen, William W. Strader, Charles G. Hoagland.
 1865.—Senate, Henry R. Kennedy; Assembly, Elijah Allen, Silas Young, Charles G. Hoagland.
 1866.—Senate, Henry R. Kennedy; Assembly, Andrew J. Fulmer, Silas Young, Charles G. Hoagland.
 1867-68.—Senate, Abraham Wildrick; Assembly, Andrew J. Fulmer, John N. Glivens, Nelson Vliet.
 1869.—Senate, Abraham Wildrick; Assembly, Absalom Pursell, Caleb H. Valentine, Nelson Vliet.
 1870-71.—Senate, Edward H. Bird; Assembly, Absalom Pursell, Caleb H. Valentine, William Silverthorn.
 1872.—Senate, Edward H. Bird; Assembly, Valentine Mutchler, William Silverthorn.*
 1873-74.—Senate, Joseph B. Cornish; Assembly, Valentine Mutchler, Joseph Anderson.
 1875.—Senate, Joseph B. Cornish; Assembly, John M. Wyckoff, Joseph Anderson.
 1876.—Senate, William Silverthorn; Assembly, William Carpenter, Elias J. Mackey.
 1877-78.—Senate, William Silverthorn; Assembly, Silas W. De Witt, Elias J. Mackey.
 1879.—Senate, Peter Cramer; Assembly, Silas W. De Witt, Courson H. Albertson.
 1880-81.—Senate, Peter Cramer; Assembly, William Fritts, Courson H. Albertson.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

March 18, 1841.—Phineas B. Kennedy, Samuel Hibler, and Robert S. Kennedy.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

- 1825.—January 10th, John Kinney, Jr., Robert C. Thomson, William Kennedy; January 13th, Jabez Gwinup; February 8th, Job Johnson; November 16th, Robert Thompson; November 18th, Charles Carter.
 1826.—January 21st, John Armstrong; November 21st, Garret Lacey.
 1828.—March 2d, John Stinson; April 7th, Daniel Vliet; December 3d, William McCullough; December 17th, Henry M. Winter.
 1829.—March 7th, John Kinney; November 10th, Jabez Gwinup; November 23d, William P. Robeson; December 1st, William Kennedy; December 4th, William Hankinson.
 1830.—April 3d, Robert H. Kennedy; November 18th, Charles Carter.
 1831.—March 29th, John Moore; November 21st, Garret Lacey; November 29th, Abraham Warner; December 7th, Peter W. Blair.
 1832.—April 22d, Garret Vliet; January 5th, Daniel Vliet.
 1833.—February 13th, John Stinson; November 6th, William McCullough; December 18th, James Davison.
 1834.—February 19th, Abraham Van Campen; March 1st, John Kinney.
 1835.—April 4th, Henry Van Nest; April 15th, Caleb H. Valentine; April 23d, Charles J. Hirie; May 14th, Robert H. Kennedy.
 1836.—February—, John Moore; March 16th, Caleb H. Valentine; October 18th, Daniel Axford; November 30th, Peter W. Blair.
 1837.—February 10th, Daniel Vliet; November 21st, William P. Robeson; December 6th, Robert S. Kennedy.
 1838.—February 15th, Elias Mushback, John Stinson; February 17th, Job Johnson; October 16th, Daniel Axford; December 17th, William M. Warner.
 1839.—March 14th, Abraham Van Campen; March 19th, Benjamin Shackleton; April 19th, Jeremy Mackey, James Egbert; April 23d, Isaac Wildrick.
 1841.—February 9th, David M. Stiger.
 1842.—November 10th, Robert S. Kennedy; December 2d, William P. Robeson.
 1843.—February 14th, Elias Mushback; March 1st, Peter W. Blair; March 7th, Caleb H. Valentine; March 8th, John Stinson; March 14th, Phillip Pine; October 30th, John Moore.

* Warren County reduced from three to two Assembly districts.

- 1844.—January 12th, John G. Johnston; February 2d, Henry M. Winter; February 14th, Jacob H. Winter, Spencer C. Smith; February 15th, Thomas Screeman, Samuel Hibler; February 22d, Simon F. Wyckoff; April 23d, Samuel Shoemaker; April 30th, Jeremy Mackey; May 3d, Charles J. Hirie.
 1845.—April 22d, Benjamin Shackleton; May 5th, Henry D. Swayze; November 11th, Daniel Van Buskirk.
 1846.—February 9th, James L. Browne; April 16th, John Dill.
 1847.—April 16th, Robert S. Kennedy.
 1848.—April 24th, James Boyd.
 1849.—April 16th, William P. Robeson.
 1850.—April 1st, Benjamin Shackleton; November 6th, Simeon Cooke.
 1851.—April 1st, Andrew Ribble.
 1852.—April 12th, John Moore.
 1853.—March 14th, James Davison; April 1st, William R. Sharp.
 1854.—April 19th, James Fisher.
 1856.—May 9th, Wesley Banghart.
 1857.—April 4th, James Davison.
 1858.—April 1st, William R. Sharp.
 1859.—April 19th, John Moore.
 1860.—March 23d, Jacob Sharp.
 1862.—April 3d, Lewis C. Reese.
 1863.—April 4th, Jacob Sharp.
 1864.—April 14th, Philip H. Hann.
 1867.—April 12th, Jesse Stewart, Jr.
 1868.—April 1st, Jehiel T. Kern.
 1869.—April 1st, Philip H. Hann.
 1872.—April 3d, James M. Robeson.
 1873.—April 6th, Jesse Stewart, Jr.
 1874.—April 3d, Samuel Sherrerd; April 7th, Robert Busling.
 1877.—April 3d, Joseph Vliet.
 1878.—April 1st, Jehiel T. Kern.
 1879.—January 1st, James Somerville; January 22d, William H. Morrow.

SHERIFFS OF WARREN COUNTY.

George Mushback, October, 1825, to October, 1828; Isaac Shipman, October, 1828, to Oct. 19, 1830; Henry M. Winter, Oct. 10, 1830, to Oct. 15, 1833; Abraham Freese, Oct. 15, 1833, to Oct. 15, 1839; Isaac Wildrick, Oct. 15, 1839, to Oct. 18, 1842; Daniel F. Winter, Oct. 18, 1842, to Oct. 14, 1845; William Winter, Oct. 14, 1845, to Nov. 11, 1845; Daniel Van Buskirk, Nov. 10, 1846, to Nov. 14, 1848; George Titman, Nov. 14, 1848, to Nov. 11, 1851; John J. Vankirk, Nov. 11, 1851, to Nov. 14, 1854; Jacob Sharp, Nov. 14, 1854, to Nov. 10, 1857; William Sweeney, Nov. 10, 1857, to Nov. 13, 1860; William Armstrong, Nov. 13, 1860, to Nov. 10, 1863; Joseph Anderson, Nov. 10, 1863, to Nov. 13, 1866; Albert K. Metz, Nov. 13, 1866, to Nov. 9, 1869; Samuel H. Lauterman, Nov. 9, 1869, to Nov. 12, 1872; Henry Winter, Nov. 12, 1872, to Nov. 9, 1875; John Gardner, Nov. 9, 1875, to Nov. 12, 1878; Benjamin F. Howey, Nov. 12, 1878, to Nov. 9, 1881.

PROSECUTORS OF THE PLEAS.

William C. Morris, Dec. 15, 1829, to April 6, 1830; Phineas B. Kennedy, April 6, 1830, to April 11, 1835; Joseph Vliet, April 11, 1835, to March 23, 1860; James M. Robeson, March 23, 1860, to March 27, 1865; Joseph Vliet, March 27, 1865, to March 15, 1877; Henry S. Harris, March 15, 1877, present prosecutor.

SUBROGATES.

John M. Sherrerd, Jan. 3, 1825; Jeremy Mackey, Feb. 26, 1830; George W. Ribble, Dec. 21, 1834; Aaron Robertson, Jan. 3, 1839; Joseph Norton, Dec. 6, 1844; Lewis C. Reese, Dec. 21, 1849; Phillip H. Hann, Dec. 16, 1854; William Alchouse, Dec. 22, 1859; William L. Hoagland, Dec. 23, 1864; William M. Mayberry, Dec. 19, 1869; George Lonmasson, Jan. 7, 1874; Martin C. Swarts-weller, Dec. 29, 1879.

CLERKS OF WARREN COUNTY.

Mathias O. Haledet, 1825 to Feb. 23, 1831; Phineas B. Kennedy, Feb. 23, 1831, to Feb. 9, 1841; David M. Stiger, Feb. 9, 1841, to Feb. 9, 1846; James L. Browne, Feb. 9, 1846, to March 11, 1850; John F. Randolph, March 22, 1850, to Nov. 26, 1859; Simeon Cooke, Nov. 26, 1859, to Nov. 6, 1855; Jehiel T. Kern, Nov. 6, 1855, to Nov. 26, 1860; William F. Wire, Nov. 26, 1860, to Nov. 27, 1865; William Winter, §

† Elected for three years under the constitutional amendment of 1875.

‡ Died in office March 11, 1850, and John F. Randolph was appointed to fill his unexpired term.

§ Died in office Jan. 27, 1870, and his son Henry served out his unexpired term.

Nov. 27, 1865, to Jan. 27, 1870; Henry Winter, Feb. 4, 1870, to Nov. 26, 1870; John Simerson, Nov. 26, 1870, to Nov. 27, 1875; James E. Moon, Nov. 27, 1875, to Nov. 27, 1880; William L. Hoagland, Nov. 27, 1880, present clerk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- 1825.—January 10th, Peter Kline, Philip Kline; January 27th, Lefford Hanghawout; February 8th, Thomas Stewart; February 26th, John Moore; November 19th, Jacob Taylor; November 27th, Archibald Robertson; December 9th, Frederick Salade.
- 1826.—January 2d, David Read; January 4th, Elias Mushback; March 24th, Robert D. Stewart; April —, William Cooke; October 21st, Daniel Axford; November 28th, James Davison; November 29th, John P. Weller; December 8th, Job Johnson; December 22d, Abraham Van Syckle; December 29th, Garret Vliet.
- 1827.—January 3d, William Hankinson; January 6th, Wilson Hunt; January 10th, Nathan Hoagland; February 9th, Isaac Gray; February 14th, John Kearns; November 26th, James Dewitt; December 5th, John Carpenter; December 6th, Andrew Van Campen.
- 1828.—February 12th, William Allee; March 12th, Israel Swayze; March 18th, Joseph R. Baird; March 26th, Caleb H. Valentine; November 22d, William Wilson; November 24th, George R. Kleg, Garret Lacey; December 2d, Ross Crane; December 3d, Roger Wire; December 4th, Thomas Scureman.
- 1829.—March 7th, Henry Smith; March 14th, Simou Wyckoff; March 18th, John Warne; March 21st, James I. Kennedy; April 14th, James Cook; April 27th, Jared Sexton; December 5th, Philip Fitas, Simon F. Wyckoff; December 16th, Andrew Van Syckle.
- 1830.—March 13th, Christian Cole; March 20th, John Moore; March 22d, Joseph Kerr, George Mitchell; November 16th, Samuel Read; December 1st, William Cooke; December 6th, James Blair; December 11th, Frederick Salade; December 21st, Jacob Taylor.
- 1831.—February 22d, Ziba Hazen; February 25th, Cornelius Stout; February 28th, Robert S. Kennedy; March 5th, Kitchen Hartpence, Earnest Mann, Mark Thomson; February 8th, Abraham Warne; April 18th, David D. Shannon; May 17th, Jacob Derrnberger; November 21st, Amzi Brown; November 29th, Barney Bigler, Abraham A. Van Syckle; December 22d, James Hoagland, William Larison, Jr.; December 29th, Daniel Axford.
- 1832.—February 15th, Garret Vliet; March 27th, Isaac Shipman; March 21st, John Kearns; April 11th, Jacob J. Hawk; May 3d, John C. Labar; June 7th, Wilson Hunt; June 12th, John P. Miller; November 7th, James Dewitt; November 10th, John Carpenter; December 20th, James Davison.
- 1833.—February 12th, Elias Mushback; February 13th, William Wilson; March 27th, Israel Swayze; November 2d, William Ribble; November 5th, John Andrews; November 6th, Ross Crane; November 7th, Thomas Scureman; November 8th, William Kinney; November 21st, George Wire; November 23d, Garret Lacey; December 3d, John Stinson; Dec. 5th, Jacob Kline.
- 1834.—January 13th, John R. King; February 12th, Spencer C. Smith; February 13th, James J. Kennedy, Jared Sexton; February 14th, Simon Wyckoff; February 17th, Samuel Hibler; March 4th, Henry Smith, Samuel Barnes; March 17th, George W. Ribble, Zadoc Adams, Isaac Wildrick; March 22d, Henry Van Nest; April 24d, James Cook; November 21st, Peter Kline; December 1st, James Fisher; December 4th, John Moore, George Mitchell; December 10th, Christopher Cole; December 22d, Andrew Van Syckle.
- 1835.—March 13th, William B. McCullough; March 14th, William R. Sharp; March 16th, Benjamin T. Hunt; March 17th, Martin J. Hulshizer; April 7th, Jacob H. Winter; April 24th, John Fulmer; April 30th, John Kline; November 4th, James Blair; November 16th, Samuel Reed; December 1st, Charles J. Hrie; December 3d, Jacob Taylor; December 21st, William Cook.
- 1836.—February 3d, David D. Shannon; February 9th, Abraham Warne; February 16th, Kitchen Hartpence; February 23d, Ziba Hazen; March 18th, Cornelius Stout; November 23d, Isaac Young; November 26th, James Hoagland; November 29th, John P. Weller, Garret Vliet; November 30th, Abraham A. Van Syckle, Barney Bigler; December 21st, William Larison.
- 1837.—November 10th, James Dewitt; November 21st, John M. Young; November 20th, John Kelly; December 6th, George Croveling; December 27th, John Howell, John S. Little.
- 1838.—January 10th, Archibald Robertson; February 1st, John McCain; February 8th, Thomas D. Fair; March 8th, Caleb H. Valentine; March 21st, Samuel Thomson; November 29th, George Ritchie; December 4th, Philip D. Weller; December 10th, Joseph A. Beaucos; December 12th, Moses Shoemaker.
- 1839.—January 30th, George R. King; February 29th, Anthony B. Robeson, Archibald Davison; February 23d, Jacob Kline; January 25th, Jacob Swisher; March 6th, Henry Smith; March 20th, David H. Armstrong; March 12th, Frederick Salade; March 14th, Benjamin T. Shoemaker; March 19th, Peter Lanterman; March 20th, Peter Shimer, Jacob Sharp; March 23d, Charles Scureman; March 26th, Alexander H. Thomson; March 27th, Daniel Hull, Lewis J. Youngblood; April 1st, Charles F. Robertson; May 1st, Robert Steele; May 2d, Joseph Hixson.
- 1840.—March 7th, Clinton Cole; March 10th, Ephraim Camp; March 14th, Henry D. Swayze; March 18th, John S. Robbins; April 8th, James Boyd.
- 1841.—February 9th, William R. Sharp; February 10th, Abraham Warne; February 11th, Adolphus McConnell, George Cummins; February 12th, James Blair, Matthias Brakley; February 16th, Phineas Barber, John Fay; February 17th, Robert T. Johnson; February 18th, Samuel Read; March 6th, William Allen; March 9th, David Van Kirk; March 18th, Ephraim C. Coursen; November 17th, John P. Weller; November 23d, Isaac Young.
- 1842.—November 10th, Archibald Robertson; November 20th, James Dewitt; November 22d, John Kelly; November 29th, John S. Little; December 6th, George Croveling.
- 1843.—January 25th, Thomas D. Fair; February 1st, Kitchen Hartpence, Samuel Thomson; February 4th, Isaac L. Cook; February 6th, Sampson G. Howell; February 8th, John McCain; February 14th, Charles Mushback; February 15th, Joseph Karr; February 18th, William Larison; March 1st, Peter W. Blair; March 2d, Michael R. Butz; March 3d, Robert Davison; March 4th, Samuel Davis, Jacob Arndt; March 7th, Caleb H. Valentine; March 15th, Aaron O. Bartoo; October 13th, Abraham A. Van Syckle; November 7th, Martin J. Hulshizer; November 10th, Ross Crane; November 11th, George Mitchell; November 13th, Barney Bigler, Samuel Hibler; December 5th, John Fulmer; December 12th, Jacob H. Wiuter; December 13th, David D. Shannon.
- 1844.—January 11th, James Davison; January 13th, Lewis C. Reese; February 2d, George R. King, Andrew Hill; February 3d, Jacob Kline; February 7th, Robert Clayton, Samuel Barnes, Jacob H. Hawk; February 12th, John G. Johnston; February 13th, John C. Labar; February 14th, Tunis H. Tutison; February 15th, Thomas Scureman, Archibald Osborne, Benjamin Fritts; February 16th, William A. Johnson; February 23d, Joseph Hixson; March 13th, Peter Shimer; March 16th, Robert Shay; April 2d, Abraham T. Maxwell; April 3d, John Kearns, Isaac Reed (3d); April 10th, John Harden, Jr.; April 11th, Aaron L. Fleming; April 13th, Jacob Allen; April 18th, John W. K. Croveling; May 2d, Jonathan Shotwell.
- 1845.—April 12th, Elijah Jones.

Under the Constitution of 1844.

- 1845.—May 9th, David Van Kirk, William Weller, John Kelly, William R. Sharp, Jacob H. Winter, John Teel, Joseph L'Hommedieu, William Beatty, Peter Mellick, John B. Ribble, Joseph H. Mayberry, Wesley Banghart, James Fleming, Jonathan Petty, Francis Hancy, Isaac Newton, David V. C. Crate, William Winter, Isaac Young, Jacob Arndt, Samuel Thomson; May 12th, Archibald Robertson; May 14th, Robert S. Kennedy, Peter Shimer; May 19th, Joseph Vliet; May 22d, James Boyd; June 3d, Lewis C. Reese.
- 1846.—May 13th, Hiram Conover; June 3d, Garret A. Cook.
- 1847.—May 25th, William Larison.
- 1848.—May 23d, George Ribble; May 26th, John R. Chambers; May 27th, Robert M. Teel; May 30th, Joseph Kerr.
- 1849.—May 1st, Jacob V. Wilson.
- 1850.—May 4th, Gordon Moulton, Peter Shimer, William C. Baylor, Garret A. Cook; May 6th, John F. Van Syckle, Benjamin T. Shoemaker, Jeremy B. Shannon, Henry D. Swayze, William R. Sharp; May 7th, Peter Mellick; May 8th, Joseph Kerr, Joseph L'Hommedieu, Jacob H. Winter, Isaiah S. Bennett, John Hull; May 9th, William Winter; May 16th, John Kelley; May 17th, David McCrate, Robert Rosling, Nelson Vliet, Isaac Newton;

- May 25th, Aaron O. Bartow, William A. Johnson, David Van Kirk; May 30th, Jacob V. Wilson; June 6th, Andrew W. Bray.
- 1851.—May 4th, Francis C. Stire; May 8th, John B. Fisher; June 10th, Jacob Cluse.*
- 1852.—May 12th, John B. Titus; June 23d, Jacob Wandling.
- 1853.—April 5th, Elisha Cooke; May 7th, William Hayden, Isaac S. Vass.
- 1854.—May 10th, Josiah Dewitt; May 20th, Joseph Tillman; June 14th, Jacob L. Clino, Abraham Van Campen.
- 1855.—May 1st, Henry D. Swayze, George W. Tunis, Samuel Mayberry, William Armstrong, Josiah Dewitt, Aaron O. Bartow, David Van Kirk, Jacob T. Ryan, John Cole, Gordon Moulton, Robert L. Clino, Benjamin Taylor, Jacob V. Wilson, Joseph Kerr, William Beatty; May 2d, John B. Titus, Joel T. Buckley; May 9th, Jacob H. Winter, James B. Morris; May 16th, William Hagar; May 21st, John L. Teel; May 25th, John R. Carr; June 4th, John F. Tinsman, Isaac Newton.
- 1856.—May 5th, Jonathan Petty; May 7th, John S. Bach, John B. Woolston; May 16th, Tunis H. Tansion; May 20th, Morris R. Temple, John S. Tinsman; May 21st, David Parks, Alanson M. Hatch.
- 1857.—May 1st, Gabriel Woolverton; May 6th, Henry J. Snyder; May 12th, Elias L. Gariss.
- 1858.—May 1st, William S. Bittenshouse, David Parks; May 5th, John Lesler; May 12th, Jacob Allen, Abraham N. Carpenter, Isaac S. Vass.
- 1859.—May 7th, John C. Rees, Daniel Greer, Elias L. Gariss; May 27th, Joseph Tillman; May 31st, John S. Cook, Robert M. Davison.
- 1860.—May 1st, John B. Titus, William S. Bittenshouse, Aaron O. Bartow, Jonah Dewitt, David H. Armstrong, Jacob Allen, Joseph Koch, Abraham N. Carpenter; May 2d, David Van Kirk, James V. Hay, John Seager, John B. Fisher, John F. Van Syckle, Gabriel Woolverton, John Hoper, Daniel Green, Nathaniel L. Dalrymple; May 4th, John Cole, Robert A. Boyd; May 7th, Charles Wade; May 23d, Samuel Van Etten, John T. Stewart.
- 1861.—May 1st, Wesley Banghart; May 3d, Nathan Dilts; May 8th, Edmund Teel; May 9th, Henry M. Hagan, John S. Bach, William A. Huff, Patrick Walsh, John T. Stewart, John L. Cyphers, Robert M. Teel, John M. Plummer; May 10th, John Howell; May 11th, Marcus D. Wells; June 12th, John S. Schooley; June 17th, Jonathan Baird.
- 1862.—May 6th, William Appleman.
- 1863.—May 9th, Gordon Moulton, Jehiel T. Kern; May 11th, Henry H. Yannatta; May 15th, Isaac S. Vass; May 18th, John V. Deshong; June 8th, Robert M. Teel.
- 1864.—May 2d, Philip H. Hann, John B. Mucklow, Elias L. Gariss; May 5th, Nathan Davis; May 11th, Samuel Labar.
- 1865.—May 1st, Josiah Dewitt, John L. Smith, John B. Mucklow, Caleb Fairclo, Mahlon Johnson, John F. Van Syckle, William T. Henry, John B. Hill, David V. Maring, John Cole, John Stute, Joseph Koch, John B. Fisher, John V. Deshong; May 2d, Jehiel T. Kern, John Messler, Gabriel Woolverton; May 3d, Isaac L. Cook; May 11th, Archibald Davison; May 13th, James W. Lowe; May 30th, George W. Staley.
- 1866.—May 14th, James King Arndt, Thomas J. Hubbell; May 15th, Morris R. Temple, John S. Tinsman; May 16th, John S. Bach; May 17th, Nathan Davis; May 18th, Robert H. Abernethy; May 20th, William S. Lucas, Patrick Walsh, George T. Wilson; June 4th, John C. Hartpence.
- 1867.—April 27th, Christian Hunteaman; May 1st, Courten H. Albertson, John M. Case, Nathan R. Dalrymple.
- 1868.—May 1st, George Hetzel; May 5th, James M. Kennedy; May 11th, William S. Carpenter; May 25th, Robert M. Teel; May 28th, Wendell Messenger; June 15th, Uzal Canfield; June 25th, Isaac S. Vass.
- 1869.—May 3d, Nathan Dilts; May 11th, George Hetzel; May 12th, Samuel Labar; June 19th, Freeman Wood.
- 1870.—May 2d, Gabriel Woolverton, John F. Van Sickle, David V. Maring, John B. Fisher, John Cole, William T. Henry; May 3d, William Smith, Josiah Dewitt, Albert K. Metz, Charles A. Heckman, Asa K. Cole; May 4th, Joseph Koch, William S. Carpenter, Robert T. Smith, John B. Mucklow, Caleb Fairclo, Frederick Searles, Thomas M. F. Davison; May 6th, David Vaukir, John Messler; May 9th, Zadok A. Loller; May 10th, George W. Tunis, John Stute; May 19th, John B. Woolston; June 8th, Godfrey C. Lightcap.
- 1871.—May 3d, Joseph King Arndt; May 8th, Joseph Warno; May 10th, Lemuel F. L. Wilson; May 15th, Morris R. Temple; May 11th, Sanford S. Vasslander; May 12th, Daniel Green; May 16th, John R. Carr, Lewis J. Youngblood; May 18th, Asa Titus; May 30th, Richard J. Woolverton, William S. Carpenter; June 20th, Thomas J. Hubbell; May 30th, Joseph A. Shrope; May 31st, Bernard J. McGee; June 29th, George W. Staley.
- 1872.—May 8th, James Somerville; May 20th, Jacob V. Creveling; May 25th, Isaac L. Cook.
- 1873.—May 6th, Thomas Haggerty; May 14th, William A. Huff, John C. Hartpence, James M. Kennedy; June 3d, Lemuel F. L. Wilson, Isaac S. Vass; June 10th, Courten H. Albertson.
- 1874.—July 7th, George Hetzel, Samuel Labar.
- 1875.—May 1st, John V. Deshong, John Cole, Gabriel Woolverton; May 3d, William Smith, John D. Sweeny; May 4th, Frederick Searles, Thomas P. Frome; May 5th, Jos. E. McLaughlin, David Vaukir, John Hill; May 6th, Josiah Dewitt, Zadok A. Loller; May 8th, Jeremiah D. Gray, George W. King, John Shields; May 10th, Abraham Seigle, John F. Van Sickle; May 15th, Isaac L. Cook; May 25th, James N. Hice, Charles McDermott; May 27th, Caleb Fairclo, Asa K. Cole; May 28th, Joseph Cook; June 5th, Thomas T. Stewart, John P. Lesher; May 23d, John B. Woolston; July 1st, Thaddeus G. Price.
- 1876.—May 2d, Joseph King Arndt, Sanford S. Vasslander; May 3d, Joseph A. Shrope, Morris R. Temple; May 5th, Asa Titus; May 6th, John Allen; May 9th, William H. Gwinnier; May 12th, Axel Edgerton; May 22d, William S. Carpenter; June 2d, Lewis J. Youngblood; June 9th, John R. Carr; June 19th, William Fitts.
- 1877.—May 8th, Jacob V. Creveling, James Somerville, John C. Winter; May 11th, Uzal Canfield.
- 1878.—April 27th, David V. Maring; May 6th, Lemuel F. L. Wilson; May 8th, Thomas A. Haggerty, Courten H. Albertson; May 15th, William A. Huff; May 25th, James D. Hill; May 28th, Elias L. Gariss; June 3d, Isaac S. Vass; August 21st, Thaddeus G. Price.
- 1879.—May 1st, William S. Carpenter; May 5th, George W. Titman; May 6th, Abraham B. Stewart; May 8th, Ezra P. Golick; May 24th, Elias L. Gariss.
- 1880.—May 1st, Milo E. Dewitt, Joseph Hilbert, Jacob M. Burd, John F. Van Sickle, Edward Bragler, Charles Blazer; May 3d, Josiah Dewitt, Joseph Koch, Samuel H. Lanterman; May 4th, Peter H. Haggerty, James D. Hill; May 5th, William M. Mayberry, John B. Woolston, Peter D. Bunell, George B. Armstrong, John D. Sweeny; May 6th, Robert L. Garrison; May 7th, W. Scott Johnston, John P. Lesher; May 10th, Dewitt C. Hager; May 21st, Abraham Seigle; May 24th, Julius J. Gregory; May 31st, Jacob W. Dernerger; June 16th, Joseph K. Rice.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

- 1825.—January 10th, Edward H. Swayze; February 11th, Elias Mushback, William P. Robeson.
- 1826.—June 7th, Joseph Coryell; December 25th, Peter Kiline; December 27th, Jacob Taylor, Benjamin T. Hunt.
- 1827.—January 3d, John Kern; January 6th, John Moore; January 26th, Charles Sitgreaves.
- 1828.—April 7th, Elisha Warno; April 26th, Andrew Van Campen; December 4th, Noah Turner.
- 1829.—March 20th, Joseph Coryell; April 1st, William Hanksenou.
- 1830.—March 29th, Daniel Opp; April 24th, William Heyberger.
- 1831.—February 2d, Caleb H. Valentine; March 29th, Jacob Armstrong; December 2d, Jacob Taylor; December 8th, John Kern.
- 1832.—January 3d, Benjamin T. Hunt; March 24th, Caleb H. Valentine; March 27th, Charles Sitgreaves; March 30th, John C. Hartpence; June 7th, George Wise.
- 1833.—February 27th, Simon Wyckoff; March 4th, Caleb H. Valentine; September 26th, Andrew Van Campen; November 8th, Joseph Miller.
- 1834.—March 6th, Frederick Salado; March 12th, Abraham A. Van Syckle; March 29th, Charles Sitgreaves.
- 1835.—March 25th, Isaac S. Smith; April 9th, Jacob Person.
- 1836.—March 31st, Jacob Armstrong; December 6th, Henry L. Powoall.
- 1837.—April 5th, Benjamin T. Hunt; December 11th, Robert Steele.
- 1838.—February 14th, Aaron Robertson; February 28th, James K. Swayze.
- 1839.—March 4th, Henry Mingle; March 12th, Frederick Salado; March 14th, Benjamin T. Shoemaker; March 16th, Joseph Miller;

* Formerly spelled with a K.

- March 20th, John Davison; March 25th, John Clark; March 27th, Joseph A. Carpenter; March 28th, Archibald Stinson; March 29th, Jacob Melick; May 8th, James K. Swayze.
- 1840.—March 9th, John Vankirk; March 12th, Aaron Ogden; March 13th, David H. Armstrong, Henry C. Snyder; March 23d, William Richey; April 22d, George Creveling; April 24th, Joseph K. Rice.
- 1841.—February 12th, Daniel Shaanon; March 1st, Daniel H. Armstrong; March 29th, John Howell.
- 1842.—November 30th, Robert Steele, John Howell.
- 1843.—March 4th, James Ramsey, Jr.; November 22d, Jonathan Shetwell; December 5th, Jacob Armstrong; December 11th, John Fulmer, Jr.
- 1844.—February 24th, George W. Taylor; March 22d, Joseph Miller; April 3d, John Allen; April 10th, Lewis C. Reese; April 15th, John Zeller; April 17th, John Davison, Nathan Stinson; April 23d, Moses Van Campen.
- 1845.—April 24th, Aaron O. Bartow; May 9th, John G. Vankirk; May 3d, Isaac Swayze; May 5th, John S. Little; May 12th, Archibald Robertson; May 24th, William Richey.
- 1846.—April 6th, James M. Robeson, James Hiles; April 9th, Joseph Cooke; April 15th, George Creveling, David H. Armstrong; April 30th, Charles Scranton.
- 1847.—January 23d, Benjamin T. Shoemaker; March 9th, Garret A. Cook; April 26th, Henry S. Haris.
- 1848.—April 4th, Andrew Ribble; April 18th, Daniel Read.
- 1849.—March 10th, Caleb Swayze; March 13th, Thomas D. Fair; March 17th, Philip D. Weller, George Shipman; March 20th, Robert Davison; March 22d, William D. Barber, Robert L. Cline;* March 23d, David A. Dupue; March 26th, Henry Mingle; March 30th, Moses Shoemaker, Daniel Mixsell; April 5th, George Creveling, Jacob Arnett.
- 1850.—March 25th, Aaron O. Bartow; March 27th, Henry D. Swayze; March 29th, John Thatcher, Archibald Stinson; March 30th, John J. Vankirk, David Vankirk; April 3d, Elijah Hankinson; April 6th, Samuel Davis; April 8th, Elisha S. Barnes, Edwin L. Gregg; March 10th, Marshall Hunt; March 12th, John H. Blair; March 15th, John S. Little; March 17th, Henry S. Haris; March 19th, William M. Warne; March 25th, Joseph K. Rice, Elisha Cooke; May 20th, William Richey; May 28th, Abraham R. Day.
- 1851.—March 24th, John Zeller, Jesse Titman; March 26th, Jacob Armstrong; April 2d, George Hayes, Daniel Axford; April 3d, William D. Vliet; April 4th, George H. Shoemaker; April 8th, George Flummerfelt; June 17th, Benjamin R. Jones.
- 1852.—March 27th, Garret A. Cook; April 3d, Valentine Mutchler; April 27th, Joseph Kerr; May 3d, William R. Seigle.
- 1853.—March 19th, George Ribble, Charles Walker; March 24th, Robert L. Garrison; April 1st, Frederick Seales; April 27th, William Hayden.
- 1854.—February 22d, John Andrews; February 23d, William Winter-nuts; March 23d, William L. Hoagland; March 29th, John B. Titus, William S. Rittenhouse; April 7th, John Fulmer; April 19th, Malachi M. Sutton; May 23d, Jacob Vass.
- 1855.—April 17th, John Kinney; April 18th, William F. Wire; April 20th, Aaron O. Bartow; April 30th, Henry L. Pownall; May 1st, John B. Fisher, Jacob A. Stinson, John Hull, Josiah Dewitt, Isaac Leida; May 7th, John Flock; May 9th, Philip Johnston; May 10th, Jonathan Paddock; May 14th, John P. Winter; May 21st, Philip D. Weller; May 22d, William Winter; May 23d, John Young; June 9th, Abraham R. Day.
- 1856.—February 23d, Frederick Seales; February 25th, Martin Rittenhouse; March 1st, Jacob Axford; March 5th, Daniel Axford, Jacob Mott; March 7th, Jesse Titman, Nelson Vliet; March 11th, Abraham Gariss, Robert S. Garrison; March 31st, George Flummerfelt.
- 1857.—March 11th, Joseph Koch; March 16th, Abraham S. Van Horn; March 18th, Jacob T. Johnston; March 26th, John Lollar, William R. Seigle; March 30th, David D. Shannon; April 22, Joseph Kerr.
- 1858.—March 10th, Alfred Kern; March 12th, Henry Bowers, William Hayden; March 25d, Levi J. Howell, Nelson Smith; March 26th, Jacob Allen; March 26th, Moses Van Campen; March 27th, William Hamlin; March 30th, Joseph Tillman.
- 1859.—March 24th, Caleb Swayze; March 29th, John S. Bach; April 2,
- Simeon Cooke; April 8th, Thomas J. Huffman; April 12th, Silas M. McClellan, Aaron B. Mitchell; April 16th, John S. Cooke; May 12th, Isaac L. Cook.
- 1860.—April 5th, William L. Cook, John Andrews, W. Scott Johnston, Henry L. Pownall, John Kinney; April 6th, Lorenzo M. Swayze; April 7th, Aaron O. Bartow, Josiah Dewitt, Paul Angle; April 10th, Andrew J. Cummins; April 20th, John Flock; April 23d, Philip Johnston; April 25th, William L. Hoagland, May 20th, Jonathan Paddock; June 2d, James W. Ladd; June 7th, John S. Tinsman.
- 1861.—May 15th, Robert L. Garrison; May 29th, William R. Seigle.
- 1862.—April 9th, Jacob W. Dernberger, Nelson Vliet; April 11th, David D. Shannon; April 15th, Jacob S. Mott, Stephen Holmes; April 16th, John M. Plummer, James E. Shofer; April 17th, Patrick Walsh; April 18th, Jehiel T. Kern; April 25th, Abraham Gariss; April 28th, David L. Wyckoff; April 29th, Andrew J. Fulmer; May 1st, William H. Boyd; May 3d, Zadok A. Loller; May 5th, Joseph Kerr.
- 1863.—March 26th, John L. Cyphers; March 27th, James Vliet; March 30th, Wilson B. Hevener; May 5th, Isaac Vought; May 11th, Henry H. Vannatta; May 13th, Moses Van Campen; May 28th, Isaiah S. Bennett; May 30th, William A. Person; June 27th, William V. Walters; July 12th, Nelson Smith.
- 1864.—March 25th, William M. Patterson, John S. Bach; April 1st, Abraham H. Smith; April 5th, Wilberforce G. Sutphin; April 12th, Nathan S. Smith; April 20th, George Roe, George Hazen; April 30th, Kelly Westrook.
- 1865.—March 23d, J. Purcell Toadvine; March 27th, William M. Mackey; April 5th, Andrew J. Cummins, George H. Beatty; April 7th, Josiah Dewitt; April 11th, John Flock; April 20th, William C. Larzelier; April 24th, William Winter, Philip Johnston; April 29th, Paul Angle; May 1st, John B. Fisher, David Vankirk, John L. Smith; May 11th, Archibald Davison.
- 1866.—March 19th, Abraham S. Dichman; April 3d, John B. Vecable, Isaac L. Cook; June 4th, John Moore; June 25th, James Lemerson.
- 1867.—April 3d, William M. Mackey; April 14th, William Feit; April 6th, Robert L. Garrison; April 9th, Oscar Jeffrey; April 16th, Abraham Seigle; April 18th, William Titsworth; April 22d, Josiah Ketchum, Thomas McFall Davison, Abraham R. Day; April 23d, Robert H. Abernethy, John D. Faunce; April 24th, John T. Shoemaker; April 25th, Henry C. Major; April 27th, Levi J. Howell, William Carpenter; September 20th, Jacob Welsh, Jr.
- 1868.—April 1st, William Luse, William H. Morrow; April 7th, James M. Kennedy; April 8th, James Vliet; April 9th, Joseph Koch, Peter R. Winter; April 16th, John Cole; April 29th, Abraham Gariss; May 2d, Andrew H. Konkle; May 14th, Philip W. Squier; April 25th, Robert M. Teel; June 26th, Wilson B. Hevener.
- 1869.—April 5th, John C. Hartpence; April 7th, John W. Betts; April 8th, Abraham H. Smith; April 22d, William M. Patterson; April 28th, William Holt, Nathan S. Smith; May 8th, Lewis C. Reese; May 21st, Joseph Cramer.
- 1870.—May 13th, Josiah Dewitt; May 17th, C. C. Huntsman; June 11th, David Vankirk; October 31st, Morris R. Temple.
- 1871.—April 3d, John W. Wyckoff; April 4th, Israel Harris; April 6th, Isaac L. Cook, John J. Vankirk, George W. Staley; April 8th, William Ramsey; April 14th, William Smith; April 21st, Henry A. Kingsberry; May 20th, Isaac Swayze; May 2d, John H. Hildebrand; May 9th, William C. Howell; May 26th, Joseph A. Shrope, Aaron Cramer; May 27th, David Kugler, Samuel L. Shimer; May 29th, Nathaniel Conklin; May 30th, William Warman, Peter Cramer.
- 1872.—April 6th, William Feit; April 11th, John D. Faunce, Henry C. Major; April 16th, Jacob C. Allen; April 20th, John Chamberlin; April 23d, Jacob W. Welsh, Jr., Robert L. Garrison; April 25th, Joseph Losey; April 28th, James V. Hay; May 8th, Levi J. Howell; June 3d, Lewis M. Teel; June 19th, Abraham Seigle.
- 1873.—April 11th, Alexander N. Easton; April 12th, John Cole; April 17th, William Luse; April 22d, James Vliet, Robert S. Rice, Peter R. Winter; April 23d, James M. Kennedy; June 2d, John Hicks.
- 1874.—April 1st, L. De Witt Taylor; April 4th, Joseph Koch; April 7th, Levi B. Gibbs; April 11th, George H. Jones, James Sonerville; April 14th, Edwin H. Bieber; April 20th, William M. Vannatta; April 28th, William R. Beers, Daniel A. Young; April 29th,

* Spelled with a C.

- William Titeworth; May 13th, Robert A. Cole; May 16th, Abraham R. Day; May 19th, Samuel Stewart; May 28th, Henry Berk.
- 1876.—April 1st, Jeremiah D. Gray, Ellersidge G. Wire, John D. Sweeney; April 3d, Edward T. Lukens; April 4th, William Smith, Josiah Dowitt, S. Pierson Cook; April 5th, John P. Leecher; April 7th, William Howell; April 8th, Casper Vetter; April 10th, Jacob R. Lovell; April 12th, Josiah A. Shrope; April 26th, Nathaniel Conklin, William Warman, David Vankirk; April 27th, Courson H. Albertson, Ezra P. Gullick; April 29th, Samuel L. Shimer, Isaac L. Cook; May 3d, Peter Cramer; May 25th, Israel Harris.
- 1877.—March 31st, James V. Hay; April 2d, John Weber, Jr., Joseph King Arndt, Abraham Seigle; April 3d, Nicholas Harris, Daniel Vliet; April 9th, Robert D. Melroy, James A. Swayze, Philip W. Sandler, Alfred M. Smith; April 10th, William D. Brands; April 24th, John S. Ball.
- 1878.—April 1st, John Cole; April 2d, John Eilenberg; April 3d, Thaddeus G. Price, George Lomason, James Vliet; April 15th, John C. Bennett; April 23d, Isaac Vaugh; May 2d, Daniel Carling; May 8th, Abraham A. Gariss; May 10th, Robert L. Garrison; May 30th, Peter R. Winter.
- 1879.—April 4th, Elisha M. Fleming; April 8th, Levi J. Howell; April 12th, Samuel Stewart; April 22d, John H. Angle, Joshua Jones, Lewis M. Teel, William R. Beers; April 24th, Samuel Labar, William M. Vannatta; April 26th, Abraham R. Day; May 3d, Jacob P. Petty; May 5th, Samuel S. Cramer; May 7th, Joseph Pierson.
- 1880.—April 1st, Joseph Koch; April 3d, Charles H. Cook; April 5th, James Lonerson, Daniel A. Young, Cummins O. Harris; April 10th, John C. Chamberlin; April 13th, Miller R. Nunn; May 1st, Thomas T. Stewart.

NOTABLES PUBLIC.

- 1836.—October 18th, William C. Morris.
- 1849.—July 16th, Jehiel G. Shipman.
- 1852.—March 29th, Henry McMiller; September 9th, Isaac H. Norton.
- 1853.—September 30th, Israel Harris.
- 1855.—February 4th, John Hartwell; December 7th, George Roe.
- 1856.—March 9th, William M. Patterson.
- 1857.—January 17th, Lewis C. Reese; February 9th, John F. Dument.
- 1865.—January 24th, Phillip H. Hanu.
- 1868.—November 30th, Oscar Jeffrey.
- 1869.—April 29th, Lewis M. Teel; July 8th, William R. Beers.
- 1870.—May 9th, Charles E. Vail.
- 1871.—April 5th, Robert A. Cole.
- 1872.—February 14th, Henry S. Harris; November 18th, John W. Wyckoff.
- 1873.—January 8th, Jacob Seigle; January 31st, George M. Shipman; February 19th, A. Somerville; February 27th, Jacob H. Drake; March 3d, William C. Howell; March 4th, John Cole; June 16th, John F. Woodruff; August 5th, Caleb H. Valentine; September 9th, Robert S. Price; November 19th, Daniel Vliet.
- 1874.—March 24th, William J. Hildebrandt; May 7th, John C. Hartpence; June 2d, Jacob V. Carter.
- 1875.—July 5th, William Titeworth; November 16th, John B. Brookfield; December 7th, Jacob C. Allen.
- 1876.—January 28th, Eugene J. Post; April 3d, Edmund T. Lukens; May 30th, William E. Osann; June 23d, Charles S. Strader; June 27th, Nicholas Harris; November 24th, John D. Sweeney; March 6th, Augustus P. Hann.
- 1878.—February 6th, John A. Bachman.
- 1879.—May 26th, Peter D. Bunnell.
- 1880.—January 10th, John Smerson; March 10th, Marshall R. Smith; June 16th, Augustus J. Wood; September 27th, Daniel A. Young; November 29th, James E. Moon; December 17th, William W. Lowry.
- 1881.—March 3d, Elisha M. Fleming.
- 1827.—November 2d, Jacob I. Hawk, Henry Smith, Jacob McVaugh.
- 1828.—October 25th, Uzal O. Howell, Jacob I. Hawk.
- 1829.—February 12th, John S. Smith; October 19th, Isaac Wildrick; October 26th, George Knuckle.
- 1831.—October 18th, Isaac C. Runkle; November 29th, George Mitchell, John Van Campen.
- 1832.—October 15th, Conrad F. Shoup, John Lion.
- 1833.—October 15th, John Gibson; December 5th, Isaac C. Konkle.
- 1834.—November 5th, Robert Shay.
- 1835.—November 9th, George W. Cook.
- 1836.—October 18th, William M. Park.
- 1837.—November 15th, George W. Cook.
- 1838.—October 26th, Jacob Mott; November 8th, Robert Shay; November 9th, John Loller.
- 1839.—October 28th, Joseph L. Hommedlen; November 9th, Robert Shay; November 11th, John Loller.
- 1841.—October 6th, Robert Sharp.
- 1842.—December 2d, Jacob Ulshizer; December 16th, Aaron L. Fleming.
- 1844.—February 6th, Aaron L. Fleming.
- 1845.—May 21th, David L. Armstrong; November 21st, Samuel Snover; December 2d, John Mitchell.
- 1846.—June 2d, George Crockett; November 17th, Kitchen Hartpence; November 28th, Samuel Snover.
- 1847.—November 19th, Samuel Snover; November 24th, Kitchen Hartpence.
- 1848.—November 22d, John H. Summers; November 28th, Kitchen Hartpence.
- 1849.—November 22d, Frederick S. Yought; December 1st, Kitchen Hartpence.
- 1851.—February 29th, Kitchen Hartpence; November 12th, John Bake-man, John Snover.
- 1852.—November 8th, John H. Snover.
- 1853.—November 29th, Henry Dickson; December 6th, John A. Soydan; December 19th, William Sears.
- 1854.—November 4th, John Linn; December 1st, John Snover, William Shipman.
- 1855.—December 25th, Moses C. Shoemaker, John Hoover.
- 1856.—December 4th, Aaron B. Mitchell.
- 1857.—November 20th, George Hoff; December 14th, Robert Little.
- 1858.—November 13th, Gideon C. Angle; December 31st, Robert Galoway.
- 1859.—November 19th, Gideon C. Angle; December 27th, Robert Little.
- 1860.—December 4th, Andrew R. Dennis.
- 1861.—December 3d, Andrew R. Dennis.
- 1862.—December 24th, Jacob Allen, Abraham Hooper.
- 1863.—January 2d, George W. Williamson.
- 1864.—January 8th, Abraham Hooper; August 6th, William Croveling.
- 1865.—January 4th, William Croveling, William B. Laninger; November 29th, William Croveling; December 8th, William B. Laninger; December 12th, John Gardner.
- 1866.—November 30th, Dennis Murray; December 25th, John Gardner, William B. Laninger.
- 1867.—November 21st, Dennis Murray; December 2d, William B. Laninger; December 24th, John Gardner.
- 1868.—December 20th, Lewis H. Martens.
- 1869.—January 13th, Dennis Murray; October 2d, William B. Laninger; December 21st, John Hance; December 25th, Lewis H. Martens.
- 1870.—December 6th, Thaddeus G. Price.
- 1871.—January 5th, Andrew H. Konkle; November 24th, Hugh H. Fisher; November 9th, Thaddeus G. Price.
- 1872.—February 1st, Joshua Jones; November 21st, Hugh H. Fisher; November 25th, Daniel Vanderbelt.
- 1873.—November 30th, John Tims; December 30th, Thaddeus G. Price.
- 1874.—July 13th, Hugh H. Fisher; December 25th, John V. Deshong.
- 1878.—November 22d, Thaddeus G. Price; November 18th, John Hyman; November 30th, George Hazzen.

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

- Phineas B. Kennedy, appointed August 5, 1852.
- Henry M. Winter, appointed August 6, 1852.
- William A. Robeson, appointed August 7, 1852.

CORONERS.

- 1825.—October 18th, Uzal O. Howell, John Kerns, Andrew Van Campen.
- 1826.—November 4th, John Kerns, Henry Smith, Jacob I. Hawk.

CHAPTER V.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I.—THE MORRIS CANAL.

THE Morris Canal was the earliest public improvement which brought a market to the doors of the people of Northwestern New Jersey. Passing through the counties of Warren and Morris, and lying along the borders of Sussex, it furnished the farmers and miners of this region of country, for many years before the advent of railroads, an outlet for their products, and in turn supplied them with coal and other commodities necessary to the well-being of the country through which it passes.

The canal was chartered as early as 1824, an impulse being given to it by the success of the great Erie Canal, which united the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Atlantic Ocean. Its construction was considered a bold and adventurous enterprise,—no less an undertaking than to open canal navigation between the Delaware and the Hudson, a distance of 102 miles, over hills at least 900 feet high. The work was vigorously commenced soon after the incorporation of the company, and, after many delays and discouragements, was completed in about ten years.

The canal was built 32 feet wide at the water-line and 20 feet at the bottom, with a depth of 4 feet. The locks were 75 feet long and 9 feet wide, the whole being adapted to boats of twenty-five tons.

The first boats from Mauch Chunk to New York passed over the canal in the summer of 1831. They were loaded with Lehigh coal.* In April, 1837, there were reported 400 boats employed, and the business demanding a still larger supply. The Lehigh Coal Company alone was shipping over it to New York 60,000 tons of coal.

The canal is chiefly supplied with water from Lake Hopateong. While the smaller elevations are overcome by locks, the greater are surmounted by inclined planes. East of the lake there are twelve planes whose united elevations make 748 feet, and eighteen locks rising in the aggregate 160 feet, making a total elevation of 914 feet. West of the lake there are eleven planes and seven locks whose aggregate lifts are 760 feet. The boats are drawn up the planes by means of water-power taken from the canal. The country through which this work passes not only abounds in mineral wealth, but is of great agricultural importance.

The cost of the Morris Canal and its appendages was over \$3,500,000. The Morris Canal and Banking Company were granted exclusive privileges of water communication across the State for ten miles north and south of their canal.

The report of the company for 1879 was as follows:

* Capital stock paid in.....	\$2,200,000.00
Debts, funded and otherwise.....	1,103,164.60
Cost of canal and apparatus.....	3,410,508.94
Repairs for 1879.....	99,784.62
Navigation, locks, and plane-tending, 1879.....	27,890.03
Superintendent and management.....	7,028.22
Income from tolls, passengers, etc.....	137,553.11
Dividends paid by Lehigh Valley Railroad, lesses.....	158,500.00

"Jno. R. FANSHAWE,
"Secretary."

II.—RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes across the southern part of this county from Phillipsburg and Easton, making a curve northward and following the valley of the Musconetcong along the border of Hunterdon County to New Hampton Junction, whence it bends eastward and crosses the State to its terminus at Jersey City. This road is the most important in its connections, as well as the most interesting in its history, of any of the railroads centering in this county. It was the first to open communication across the State with the Lehigh valley and the rich coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and pioneered the way for many other connecting and competing railroad lines, opening up a rich country along its route, and one of varied and interesting scenery.

The road from Elizabethtown to Somerville was built under a charter granted in 1831. The route to Somerville was surveyed in 1835 by Col. James Moore, the present chief engineer. In 1836 it was built as far as Plainfield, and reached Somerville in 1839. Feb. 16, 1842, the State Legislature extended the time for completing the road until July 4, 1856. A new company was chartered in 1847 to extend the road to Easton, under the name of "The Somerville and Easton Railroad Company." In the fall of 1848 the road was opened to White House; the following year authority was given the above-named company to purchase the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad, and the name of the consolidated company was changed to "The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey." This was carried into effect in 1850, the existing roads brought under one ownership, and immediately thereafter, in the spring of the same year, the remainder of the route to Phillipsburg was put under contract. On the morning of July 1, 1852, the last rail was laid, and the next day, in eight splendid cars (drawn by the gigantic engine "Pennsylvania," decorated with flags), the directors of the road, with their invited guests and accompanied by Dodsworth's Band, sped through the glorious landscapes of Hunterdon and Warren, to the wonder of thousands of delighted inhabitants, who thronged to the stations and greeted the party with the firing of guns and the waving of handkerchiefs and banners. From this time that undeveloped country began to yield up its wealth. Iron-works that had lain in ruins for the want of fuel since the Revolution were rebuilt, and with the advent of the thundering coal-trains began the ring of tilt-hammers; while the exchange of log cabins

* Mauch Chunk Courier, August, 1831.

for beautiful dwellings, and the founding of churches, schools, etc., marked the succeeding years of the history of this road.

The officers for 1880 were as follows: E. C. Knight, President; John Keen, Vice-President; Samuel Knox, Treasurer and Secretary; F. S. Lathrop, Receiver; James Moore, General Superintendent and Engineer; W. W. Stearns, W. S. Polhemus, Assistant Superintendents; Jacob M. Clark, Engineer; H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent; P. H. Wyckoff, General Freight Agent. The directors were E. C. Knight, F. S. Lathrop, F. A. Potts, J. J. Barnes, G. G. Haven, Edward Clark, Benjamin Williamson, John Keen, and F. T. Frelinghuysen.

The capital stock of the company is \$18,563,200, while the value of the road and equipments is \$20,000,000. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, the balance net earnings was \$1,371,579.61.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad has its eastern terminus at Trenton, N. J., and its northwestern at Mannka Chunk, N. J., where it forms a connection with the great trunk-line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The route of this road is along the beautiful valley of the Delaware, following its various windings through Mercer, Hunterdon, and Warren Counties, and bringing into view the most picturesque scenery in the latter county, which it enters at its extreme southeastern point. The whole length of the road is sixty-eight miles, twenty-eight of which are in Warren County.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad was completed to Lambertville in 1850, to Milford in February, 1853, and finished in 1854. It was leased to the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, Feb. 15, 1876, and assigned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company March 7th of the same year. Its capital stock, paid in, is \$994,050, its bonded debt is \$3,444,500, and its floating debt (being special bonds) is \$156,081.77. The cost of the road and equipments had been \$4,246,638.92. The receipts from all sources for 1879 were \$718,152.31, and the expenditures for the same time \$454,900.11, leaving as net earnings \$263,252.20. Ashbel Welch is its president, and Hugh B. Ely secretary and treasurer.

THE WARREN RAILROAD.

On Feb. 12, 1851, the Warren Railroad Company procured a charter for the construction of a railroad from New Hampton, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to a point since called Delaware Station, on the Delaware River. This road was designed to connect with, if not to form part of, the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, then in progress from the Delaware River to Binghamton, N. Y., by the way of Scranton, Pa. The incorporators of the Warren road were Robert S. Kennedy, Charles Scranton, Adam Wandling, William P. Clark, George W. Taylor, John O. Stearns, and George Titman. The capital stock of the company

was placed at \$400,000, with the liberty to increase it, and the time for the completion of the road was limited to six years from June 4th following the passage of the act. At the time the route was surveyed the Warren and the Morris and Essex were rival companies, each contending for the eastern extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, but by the promptness and energy of Mr. John I. Blair the survey and plan of the Warren road got into the Secretary of State's office at Trenton and was recorded a few hours in advance of the papers of the Morris and Essex. Mr. Blair and the engineer of the Morris and Essex went to Trenton on the same train, but while the latter was attending to some matters of toilet, preparatory to making his *debut* before the secretary, Mr. Blair slipped in and transacted his business. Other anecdotes might be told illustrative of sharp and energetic action by the Warren directors or their head during this contest between the two corporations, but this must suffice.

The Warren Railroad was constructed under a tripartite agreement whereby each of the companies,—the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Warren Railroad Company,—in their several corporate capacities, subscribed \$150,000 of stock. The last-named company was to construct the road, with the understanding that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company would take it on a perpetual lease, paying the stockholders of the Warren Company seven per cent. as a rental. The Central Railroad Company also entered into an agreement to give the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company the right of running over their road from Elizabethport to the junction at New Hampton. This part of the contract was annulled when the Morris and Essex division was leased by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

Early in 1854 the road was put under contract to Victor E. Piolet, of Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa., Col. Charles Wells, of New York, and Marcus Blair, son of John I. Blair, of Blairstown, Warren Co., under the firm-name of Wells, Piolet & Co. These principal contractors sublet portions of the road. Barton & Ayers, of Oxford, took contracts to grade the west end, west of the Oxford tunnel, and Anthony Roberson built the stone viaduct over the Pequest at Butzville. The engineer was Andrew N. Rogers, assisted by Homer S. Goodwin, now assistant superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Mr. Rogers resigned while the work was in progress, and the engineering of the tunnel was intrusted to James Archibald, engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. A tablet erected at the entrance of the tunnel bears his name. The contractors for the construction of the tunnel were Thomas Rutter and T. Haskins Dupuy, who began the work, and Gen. Robert McAllister and George W. Weistling, who finished it in the spring of 1862.

The road was opened in May, 1856, from New Hampton Junction to Binghamton, N. Y., a temporary track having been constructed over the tunnel, which latter was not completed till six years later. From 1854 to 1857, during the construction of the road, the following were the officers of the company: President, John I. Blair; Vice-President, John Taylor Johnston; Secretary, Jehiel G. Shipman; Treasurer, John W. Wyckoff; Directors, John I. Blair, James Blair, Col. Charles Scranton, Adam Wandling, James Hiles, William P. Clark, John Taylor Johnston, William E. Dodge, Jehiel G. Shipman.

The principal tunnel, at Oxford Furnace (Van Nest Gap), is 3500 feet in length, and wide enough for the double track since laid down by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. At Vass Gap, near Manunka Chunk, there are two tunnels, one opened originally when the road was built, and a second one when the double track was laid, the rock being of such an unsubstantial character as to make it necessary to separate the tracks and pierce the mountain in another place.

The scenery on this road is very romantic from the Musconetcong Valley westward, especially at the Delaware Water Gap, through which it passes on the Pennsylvania side, having crossed the river at Delaware Station, some seven miles below. The length of the road in Warren County is eighteen and three-fourths miles. It crosses the Musconetcong at Change-water over a trestle-bridge of immense height, but the company have in contemplation the springing of a fine stone arch over this crystal stream and the filling in of the valley on either side.

John I. Blair was first president of the Warren Railroad Company, and has held this position ever since. To his capacity and indefatigable energy the construction of the road is chiefly due, and this honor is cheerfully accorded by all his associates in the enterprise.

We append the following statistics of this road from the report for 1879: Cost of road and equipments, \$3,150,000 (covered by capital stock, paid in, \$1,800,000, and bonded indebtedness of \$1,350,000); earnings for the year, \$490,040.50; expenditures, \$176,842.20; floating debt, \$13,141.49.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

There are few railroads in the State which have gone through greater vicissitudes or been more useful in increasing the material prosperity of the sections through which they pass than this road, which was originally projected to connect Morristown with New York and to supply the agricultural population of Morris and Essex, and the mining sections of Morris, Sussex, and Warren, with railroad facilities for reaching market. It was for a long time a doubtful experiment. The population was sparse and scattered, the grades heavy, and the company poor. An old conductor tells of the time when *his* obligations for sup-

plies were preferred to the company's. It is comparatively but few years since the Morris and Essex severed its connection with the New Jersey Railroad. Before that event trains changed engines at Newark, and were taken in charge by a conductor of the latter road, who collected the fares from that city to New York; and for many years the cars were drawn from Newark to the top of the hill by horse-power, making the trip from Morristown to New York an eventful one in changes and delays. No wonder its stock was hardly worth quotation in the financial market. But the company persevered, and a few years saw an increasing local trade which saved the road from ruin.

The extension of the road to Easton opened another grand avenue to the West, and ambitious men toyed with the new comer, ready to buy or lease, for the privilege of reaching through its line the metropolis of the Western world. The Atlantic and Great Western was the first in the field, but the union of the two roads failed of consummation. Then the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western made overtures, and the union was effected. Wonderful changes have taken place since then, during the past ten years, which we will not here detail, they being well known to most of our readers of this generation.

The Morris and Essex Railroad extends from Hoboken to Phillipsburg, 83½ miles, with a branch (Boonton) from Tunnel to Danville, 34½ miles. It has about 27 miles in Warren County, enters it a little east of Hackettstown, and follows the beautiful Pohatcong valley in nearly a southwest direction to Phillipsburg. The road is leased to and operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, of which it is the Morris and Essex division.

Cost of road and equipments, \$34,435,277.98; dividends and interest paid during 1879, \$2,460,057.66; capital stock, \$15,000,000; bonded debt, \$20,123,000; receipts (1879), \$3,515,099.10; expenditures, \$1,955,743.26. President, Samuel Sloan, 1880.

BLAIRSTOWN RAILWAY.

The Blairstown Railway is constructed on the south side of the Paulinskill from Delaware Station, on the Delaware River, to Blairstown,—a distance of eleven and one-third miles,—and is wholly in Warren County. This road was opened July 4, 1876, and is intended to be extended eastward through the Kittatinny valley to the Hudson River. It is owned and operated by John I. Blair, president of the company.

Capital stock, \$117,110; cost of road and equipment, \$169,110; income (1879), \$5205.42; expenses, \$4045.67.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad (Easton and Amboy division) passes across the southern end of the county from Phillipsburg and Easton. It bends to the north-east in crossing the county, and a few miles beyond its limits, at Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., passes

through the great tunnel of the Musconetcong Mountain on its way to the valley of the Raritan, which it follows to Perth Amboy. This road is popularly known as the "Packer Road," Mr. Asa Packer having been from the first largely interested in it. It is leased to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and is now operated by that corporation.

Capital stock, paid in, \$5,000,000; bonded debt, \$5,000,000; floating debt, \$387,413.78; cost of road and appurtenances, \$9,412,651.63. The receipts and expenditures of this branch are not kept separately by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the exact figures cannot be given, but the following is an estimate for 1879: Income from passengers, \$22,460.99; from freight, \$290,140.88; from coal, \$665,902.34; total, \$978,504.21. Charles Hartshorne is secretary and treasurer.

CONTEMPLATED RAILROADS.

Besides the above-mentioned railroads, which are in actual operation, a number are proposed to be built through portions of Warren County. Among these we briefly mention the following:

The Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad is now in process of construction. It is designed to fill up the gap between the Sussex Railroad and the Delaware, and also between the Sussex road, in McAfee Valley, and the Warwick road, making a continuous line from the Hudson River to the Lehigh Valley. The route is located from Belvidere up the Pequest Valley. The company was organized as "The Pequest and Wallkill Railroad Company," Aug. 9, 1869, the officers being Charles Scranton, President; John W. Wyckoff, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles Scranton, Selken T. Scranton, John Rutherford, William M. Hiff, James Titman, John W. Wyckoff, Grinnell Burt, and others, Directors. The company was reorganized as "The Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company" in 1881, with Grinnell Burt, of Warwick, N. Y., as president. Mr. Burt is pushing the road forward with a design to its completion during the present year. Ties are being delivered along the line, and the work of construction is going on at Bridgeville and Danville, in this county.

The Boston and South Mountain Railroad has been surveyed through this county and Sussex, from the Delaware River, by the way of the Paulinskill valley, to connect with the Warwick Valley or some road in New York State, and thus supply a link in the contemplated through-route from Boston to the West on a shorter line than any of the trunk-roads now in operation. The great Kittatinny valley, through which it is proposed to construct this road, has long been looked upon by sagacious observers as the most feasible route from the East to the West, and among the first movements looking to the construction of railroads in New York and New Jersey a line was decided upon substantially corresponding with that of the present route. Charters were ob-

tained in 1831 for the purpose of constructing connecting roads through the valleys of the Wallkill and Paulinskill, connecting the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers, and the route was surveyed in 1836.*

The Delaware Branch of the New Jersey Midland is another of the contemplated roads in the same general direction. The route has been surveyed from Belvidere up the Beaver Brook valley to Bear Creek valley, and so on through Sussex County.

III.—STEAMBOATING ON THE UPPER DELAWARE.

Measures were taken about 1850 to inaugurate steamboat navigation on the Upper Delaware. In that year the "Major William Barnet" was begun at Philadelphia, and was finished in the spring of 1851. She was a flat-bottomed boat, nearly one hundred feet in length. This boat got aground at Trenton with injury to her machinery, and was so long delayed that she did not reach Phillipsburg and Easton till March 12, 1852. After this the boat ran quite regularly during a greater part of the season between Lambertville—then the terminus of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad—and Easton. But, the navigation proving unprofitable, she was withdrawn from the upper river.

Another small stern-wheel boat, the "Reindeer," also attempted the enterprise, remaining on the river some little time after the withdrawal of the other boat; but soon she too left the field, and steamboat navigation on the Upper Delaware was suspended,—once more to be attempted, a few years later, only to result in a fearful tragedy, and then to be forever abandoned.†

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

In 1859 was again revived the old project of steam navigation on the Delaware above Belvidere. Surveys and examinations of the stream were made during the low water in August, with a view to ascertain and report on the feasibility of the project. The report was favorable, and it was decided to build a small steamboat, to be placed upon the Delaware to run between Belvidere and Port Jervis,—a distance of about sixty miles. Three of the corporators of the Kittatinny Improvement Company—viz., Messrs. William R. Sharp, Alfred Thomas, and Richard Holcomb, of Belvidere (acting in their individual capacity)—were the projectors and proprietors of the boat enterprise. They employed Thomas Bishop, of Easton, to build the hull, the dimensions of which were: Length (including wheel), eighty-seven feet; width, fifteen feet six inches; width over guards, nineteen feet; capacity, about seventy tons.

The building of the machinery was intrusted to Mr.

* See history of railroads in Sussex County, antecedent.

† The steamer "Mountain Belle" was sold in 1872 by A. and J. S. Hough, of Branchville, to parties at the Delaware Water Gap, who launched it in the Delaware in July at Dingman's Ferry, from whence it steamed to the Gap. It created quite a sensation among the boarders at Dingman's.

Wills, of South Easton. Work was commenced at once, and after one or two trials and alterations of machinery, the boat was, on March 5, 1860, declared ready to try the perils of the river. On the morning of Tuesday, March 6th, the "Alfred Thomas" (for so had the boat been named, for one of its owners), after receiving on board a party consisting of gentlemen belonging to Easton and Belvidere,—in all nearly one hundred persons,—steamed away from the boat-yard on the Lehigh and down that stream, passing into the Delaware through the out-lock at Williamsport. Heading up the river, about noon she reached the Northampton Street bridge, and there she stopped to allow such of her passengers as wished to do so to go on shore. Many of them debarked at this point, but there were between thirty and forty who remained to make the trip to Belvidere.

Those on board were :

From Belvidere.—Alfred Thomas, Richard Holcomb, Judge William R. Sharp, William Sharp, Jr., William Carhart and son, J. Dupue Lahar, John Smith, Solomon McIntire, Frederick Weichler, Peter Fisher, Isaac L. Fisher, Andrew Mellick, and Dr. Redford Sharp.

From Easton.—Valentine Schoolley, John Dehart, Benjamin M. Youells, George Diehl, Joseph Weaver, George Smith, Charles E. Buck, George B. Able, Eugene Troxell, Stewart Beatty, Peter Bercaw, Arthur Kessler, David Troxell, Edward McIntire, Richard Williams, Robert Burrell, John Clifton, Charles Arnold, Samuel Yates, Henry Metler, Samuel Schaeff (engineer), George Schaeff (fireman), William Diehl; and Joseph Losey from Washington, N. J.

The engineer's bell sounded, and the boat stood up the river, but, as it became evident that she could not proceed far without greater head of steam, she was brought to shore at the island just above town, and there moored till the necessary power should have accumulated. After lying there for a time and having generated sufficient steam to carry her over the ripple, the word was given to cast off. Just at this moment the upper works of the boat were lifted into the air, torn and scattered into fragments. Simultaneously came a loud report, which was heard through all the lower portion of the town and for a long distance on either side of the river. The boiler had exploded. Of the passengers who a moment before had been seen standing on the deck, with no thought of peril, some were killed instantly, some terribly wounded, some drowned, and nearly all were violently thrown into the river.

The shattered wreck swung off from the shore and floated helplessly (but with the Stars and Stripes still flying) down the stream, and lodged against one of the piers of the railroad bridge.

Boats at once put off from the shore to rescue the sufferers. The dead, such as could be found, were taken upon the island, and everything possible was done to alleviate the dreadful sufferings of the maimed ones. A gentleman of the press who was soon at the scene of the disaster said,—

"With the rapidity of lightning the news of the disaster spread over Easton, Phillipsburg, and South Easton, and crowds hastened to the river-bank. All the bateaux that could be found were seized upon to carry persons over to the island, where the wounded and some of the dead lay. Such a sight as the writer there witnessed he had never before looked upon, and hopes never to behold again. Some of the unfor-

tunate passengers were blown into the river, others were thrown upon the island, and others again, who had been but slightly injured, jumped from the stern of the boat into the water and swam to shore. Nearly all the physicians of the borough were on the island shortly after the explosion, rendering all the assistance to the sufferers that lay in their power."

The following are the names of the sufferers :

Killed.—Judge William R. Sharp and Richard Holcomb, of Belvidere; George Schaeff (fireman), Samuel Schaeff (engineer), George Smith, and Joseph Weaver, of Easton.

Mortally Wounded.—Valentine Schoolley, Samuel Yates, Henry Metler, and Arthur Kessler, of Easton.

Misling.—William Sharp, Jr., Belvidere; Stewart Beatty, Easton.

Wounded.—Benjamin M. Youells (leg broken in two places) and Peter Bercaw (leg broken), of Easton; Andrew Mellick (arm broken), Belvidere; Edward McIntire, Eugene Troxell, and William Diehl, of Easton; John Smith, Solomon McIntire, and Frederick Weichler, of Belvidere; Jos. Losey, Washington, N. J.; Richard Williams and Robert Burrell, of Easton.

Peter Fisher, of Belvidere, being anxious to reach that place, and doubting whether the boat would get up, resolved to go ashore on the Jersey side and take the train home. He had but just left the "Alfred Thomas" when the explosion occurred.

CHAPTER VI.

BENCH AND BAR OF WARREN COUNTY.

I.—EARLY LAWYERS AND JUDGES.

THERE were several lawyers and judges residing, before the county was divided, in that portion of Sussex which is now Warren. It is proper that mention should be made of them in this chapter. The lawyers of that period—from 1794 to 1824—have been placed in the list of attorneys and counselors, which we give below, accompanied by the names of those of the Warren bar since the organization of the county.

Those regularly admitted to the bar previous to 1824 were all good lawyers, and were not only of great service in the organization of the new county, but their education and experience fitted them to take an active part in its civil and political affairs. One of them, Matthias O. Halsted, was clerk of the courts of the county from its organization to Feb. 23, 1831, a period of about seven years, in which he rendered the county faithful service. Many of the early records, written by him in a plain and legible hand, have furnished valuable material for some of the chapters of this work. John M. Sherrerd, admitted to the bar in 1816, was appointed the first surrogate of the county, Jan. 3, 1825, and discharged the duties of the office till February, 1830; farther on in this chapter will be found a sketch of his life. William C. Harris, admitted in 1818, was the first prosecuting attorney for the county, which office he held for a quarter of a century,—from 1825 to 1850,—a fact which speaks well for his ability and integrity.

Of several of the first-mentioned lawyers in our list we have been able to obtain little or no information.

The Croxalls—Morris and Daniel C.—were brothers, and were practitioners in the first courts, as appears by the records. Phineas B. Kennedy was among the influential members of the bar from 1825 for many years, and served the county in various capacities; was ten years county clerk,—from 1831 to 1841,—and prosecutor of the pleas from 1850 to 1855.

This bar has furnished three members of Congress,—viz., Hon. John P. B. Maxwell, 1837-39 and 1841-43; Hon. Charles Sitgreaves, two terms, 1865-69; and Hon. Henry S. Harris, 1881-83. Hon. Isaac Wil-drick, who was in Congress from this county, 1849-53, was not a member of the bar.

The names of the judges connected with the bar and the courts of the county will be found in the civil list and in the personal biographies included in this chapter.

II.—MEMBERS OF WARREN COUNTY BAR.

The lawyers who resided and practiced in Warren before the organization of the county were the following:

NAMES.	DATES OF ADMISSION.	
	As Attorney.	As Counselor.
Henry Hankinson.....	November, 1791.	
Jacob S. Thompson.....	November, 1796.	May, 1804.
Cenegeys Paul.....	February, 1808.	
Matthias O. Halsted.....	November, 1814.	
John M. Shorred.....	November, 1816.	February, 1831.
William C. Morris.....	November, 1818.	
Morris Croxall.....	September, 1821.	November, 1824.
Daniel C. Croxall.....	November, 1821.	November, 1825.
Edward H. Swayze.....	February, 1824.	

The following is a list of admissions since the county was organized, in 1824:

NAMES.	DATES OF ADMISSION.	
	As Attorney.	As Counselor.
Phineas B. Kennedy.....	May, 1825.	May, 1829.
John P. B. Maxwell.....	May, 1827.	May, 1830.
Henry D. Maxwell.....	September, 1834.	
William F. Clement.....	September, 1835.	September, 1838.
Bennington F. Randolph.....	February, 1836.	February, 1842.
Henry McMiller.....	September, 1840.	May, 1844.
Isaac H. Norton.....	May, 1843.	October, 1846.
Augustus G. Hickey.....	February, 1844.	January, 1847.
Jehiel G. Shipman.....	September, 1844.	April, 1848.
Charles Sitgreaves.....	October, 1847.	
James M. Robeson.....	January, 1848.	February, 1860.
John F. Dunton.....	January, 1849.	February, 1862.
David A. Depue.....	July, 1849.	February, 1856.
Joseph Vliet.....	January, 1850.	February, 1855.
George M. Edson.....	July, 1850.	February, 1854.
Edwin Sitgreaves.....	February, 1852.	
De Witt Clinton Blair.....	June, 1859.	
Bartlett C. Frost.....	November, 1859.	
Martin Wyckoff.....	February, 1860.	February, 1867.
Abraham Deane.....	November, 1864.	
Peter B. Wither.....	November, 1863.	
Daniel B. Harvey.....	November, 1863.	February, 1867.
William S. Holt.....	November, 1863.	
Oscar Jeffrey.....	November, 1864.	November, 1867.
William M. Mackey.....	November, 1864.	February, 1868.
William M. Davis.....	November, 1864.	November, 1867.
William H. Morrow.....	November, 1865.	November, 1868.
J. Parcell Toddline.....	....., 1866.	
Charles F. Fitch.....	February, 1867.	February, 1870.
J. Flavell McFarland.....	June, 1868.	June, 1871.
Doderick B. Ingolf.....	November, 1868.	November, 1872.
Caleb H. Valentine.....	February, 1869.	June, 1876.
John A. Blair.....	June, 1869.	June, 1872.
George M. Shipman.....	June, 1873.	June, 1876.
Henry S. Harris.....	June, 1873.	June, 1876.
John L. Kline.....	June, 1873.	
Silas W. Dowitt.....	November, 1873.	November, 1880.
Samuel Shorred.....	February, 1873.	
Irving Hoagland.....	....., 1874.	
E. J. Smith.....	....., 1874.	
John M. Van Dyke.....	November, 1875.	November, 1878.
Jacob C. Allen.....	June, 1875.	June, 1879.
Joseph S. Smith.....	June, 1875.	

* Deceased.

† Removed from the county.

NAMES.	DATES OF ADMISSION.	
	As Attorney.	As Counselor.
Robert S. Price.....	November, 1875.	
Jacob W. Davis.....	November, 1875.	
Sylvester C. Smith.....	November, 1875.	November, 1878.
David Mixell.....	November, 1875.	November, 1880.
Levi Dewitt Taylor.....	February, 1876.	February, 1879.
Charles A. Scott.....	February, 1876.	June, 1879.
John Sheppard.....	November, 1876.	November, 1879.
Charles A. Loft.....	....., 1876.	
Jacob S. Stewart.....	February, 1877.	February, 1880.
William A. Stryker.....	June, 1878.	
Nicholas Harris.....	November, 1878.	
S. Pierson Cook.....	February, 1878.	
G. Albert Anglin.....	June, 1879.	
Augustus H. Dellicker.....	February, 1879.	
Daniel Vliet.....	February, 1879.	
Marshall R. Smith.....	February, 1880.	
David Bartron.....	November, 1880.	
Joseph M. Roseberry.....	November, 1880.	
Martin J. Youngblood.....	February, 1884.	

III.—FIRST COURTS HELD IN WARREN.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

The first Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Warren was held at Belvidere on the second Tuesday in February, 1825; present, Thomas Stewart, Charles Carter, William McCullough, William Kennedy, Robert Thompson, Job Johnson, and others, justices. Proclamation being made, the court opened in due form of law. The grand jury were duly elected and sworn as follows:

Lambert Bowman, Henry M. Winter, Jeremy Mackey, John Connelly, George R. King, James Davison, Jr., John S. Maxwell, James Ramsay, Daniel Vliet, Joseph Carter, Henry Miller, William Richey, Caleb H. Valentine, Jacob Day, Ross Craze, Conrad Davison, Jr., George Creeling, Abraham Soitts, John Stinson, Benjamin T. Hunt, Israel Swayze.

The first act of the court was the licensing the following persons as innkeepers, who were assessed ten dollars each besides the constables' fees: Joseph Bar-ton, William Hibbler, John Carling, John P. Ribble, Elisha Bird, James Anderson, Jr., Joseph Drake, Daniel Van Buskirk, John T. Rarick, John Fine, Jr., John Warne, Jr., Joseph Roseberry.

The following speaks well for the moral status of the county at that period:

"The Grand Jury came into court, and say that they have no present-ments to make or inflictments to offer to the Court, whereupon they were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

"Court adjourned sine die."

INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The first session of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Warren was held in Belvidere, Feb. 8, 1825, by Thomas Stewart, Charles Carter, William McCullough, William Kennedy, Jabez Gwinnup, Robert Thompson, Job Johnson, John Kinney, Jr., and Robert C. Thompson, Esqs., judges. The attorneys present were Suxton and Bartles, Charles and Morris Croxall, Job S. Halsted, Phineas B. Kennedy, E. H. Swayze, William H. Sloan, Charles Lewis, John I. Wurts, Jacob S. Thomson, Thomas C. Ryerson.

OYER AND TERMINER.

The first Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the county was held at Washington, on the first Tuesday in June, 1825, by Hon. Charles Ewing, chief justice of the Supreme Court, assisted

by Thomas Stewart, Robert Thompson, John Johnson, William Kennedy, and Charles Carter, Esqs. The grand jury empaneled consisted of

Abraham Bidleman, Leford Hanghawout, John Clarke, Jonathan Robins, Samuel S. Williamson, Robert D. Stewart, Isaac Shipman, James Egbert, Adam Runkle, Jacob Taylor, Jesse Barber, Jr., Isaac Hughes, Thomas Schreman, Thomas Barton, David Reid, Joseph Anderson, William Thompson, Kitchin Hartpence, Samuel Carhart, Abner Parke, Matthew Lowry, Elias Mushlack.

No causes were tried at this term. Several persons were indicted and held for trial at the November term, 1825. This term was held at Belvidere by Justice William Russell, of the Supreme Court, and the same justices of the peace mentioned, with the addition of William McCullough and Job Johnson, Esqs. One indictment for burglary was tried,—the jury bringing in a verdict of "Not guilty,"—several cases of assault and battery were handed over to the Court of General Quarter Sessions, and one case of "misdemeanor" was sent to the Supreme Court.

Gabriel H. Ford held the sessions of Oyer and Terminer for the June term, 1826, at Hope, in Hope township. His associates were Robert Thompson, Charles Carter, Job Johnson, and John Summers, Esqs. The names of no attorneys are given in the records of these initial courts except that of William C. Morris, prosecutor.

The first term of the circuit was held June 4, 1838. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, justice of the Supreme Court, presided. The attorneys were Martin Ryerson, William C. Morris, John M. Sherrerd, Jacob W. Miller, William L. Dayton.

IV.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN PATERSON BRYAN MAXWELL was born at Flemington, in Hunterdon County, Sept. 3, 1804. His father was Hon. George C. Maxwell, who represented this State in Congress for several terms. He graduated at Nassau Hall in 1823; studied law with Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, chief justice, at Newark; was admitted as attorney at May term, 1827; as counselor at May term, 1830. Sept. 11, 1834, he was married to Sarah Browne, of Philadelphia, but, losing his wife October 17th in the same year, he never remarried, and remained an inmate of the family of his brother-in-law Judge William P. Robeson. In 1836 he was elected to the Congress of the United States on the Whig ticket; was renominated on the same ticket in 1838, the term of the "Broad Seal" controversy, but was not awarded his seat, and was again elected in 1840.

Soon after his admission to the bar he opened a law-office in Belvidere, in the house of John Nichol, nearly opposite the Warren House, now occupied by his widow; afterwards he built the office now occupied by S. Sherrerd, on Greenwich Street. About the time of his election to Congress he became the editor of the *Belvidere Apollo*, and published it from the office on Front Street now occupied by Esquire

De Witt. He continued to hold a more or less intimate relation with that paper until his death.

As a lawyer he was exceedingly well read and an excellent counselor, but his retiring habits and long-continued official absence from home prevented him from ever establishing a very extensive practice. As a member of Congress, though no speechmaker, he was a particularly efficient committee-man, and one of the most useful men ever sent from this State.

In 1836 he joined the Presbyterian Church at Belvidere, and was ever after one of its most liberal supporters and faithful and consistent members.

He died Nov. 14, 1845, and is buried at Belvidere, in the cemetery donated to the Presbyterian Church by Judge Robeson and himself, by the side of his wife, who was the first to be laid there.

JOHN MAXWELL SHERRERD was born Sept. 6, 1794, at Pleasant Valley, on the Pohatcong Creek, a short distance below the village of Washington, the place where his grandfather had settled on his emigration to this country. He was the son of Samuel Sherrerd and Ann Maxwell, both natives of this county.

He received his preparatory education at Basking Ridge, in Somerset County, at a school of some note in those days, of which Rev. Dr. Finley was master. From this school he entered the College of New Jersey, and graduated from Nassau Hall in 1812. He commenced his legal studies with his uncle, Hon. George Maxwell, then a member of Congress, residing at Flemington, in Hunterdon County, but, his uncle dying during his clerkship, he continued there in the office of Hon. Charles Ewing, afterwards chief justice of New Jersey, at Trenton.

He was admitted as an attorney at November term, 1816, and immediately afterwards formed a copartnership in the practice of law with another uncle, William Maxwell, at Flemington. This connection was of short continuance, for in 1818 he formed another partnership, this time for life. May 19th in this year he was married to Sarah Browne, of Philadelphia, and returned to Pleasant Valley, where his father had provided him with a dwelling for his family and an office for his practice. His wife died in 1844, leaving him a widower for more than a quarter of a century.

On the erection of the new county of Warren he was appointed the first surrogate, and in 1826 he removed to Belvidere, where he resided until his death. While attending carefully to the duties of his office, he did not neglect the practice of his profession, but continued to give it close attention in the courts other than those of which he was the recording officer.

At that time communication with the State capital was not as convenient as it is now, and most of the business of the Supreme Court was transacted by the lawyers residing at Trenton. In consequence of this arrangement, he did not apply for admission as counselor until 1831, and was admitted as such in the February term of that year.



David A. Depue

During his entire life he continued in the active practice of his profession, and was for a number of years the leading member of the bar in the county, being engaged in almost every case that came up for trial. He was noted for sharpness in examining witnesses and for attention to the interests of his clients, often at the cost of lively encounters with his adversaries.

As he grew older, however, he felt less inclination for the rough and tumble of professional life, and devoted his attention more to office business. He had early taken a decided stand in religious matters, and as he advanced in life he became more and more devoted to benevolent and Christian enterprises. He preferred the quiet of his own family and the pleasures of social intercourse to the turmoils of politics, and never held office except as surrogate; for the same reason, he never sought or held a judicial appointment.

He died May 26, 1871, and is buried at Belvidere. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

SAMUEL SHERRERD is the son of John M. Sherrerd and Sarah Browne. He was born April 25, 1819, his parents then residing at Pleasant Valley, now in Washington township. He removed with them to Belvidere in 1826; graduated at Princeton in 1836; studied law with Judge Henry D. Maxwell at Easton, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there in 1842.

After engaging in other business in Virginia and Pennsylvania, he practiced law for several years at Scranton, Pa., and returned to Belvidere in 1868. In 1873 he was admitted as an attorney in New Jersey; in 1874 was appointed as president judge of the Common Pleas of Warren County for the unexpired term of Hon. James M. Robeson, who had resigned that office. He is residing at Belvidere and engaged in practice, though, having for so long a time been occupied with other matters, he has not sought or attained any large share of professional business.

CALEB H. VALENTINE.—Among the most prominent men in the legal profession at an early day ranked Judge Caleb H. Valentine. He was eminently a self-made man, and, although he had few of the advantages of the present day, his decisions are quoted in many of the statutes of the State. He never read law with an attorney, but purchased books and pursued his studies at home. He served as justice of the peace for many years, and was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was also a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Among his notable decisions was one on the ownership of riparian lands. He held that the State owned them, and was opposed by all the judges on the bench. The case was finally carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Judge Valentine's opinion was sustained. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1821-24, a State senator in 1827-30. He died in 1861, aged seventy-four.

HON. DAVID AYRES DEPUE.—"Nicholas Depue was a Huguenot French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in that country, who, with many others, fled from France to Holland in the year 1685, when Louis XIV. exposed them to papal vengeance by revoking the Edict of Nantes.

"Soon after this date, Mr. Depue emigrated with others to America, lived a short time at Esopus (now Kingston), Ulster Co., N. Y., and came to the Minisink in 1725, where he purchased a large portion of the land in which the present town of Shawnee is situated, of the Minsi Indians, in 1727, and likewise the two large islands in the Delaware,—Shawano and Manwalaminck. He also purchased the same property of William Allen in 1733. Few communities can lay claim to a family of greater worth and respectability, and fewer still can witness a reputation such as this family possessed, and maintained untarnished for five successive generations.

"For nearly half a century Mr. Depue and other members of his family continued in undisturbed friendship with the Indians of the Minisink, and after the main body of the tribe were exiled the few who fondly lingered until the outbreak of 1755, when they were hunted like wild beasts of the forest, ever found a generous welcome at his door. Robert Reading Depue, of Stroudsburg, is the sole surviving representative of this branch of the family in the Minisink."^{*}

The progenitor of the Depue family from whom the subject of this sketch traces his descent—a branch of the same family that settled at Esopus—was Benjamin Depue, who was born at Esopus (now Kingston), Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1727; removed and settled at Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton Co., Pa., in 1765; was commissary during the Revolutionary war, and died at Mount Bethel in 1811. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Col. Abraham Van Campen, who was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Sussex, N. J., in 1761, and for many years honorably filled that position.

Abraham, the son of Benjamin Depue, resided at Mount Bethel, where he reared a family of eleven children. One daughter, Susan, is the mother of Abraham Depue Hazen, third assistant postmaster-general, and one son, the father of our subject, is Maj. Benjamin Depue, born Sept. 1, 1796, who is a resident of Belvidere, N. J., where he settled with his family in 1840. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Ayres, of Mount Bethel, a woman of rare qualities, to whose early training and influence Judge Depue attributes much of his success in life.

David Ayres Depue was born at Mount Bethel on the 27th of October, 1826. After a thorough preparatory course at the school of the Rev. John Vanderveer, D.D., at Easton, Pa., he entered Princeton Col-

^{*} The Delaware Water Gap: Its Scenes, Its Legends and Early History. By L. W. Broadhead.

lege in 1843, from which he graduated in the class of 1846. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of John M. Sherrerd, Esq., at Belvidere, Warren Co., was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1849, and began the practice of law at Belvidere, where, by his familiarity with the law, his perseverance and ability, he soon won a place in the front rank of the profession. In 1866 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey by Governor Marcus L. Ward, and upon the expiration of his term, in 1873, was reappointed for a second term by Governor Joel Parker, and was again reappointed for a third term in 1880 by Governor George B. McClellan. In 1874 he received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College, New Jersey. The same year he was, by the appointment of the Legislature, associated with Chief-Justice Beasley and Cortland Parker, Esq., in the revision of the laws of New Jersey. In 1880, Princeton College, his Alma Mater, also conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. His circuit at first embraced the counties of Essex and Union, but the great increase of population and of judicial labor in the circuit occasioned a division of the circuit, and now Essex County is by itself a judicial district. The judge, on his appointment to the bench, removed from Belvidere to Newark, in the county of Essex, where he now resides.

For the period of upwards of thirty years Judge Depue has pursued not only the practice, but also the science, of the law, and has won distinction as a judge in a State prolific in able jurists. Possessing in an eminent degree a judicial mind, he brings to his decisions and opinions rare knowledge and understanding united with the greatest care and clearness of statement. As a dispenser of justice he stands equally high, and is accounted the soul of judicial honor and purity. The fact that his second and third reappointments to his judicial position were made by Democratic executives—he being a Republican in politics—attests the excellence of his record as a judge.

In private life Judge Depue is distinguished for the same modesty and uprightness which characterize him in the performance of his official duties. Blended in his character is a keen appreciation of humor, and over all he wears the graceful and fitting garment of a courteous affability. His first wife was Mary Van Allen, a daughter of John Stuart, a native of Scotland, who came to America and settled in Warren County in 1811, and was the first cashier of the Belvidere Bank, which position he retained from the organization of the bank until he resigned, in 1854.

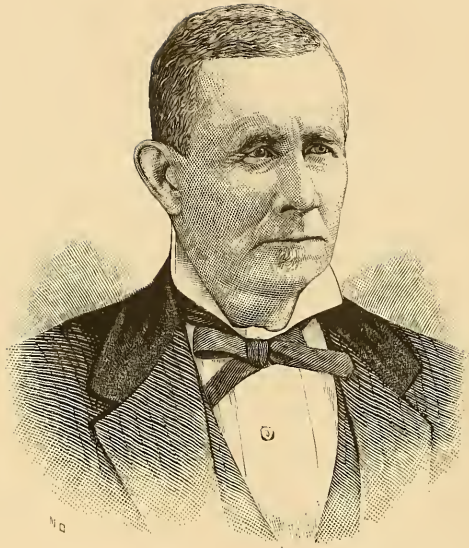
Of this union Judge Depue has one child living, Eliza Stuart Depue. For his second wife he married Delia A., daughter of Oliver E. Slocum, Esq., of West Granville, Mass. The children of this union are Sherrerd, Mary Stuart, and Frances Adelia.

JOSEPH VLIET was born in Franklin township, Warren Co., N. J., Feb. 16, 1818. He was the son of

Daniel Vliet, and a grandson of Garrett Vliet, major-general of New Jersey militia, and whose division performed escort duty on the occasion of the visit of Gen. Lafayette to Trenton, in 1825. The family was among the early settlers of the Musconetcong valley, and several of his ancestors participated in the war of the Revolution. He received his early education in the schools at home, and in 1845 entered the law-office of Hon. A. G. Richey, where he commenced his preparation for the bar, to which he was admitted as an attorney Jan. 3, 1850, and in 1852 was appointed a master in Chancery. He was licensed as a counselor in 1855, which entitled him to practice in the Supreme Courts. The same year he was appointed by Governor Price prosecutor of the pleas for Warren County, and held the position for the usual term of five years. After an interval of five years, during which time the position was filled by James M. Robeson, he was again appointed, in 1865, by Governor Randolph, and again, in 1870, by Governor Parker, and a fourth time, in 1875, by Governor Bedle. During the long period that he filled the position of prosecutor of pleas he tried over twenty cases of homicide, noticeable among which was that of Rev. Jacob Harden, convicted and executed for the murder of his wife. In this case he was assisted by James M. Robeson and the late Hon. William L. Dayton, attorney-general of the State. During his long service the great variety of criminal business of which he had charge was ably managed, and there is probably not an instance where an indictment of his preparing was quashed through a defect in the bill. After receiving his license as attorney, in 1850, he practiced his profession for one year at Asbury, and then removed to Washington, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1879.

Mr. Vliet was attorney for the First National Bank of Washington from the time of its organization, in 1864, until his decease, and was counsel for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company in Warren County during its construction, and until it was merged into the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. In February, 1877, he was appointed law-judge of Warren County, which office he held at the time of his death. As a lawyer he ranked among the first in the county, and was highly esteemed by the members of the profession for his integrity of purpose in all causes over which he had control. As a citizen he was generous, charitable, sociable, and gentlemanly. Politically, he was a Democrat, although too deeply engrossed in and devoted to his profession to be an office-holder or an office-seeker, outside of his professional appointments.

Mr. Vliet was well read in and conversant with local and national legislation, and always interested in all questions in any way affecting changes in the laws of his country. He was a promoter of all worthy objects in the vicinity where he resided, and always stood ready to fulfill the full duty of the citi-



J. G. Shipman



Joseph Tiet

zen. He was twice married. His first wife was Christiana, daughter of Jacob Creveling, of Bloomsbury, N. J., who died in 1872, leaving one son, Daniel, who studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in February, 1879, and is now practicing law in Washington, occupying the office formerly occupied by his father, and one daughter, Anna C. In 1874 he married Martha Voorhees Losey, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Vliet died Jan. 7, 1879.

JEMIEL G. SHIPMAN, son of David Shipman, of Hope, Warren Co., N. J., was born near Belvidere. The family is of Norman descent, its founder having been knighted by Henry III. of England (A.D. 1258), and granted the following coat of arms: Gules on a bend argent, betwixt six estoiles, or three pellets; crest, a leopard se jant ar., spotted sa., resting his dexter paw on a ship's rudder az.; motto, "Non sibi sed orbi." The family seat was at Sarington, in Nottinghamshire.

In 1635, Edward Shipman, a refugee from religious persecution, came to America in company with Hugh Peters, John Davenport, and Theodore Fenwick, and settled at Saybrook, Conn. From him the American branches of the family are descended.

J. G. Shipman's grandfather was one of the first settlers of Morristown, N. J., assisting in the erection of the first house built there. Three of his uncles served with credit throughout the Revolutionary war, and another relative, James Shipman, died aboard the old "Jersey" prison-ship in Wallabout Bay. He graduated

at Union College in the class of 1842, which included also Clarkson N. Potter and William A. Beach, of the New York bar, entering soon after his graduation the law-office of William C. Morris, of Belvidere, remaining there until admitted to the bar, in 1844. On his admission he immediately began practice, his first cause having been the celebrated Carter and Park murder case, in which he was retained by the State, the opening of the prosecution falling to him. In the performance of this part he displayed such ability and thoroughness in argument, and such tact and skill in management, as at once to attract the attention of the bar and the public, introducing him to a practice which, nurtured by the qualities that planted it, has grown to be one of the largest and most lucrative in the State. He has been engaged in a number of important criminal cases, among which may be mentioned the celebrated case of the Rev. J. S. Harden, convicted and hung for wife-murder, and that of the Frenchman, Peter Cuele, of Morristown, N. J. He practices extensively in all the courts of the State and of the United States, in one of the former of which he argued successfully, in 1861, a case of exceptional importance, involving the right of the State to tax the traffic in coal passing through it from another State. The high quality of his professional character may be inferred from the fact that he is counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Morris Canal, the Belvidere National Bank, the Phillipsburg

National Bank, and other corporations. Few lawyers in the State manage so great a number of really important cases as he, particularly in railroad litigation and Chancery practice. He is remarkable for what may be called the faculty of logical construction, enabling him with surprising ease to master and unfold all the intricacies of a case from the simple developments of the trial as it proceeds. This faculty—rare in all but the greatest lawyers, and not always possessed by them—is in itself sufficient to stamp him as one of the foremost members of the profession. He is perhaps one of the ablest lawyers in the State, taken in all departments of the law.

Mr. Shipman is a pronounced and prominent Republican, and was for a long time a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. He is held in great esteem by his party. He has never sought office, but office may be said to have sought him. His political friends have frequently urged him to stand for the highest places in the State, particularly that of Governor, which, however, he has declined. As a political speaker he is extremely effective. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a ruling elder for over twenty years, and during most of this period superintendent or assistant superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and at all times a consistent and liberal supporter of church and school alike. He married, in 1845, a daughter of W. C. Morris, Esq., of Belvidere. His son, George M., is a member of the New Jersey bar, and since 1873 has been his law-partner, the firm being J. G. Shipman & Son. For one year, 1868, Mercer Beasley, Jr., son of Chief Justice Beasley, was his partner.

JAMES M. ROBESON is a lineal descendant of Jonathan Robeson, who came from England about the time of William Penn and settled on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. In 1741 he commenced the erection of the first iron-furnace in what was then Greenwich township, Morris Co., N. J., to which he gave the name of "Oxford Furnace," in compliment, it is said, to his father, Andrew Robeson, who had been educated at the University of Oxford. From this the township of Oxford took its name upon its erection, in 1754. The Robesons were of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and were among the most wealthy of the early settlers.

We quote the following from Edsall's Centennial Address:

"Jonathan Robeson was one of the first judges of Sussex County. His father and grandfather both wore the ermine before him in Pennsylvania; while his son, grandson, and great-grandson, each in his turn, occupied seats on the judicial bench. William P. Robeson, of Warren County, was the sixth judge in regular descent from his ancestor, Andrew Robeson, who came to America with William Penn, and was a member of Governor Markham's Privy Council."

Morris Robeson, a son of Jonathan, was associated with his father in the erection of the Oxford Furnace. He married Anne Rockhill, a sister of Dr. John Rockhill, of Pittstown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 25, 1750. Between 1750 and 1755, Morris Robeson

purchased a tract of land in the Highlands, in Orange Co., N. Y., to which he removed with his family, and there erected the first iron-furnace in the then province of New York. He gave to this estate and furnace the name of "Forest of Dean."

Mr. Robeson continued to remain there, carrying on his business, until failing health compelled him to relinquish it, and about 1760 he returned to New Jersey, where he soon after died, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Quakertown, Hunterdon Co. The date of his death, as recorded in the old Elizabethan Bible published in England in 1599, and preserved in the family of James M. Robeson, of Belvidere, was Nov. 13, 1761. Anne Robeson, his wife, died Feb. 26, 1774.

The children of Morris and Anne Robeson were Elizabeth, born June 15, 1751; Mary, born Feb. 1, 1753; John, born July 22, 1755; Achsah, born March 21, 1757; David Maurice, born May 19, 1759; Anne, born Feb. 14, 1762.

Of the children above named, John, the third son, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born at Oxford Furnace, Jan. 22, 1755, and was well, though not liberally, educated. During the Revolution, Mrs. Robeson being a widow, the family was broken up, some of its members living in New Jersey and some in Pennsylvania. Before the close of the war all had died except Elizabeth, Morris, and John, who in 1781 returned to Oxford and settled on a farm situated at the lower end of Green Pond, broken in fortune by the vicissitudes of the war, yet with sufficient property to make a comfortable living. The brothers and sister lived here together, all unmarried. In 1782, Morris removed to Pittstown, and subsequently to Philadelphia. John and Elizabeth continued to live together upon the farm until 1799, when John was united in marriage to Martha Boyle, daughter of Anthony Boyle, of Sussex County. Elizabeth died single in Belvidere, April, 1833.

John Robeson followed the pursuit of an agriculturist, and dealt largely in the exportation of cattle to Canada from 1783 to about 1810. He died May 2, 1836, and his wife, Martha, died Feb. —, 1849. The children of John and Martha Robeson were Maurice, Ann Elizabeth, Mary, Edward Rockhill, Anthony Boyle, Caleb Newbold, John, Andrew, and James M.

James M. Robeson, the subject of this sketch, is the only surviving member of the family. He was born Nov. 1, 1819, on the farm near Hope, in Oxford township, where his early life was spent. He was educated at the Friends' Academy in Philadelphia and at Lafayette College, Easton, and began the study of the law with John M. Sherrerd, Esq., in 1843, having previously been engaged in the mercantile business in that town for several years. He finished his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the January term, 1848, and as a counselor at the February term, 1860. From March 23, 1860, to March 27, 1865, he held the position of prosecutor of the pleas.



M. Petersen



Henry Harris

It was at the beginning of his services in this capacity, at the April term, 1860, that he was called upon, by virtue of his office, in behalf of the State, to manage one of the most important criminal trials in the annals of the county.—that of Jacob S. Harden for the murder of his wife. He was assisted in this great trial by William L. Dayton, then attorney-general; and, although the evidence was entirely circumstantial, it was sufficient to satisfy all unprejudiced persons of the guilt of the prisoner. He was declared guilty, and was executed June 28, 1860. The conscientious manner in which Mr. Robeson handled the case, as well as his tact and ability in its management, secured to him an honorable position as a counselor, and he thenceforward took a leading place at the bar, which he has ever since maintained. He is, with exception of Jehiel G. Shipman, Esq., the oldest living member of the Warren County bar.

In 1872, Mr. Robeson was elected by the joint meeting of the Legislature law-judge of Warren County. He held the office two years, when he resigned.

Judge Robeson was married in 1846 to Sarah Owen, an estimable lady of Belvidere. The fruit of this union has been five children, four of whom are living; one died in infancy.

For the sake of making a more complete outline sketch of the Robeson family of this section of New Jersey, we add the following:

Morris Robeson, son of Morris and brother of John, married Tacy Paul, of Philadelphia, and became one of the large mercantile firm of Paul, Robeson & Paul, who were intimately connected with the city government during the latter part of the last and commencement of the present century. He had a family of eight children, all deceased. About the year 1809 he purchased the old homestead property of the Shippen estate, to whom it had been sold by his grandfather, and removed to Oxford Furnace with his family, and died there about 1822.

HON. WILLIAM H. MORROW, presiding judge of the courts of this county, was born at Deckertown, Sussex Co., N. J., in February, 1844. He read law with Levi Shepherd, of that place, and subsequently in the office of Linn & Shepherd, in Newton. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of this State as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor in 1868.

Immediately after becoming an attorney he removed to Belvidere, and began the practice of his profession in the office of Hon. D. A. Depue, then appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. He continued in his profession here till January, 1875, when he went to Newark and formed a copartnership with his brothers, Samuel Morrow and James M. C. Morrow, continuing there for four years; but having his residence in Belvidere.

At the time of the ring trials here he was retained to defend a number of the county officials, and conducted the defense so admirably that upon the death

of Judge Vliet he was unanimously recommended by the bar for the judgeship, and appointed by Governor McClellan to the position. A local paper in speaking of his appointment says,—

"By his untiring industry he has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice, and has made himself felt as a man of sterling character and moral purity. This nomination and prompt confirmation as law-judge of Warren County will please the people of the county, regardless of political distinction. In him a worthy successor of the lamented Judge Vliet will be found. He has an attractive bearing, a fine personal appearance, and in all the essentials of legal experience and attainments he is well qualified for the honorable position he is now called to fill. The feeling throughout the county is one of genuine satisfaction at the selection of so acceptable an officer."

Judge Morrow has five brothers, all of whom are members of the legal profession and were at one time practicing in Newark. He relates a story of a client in Newark once expressing considerable interest in his having five brothers who were lawyers, whereupon the judge said to him that was not the most remarkable feature of it, inasmuch as each of the others had five brothers who were lawyers. The client was quite dumfounded with this information, and went out of the office uncertain whether there were twenty-five or thirty lawyers in the family.

The important business of the Orphans' Court has been attended to with the greatest care by Judge Morrow, and, it is believed, to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county. It may be noticed that the official records show that the business of the courts has been transacted in less than one-half the time that has been usually required for that purpose.

Judge Morrow is an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, and superintendent of its Sabbath-school. His residence, on the corner of Third and Greenwich Streets, is one of the most handsome in town.

HENRY S. HARRIS.—His grandfather is Dr. Henry S. Harris, who for fifty years has been a prominent physician, most of which time he practiced his profession in Warren Co., N. J. An extended sketch of his life and ancestry may be found in the Medical History of this work.

Israel, father of Henry S. Harris, was born June 8, 1820, in Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J.; settled in Belvidere in 1845, and upon the resignation of John Stuart, the first cashier of the Belvidere Bank, he was chosen to fill the position, which place he has retained for a period of twenty-six years. He has always been interested in all that pertains to the best interests of society, and a supporter of all worthy local enterprises. Formerly a member of the old Whig party, he became identified with the Republican party upon its organization, in 1856, and has been somewhat active in the propagation of its principles in township and county matters. For many years he has taken a prominent and influential part in the order of Odd-Fellows in New Jersey, and has filled the office of Grand Master, and six years Grand Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States. His wife is Susan, a daughter of John Stuart and Eliza

Lawrence Everitt. Her father was of Scotch birth; came to America and settled in Warren County in 1811. He kept a store at Hope, and then removed to Ramsaysburg, in Knowlton township, where he was proprietor of a public-house for some time; was deputy sheriff of the county for several years, and upon the organization of the Belvidere Bank was elected its cashier, which position he retained for many years, and resigned in 1854.

The children of Israel Harris are Henry S., Frank V., a student-at-law in the office of his brother, Henry S.; Charles E., a member of the junior class at Princeton in 1880; and Carrie A., wife of Dr. E. M. Beesley, of Belvidere.

Henry S. Harris, subject of this sketch, and son of Israel Harris, was born in Belvidere, Dec. 27, 1850. He received his early education at the public schools of his native place, was prepared for college in the classical school of Rev. Frederick Knighton, pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, and entered the sophomore class at Princeton in the fall of 1867, from which institution he was graduated in the class of '70. Immediately following his graduation, he commenced the study of law in the office of J. G. Shipman, at Belvidere, was admitted to the bar as attorney at the June term in 1873, and as counselor at the June term in 1876. Upon being admitted to the bar as attorney he opened a law-office in Belvidere, and has remained in continuous practice there since. In March, 1877, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Warren County by Governor Bedle, and is the incumbent of that office in 1880.

Mr. Harris ranks among the most prominent of the younger members of the profession in the State, and his legal ability has been very fully developed while acting as prosecutor in some of the most important causes ever tried in New Jersey. The most notable of these were the cases of the strikers on the Morris and Essex and the New Jersey Central Railroads, in which nearly a score of them were indicted and convicted, and also in the famous Warren County ring trials of 1878, wherein twelve high officials of the county were indicted, convicted, and sent to the State's prison and jail for conspiracy, forgery, and embezzlement, seventy-six bills of indictment having been found against them.

In the fall of 1880, Mr. Harris, having since 1872 acted as a Democrat, received the unanimous nomination for member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey by the Democratic party, and was elected by a majority of four thousand one hundred and seventy-three, against Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, the Republican candidate. The district is composed of the counties of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, and Somerset.

Mr. Harris married, Aug. 19, 1874, Miss Martha, a daughter of Anthony B. Robeson, deceased, of Belvidere. They have one child, Bertha Robeson, aged four years and six months.

OSCAR JEFFERY was born in the city of Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1838. His father, Joseph Jeffery, died when Oscar was a mere child, and after the decease of his father his mother, with her two children,



Oscar Jeffery

returned to her native county, Sussex, N. J. In August, 1849, his mother died of the Asiatic cholera, leaving Oscar and his younger brother orphans with no means of subsistence.

Through the kindness of an uncle, Oscar was kept at school until 1856, when he became a clerk in the general country store of Robert Blair, at Johnsonsburg, N. J. In 1860, upon the suggestion of a friend who was a law-student, he had his name entered as a law-student in the office of David Thompson, Esq., a prominent member of the Sussex County bar, and while performing his duties in the store he devoted himself to his law-studies during all the leisure time at his command. In 1864 he quit the store and became a clerk in his preceptor's office, at Newton, N. J., where he remained until the November term of the Supreme Court of the same year, when he passed his examination and was licensed as an attorney-at-law. He was admitted to the bar as a counselor-at-law November, 1867.

On the 10th day of January, 1865, after his admission as an attorney, Mr. Jeffery opened a law-office at Washington, N. J., where he has continued to practice his profession with a good degree of success.

Before he attained his majority he identified himself with the Republican party, and has remained loyal to its principles since. He has never held political office except to act as a member of the county executive committee, it being the only time the Republican party was successful enough to elect a State senator and sheriff in Warren County, at which time he was chairman of the committee. He has been closely identified with the Methodist Church at Washington for many years, has been continuously one of the official board, and has served as the recording steward since 1867, and Sunday-school superintendent nearly one-half of the time.

Mr. Jeffery is interested in all worthy local enterprises, and lends his aid to their support. In 1870 he married Miss Emma L., daughter of John Wild, of Paterson, N. J., a woman of high moral and Christian excellence, of culture and refinement.

V.—IMPORTANT TRIALS.

Several important trials have been had before the bench of this county. The first one of note was rather a series of trials, growing out of the murder case of Joseph Carter, Jr., Abner Parke, and Peter W. Parke, in 1843 and 1844. These persons were indicted for the murder of John Castner, Maria Castner, his wife, Mary Matilda Castner, daughter of John and Maria Castner, and John B. Parke, brother of Peter W. Parke.

These murders were committed at Changewater, in Warren County, and were of such an inhuman and revolting character as to send a shudder of horror through the whole county and wherever the deed was known. The perpetrators also attempted to kill Jesse Force, a bound boy in the family, striking him on the head with a hatchet and leaving him, as they supposed, dead or in a dying condition.

Indictments were found against Carter and the Parkes at the June term of Oyer and Terminer, 1843, and the trials began at the September term, when Carter was tried upon the first issue of the series, for the murder of John Castner. The counsel for the State were William C. Morris, prosecutor of the pleas, George P. Mollison, attorney-general, and John M. Sherrerd, Esq., of Belvidere. Those for the defendant were William F. Clemson, Phineas B. Kennedy, and Alexander Wurts, the latter from Flemington, Hunterdon Co. The jury in the case were Samuel Beatty, Joseph Andress, John Hixson,* Joseph Bryant, David P. Kenyon, William Matlock, Joseph A. Carpenter, George Vass, John Van Sickle, John Hay, Jr., John S. Ogden, John Allen.

The trial was protracted, and created a great deal of public excitement. Sixty-six witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and twenty-nine for the defense. On the 14th of September the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

After his acquittal Carter was admitted to bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. In 1844 he was brought to another trial, the issue this time being upon the murder of John B. Parke. He was convicted, and so also was Peter W. Parke, a nephew of the murdered man, John B. Parke. Abner Parke, a brother of John B. Parke, and Henry C. Hummer were tried upon separate indictments in the same general case, and acquitted.

These trials revealed a marvelous network of circumstantial evidence, holding the criminals so completely within its meshes as to render escape from justice impossible. It was skillfully woven around them by the tact and eloquence of able counsel, and the public sense indorsed the justice of the convictions. Few murders have left a more profound impression of their enormity or of the guilt of the perpetrators upon the county than these. Joseph Carter and Peter W. Parke were hung in Belvidere, within an inclosure in front of the court-house in 1845.

Another important and exciting trial in this county was that of Jacob S. Harden, indicted at the April term, 1859, for the murder of his wife by poison. Harden was a Methodist minister, officiating at Anderson church, in the township of Mansfield, Warren Co., and lived in the family of Dewitt C. Ramsey, at whose house the murder was committed.

Harden had entered the ministry when quite young,—less than twenty-one years of age,—and was about twenty-three when the murder was committed. He was a son of John Harden, and was born near Blairstown. It appeared in the evidence that he had left home about the age of fifteen, and his course had been one revealing his entire lack of moral integrity. He had not been many years married to his wife—her maiden name was Hannah M. Dorland, and she was in ill health and sometimes low-spirited—when he conceived the dark design of putting her out of the way and marrying another woman, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. His guilt at last culminated in the foul act which brought him to an ignominious and untimely end upon the gallows.

In this remarkable trial the evidence was entirely circumstantial, but it was nevertheless clear and convincing; so that all doubts of his guilt were removed. The jury who convicted him was composed of Philip D. Weller, Charles Walker, Horace M. Norton, David Smith, James Blair, Philip Hartung, Aaron Crammer, John K. Teel, John V. Deshong, George H. Weller, George V. Stillwell, Edwin Albertson, James M. Robeson had just received the appointment of prosecutor, and he and Attorney-General William L. Dayton were the counsel for the State; while Benjamin Williamson, chancellor, Joseph P. Bradley, since of the Supreme Court of the United States, Jehiel G. Shipman, of the Warren bar, and David A. Dupue, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, were the counsel for the prisoner. He was tried before Chief Justice Whelpley, of the Supreme Court, and Associates

* The only one now living of the twelve (April 1, 1881).

John Moore, James Davison, and Jacob Sharp of the Warren Common Pleas.

After a full and patient hearing of the case, which consumed fourteen days, and the examination of a large number of witnesses on both sides, the jury brought in the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, May 2, 1860. On the 3d of May he received his sentence to be hung on the 28th of June following. At the time appointed he expiated his crime upon the gallows.

On May 17, 1875, Peter T. Myers was killed at Philipsburg by a pistol-shot from a revolver fired by Patrick Ward, an Irishman about sixty years old. An indictment for murder was found at the September term, 1875, and the case came up for trial Feb. 6, 1876, before the court, consisting of Mercer Beasley, chief justice, Samuel Sherrerd, law-judge of the county, and Associate Judges Jesse Stewart, Jr., and Robert Rusing; Jacob Vanatta, attorney-general, Joseph Vliet, prosecutor for Warren County, Judge Kirkpatrick, of Easton, and G. F. Fitch, for the State; I. G. Shipman, George M. Shipman, and B. C. Frost for the defense. The jurors were Bartley Rush, Ogden Whitesell, George B. Bowers, Joseph Gardner, Peter Willever, Oliver B. Badgley, David Miller, Joseph M. Cole, Alfred L. Flummerfelt, Jacob S. Hoff, Imla D. Mann, and Alfred Leida. Twenty-one witnesses were examined on the part of the State, and sixteen on the part of defendant.

There had for a long time been had blood between the parties. On the day of the shooting Ward was at the front of his house when Myers went by; some words passed between them, when Ward fired, and Myers fell, the ball having gone through his arm, entered his breast, and lodged in his spine, severing the spinal marrow, causing paralysis of the lower limbs immediately, and death in a few days after the shooting. The killing was not denied, but it was claimed, on the part of the prisoner, that it was done in self-defense. The jury, however, did not believe this theory, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree after being out a little over an hour. On the 15th of February the defendant was sentenced to be hung on the 24th of March, 1876, but on the 23d of that month this sentence was changed by an order of the Court of Pardons to that of imprisonment for life, and he is now in the penitentiary.

About this time Warren County seems to have been visited by an epidemic of murder. At the same term at which Ward was tried there were two other prisoners disposed of who had been indicted for that crime. John Walters, a young man living in Greenwich township, killed his brother with a stone. He at first pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, but afterwards retracted his plea. A plea of guilty of murder in the second degree was accepted by the court, and he was sentenced, Feb. 12, 1876, to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

John Ritter, a German, was indicted at the De-

ember term, 1875, for the murder of his two children, Otto Ritter and John Ritter, Jr., at Hackettstown. The case was an exceedingly atrocious one, and aroused a great deal of feeling in the community; but by the advice of the attorney-general the court considered that the requisite malice could not be proved against the prisoner, and accepted a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, but, to show how the case was regarded, sentenced him, Feb. 12, 1876, to forty years in the penitentiary, that term being the utmost limit allowed by the law.

At the September term, 1874, Andrew Oleson, a Swede, was tried for the killing of Policeman Smith, at Hackettstown. The jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced, Oct. 1, 1874, for seven years.

At April term, 1876, John Cunningham was tried for the murder of Margaret Kays, in Greenwich township. The killing had taken place several years before, by some one unknown at the time. Cunningham was subsequently charged with the crime by a woman with whom he had been living in a Western city, and he was brought here for trial. The testimony, however, was not strong enough to convince the jury that he was the murderer, and they brought in a verdict of acquittal.

At the September term, 1876, Nancy Riker was indicted for the murder of Alfred Leigh, at Rockport, on the Morris Canal. She was tried Sept. 29, 1876, and acquitted, the jury believing that the killing was done in self-defense.

THE WARREN COUNTY RING.

During the last three years so much has appeared in the newspapers of the country respecting the frauds in this county that it has been suggested that this history would not be complete without some reference to the ring by and through which these frauds were made possible and carried on so successfully for a number of years.

It is not intended to intimate that these frauds were of a kind peculiar to Warren County alone. The daily press throughout the entire country gave—and still gives, though not to so great an extent—alarming evidence as to the low moral tone pervading official circles everywhere. Nor is it the purpose to discuss here the causes of these frauds. Such discussion belongs to another department. We can only state facts.

The county debt of Warren in 1867 amounted to but about twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1877 the official tables given out by the committees of the board of chosen freeholders showed that this debt had increased to nearly eighty thousand dollars. During these ten years the tax-rate for county purposes had been the highest ever known, and under its levies hundreds of thousands of dollars had been paid into the county treasury. The taxes for county and State purposes had increased from thirty-five

thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. When the incomes of farmers, producers, and manufacturers began to lessen after the panic made itself felt here and taxes were not so easily paid, people began to ask themselves, What has become of the large amounts already levied? They had observed improvements in the county buildings, and that a number of costly bridges had been erected over the streams in various parts of the county, and, though the bills of expenses rendered for these seemed disproportionately high, they did not account for all the public moneys.

The character of the persons having in charge the management of the county finances was not of a kind to inspire confidence in their integrity; but, although there was an almost universal murmur of discontent, so strongly was the ring entrenched in power that they could neither be dislodged from their places nor could the public get an insight into their methods. It is not to be considered that either political party was responsible for the state of affairs; the fact most probably is that the politicians and wire-pullers of the lowest grade in each party contributed either consciously or unconsciously to the success of the ring. Subsequent developments seemed to indicate that a part of the plunder was regularly set apart to control the primaries held just before the annual town-meetings at which the chosen freeholders were elected, and thus the ring succeeded in electing themselves or their friends almost indefinitely.

Whether a majority of these officials were of the ring set or not, it is certain that they managed for years to control the organization of the official board. They elected one of their own number director and another clerk, and another county collector or treasurer. The director appointed the committee to settle with the collector; the collector took his false vouchers before this committee, who added them together and reported the gross amount to the board, which in turn approved the auditing, when the vouchers were lodged in the hands of the clerk for safe-keeping. All this auditing was carried on in secret, in a back room of the court-house, or in a retired quarter at one of the town hotels.

In the spring of 1878 the Greenback party polled so many votes in some townships and wards that regular tickets were defeated and independent men elected in their places; in other townships local feuds divided the ranks; so that when the members of the board of freeholders came to Belvidere at the annual meeting, the ring found itself in a minority, though the reformers were not strong enough to elect more than the director.

Immediately upon the organization of the board a resolution was adopted requiring that all accounts should be settled at open board. Then the ring, knowing that this was for them the crack of doom, abandoned the contest and turned their attention to concealing their frauds. To get a breathing-spell, and

to settle upon some line of action, they procured an adjournment for a fortnight, and upon reassembling, on May 20, 1878, the county collector produced a book which he claimed was the one in which he had kept his original accounts and had produced to the board on the first day of its meeting. But those who had seen and carefully examined the first book declared that the one produced was not the one it purported to be, and then it transpired that in the interval the collector had made an entirely new book, in which he had omitted many of the accounts contained in the original. He declared that the old book had been destroyed and he could not produce it.

The board then began a systematic investigation of the manner in which the affairs of the county had been carried on for some years, and, notwithstanding the obstacles put in the way, enough was developed to show that the county had been plundered on a most enormous scale. It was ascertained that previous statements respecting the county debt were false; that the amount had been carefully understated in order to disarm suspicion, and the real indebtedness was found to be nearly one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Every imaginable way that could be devised for depleting the county treasury had been tried. Bills had been paid again and again. An undertaker's bill for burying an indigent person had been altered in its date and name of payee, and then paid again and again for four successive years. County orders had been paid to the person presenting them, and then raised in amount from tens to hundreds of dollars. Notes for hundreds and thousands of dollars which had been paid in former years were taken out from the clerk's desk and altered in date, in payee, and frequently in amount, and paid again, and the money divided between the director, the clerk, and other county officials. Property bought by freeholders for their personal use had been paid for by the county; Brussels carpets, upholstery of all kinds, bedding, rugs, cook-stoves, and lamps furnished the private residences of the ring at the expense of the county.

At the September term of the County Courts the grand jury were specially charged by Chief Justice Beasley with reference to their duty as to these frauds. He said to them that he was glad to know that there was a determination to wipe out the stain resting on the county, as far as possible, by putting the matter in the courts for investigation, and, if fraud existed, of insisting upon the punishment of the offenders. He told them it was their duty to investigate these matters,—to investigate them with care,—and to stand firm and steadfast on the ground of duty. He reminded them of the oath they had just taken to present every man, no matter who he may be, no matter what his position, or what his influence, or what his wealth.

The grand jury remained in session about two weeks, and at last returned to the court with seventy-

six bills of indictment. The trial of the indictments began Jan. 3, 1879, before Chief Justice Beasley and his associates. The prosecution was conducted by Henry S. Howes, Esq., prosecutor of the pleas, and with him were associated Attorney-General John P. Stockton and R. Byington, Esq., of Newark. The indicted officials were defended by J. G. Shipman and J. M. Robeson, Esqs., of Belvidere, and Wm. H. Morrow, Esq., Newark, N. J. The trials continued for nearly four weeks. The only acquittals had were those of Jacob J. Stone, defended by B. C. Frost; Gershom Trimmer and Charles S. Stroder, defended by Wm. H. Morrow. There were, in all, ten persons convicted of crimes against the county, and on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1879, these were sentenced to hard labor in the State prison for terms ranging from one to four years. It is said that more people came to Belvidere on that day than had been there at any one time since the execution of Harden.

In an earnest appeal made to the court for mercy towards his clients, J. G. Shipman, Esq., said,—

"I have often stood up, as Your Honors well know, in behalf of criminals before this court for almost every grade of crime and interceded for them, but in all my life of practice—which is not very short—I have never witnessed a scene like this, and I trust in God I shall never be called upon again to witness another like it. It rends my very heart-strings out to look upon it, and I cannot trust myself to speak further."

Chief Justice Beasley in passing sentence made use of language worthy of being perpetuated in the history of the county:

"This transaction is certainly a remarkable one. It is not surprising that it has excited such a degree of attention and amount of interest. This series of crimes which you and your associates have perpetrated stands unexampled, fortunately, in the history of this State, and I think I may say in the history of all the States of this country. It seems that a number of men reputed to be respectable, holding elevated social positions, have handed themselves together for the purpose of plundering their fellow-citizens. Now, such occurrences as these, from sad experience, take place at times in our crowded cities, where men of desperate fortunes are congregated,—men who have had small advantages of moral instruction: we know that they sometimes band together for these dishonorable purposes,—but in an agricultural community, where men are brought up with the school-house and the church almost at their doors, living in moral neighborhoods, surrounded by all the best influences that can surround men,—when we see men under such circumstances uniting for evil purposes of this kind it astounds and frightens society; men feel that they have no safety in their trusts, and the ground seems to shake under their feet.

"Now, what led to this crime?"

"It is difficult to imagine what was the cause of this series of crimes. I think that the citizens of this county, like the citizens of most of our counties, have been remiss in their duties. They have forgotten that it is their business as citizens to supervise and watch all public affairs. A stern lesson has been taught to them, and I trust it will do them good. I suppose they have learned that it will not do for them to permit one set of knaves to nominate for office another set of knaves, and then for respectable men to affirm and sanction such an act by their votes. This remissness, supineness, of your neighbors and fellow-citizens no doubt gave you the opportunity of perpetrating these crimes for a time with impunity, but what led you to undertake it is certainly a mystery.

"You are of mature years, acquainted with the affairs of life and the world, and you therefore cannot say that you perpetrated these crimes through inexperience or through the thoughtlessness of youth, nor can you say it was a sudden lapse,—that your virtue was overcome in a moment of temptation. You cannot say that, because you made crime your business. It was schemed and planned, thought over and arranged. You had your secret meetings, and you used the worst kind of instrumentalities. You resorted to forgeries and the ordinary instrumentalities

of the cheat. All these things were devised, and then the crime was deliberately again and again executed.

"Now, such a course of conduct is enough to excite any community, and the court, in looking over the matter, can find hardly any circumstances of mitigation."

CHAPTER VII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF WARREN COUNTY.

I.—PIONEER PRACTITIONERS.

THE first practitioner in Warren County of whom there is record was Dr. Samuel Kennedy, who is mentioned in the chapter devoted to this subject in the Sussex County portion of this work. He early fixed his location at Johnsbonsburg, near what, after 1824, was the dividing line between the counties of Warren and Sussex. He practiced here for many years prior to the Revolution, and was the only physician located in the county. He often made professional trips of twenty or thirty miles, and his ride extended east and west beyond the borders of the county. It is probable that the southern portions of the county were supplied from Easton and some points (Lebanon and Bethlehem) in Northern Hunterdon. The northern and eastern parts of what is now the county of Warren, in addition to the labors of Dr. Kennedy, undoubtedly received visits from the doctors located in Morris. This applies more particularly to the Revolutionary period and antecedent.

Dr. William Hampton was cotemporary with part of Dr. Kennedy's career. He was located at Hack-ctstown, and during the last quarter of the eighteenth century shared with the pioneer Kennedy in ministering to the physical ailments of the people of the northeastern part of Warren County. The next generation of doctors were those of whom our immediate ancestors, and some now living, tell, who, by lives of toil and arduous devotion to duty, founded solid and lasting reputations as practitioners, and were as highly esteemed as the most prominent of the day. Throughout the county the names of Gwinnup, Leeds, Palmer, Kennedy, Sloan, Hughes, Stewart, Green, and Clark are familiar to many a household.*

The period from 1769 to 1809 includes the duration at Hope of the Moravian settlements, the history of whose location here is now mainly recorded in the substantial stone structures erected by the industry of their members, which structures are prominent features of the present village. The medical men among the Hope Moravians, so far as known, were Drs. Shuman (or Shureman), Kampman, and Bridgen. Dr. Shuman practiced there, but removed with the Moravian congregation to Bethlehem, Pa., and from thence to Salem, N. C., where he died.† Dr. Kamp-

* Dr. J. C. Johnson's Report to State Soc., 1860.

† He was known by the Rev. E. F. Black, who has kindly given the facts.

man is remembered by some elderly people as practicing at Hope, and also beyond the bounds of the congregation; his descendants are still supposed to live at Bethlehem. Dr. Bridgen lived and practiced and died on a farm three miles below Hope, on the road to Belvidere. He died about 1805. Dr. John C. Johnson, in his manuscript notes, says, "A lady patient of mine, seventy-eight years of age, has a blue-glass egg-cup which belonged to the doctor. He was from Philadelphia, and was a friend of and visited by Professor William Shippen, of the University of Pennsylvania, who at that time was a part-owner of the Oxford Furnace. The deed of the farm from his heirs to the late John Schwander sustains the above history."

II.—THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"The District Medical Society for the County of Warren" was organized in 1826. The basis of this society was the following *warrant*, obtained from the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey:

"A petition presented to the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey by physicians in the County of Warren, praying a warrant to form a district society in said county. It was ordered that Jabez Gwinnap, W. P. Clark, George Green, Stewart Kennedy, S. C. Cook, J. P. B. Sloan, Thomas P. Stewart, David P. Hunt, Gideon Leeds, and David Green be authorized to constitute a District Medical Society for the county of Warren.

"JNO. W. CRAIG,
"Sec. pro tem.

"TRENTON, NOV. 8, 1825."

Pursuant to public notice, and in accordance with this warrant, a number of physicians (being nearly all of those above named) met, Feb. 15, 1826, at the house of John P. Ribble, in Mansfield, to form a district medical society. Dr. Jabez Gwinnap was chosen president, Dr. John Ball vice-president, Dr. Stewart Kennedy secretary, and Dr. Gideon Leeds treasurer. Drs. George Green and John P. B. Sloan were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at the next meeting, which was voted to be held on April 25th, at the house of Joseph Norton, in Belvidere. At that meeting the rules as reported by the committee, with slight alterations, were adopted. In 1835 a new set of by-laws was adopted, which, with a few amendments, are still in force.

The names of the members of the society, from the date of organization to the present time, as given in the record-book, are as follows:

- 1826.—*Jabez Gwinnap,† *John Ball,† *Gideon Leeds, *J. Hughes, *Wm. P. Clark,† *David P. Hunt, *Silas C. Cook, *S. Kennedy,† *Geo. Green,† *Thomas P. Stewart, *John P. B. Sloan,‡
- 1827.—*Roderick Hyington.
- 1828.—Jacob T. Sharp,†
- 1829.—James C. Fitch.
- 1830.—Thomas Darlington,† *Jas. C. Kennedy.
- 1834.—H. H. Abernethy,† Wm. J. Johnson,†
- 1835.—*Henry Southard,†
- 1837.—*Wm. B. McCallough,† Alexander K. Gaston,† *W. H. Dey.
- 1845.—William Cole.

* Deceased.

† Removed from county.

‡ Withdrew from society.

§ Did not sign the constitution or rules.

- 1846.—P. F. Brakeley.
- 1848.—*Dewitt C. Wilson,† *Lewis C. Cook,†
- 1849.—Samuel S. Clark.
- 1850.—James D. Dewitt.
- 1851.—Garner H. Cline.
- 1853.—*William Kennedy,† John C. Johnson, P. F. Hulshizer, John S. Cook.
- 1857.—*Bedford Sharp,† *Edwin Byington.
- 1862.—Geo. D. Fitch,† L. C. Osmun, Jr., Peter N. Jacobus,†
- 1865.—Theodore Crane, L. C. Cook, Henry Hulshizer, *Luther C. Bowly, Samuel S. Kennedy.
- 1866.—L. M. Osmun.
- 1867.—J. F. Sheppard.
- 1868.—George S. Dearborn.
- 1870.—E. T. Blackwell, Wm. M. Hartpence.
- 1871.—*Henry H. Rinehart, J. Marshall Paul, Jr., *D. D. Dildine, John N. Raulb,†
- 1872.—Henry S. Harris.
- 1873.—William H. McGee.
- 1874.—T. T. Mutchler, William J. Roe,†
- 1875.—John H. Griffith.
- 1876.—*George H. Jones, Jacob J. Roe, Milton N. Armstrong.
- 1878.—Wm. M. Baird, Robert Bond, Jr.
- 1879.—Isaac Barber, Robert A. Stewart.
- 1880.—J. Wm. Dulympie.

The successive presidents and secretaries have been:

PRESIDENTS.

- 1826-27, Jabez Gwinnap; 1828-29, George Leeds; 1830-33, Thos. P. Stewart; 1834-35, no record; 1836-37, H. Hughes; 1838, no record; 1839-41, R. Hyington; 1842-44, no record; 1845-46, Thos. Stewart; 1848-57, Wm. P. Clark; 1858-59, Jas. C. Fitch; 1860-61, R. Hyington; 1862-64, John C. Johnson; 1865, S. S. Clark; 1866, P. F. Hulshizer; 1867, L. C. Cook; 1868, L. C. Bowly; 1869, S. S. Kennedy; 1870, Theodore Crane; 1871, L. C. Osmun; 1872, Geo. S. Dearborn; 1873, Wm. M. Hartpence; 1874, J. M. Paul, Jr.; 1875, H. H. Rinehart; 1876, Wm. H. McGee; 1877, L. M. Osmun; 1878, Wm. J. Roe; 1879-80, John H. Griffith; 1881, Milton N. Armstrong.

SECRETARIES.

- 1826-29, Stewart Kennedy; 1830-37, Wm. P. Clark; 1838, no record; 1839-41, Wm. J. Johnson; 1845-46, James C. Fitch; 1847-51, P. F. Brakeley.

The following members have served as presidents of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey: Thomas P. Stewart, 1840; John C. Johnson, 1867; and John S. Cook, 1878. W. P. Clark has officiated as vice-president of the State Society.

At the annual session of 1867, Drs. James C. Fitch and Roderick Byington were complimented for their forty years' attendance upon the sessions of the society and their devotion to its interests; and by resolutions, unanimously adopted, they were for the future absolved from paying annual dues, without abatement of their rights or privileges as members.

The annual sessions are held at Belvidere, generally in June. Semi-annual meetings are also frequently held, at different places, in the month of October.

In 1872 (June 4th) it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to collect material for a history of this society, designed to be read at its semi-centennial anniversary, and Drs. Johnson, Brakeley, Fitch, Paul, P. F. Hulshizer, L. M. Osmun, L. C. Cook, Griffith, and Crane were made such committee. The labor being greater than was anticipated, the committee were not ready at the time designated, and asked further time. Much material has been gathered,

] By certificate from District Medical Society of Sussex County.

which will most likely be submitted to the society this year (1881), and then be printed for the benefit of its members.

The following list of places where physicians are or have been resident, with date of locating and time of removal, is given from data in possession of Drs. Griffiths and Johnson:

GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

Hughesville (Forge).—John S. Hughes, about 1792, until death, in 1825. John B. Hughes, son of John S., 1820, for few years; then went to Finesville.

Finesville (including Middleville and Musconetcong).—John B. Hughes, 1825, until decease, 1858. Abram O. Stiles, 1840-41; went back to Harmony. William Shipman, 1837-42; now in Springtown. J. C. Purcell, a short time; went to Frenchtown. Simon S. Dana, 1852-54; deceased. John Leavitt, 1847-54; deceased. John Sharp, 1844-58; deceased. Luther C. Bowlsby, 1857-60; went to Vienna; deceased. Amos Harris, 1860-62; returned to Pennsylvania. W. H. Drake, 1863-71; retired. Nathan Case, 1871, to present time, 1881.

"Straw Tavern."—Stewart Kennedy, 1822-29. H. H. Abernethy, 1832-35; now in Easton, Pa.

Bloomsbury.—Hugh Hughes, 1822-56. Isaac Stewart, 1852, to present time, but now retired. W. R. Little, 1878, to present time, 1881.

Stewartville.—James C. Kennedy, 1829-51. P. F. Hulshizer, 1851, to present time. S. S. Kennedy, 1850, to present; not now in practice. S. A. McCosh, 1875, to present time, 1881.

Springtown.—William Shipman, 1842, to present time, 1881.

Old Maxwell Farm.—H. H. Abernethy, 1854-67.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

Harmony.—A. O. Stiles, 1828, to present time (except one year at Finesville), now retired. Alexander K. Gaston, 1835-36. Dr. Mills, 1837-38. Garner H. Cline, 1840, to present time. James D. Dewitt, 1849, to present time, 1881.

Montana.—Dnniel W. Fangbner, 1870-72; died there.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Asbury.—James Holmes, about 1790, to about 1810; went to New Hampton. John Ball, about 1794-1834; went to Newark. Dr. Heintzelman, about 1800, for short time. Henry H. Southard, 1834-37; went to Belvidere. Alfred Gale, 1834, to present time. William B. McCullough, 1834-37; went to Ohio; deceased. John P. E. Sloan, about 1837, a short time; went to Easton, Pa. William E. Mulhollan, 1841-44; went to Brooklyn, N. Y.; deceased. Thomas Darling, 1844-47; went to Virginia; died in Easton. John Leavitt, 1846-47; went to Finesville; deceased. Robert B. Brown, 1846-61; went into army. Christopher Mackey, 1859-60; went to Danville; returned and died. Thomas M. Bartolotto, 1864-66; deceased. Frederick P. Sheppard, 1866-69; deceased. S. A. Welch, 1869, to present time, 1881. Nathan Case, 1869-71; went to Musconetcong.

Broadway.—W. B. McCullough, 1842-43. Henry Weller, 1842-45; went West. Samuel Glenn, short time to 1856; went to Washington. Daniel R. Delong, 1867-68; went to Phillipsburg. John C. Purcell, 1867-71; went to New York City. Thomas T. Mutchler, 1871-76; gave up practice and entered the ministry. P. G. Creveling, 1876, to present time, 1881.

New Village.—Samuel Glenn, 1852-56; went to Broadway.

PHILLIPSBURG.

David Brainerd, about 1770, when preaching as a missionary to the Indians here. John Cooper, 1791-95; went to Easton. (From this time until 1843, Phillipsburg was dependent upon Easton and physicians of Greenwich township for medical aid.) H. H. Southard, 1843-45; removed to Renville, N. J. No resident physician again until T. Stewart, 1850; soon removed; is now in Scranton, Pa. Asher Reiley, 1854, a short time; removed to Frenchtown. J. F. Sheppard, 1854, to present time, 1881. K. Esy, 1855-57. Dr. Dayton (son of Hon. W. L.), 1857, a short time. Dr. Hart, 1857-59; now in Pennington, N. J. L. M. Osamu, 1865, to present time, 1881. D. R. Delong, 1867-69; now in Pennsylvania. Dr. O'Brien, 1867-71; now in Scranton, Pa. A. H. Lee, 1868, to present time, 1881. A. H. Purcell, 1868, a short time; retired. D. X. J. Brittain, in 1868. H. H. Abernethy, 1867-69, and from 1875-77; now in Easton. E. H. Beiber, 1869, to present time, 1881. J. H. Griffith, 1870, to present time, 1881. J. C. Strader, 1872-76; now in Lafayette, Sussex

Co. P. G. Creveling, 1872-76; now at Broadway. Dr. Mulreany, a short time in 1872. George H. Jones, 1873, to present time, 1881. L. D. Beiber, 1877, to present time, 1881.

HOPK.

James C. Fitch, 1827, to present time. Thomas Darling, about 1830. Joseph Hedges, 1844-48; removed to Stanhope. Richard P. Cooke, a few months; now practicing dentistry in New York City. Dr. Perry, a short time, after Dr. Hedges; removed West. Daniel L. Duncau, 1849-52; subsequently, for a short time, just before the civil war; is now in Newton, N. J. George D. Fitch, 1860-65; now in Philadelphia, Pa. Henry Hulshiser, 1861-71; now at Port Oran, N. J. Robert M. Rea, about a year; then went to Georgia; is now practicing in the West. William E. Mattison, for two years, during the service of Dr. Duncan; went to Millstone, N. J.; now in the city of New Brunswick, N. J. David D. Dildine, 1870, until death, in 1872. Henry H. Rinehart, 1872, until his decease, in 1878. P. E. Swartzweller, 1878-80; removed to Belvidere.

WASHINGTON.*

Hugh Hughes, 1816-22; removed to Bloomsbury, Hunterdon Co. John P. B. Sloan, 1822, for some time; went to New York. Jacob Sharpe, 1828-34; removed to Camden. William Johnson, several years, Samuel Glenn, 1856. Drs. Joseph Cook, Herrick, Jennings, Sowerby, and Mattison, now practicing here.

ANDERSONTOWN.

Robert Heavers, 18— to 1835; went West. John Ball, shortly after 1835, and died there.

III.—PRESENT STATUS OF THE PROFESSION IN WARREN.

The present status of the medical profession in Warren County is fully up to the standard of any of its neighbors. Her physicians are men of education and character. On this subject the remarks of Dr. Johnson, in 1866, are equally pertinent to-day:

"Of my contemporaries, I can bear cheerful testimony . . . that the greater part of them are graduates of medical schools, or have received license under the régime of our State society; all, as far as I know, devote themselves singly to the duties of their calling and have a due sense of its dignity and importance, and we need only more efficient organization and more frequent communings upon our topics of common interest to maintain that worthy reputation which the inhabitants of the county accorded to our predecessors. To the credit of the people be it said, quackery does not flourish among them, as I do not know of an irregular practitioner in our midst. The matrons who officiated as practitioners of midwifery thirty years ago have passed away without leaving successors of their own sex, and common fame deals kindly with their memories, speaking of their general good sense and abstinence from ignorant officiousness."[†]

In this connection are given some personal reminiscences and biographical mention of many of the members of the medical fraternity of this county, particularly of those who have passed away.

IV.—BRIEF SKETCHES OF DECEASED PHYSICIANS.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.—B. B. Edsall speaks of this gentleman as being "the first practicing physician

* Dr. Blane's Med. Hist. of Hunt. Co.

† Perhaps the most skillful and widely known of any obstetrician in Warren County in her day was Mrs. Margaret Warner,—"Annt Peggy," as she was familiarly known. She was a sister of Gen. Garnett Vliet, a patriot of the Revolution. She not only practiced in her own neighborhood, but kept a horse ready night and day and rode into the surrounding country, through Warren and Hunterdon Counties, undeterred by rain, hail, or drifting snow. She was coequal with Drs. Holmes and Ball, of Asbury, during the latter part of the last and early part of the present century. Dr. Alfred Gale, of Asbury, has a very distinct recollection of the old lady, and asserts that she was certainly a wonderful woman. She lived near Broadway, Warren Co., and was one of the progenitors of nearly all the Warnes now living in Warren County.

we have any record of" in what was then Sussex, but is now Warren, County. A sketch of Dr. Samuel Kennedy, *Junior*, is given in the recently published "Transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society, 1766 to 1800," page 24, the data of which, as well as Edsall's account, are corroborated by the appended sketch, which has been procured from a daughter of B. S. Kennedy, a son of Dr. Samuel by his second wife, who is said to be still living at White House, Hunterdon Co., N. J., over eighty years of age. Her letter is as follows:

"My grandfather, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, belonged to an old and well-known Scotch family. He was born, it is supposed, in Scotland, or on the Atlantic while his parents were on their way to America. His father, Rev. Samuel Kennedy, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., for forty years.* His oldest son, Dr. Samuel, was born about the year 1740; was married to Elizabeth Beavers, Oct. 8, 1768. By her he had nine children who reached mature life. His wife died in 1790. He was again married, in 1791, to Anna, daughter of Peter Schaffer, of Stillwater, by whom he had five children. Dr. Kennedy died in 1804, and is buried at old Hardwick (now Yellow Frame) church, in Sussex County.

"He was educated for a physician by his father, who was a physician as well as minister. He settled at Johnsonsburg, and had a very extensive practice. From papers of his in possession of the family I judge that his education was superior to that of most gentlemen of his time. He was a firm believer in the political tenets of Jefferson, was of a mirthful disposition, and possessed of the remarkable (Scotch) gift of second-sight. He was a deeply religious man, a member of the Presbyterian Church."

There is no doubt but that Dr. Kennedy's professional reputation was very high. He is described, by the very few persons now living who knew him, as having been short and stout, but of fine personal appearance. His residence was a stone house, still standing, upon the Van Horn farm, half a mile from Johnsonsburg, on the road to Allamuchy. He was also a judge of the Sussex County courts, and a member of the Assembly in 1780. Achilles, a son by the first marriage, studied medicine and located at Hackettstown for a year or two about 1800, but left on account of his health, and died of consumption at his father's house. Another son, William, became a physician, and practiced in Middle Smithfield, Pa. The inscription upon his tombstone, in the cemetery of the Yellow Frame church, is as follows:

"In memory of
Doctor Samuel Kennedy Esquire,
who departed this life
July 1st, 1804,
in the 59th year of his age."

ROBERT CUMMINS was a contemporary of Dr. Kennedy. He was born and educated in Ireland, and, coming to this country, was a surgeon during the Revolution. Soon after the war he settled near the Mount

Bethel church, and lived on what is now known as the Schamp farm, which he owned. He is remembered by a few of the older inhabitants as a skillful physician and surgeon. Like many of the doctors of his day, he was rough in his manners and conversation and was addicted to his cups. It is related of him that on one occasion, when collecting a bill of Maj. Helms, in Hackettstown, which the latter gentleman thought rather *high*, the doctor replied, "When any of your d—d niggers are sick you send for me, but when the members of your own family are sick you send for Kennedy; so you can pay for it." He is reputed to have introduced the smallpox into the vicinity "to help trade along." He was a great frequenter of the tavern. On one occasion he left his glass of toddy standing on the counter while he went to the kitchen to light his pipe; when he returned he found some one had disposed of his liquor, thinking possibly that he was too drunk to notice its loss. But the doctor was not so far gone as they supposed, and, asking the loungers up to drink, he managed to medicate the contents of the bottle, and then took a position where he could witness its effects on the different partakers, who had occasion to remember him for a long time after. He was married, but had no children. He died in 1806.

HENRY PALMER, the immediate successor of Dr. Samuel Kennedy at Johnsonsburg, was a native of Connecticut, and probably received his literary and medical education in his native State prior to settling in New Jersey. After practicing a short time at Johnsonsburg he removed to Hope, about 1808. His medical life was short, but he was an able, cautious, and humane practitioner. His day-book, still in existence, is dated "Log Goal," and commences in May, 1805.† He practiced at Hope about five years. In 1813 he went to New York to purchase medicine, contracted yellow fever, and died June 14th, aged thirty-four. He was a military man, and was interred with military honors at the Yellow Frame burying-ground, where a plain stone marks his resting-place. His wife was a daughter of Judge Armstrong. She suffered from total blindness previous to his death, but survived her husband twenty-five years. They had no living children.

JABEZ GWINNUP, for more than fifty years an eminent practitioner in this county, was born in 1773. He was of Welsh descent. His father, John, furnished the Continental army with hats while encamped at Valley Forge.‡ Jabez studied medicine

‡ The items in this and contemporaneous day-books of early physicians, show that, while the prices for visits were low, ranging from one to six shillings, New Jersey currency, medicines were much higher than at present, and, taken together, the charges were not much less than those of the present day.

‡ After receiving payment for the hats he was assaulted when returning to his home, in Philadelphia, by some Tories, who followed him and shot him in the head while in the midst of his family. Several wounds were inflicted, which caused his death six weeks after. Jabez was left an orphan at the early age of four years.

* He was its pastor from 1751 to 1787, the year of his death. He was born in 1720, in Scotland, and, as he and his son both bore the same name and both practiced medicine, to avoid confusion they used the suffix "Senior" and "Junior,"—at least until the death of the reverend doctor, the elder Samuel.

† "I have heard it narrated that he was professionally present at the birth of a female child, and then declared she should be his second wife,—a statement which afterwards became a fact."—*Dr. J. C. Johnson's notes.*

with the elder Dr. Campfield, of Morristown. In 1793 he presented himself as a candidate for licensure to the New Jersey Medical Society, and after a whole day's satisfactory examination by the censors came near being rejected by reason of youth. Being licensed, he settled first at Drakesville, Morris Co., but soon removed to Hamburg, Sussex Co., and later located at Belvidere, at which place, and in its vicinity, he spent a life of professional toil until his decease, in 1843. He was the prime-mover in the formation of the medical society of the county, and of it he was a zealous and influential member, often serving in an official capacity. Blunt and decided in his opinions, he was yet a model of dignity, self-possession, and propriety at the bedside. Earnestly availing himself of all the advantages of his day, he was for a long time a leader in his profession. He was a ready and frequent writer upon medical topics, and often favored his brethren with written discourses at their annual gatherings. These are distinguished for their practical knowledge, presented in most positive terms. He was at one time a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren County, and held very positive political ideas.* His residence, built by himself, is still standing, and the farm he owned is now largely occupied by the village of Delaware Station.

In early life Dr. Gwinnup was spare, but in later years became quite portly. He was fine-looking, with bright blue eyes, a ruddy countenance, and an unusually fine presence. He wore black broadcloth, and a ruffled shirt. He was always a student, and possessed the scope of medical knowledge of his day. He was buried in the cemetery, near Ramsaysburg, and the inscription on his stone reads:

"Doctor Jabez Gwinnup,
born at Morristown, N. J., April 22, 1773.
Died June 12, 1843, aged
70 years, 1 month, and 20 days."

ABEL JOHNSON was from Hunterdon County, and must have occupied part of the field cotemporaneous with the latter portion of Dr. Kennedy's service. Of his early life nothing is known. He was a member of the State Medical Society, in the published "Transactions" of which† his name appears as a candidate for membership at the meeting held May 8, 1788; he was present at its session of 1795. He located at Marksboro', but at what time is now unknown. He is remembered as a tall, slim man who rode on horseback with saddle-bags. He stood high professionally. He was a bachelor, and very fond of hunting. He was taken sick while on an excursion of this kind, and died in the family of the Stouts who then lived near the mill in Jacksouburg. He was buried, most probably, at the old cemetery near Stillwater, N. J. His age at death was about fifty. Whilst he was a

* When President J. Q. Adams, with some of his Cabinet, journeyed through New Jersey and was entertained by the leading citizens, Dr. Gwinnup refused to receive him at his house.

† 1766 to 1800, p. 61.

man of undoubted abilities, he seems purposely to have kept from the onerous duties of a too extensive practice by frequently resorting to the homes of his most retired and remote patrons.‡

GIDEON LEEDS was a truly famous practitioner in Warren County. He was a native of Danbury, Conn., was educated at the Cheshire Episcopal Academy with the purpose of taking orders as a clergyman in that denomination. He, however, commenced the study of medicine in Connecticut, and continued it at Rutgers and the New York Medical College; he then went to Buffalo, N. Y., but remained only a short time. He settled at Johnsonsburg, in this county, in 1812, and practiced there until the death of Dr. Palmer, at Hope, in June, 1813, when Dr. Leeds became his successor. From this time until a short period before his death Dr. Leeds was engaged in a most extensive and laborious practice in a hilly country, with rides extending often from sixteen to twenty miles. He traveled mainly on horseback, and was noted for his powers of physical endurance. Dr. J. C. Fitch, a partner of his later practice, speaks of his philosophic mind, his excellent judgment, tenacious memory, and his studious habits. Among the people he was the peer of his contemporaries. His severe labors during an active medical career of a quarter-century, and the social customs of the day, hindered his usefulness towards the close of his life. A short time before his death he removed to a farm near the village of Marksboro', where he died of gangrene of the arm. He married a daughter of Gen. Hill, of Marksboro', but left no children.

Dr. Leeds was one of the original members of the Warren County Medical Society. He was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery at Ramsaysburg. His tombstone, which has suffered from vandals and is broken, contains the still legible inscription:

"Dr. Gideon Leeds,
formerly of New Canaan,
Connecticut,
Died February 11th, 1837,
Aged 49 years and 5 months."‡

HUGH HUGHES, one of the founders of the District Medical Society for Warren County, was the son and successor of Dr. John S. Hughes, who was his preceptor. He practiced at Washington, N. J., from 1816 to 1822, when he changed locations with Dr. John P. B. Sloan, then at Bloomsbury. Dr. Hughes practiced at the latter place until his death, April 22, 1856; he was born March 17, 1794. He never married, and was buried in the Greenwich churchyard. His obituary may be found in vol. ix. of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*.|| A handsome monument over his grave was erected to his memory. Dr. Hughes was succeeded in practice by Dr. Stewart.

JOHN S. HUGHES, father of the above-mentioned

‡ Dr. J. C. Johnson.

§ MSS. notes of Dr. John C. Johnson.

|| "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," J. P. Snull, 1881, p. 220.

Hugh Hughes, was the son of Hugh Hughes, a wealthy gentleman of Welsh descent who settled in Hughesville, Warren Co., long before the Revolution, and who worked the forge at that place, making cannon-balls, it is said, for the American army. He was a lawyer by profession, and came from Philadelphia, where he married Martha Breckenridge, a relative of Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. His son, John S. Hughes, was born at Hughesville (the Forge), Jan. 4, 1770. He attended Princeton College; studied medicine with Dr. John Beatty, of Trenton; attended lectures in Philadelphia; married Miss Martha Bergen, of Princeton, and located at the place of his nativity about 1792. He was a skilled physician, and especially notable as a surgeon. Of his large family of children, two sons (Hugh and John Beatty) were physicians. John S. Hughes died July 7, 1825; he was buried in the family burying-ground, near Hughesville, and by his side repose the remains of his wife, who died Feb. 21, 1838, aged sixty-five.

JOHN P. B. SLOAN was born near Bloomsbury, N. J., May 26, 1799; died Feb. 10, 1849; son of Rev. William B. Sloan, of Greenwich, Warren Co., N. J. He practiced at Bloomsbury until about 1822, when he came to Washington, this county, remaining only a short time. He was subsequently located in New York City, in Utica, N. Y., and about 1835 went to Easton, Pa., where he died and was buried. His wife was Katurah, daughter of Henry Hankinson, of Washington, N. J.; she was born July 28, 1801, and died Oct. 12, 1853. He left four children,—two sons (William and John) and two daughters, one of whom became the wife of Dr. A. C. Smith, but since deceased. He was one of the founders of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, in 1821, and of the District Medical Society for Warren County, in 1826. He is accredited with having possessed a decided talent for the analytical investigation of disease.

DAVID P. HUNT, son of Rev. Gardner Hunt, of Warren Co., N. J.; graduate of Princeton, class of 1818; read medicine with his cousin, Dr. W. A. A. Hunt, of Clarksville; licensed in 1824; moved to Marksboro', this county, where he practiced a short time, and there died, not leaving any family. He was a young man of more than ordinary talent, and commenced his professional life with flattering prospects of success. He died pitied and regretted by all who knew him.* He was buried at Marksboro', and his tombstone has this inscription:

"Here lie the remains of
Doctor David P. Hunt,
who departed this life
Nov. 1st, A. D. 1835,
aged 37 years and 8 months."

JOHN BALL, another of the original members of the District Medical Society of Warren County, came to Asbury about 1794, from Morris Co., N. J. There

he practiced medicine for forty consecutive years, doing an extensive business, from which he retired in 1834 and went to Newark; he thence went to New Brunswick, N. J., where he kept a drug-store for two years, when he returned to Warren County, locating at Andersontown. He resumed his professional labors, but after a year's practice died. Dr. Ball was one of the leading practitioners of his day, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and patrons. He married a daughter of Daniel Hunt, Esq., left several children, three of them sons, but none in the profession.

JAMES HOLMES settled in Asbury about 1790; there erected a house and practiced his profession until about 1810, when he removed to New Hampton, Hunterdon Co. Dr. Blane in his medical history says, "He lived and practiced in New Hampton the first part of this century. He was a popular, successful, and skillful practitioner. He subsequently moved into Timber Swamp, then Sussex, from whence, it is said, the family went to Western New York, or still farther west." He married Mary, daughter of Dr. John Hanna, of Hunterdon County. There is little doubt but that this Dr. Holmes is the same one mentioned by Dr. Wickes† as having been surgeon of a battalion of minute-men of Sussex County in 1775, and later surgeon of a battalion in the Continental army; he was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey.‡

JAMES C. KENNEDY was born Dec. 3, 1808, at Stewartville, in this county, and was the son of James Kennedy. After attending school at Doylestown, Pa., he entered the office of his relative, Dr. Stewart Kennedy, of the "Straw Tavern," in this county. The University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, furnished him his medical degree in 1829 on graduating. He located the same spring (1829) at Stewartville, where he continued in a lucrative practice until his death, which occurred July 21, 1851, after a short illness. He was interred in the Stewartville cemetery. Dr. Kennedy was a very large man, weighing over two hundred pounds. He attended very closely to his profession, but seldom went beyond the bounds of his practice, although his reputation was more than local. He left his family in very comfortable circumstances. He was one of the earlier members of the District Medical Society of this county, joining in 1830.

STEWART KENNEDY, one of the founders of the Warren County Medical Society, the fourth son of the Hon. William Kennedy, of Greenwich township, Warren Co. (and brother of Phineas B.), was born Sept. 17, 1798. He studied medicine with Dr. Erwin, of Easton, Pa.; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1820. He commenced practice at Easton, but two years later removed to his native township, resid-

* Blane's "Medical History Hunterdon County," p. 44.

† Hist. New Jersey Med., p. 286.

‡ Jos. M. Toner, M.D.

ing in what was then known as the "Straw Tavern." He there remained about seven years, then returned to Easton, where he successfully prosecuted his profession until about 1838, when he was stricken down with inflammatory rheumatism, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. In the autumn of 1841 he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., and purchased the farm upon which Wilson College now stands. Dr. Kennedy was married in 1821 to Miss Anna, daughter of James Ferguson, of Bucks Co., Pa., by whom he had six children, one of whom died young; the others were Sarah, wife of J. C. McLanahan; James F. (a reverend and D.D., one of the best classical scholars in the State, but said to be at present totally blind), of Chambersburg; Matilda, wife of E. A. Lesley, Esq.; Stewart (M.D.); and William, of Pottsville, Pa. In 1849, Dr. Kennedy, Sr., lost his wife, and about that time he received through a fall an injury of the hip-joint which prevented his leaving his chair without assistance. The last two years of his life were spent in great physical pain. He died March 1, 1852, in his fifty-fourth year. His remains repose in the cemetery of the Falling Spring Church of Chambersburg, of which he was a ruling elder, as well as of the First Presbyterian of Easton during his residence in that place. A number of young men who have since made their mark in the world studied medicine under his tutelage, among whom were Drs. C. B. Ferguson, J. C. Kennedy, H. H. Abernethy, — Wilson, and William Shipman. Of fine personal appearance and impressive manners, Dr. Kennedy possessed a magnetism which was felt by and endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His life throughout was that of an elevated Christian character. Nor will he be soon forgotten: "he left an impression upon many minds that will not easily be effaced, and a fragrance in many hearts which will not be lost." He was a magnificent representative of one of the oldest and most honorable families of Warren County.*

LITTLE CHRISTIE OSMUN, son of Daniel and Catharine, was a native of Warren County; born at Broadway, October, 1809; died in Washington, this county, in July, 1873, and was there buried. He was a pupil in medicine of Dr. Jacob Sharp, of Washington, and attended lectures in Philadelphia. His first location was (1836-37) near Richmond, Northampton Co., Pa., next at Pittstown, Hunterdon Co., N. J. (1837-43); he then removed to Washington, this county, near his old home. After seven years' practice there he removed (1850) to Virginia, where, in Prince William County, he prosecuted a large practice until the breaking out of the Rebellion; he then took charge of a military hospital for a short time. After the war he returned to his home in Virginia, where he continued in practice until within three years of his death, and was then compelled to relinquish it by a stroke of paralysis. A short time before his death he came

North, and lived among his relatives until his demise. His first wife was Miss Margaret Johnson, of Washington, N. J., by whom he had one child, which died young. His second wife was Rachel Lair, of the same place; the result of this union were a son and a daughter, the former, Charles Osmun, M.D., residing at his father's former location in Virginia. Dr. L. C. Osmun was a tall, spare man, was in his later years very venerable in appearance, possessed a genial nature, and was generous to a fault. He was an uncle of Drs. L. C. and L. M., who in many respects resemble him.†

WILLIAM PATERSON CLARK was a son of the Rev. Joseph Clark, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, N. J., and brother of the late Col. Peter I. Clark, of Flemington, N. J. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Imlay. William was born at Allentown, N. J., Jan. 21, 1796; was graduated at Rutgers in 1818. He studied medicine with Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, N. J. After receiving his medical education he practiced at Hunt's Mills (now Clinton), N. J., and at Wilkesbarre, Pa., removing from the latter place in 1825 to Belvidere, where he followed his profession as long as he lived. He died Sept. 4, 1857, of dysentery, after a short illness, and was buried in the Belvidere cemetery. He never married. He was a successful practitioner, stood high with the profession, and was one of the founders, a regular attendant, and an officer of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County. His medical standing was solid,‡ and in later years his services were required in consultation over nearly the whole of Warren County, and often in the adjoining county of Northampton, Pa. He enjoyed the esteem of his fellow-practitioners, and took a prominent part in the medical societies, read the first essay delivered before the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County, of which he was one of the founders; he was also one of the original members of the District Medical Society of this (Warren) county, of which he was president for ten years, and until his death. In 1836-37 he was a vice-president of the State Medical Society. He was a public-spirited citizen, and for a long time a director in the Belvidere Bank. He was a religious man, as was to be expected from his early parental training, and was a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the church. In person he was of medium stature and rather portly, with a ruddy countenance and a martial bearing.§

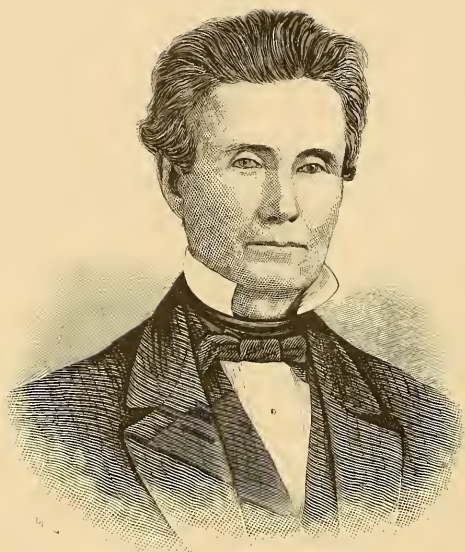
RODERICK BYINGTON was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Oct. 27, 1799, and died at Belvidere, N. J., Aug. 18, 1872, in the seventy-third year of his age. He read medicine with the late Dr. David Green, of

† Dr. J. H. Griffith's notes.

‡ Dr. Geo. B. Wood, in his "Practice of Medicine," has recorded a case of desperate abdominal dropsy in a female in which Dr. Clark, after tapping, injected a decoction of *Diospyros Virginiana* into the cavity of the abdomen and effected a permanent cure.

§ Dr. J. C. Johnson's MSS.

* Dr. J. H. Griffith.



William Peas

Johnsbury, N. J., spent some time in the office of the late Professor George McClellan, of Philadelphia, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College. He began to practice in March, 1825. After spending six months at Richmond, Pa., he returned to Johnsbury, and succeeded Dr. Green in the care of a large practice. In October, 1841, he removed to Belvidere, where he labored until within four years of his death. Dr. W. P. Vail, a contemporary, says of him,—

"He led an active and laborious life. The field which he occupied alone was subsequently shared by five additional men at different points. On his 'Old Bolivar,' as his horse was called, with well-crammed saddles, he used to jog along early and late, without much regard to weather or roads, worn and tired, sleeping by the way. With him a summons was imperative. He was what was termed at that time a heroic doctor; the fashion then was what would now be considered, and justly, excessive medications. But he kept a sharp eye on all that was going on in the science of medicine. Outside of his calling he was no neutral character. On all questions that related to society he would study the aspects of right and wrong, and, having settled which was right, there he would plant himself."

He was a firm supporter of the cause of common schools, and an earnest advocate of temperance and of every other measure affecting the cause of God and humanity. He was a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, and a most zealous member of the local and State medical societies; his steady attendance and encouragement to the younger members were noticeable. Of such men as Dr. Byington we may truly say the world is the better for their having lived in it.*

EDWIN BYINGTON was born at Johnsbury, Warren Co., July 15, 1833. In October, 1841, he removed to Belvidere with his father's family, and after a careful course of preparatory study entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1853. He then entered his father's office as a student of medicine, and after attending a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College was graduated in medicine at the University of New York, in March, 1856. His first field of professional labor was at Oxford Furnace, but after a few months he removed to Belvidere and associated himself in business with his father. His success was beyond the anticipations of himself and his friends; but, regardless of his prospects, he yielded in 1862 to the call of his country and entered the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteer Regiment, where he served with credit. The tributes to his memory upon his decease attest his moral worth, his intellectual ability, and his devotion to his profession.

WILLIAM REA.—His great-grandfather, Alexander Rea, a Scotch-Irishman, born near Colerain, in the North of Ireland, about 1695, landed in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1740, and his family followed soon after, and settled upon the property purchased by him in Hunterdon Co., N. J. To reach this they went up the river as far as Trenton in a boat, thence in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen until they reached their

future home, where Alexander Rea died in March, 1771.

Of their large family of children was George, born Sept. 12, 1736, married Ann Clover, who was born July 19, 1749, and died in 1828; George Rea died Nov. 13, 1813. Of their children, Samuel was father of our subject, born Nov. 16, 1776, married Sarah McKinney, who was born Nov. 2, 1782, and died Aug. 4, 1842. He removed at an early day to Hackettstown, N. J., where he followed the trade of a silversmith. He was a prominent and influential citizen of that place, and there resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1849. His son George studied the profession of the law, and was a leading member of the bar of New York City.

Prominently identified with the growth and development of the village of Hackettstown for many years was Dr. William Rea, who was born at Germantown, N. J., on June 13, 1804. He was the oldest of the two children of Samuel and Sarah (McKinney) Rea. His earlier years were passed at home, where he enjoyed the benefits of such an education as the common schools of his locality afforded. Subsequently he attended the academy at Basking Ridge, N. J., and still later commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John W. Craig, of that place.

In the season of 1828-29, Dr. Rea attended a full course of medical lectures at Geneva College, Rutgers Medical Faculty, in New York City, and was licensed to practice by the State board of censors of New Jersey on July 18, 1829. In June, 1831, he located in practice at Hackettstown, where he continued to reside until his death, on June 18, 1863.

As a physician, Dr. Rea was recognized as skillful and expert in the treatment of his cases, and his services were often in demand by his professional competitors. He enjoyed for many years a large and extensive practice. During the later years of his life his health failed him, and, feeling the need of assistance, he associated with him in practice the late Dr. Lewis C. Cook, who proved an able and valuable coadjutor.

Dr. Rea, still later, retired from practice altogether, and devoted his energies to his general business pursuits. As a man and a citizen he proved not less useful and valuable to the community in which he dwelt than as a physician. He was ever prompt to relieve the wants of the distressed, and was a liberal and willing contributor to the various benevolent enterprises of his day. A Democrat in politics, he was never a seeker after place, although he represented Warren County in the State Senate for three years. He was active in procuring the charter of the Hackettstown Bank while in the Senate, and at the organization of that institution he became its president, and filled that position with great acceptance until his demise. He was an attendant upon and supporter of the Presbyterian Church, though not an actual member of any religious body. He was a man

* Obituary in State Med. Soc. Trans., 1873.

of positive convictions, of unquestioned integrity, and one who was deservedly popular with all classes of people.

Dr. Rea was married, on June 16, 1842, to Mary, daughter of Judge Caleb H. Valentine, of Hackettstown, and left a number of children. Samuel Rea is a druggist in Hackettstown, and a director in the bank at that place; Robert M. is a practicing physician at Minneapolis, Kan.; Margaret is the wife of Casper B. Shafer, of Washington, D. C.; Mary resides in Hackettstown with her mother; William E. is in the drug business in the same place; George M. and Caleb V. S. are in the mercantile business,—the former in Brooklyn, and the latter in New York City.

SILAS C. COOK.—The Cook family, of which the late Dr. Silas C. Cook, of Hackettstown, was a member, was of English origin. The first of the family in this country was (1) Ellis Cook, who settled at Southampton, L. I., about 1640. He had three sons: (2) John, Ellis (2d), and Abiel, following down in the line from which Dr. Cook descended. Abiel Cook had two sons: (3) Abiel (2d) and Josiah. Abiel (2d) had six sons: (4) Ellis (3d), Matthew, Abiel (3d), Zebulon, Samuel, and Elnuel. Ellis (3d) moved from Southampton to Hanover, in Morris Co., N. J., in 1747. He had five sons: (5) William, Ellis (4th), Jonathan, Epaphras, and John (2d). Ellis (4th) had five sons: (6) Zebulon, James, Jabez, Ambrose, and George Whitfield. James Cook moved from Hanover to Succasunna, Morris Co., where he resided for many years. He had one son, (7) Silas C. Cook, the subject of the present article.

The family has grown to be a very large one. Many of the descendants of John Cook (2) still reside at Southampton, and the genealogy of it is pretty fully written out in Howel's work on "The Early History of Southampton," though some of that branch of the family came to New Jersey. Of the six sons of Abiel (3), there were five who came to New Jersey,—Ellis, who settled in Hanover; Matthew, probably in New Brunswick; Abiel and Zebulon, in Upper Freehold; and Samuel, in Shrewsbury. Of the sons of Ellis (4), there are descendants from all of them still resident in and about Hanover.

Most of the family have been farmers, though some members of it are to be found in the various branches of mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial industry, and a few have entered professional life. There are two in the ministry, two in the law, and as many as thirteen from the family of Ellis (5) have been practitioners of medicine.

The tracing out of the various branches of this Southampton "Cook family" involves a great deal of labor, and at present it is very incomplete.

Dr. Silas C. Cook, son of Col. James and Ruth (Pierson) Cook, of Succasunna, Morris Co., N. J., was born on Christmas Day in the year 1791. His

mother died when he was but four years of age, and his father marrying again, young Silas was adopted by the estimable wife of Judge Condit, of Morristown, N. J., by whom he was reared. He enjoyed the benefits of a common-school and academic education, and upon attaining manhood commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lewis Condit, a leading physician of Morristown, and a man prominent in the counsels of the State and nation. He remained under the tuition of Dr. Condit for four years, during which time he attended a course of lectures (in the season of 1812-13) at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. On Sept. 13, 1813, he was licensed to practice the profession of a physician by the State board of censors of New Jersey, and soon after commenced practice at Hughesville, Warren Co., N. J., in partnership with old Dr. Hughes, one of the early practitioners of Northern New Jersey.

After one year Dr. Cook removed to Stewartville, Warren Co., where he remained until 1828. In that year he transferred his business to Hackettstown, N. J., where he engaged in successful practice until 1842, when he removed to Easton, Pa. He remained at Easton until the year 1857, when he again located at Hackettstown, where he closed a successful professional career with his death, which occurred in 1873.

Dr. Cook was widely known as a safe, able, and conscientious physician. He diagnosed his cases carefully, and kept abreast with the advanced ideas and discoveries of his profession. His bluff and frank manners made him a welcome visitor to many homes, and he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Characteristic of him were his attachment to friends, his unqualified disapproval of dishonesty, his strong opposition to those who differed with him in action or theory, his integrity in all his business relations, and his social and genial qualities at home. He had a large heart, and contributed liberally of his means to all worthy objects. His was an industrious and busy spirit, and when not occupied with the duties of his profession nothing pleased him better than to be building something, and to hear the click of the hammer in the hands of industrious laborers around him. By his energy and taste he did much to develop and beautify the village of Hackettstown and to add to its architectural attractions.

Dr. Cook was a consistent, humble Christian, with a full belief in divine revelation, and was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Hackettstown. He ever denied to his fellows the right to prescribe a standard of etiquette imposing upon him the obligation to be less than a man or a Christian because he was a doctor. An expanded feeling of humanity and liberality characterized his course as a physician and a citizen. He never sought political honors, but was one of the few early Whigs of Hackettstown.

In the year 1816, Dr. Cook was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of James Hyndshaw, a prominent



DR. SILAS C. COOK.



resident of Stewartsville, N. J., and formerly sheriff of Sussex County. A large family of children blessed the union, of whom several died young. Those who reached mature years were James H., who was a leading merchant of Easton for many years, and who died in 1880; Lewis C., a practicing physician of Hackettstown for many years, who died in 1874; Silas C., Jr., a prominent lawyer of Easton, who died in 1864; John S., a leading physician of Hackettstown at this writing; and Joseph S., a prominent physician at Washington, N. J. Mrs. Cook died in 1872.

Joseph S. Cook was born at Hackettstown, N. J., on March 26, 1830. His earlier educational training was obtained at the model school of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and in 1847 he entered the latter institution as a student, where he remained one year. He subsequently engaged in the study of law in the law-school at Easton for a period of eighteen months, and in January, 1852, entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., whence he was graduated in 1853. Soon after he commenced the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Silas C. Cook, at Easton, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in March, 1856. The first year after graduation was passed by the doctor in attendance upon the hospitals of Philadelphia, being resident surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital for several months, and in assisting his father at Easton.

In the spring of 1857, Dr. Cook entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. John S. Cook, at Hackettstown, in the practice of his profession, and after two years he located at Washington, N. J., where he has since remained in active and successful practice.

Dr. Cook, in September, 1862, was appointed and commissioned first assistant surgeon of the Thirty-first Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, by the then Governor, Charles S. Olden. In 1865, upon the recommendation of the faculty, the corporation of Lafayette College conferred upon him the second degree of the institution, that of Master of Arts. On Sept. 11, 1877, he was elected to a fellowship in the American Academy of Medicine, organized Sept. 6, 1876, in Philadelphia.

LEWIS C. COOK, son of Dr. Silas C. Cook, was born at Stewartsville, Sussex (now Warren) Co., N. J., in December, 1818. Shortly after, his father removed with his family to Hackettstown, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and where his son Lewis was prepared to enter Princeton College. He was graduated in 1838. After reading medicine with his father he received the degree of M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1842. He succeeded his father in his practice, and soon after entered into partnership with Dr. William Rea, which was continued until the latter retired from the active duties of the profession, in 1850, when he was succeeded by John S. Cook, M.D. This partnership continued until 1857, when Dr. Cook removed to Chicago, Ill., where he pursued his professional

labors until 1861, when the declining health of his family compelled him to return to the East; he then renewed the partnership with his brother at Hackettstown, and continued in this connection until prostrated by his last illness. In March, 1852, Dr. Cook married Mrs. Janet Pierson, by whom he leaves an only son. His wife's death preceded his own by several years. He never remarried, but devoted his leisure hours to the education of his son, and to sojourn the declining days of an aged and honored father. Jan. 11, 1874, he passed away. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Cook was a man of fine personal appearance, graceful address, and lively and social temperament. He was an active member of the medical society of the county, and frequently represented it in the State body. He was modest and frugal, a man of genuine truth and incorruptible integrity, benevolent to the poor, inflexible in his friendships, and in every way a man of intrinsic worth, commanding the entire confidence of the community in which he lived.*

SAMUEL W. FELL was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1788. He married Lydia, daughter of Maj. Henry Dusenberry and Lydia, his wife, of Mansfield, Warren Co. During the war of 1812 he commanded the "Washington Greens." He afterwards practiced medicine at New Hampton, N. J., and at Belvidere, this county, where he died, July 11, 1824, aged thirty-six years, three months, and fifteen days. His wife died March 18, 1829, aged forty-eight years, four months, and thirteen days. Their only son, Dr. Jesse W., studied medicine under Dr. McClenahan, and after graduation went to England, where he was for a time conspicuous as a cancer doctor. The senior Fell lost his speech some time before his death, either by exposure to camp-life or by fox-hunting, of which he was very fond. He was buried in the Mansfield Cemetery.† He had quite a reputation as a surgeon, and with success performed the operation for strangulated hernia upon the late Dr. E. Everett, of Sussex County. In person he was short and handsome.

HARVEY HALLECK, son of Israel Halleck, of Mount Hope, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., born in 1802. He studied medicine with Drs. Newkirk and Stephen Hedges. At the close of his preparation he located at Marksboro', but remained only a brief period, removing to Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1841 he purchased the real estate of the late Dr. R. Byington at Johnsonsburg, and there engaged in a good practice until 1847, when he returned to Newton, where he died, June 21, 1852, in his fifty-second year. He was buried at the Yellow Frame Cemetery. He was elected a member of the District Medical Society of Warren County, and in 1846 was made an honorary member of the District Medical Society of Sussex County. He married Eleanor McCarter (daughter of the celebrated "Old Man of the Mountain"), who is

* Obituary in State Med. Soc. Trans., 1871.

† Dr. John Blane.

still living in Newton. Dr. Halleck was a man of extensive acquirements, a physician of rare abilities.

DAVID GREEN, a member of the Green family of Greensville, Sussex Co., was a practitioner at Johnsonsburg,—probably coming after Dr. Fell. He built the stone residence which was occupied by his successors until sold about 1876 by Dr. Vail. In 1826, when he was followed by Dr. R. Byington, he went to New York City, where he lived in Pearl Street, kept a drug-store, practiced medicine, and died there. He was a brother of Dr. George Green, one of the founders of the Warren County District Medical Society; and, although his own name is in the warrant for the county society, it does not appear that he was present at its first or any subsequent meetings.

WILLIAM B. DEY was born in the village of Hope, of a family somewhat prominent at that time, about 1810. His literary education was received from Rev. C. Dnnn, of Newton; he was graduated from Rutgers College, and attended medical lectures in New York. He was associated for a time with Dr. Leeds at Hope, but afterwards located at Columbia, opposite the present village of Portland, Pa. His reputation for native talent was good, and his promise of being a successful practitioner bright; but after a few years' practice he died May 23, 1849, in his thirty-ninth year. His wife was a Miss Ramsay.*

ALEXANDER H. THOMSON, a descendant of Hon. Mark Thomson, was born at Changewater, Warren Co.; received a classical education at Trenton; was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced but a short time, soon after engaging in farming and milling. He died at his residence, in Marksboro', Sept. 10, 1840, of gastric fever.†

DEWITT C. WILSON, a native of Wantage township, Sussex Co., came to Warren County about 1840, and taught school in the village of Panlina. At that time he read medicine in the office of Dr. John Albright, and afterwards attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. His location in practice was in Knowlton township, at Polkville. He had a large field and was industriously occupied for about eleven years,—until the spring of 1855,—when he secured a position in the Patent Office, at Washington, where he remained until his death. He never married. In person he was tall and portly. He was a kind and sympathetic practitioner, but not very enthusiastic in his profession. Although the acquirement of wealth was a prominent trait in his character, his professional charges were extremely low. He was a member of the District Medical Society, joining in 1848.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, whose name is on the roll of the Warren County Medical Society, was born at Newton, Sussex Co., March 13, 1805. He was the son of Judge John Johnson, of Sussex County. His

classical education was received at Basking Ridge, and his medical studies pursued with a maternal uncle in Philadelphia. He was graduated in medicine in 1828 at the University of Pennsylvania; subject of his thesis, "Lithotomy." He settled at Jamaica, L. I., in 1828; was located at Washington, in this county, from 1834 to 1845; removed to Nyack, N. Y., and in 1848 to New York City, where he died, Sept. 22, 1860, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.‡

THOMAS BOND, a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, practiced for a time in Tennessee, later had charge of a dispensary in Philadelphia, and in 1854 came to Hainesburg, just after Dr. Wilson removed to Washington, D. C. Dr. Bond continued his residence there and at Polkville until his death, which occurred at the latter place, Oct. 25, 1879, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was very positive in his ideas, an excellent practitioner, and much relied upon for counsel by his medical neighbors. He took an active part in political affairs, and was steadfastly loyal to the Union when many of his political friends were distrusted. The excessive labor of his later years enfeebled him, but his energy kept him at work long after he was able to endure it. His death was caused by chronic phthisis. His only son, Dr. Robert Bond, is the successor in the practice of his father.

THOMAS P. STEWART, one of the founders of the Warren County Medical Society, was a student of Dr. Rnel Hampton, and became his partner about 1820, and when Dr. Hampton left Hackettstown succeeded him. He acquired a large practice, and is remembered by not a few of the residents of the place with much respect. He was also a member of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, and was elected its president in 1840,—the first physician of this county to enjoy that honor. He was killed in 1846 by being thrown from his sulky.

HEZEKIAH STITES WOODRUFF was a descendant of a family of doctors. His father, whose name he bore, and who died at Drakesville in 1844, had four sons in the profession, of whom Hezekiah S. was the least successful. Although of good natural abilities, he was averse to the labors of a large practice, and died poor, at Marksboro', in 1858. He had been located there but a short time, and died quite suddenly. (See also a mention of the Drs. Woodruff in the chapter on the "Medical Profession of Sussex.")

It may be remarked here that, while there is now no resident physician in Marksboro', no less than seven have there closed their earthly careers,—viz., Abel Johnson, John Marvin, David P. Hunt, Gideon Leeds, Alexander H. Thomson, John N. Dee, and H. S. Woodruff.§

JOHN N. DEE was a native of Madison, Conn., and taught school at Andover, Sussex Co., N. J.; read medicine with Dr. John Miller, and was a graduate

* MSS. of Dr. J. C. Johnson.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*

§ *Ibid.*

of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. He settled at Marksboro' in November, 1856. The exposure of country practice was too severe for his physical frame; in the February following he contracted pneumonia, which developed into phthisis pulmonalis, of which he died. The Sussex County District Medical Society, of which he was a member, caused to be erected a tombstone, on which is inscribed:

"John N. Dee, M.D.,
Died May 23d, 1857."¹

JOHN MARVIN was a school-teacher who essayed the practice of medicine from knowledge obtained from the perusal of the medical books of Dr. Abel Johnson. His location was also at Marksboro', and his professional reputation was not great, nor the period of his practice long. He died, and was buried at Marksboro', but no slab indicates the place of his burial.†

DOCTOR STOCKTON before 1790 was practicing medicine at Hackettstown. He was killed by a fall from his horse prior to 1795. He is remembered as an atheist, also as an intimate friend of Archy Stewart, a prominent resident of the place who was of the same belief. Stockton's death so affected Stewart that he sank into a state of melancholy and died soon after.

DOCTOR FOWLER practiced medicine at Hackettstown soon after 1790. He was educated in Scotland, from which country he was a refugee for some political offense. He is represented as a well-educated man and a good physician with a large practice. He lived with Peter Valentine in the stone tavern, above where the Miller mansion now stands. He remained but a few years, when he removed to Pensacola, Fla.

WILLIAM HAMPTON settled at Hackettstown in 1803. He is spoken of as a man of fine appearance, polished manners, and more than ordinary ability. He was twice married, his first wife having died before he came to Hackettstown. He lived with John Kemple until his second marriage, after that in the old parsonage (since known as the Lozier House), and later in a house directly opposite. He enjoyed the confidence of the public and had an extensive practice. He became very fleshy in his later years. He removed to New York City in 1817, and died soon after—very suddenly, after a long walk—from over-exertion and heat.‡

RUEL HAMPTON, a younger brother of Dr. William, studied medicine with him, and succeeded him professionally in 1817. He is remembered as a man of mark in his profession. Before he settled in practice he acted as surgeon in the navy in the war of 1812, and took two cruises on board the privateers "Saratoga" and "Paul Jones." He is described as a man of good address, but one who depended entirely upon himself and was noted for his strong will. He was regarded as an excellent surgeon. He bought a farm

of Abraham Van Syckel at Town-bury, with the expectation that the county-seat would be located there, and moved upon it in 1822. He died shortly after, of typhus fever, aged about thirty-five.§ Dr. Thomas Stewart studied with him.

JOHN B. BEACH came to Hackettstown about 1810, and lived in a house which stood on the site of Shield's clothing-store. He kept a store, which, along with the dwelling, was soon after burned. He then moved to Newtoh, Sussex Co. His stay in Hackettstown was for only about a year.|| He removed to Sussex Co., N. J. (See page 295 of this work.)

JONATHAN AXFORD, a native of Warren County, about the close of the war of 1812 moved to Clarks-ville, N. J., but subsequently returned to Warren County. Date of his death is not known; his wife died in 1818.

DAVID D. DILDINE studied medicine with Dr. J. D. Dewitt, of Harmony, Warren Co. He was graduated at the University of New York in March, 1870, and soon after settled at Hope, Warren Co., N. J., where he resided until his death, which occurred, from typho-malarial fever, about the end of September, 1872. Dr. Dildine was a successful practitioner, lacking only in physical strength. By his diligence and faithfulness in the discharge of his duty he gained the affections and confidence of many patrons, who mourned his early departure and their loss of a physician, a citizen, and a sincere Christian. He was aged about twenty-six.*

JOHN COOPER was born at Long Hill, Morris Co., N. J., March 24, 1765. His father, Daniel, was sheriff and a justice of the peace in Morris County; his mother, Ann Cross, was a daughter of the Rev. John Cross, the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Basking Ridge, N. J., in 1732. After preliminary study, Dr. Cooper commenced the study of medicine; was a pupil of Dr. Caleb Halsted, of Connecticut Farms, Dr. Melancthon Freeman, of Middlesex Co., N. J., and Drs. Richard Bailey and Wright Post, of New York City. He was licensed to practice in New Jersey, Nov. 6, 1787, and immediately afterwards admitted to membership in the New Jersey Medical Society. He subsequently removed to Warren County, locating at what is now Phillipsburg, boarding with Capt. Henry Bidleman, who lived in an old stone house on the site now occupied by the fine residence of S. L. Shimer, Esq. Here he continued for a few years in a very laborious and extended practice, riding over hills and valleys early and late, but meeting with words of encouragement and approval on every side. It was said by one who knew him well that, upon his first board bill becoming due, Capt. Bidleman suggested to him that "short payments made long friends," so the doctor bestirred himself to meet his first important obligation. Suffice it to say, he met this and all future contracts. In November, 1794, he

* Dr. J. C. Johnson's notes.

† Ibid.

‡ Dr. J. S. Cook's MSS.

§ Dr. J. S. Cook.

|| Ibid.

¶ Dr. J. C. Johnson.

removed to Easton, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his life in the active duties of his calling. He married, in 1798, Mary, daughter of Arthur Erwin, of Erwinna, Pa., who survived him a few years. He had one son and three daughters. The son, John Cooper, was also a physician; one daughter married the celebrated teacher Rev. John Vanderveer, of Easton; the other two married respectively Theodore Paul, of Belvidere, N. J., and Judge Randolph, of this State. In 1799, Gov. Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, appointed him a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for more than forty years. In 1829 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine,—a distinction so rare and carefully conferred by that institution as to indicate the distinction he had acquired as a medical man.

HENRY H. SOUTHARD was the third son of Hon. Isaac and grandson of Hon. Henry Southard, of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Southard was a native of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy, but instead of entering the army turned his attention to the study of medicine under the instruction of his uncle, Dr. Samuel L. Doty, of his native place. He received his degree of M.D. (Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia) in 1832 or 1833. After practicing a short time at Danville, Morris Co., he removed to Asbury (1834); his stay there was brief, thence removing to the county-seat, where (in 1838) he formed a partnership with Dr. Abernethy, and also married Miss Louisa Maxwell,* the daughter of John S. Maxwell, Esq., of Phillipsburg. In 1843 he removed to the last-named place, locating in the "old stone house," formerly the property of the Bullman family. There he practiced until 1845, when he went to Reaville, but two years later removed to Somerville, where he maintained an active practice until his death. He was a man of fine abilities, both natural and acquired; of small stature, but erect and with a manly bearing. He was a member of the State Medical Society, twice a censor, and was connected with district medical societies of both Warren and Hunterdon Counties. His remains repose in a cemetery on the banks of the Raritan, at Somerville, where a stone bears this inscription:

"Henry Southard,
Born
March 27, 1811,
Died
Oct. 13, 1859."

FREDERICK P. SHEPPARD came to Asbury, a young man of good repute and knowledge, from Hampton Junction, Hunterdon Co. His parents lived there, and Asbury was his first location. He died much lamented May 12, 1869, aged twenty-four years, six months, and eleven days, having been born Nov. 1,

1844. He was buried in the Asbury cemetery, where a beautiful marble obelisk commemorates his memory.

JACOB WINTERS, son of Jacob Winters, of Broadway, Warren Co., was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and located at Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon Co., where he practiced with good prospects of success from 1852 to 1855, when, his health failing, he went to his father's home at Broadway, where he died. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Jacob Castner, of Washington, N. J. They had one child.†

DANIEL W. FANGBONER, son of John and Ellen, was born at Montana, Harmony township, this county, June 1, 1842. After attending the public schools of Harmony and Belvidere he entered the office of Dr. James D. Dewitt, of Harmony, in May, 1866. He was graduated from the University of New York City in March, 1869, and commenced the practice of his profession at Montana, which he continued with ardor until 1872, when he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, from which he died August 6th, at Harmony. He was buried at Oxford. He was married to Miss Carrie Cunningham, of Oxford, but died childless. "Had he lived he would beyond doubt have been one of the first in his profession in Warren County."‡

THOMAS M. BARTOLETTE, youngest son of Rev. Charles Bartolette, was born at Flemington, N. J., Nov. 4, 1827; read medicine with his brother Charles at Milford, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1855. He commenced his professional life at Mount Pleasant, but in April, 1864, removed to Asbury, Warren Co., where he died, Sept. 29, 1866. He was buried at Milford. He married Miss Amy K., daughter of Henry W. Johnson, Esq., in 1855, and left one child, Evangeline. He was a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County.

ROBERT RICHEY, son of William, was born near Asbury. He was a brother of the Hon. Augustus Richey, of Trenton. About the year 1838, Robert began to prepare for a medical career under the tutelage of Dr. H. H. Abernethy, of Greenwich township, Warren Co., and was graduated in 1841. Soon after his graduation he was attacked by typhoid fever, which terminated his life. Liberally educated, dignified, and courteous, he promised to occupy a leading position in his profession, but death cut short these hopes. "His death was much lamented by a host of admiring friends."

CYRUS ARNDT was a native of Warren County, born near Washington, Oct. 6, 1821, of German extraction, his parents being John and Ann Arndt. Dr. Arndt spent his early years on his father's farm, but on attaining manhood commenced the study of medicine with Dr. McLenahan of Hampton Junction. He graduated in New York, and practiced his profession about six months at Peapack, Somerset Co.,

* After his death she became the wife of John Ball, of Somerville, where she now resides.

† Dr. John Blaine.

‡ Dr. J. H. Griffith.

where he died Oct. 20, 1845, aged twenty-four years and fourteen days. He was buried in the Methodist Episcopal churchyard at Asbury.

SAMUEL GLENN was graduated at Union College in 1844; then, with the ministry in prospect, he entered and in due time was graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary. He soon after took the pastorate of a church at Pottstown, Pa.; but after two years' service, owing to an affection of the throat, he resigned his charge. He then came to Stewartsville, in this county, and entered the office of Dr. James C. Kennedy as a student of medicine; he was also a pupil of Drs. Preston, of Galway, N. Y., and Horace Green, of New York City. After the usual course he was graduated at Castleton, Vt., in November, 1851, and settled at New Village, Warren Co., N. J., soon after; practiced there for three and a half years, then for six months at Broadway, this county, and at Washington from that time until his death. He married in 1856, at Broadway, Miss Mary Warne. His widow and three children survive him. Dr. Glenn was a genial, warm-hearted man and a promising physician, but an early death put an end to his usefulness. He was a native of Saratoga, N. Y., being born Nov. 1, 1818.

JOHN LEAVITT, formerly located in Warren County, was born Dec. 3, 1818, at North Hampton, N. H. He came to New Hampton, N. J., in 1840, taught school, read medicine (with Dr. R. M. McLenahan), attended lectures in the winters of 1844-45 and 1845-46, and was graduated at the summer commencement. In July, 1846, he located at Asbury, and was associated as a partner with Dr. Alfred Gale. In July, 1847, the partnership was dissolved, and he removed to Finesville and took the field then recently vacated by Dr. Simeon S. Dana. He followed his profession there for six years, when he removed to Jerseyville, Athens Co., Ohio. Meanwhile he had married, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, Miss Atarah Smith, a native of Hunterdon Co., N. J. His stay was brief; in February, 1854, he returned to New Jersey, and located at Baptisttown, Hunterdon Co., where he practiced until his last sickness and death, April 4, 1876, from pneumonia. He was buried in the Frenchtown cemetery. He left a widow and a son and daughter; the latter married a son of ex-Sheriff Chamberlain, of Hunterdon. Dr. Leavitt was a very successful practitioner, acquired considerable property, was plain in his manners and dress, but polite and affable. He was much respected by the profession, and loved and honored by the community in which he practiced.* He was a member of the Hunterdon County Medical Society.

CORNELIUS B. ROBBINS, whose life was premature and tragically ended, was born in Greenwich township, of this county, the son of Robert Robbins. He commenced the study of medicine in 1832 with

Dr. H. H. Abernethy, and was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1835. After remaining with his preceptor a short time he located at Nanticoke, Pa., where he enjoyed a lucrative practice for about eighteen years, and until his death. He and his sister were out riding one evening, when upon passing through a woods which then covered the mountains his horses became frightened, ran away, and both were thrown from the carriage, he sustaining such injury that he died before morning, in a dismal forest, far from a human habitation. He was unmarried; and, although he died comparatively young, by the energetic prosecution of his profession, coupled with fortunate financial speculations, a very considerable sum was left to his relatives. "Thus prematurely went down one of the brightest stars that ever rose towards the zenith of the medical profession."†

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD JENNINGS, although located at Easton, Pa., may properly be accounted as a Warren County physician, for he enjoyed for many years an extensive practice, not only in Phillipsburg, but all along the Delaware from that place to Kiegelsville. Although he had to compete on all sides with able physicians, yet his practice extended over an area of nearly twenty miles square, and his consultation was sought from a still greater distance. He was born about twelve miles from Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 2, 1806, and died at his residence in Easton, March 16, 1875, after a short but violent attack of typhoid pneumonia. He was interred in the cemetery of that place. He was a laborious, self-sacrificing, and skillful physician: was noted for his philanthropy, his warm heart, and his manly virtues; he was a man of culture, of literary tastes, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. His first wife (Miss Robbins, of Philadelphia) died in 1845; his second, Rachel Long, and three children survive him.‡

THOMAS DARLING received his preliminary education at his native place, Morristown, N. J., and began the study of medicine with Dr. Jephtha Munn. Later he was under the instruction of Professor Valentine Mott, of New York City, in which city he matriculated in 1828, at the age of twenty-four, having been born Sept. 17, 1804. The same year of his graduation he settled in Warren County, at Danville. For five years he there engaged in active practice, then removed to Richmond, Ind. After three years' absence he returned, locating at Hope, in this county, and there practiced his profession for seven years. From 1844 to 1847 he was located at Asbury, after which he relinquished the practice of medicine entirely. At one time he resided in Virginia, where he owned considerable real estate; but in 1873 he took up his residence in Easton, Pa., and died there Aug. 8, 1877, of inflammation of the kidneys, after an ill-

† 1844.

‡ Dr. Griffith's notes, and obituary in the *Easton Dispatch* of March 16, 1875.

* Dr. J. H. Griffith's MSS.

ness of only four days. He was buried in the Easton cemetery. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Malcolm Darling. Dr. Darling was twice married,—first to Miss Sidney A., daughter of William Hibbler, of Hope, in 1833, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; second, to Miss Matilda L., youngest daughter of Isaac Smith, of Easton, in 1857, by whom he had one child only, a daughter, since deceased. Dr. Darling was a cultured, well-read man as well as a skillful physician, and, possessed of a cheerful disposition and frank, cordial manners, he was an agreeable associate. Up to his last sickness he was most active,—remarkably so for a man of his years.

J. MARSHALL PAUL, son of the late Thomas Paul, of Belvidere, was born in that village, Jan. 2, 1800. After an excellent academic education he went to Philadelphia, and entered the office of Dr. Parrish, and graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1824 he went (with Dr. John Rodman Paul) to Europe with a view of pursuing his professional studies. Two years were spent there, principally in Paris. Upon his return to this country he settled in Philadelphia, soon took a good position, and gained a large practice. In 1846, Dr. Paul having inherited a comfortable estate, and having suffered in health from constant work, gave up practice and retired to his beautiful country-seat, in his native town. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church a great portion of his life, and in commemoration of his mother he erected the Stadleman Institute. Dr. Paul died of natural decay, without definite disease of any kind, retaining, until within a few hours of his death, his mind unclouded. His wife and most of his family had preceded him to the tomb. He left behind him two daughters and a son, Dr. J. Marshall Paul, a successful practitioner of medicine in Belvidere.

WILLIAM B. McCULLOUGH was a native of Asbury, and practiced there from 1834 until 1837. He was also one year at Broadway, this county,—1842–43. He removed to Ohio, and about 1872 emigrated to California, where he died.

WILLIAM E. MULHOLLAN came to Asbury in 1841, from Northampton Co., Pa. After three years' practice he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where until his death he followed his profession. He died May 8, 1872.

CHRISTOPHER MACKEY was a native of Asbury, and the son of John K. and Sarah Ann Mackey. After a due course of study he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town about 1859. In 1860 he removed to Danville, this county; the next year he returned to Asbury, and there died, April 6, 1862, in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness. He was born in 1834. He was buried in the "Valley" churchyard, near New Hampton, N. J. He left no family.

JOHN SHARP, son of Jacob Sharp, was a native of Greenwich township, in this county. He studied medicine with Dr. William Shipman, of Warren County; attended lectures at the Philadelphia Medical College, graduating M.D. in the spring of 1854. He immediately located at Finesville, this county, but after four years' practice removed to Phillipsburg, there practicing medicine and also engaging in the lumber business. He died very soon after locating in the city last named. He married a Miss Shimer, by whom he had one child, now a student at Lafayette College. Dr. Sharp was a young man of splendid talents, and bade fair to take a leading position in the profession, but he went down to an untimely grave at the early age of twenty-five years. On a neat monument in the old graveyard at the "Straw" church, in Greenwich, may be found the following:

"John Sharp, M.D.,
Born May 13, 1833,
Died Dec. 30, 1858."

SIMEON S. DANA, a native of New Hampshire, born about 1830, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia about the year 1852, was soon after located at Finesville, this county. The same year he received a diploma from the Medical Society of New Jersey. In 1854 he removed to Hunterdon County (to Clover Hill), and there practiced the remainder of his days. He died in 1860, while on a visit to his native State, to which after his demise his family returned, and where they are now residing. He was a member of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon County. His wife was Miss Julia, an adopted daughter of Miss Ann Hall, of Somerset County. He left several children.*

REDFORD SHARP, son of William R. Sharp, was a native of Belvidere; read medicine and practiced several years in his native town prior to the war of the Rebellion, during which he served as an assistant surgeon in the Union army. After the war he located in Texas, where he was married and died.

LUTHER C. BOWLBY was a native of this county. He practiced medicine at Finesville, Danville, and Hackettstown, and died in early life. He was a member of the Warren County Medical Society, joining in 1865.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, son of Phineas B. Kennedy, Esq., was born in Belvidere. He practiced at Danville; subsequently removed to Southwestern Missouri; was there at the breaking out of the late civil war; he joined the Confederate army as a surgeon, since which time he has not been heard from. His widow (a daughter of D. Van Buskirk), with an only child, —a son,—now resides at Danville, in this county.

V.—OTHER PHYSICIANS, RESIDENT, REMOVED, Etc.

JAMES C. FITCH, who has long been the Nestor of the profession in Warren County, is a native of New

* Dr. Blane's "Med. Hist. of Hunterdon County."

York City. His father was a sea captain, and with his family subsequently removed from the metropolis to Warwick, N. Y., where James studied with the late Dr. James P. Young. He attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, and practiced medicine four or five years at Warwick. He removed to Hope in 1827, was licensed by the State Medical Society, and became a member of the County Society in 1829. Dr. Fitch became a partner of the extensive practice of Dr. Leeds, and took an equal share of the long rides and hard labor of the district. Since Dr. Leeds' removal he has been continuously engaged, and is now attending to his practice, although he has reached the advanced age of eighty-five years. The doctor was always a strict disciplinarian, neat in person, wearing the traditional black broadcloth suit and silk hat. His reputation as an obstetrician is high. He married a Miss Drake and had six children, of whom three survive, the two sons both being physicians. The oldest,

GEORGE D. FITCH, was born at Hope, April 7, 1838; received a classical education, and after reading a medical course in his father's office attended lectures and was graduated at the University of New York, in 1860. He practiced with his father at Hope until the spring of 1865, when he accepted a commission as assistant surgeon in the Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers. At the close of the war he settled in Philadelphia, where he still practices.

PELATIAH FITCH, son of Dr. James C., was born in 1842; was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1862; was assistant surgeon of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he also settled at Philadelphia, where he still practices medicine in connection with a drug-store.

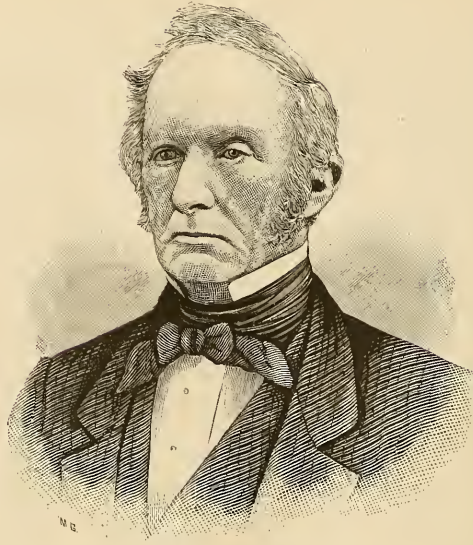
HENRY S. HARRIS.—His grandfather, Isaac Harris, born in 1741, was educated in East Jersey. He married Margaret Pierson, of Morris County, who bore him four children, two daughters and two sons,—Israel, a lawyer, and Isaac, who practiced medicine in Woodstown, Salem Co., until his death, which occurred April 16, 1811, at the age of forty. By his second marriage he had one daughter and four sons, one of whom, Samuel, practiced medicine in Camden for some thirty years prior to his death, in 1830, at the age of sixty-one.

Dr. Isaac Harris in early life and manhood settled near Quibblertown, Piscataway township, in the county of Middlesex, where he practiced his profession. He possessed an elegant residence and farm, which was purchased by the father of Lewis Stille, which the latter afterwards occupied. After the sale of his place Dr. Harris removed to Pittsgrove, Salem Co., about 1771, where he lived for many years, practicing his profession with great success. For many years his office was the resort of medical students from Somerset County and elsewhere. He possessed a good medical library and had a reputation as a prominent man in his profession. He was among the first

who responded to the call for the formation of a medical society, and was the sixth signer to the instrument of association; he then resided in Middlesex. After his removal to South Jersey, in November, 1771, he gave as a reason for non-attendance at the meetings of the society his distant residence, and requested that he be considered a corresponding member. He was elected president of the society in 1792. In the war of 1776 he was commissioned surgeon in Gen. Newcomb's brigade of State troops. It is written of him that he fulfilled with integrity and honor the various duties of husband, parent, physician, patriot, and public officer in the Church and in the State, crowning them all with the virtues of an eminently Christian life. He died in 1808, at Daretown, Salem Co., at the age of sixty-eight. One brother, Jacob Harris, was a surgeon throughout the Revolutionary war, and another brother, Benjamin, practiced medicine in Pittsgrove, where he died in middle life.

Israel, son of Dr. Isaac Harris, born in 1770, was graduated at Princeton College and studied law with Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen at Millstone, in Somerset Co., N. J. He subsequently turned his attention to business pursuits, and became the possessor of several hundred acres of land in Hillsborough township, Somerset Co., and valuable personal property. He resided for a time at Middlebrook, and spent the latter part of his life at Somerville, where he died, in June, 1816. In early manhood he took an active part in politics as a member of the old Federal party, and had influence in political circles. He served one term as sheriff of Somerset County. Had he followed his profession, his energy and talent could not have failed to give him rank with the most prominent lawyers of his time. His wife was Aletta, daughter of Hendrick Schenck, who was one of the founders of the Dutch Reformed Church at Millstone, N. J., in 1766, and whose ancestors were of Dutch origin. She died Aug. 9, 1840, in her eighty-fourth year of age. Their children are Dr. Henry S.; Margaret, who became the wife of Abraham O. Voorhees, merchant, of New Brunswick; and Gertrude F. Harris.

Dr. Henry S. Harris, born at Weston, Franklin township, Somerset Co., Dec. 6, 1795, is at the time of writing this sketch in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He has lived nearly one-half the time since his native State was first set foot upon by the white man, and is able now to portray in striking contrast the present with three-quarters of a century ago, marking the changes and the introduction of machinery to lessen labor of almost every kind, to see schools, churches, and colleges built up and the forest give place to highly-cultivated and productive fields. His early education was confined to the common school of his native place. At the age of fourteen he began the study of the classics at the Somerville Academy, in which he became quite proficient during three years of incessant study. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine



Henry L. Harris

with his cousin, Dr. Henry Vanderveer, a prominent physician of Bedminster township, and continued his studies for four years, after which he attended a course of medical lectures in Philadelphia. He passed his examination before the medical board of Middlesex County, and in 1818 settled in practice at Milford, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he remained for seven years. He was subsequently in practice at Marlborough, Monmouth Co., for four years, and in Bedminster for the same length of time. He then settled in Allamuchy, Warren Co., where he successfully practiced his profession until 1871, when his age prevented him from the further active duties of his profession, and he removed to Belvidere, where he resides in 1880.

As a physician, Dr. Harris has ever been known as skillful, prompt, intelligent, and well read in medicine, and his counsel has been regarded by the medical fraternity as safe and judicious in complicated cases. For a quarter of a century or more he attended his patients on horseback, and it may be truthfully said of him that the needy, when no money compensation could be expected, always received his care and treatment as well as the most opulent fami-

lies. He was esteemed for his urbanity of manners, for his kindness of heart and sympathy for those afflicted by disease, and especially for his leniency to his hosts of debtors, many of whom never in any way compensated him for his services. In Dr. Harris young physicians always found a friend and adviser in times of necessity, and all classes of society learned to esteem him for his manly and Christian virtues. During his entire practice of fifty years his success in obstetrics was almost unprecedented, as during that long period he never lost a case.

Dr. Harris has ever been interested in all questions of local and State legislation, and, following in the line of his ancestors, he is a Republican, having formerly been a member of the old Whig party. He was one of the founders of the Hunterdon County Medical Society, and was for many years a member of it. Upon his retirement from practice he became a member of the Warren County Medical Society. His wife, Amelia, is a daughter of Edward Stout and granddaughter of Moses Stout, who married a sister of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was born May 4, 1801. Their children are Israel, cashier of the Belvidere National

Bank, one of whose sons, Henry S. Harris, graduated at Princeton in the class of '70, is a lawyer at Belvidere, and was elected to Congress in the fall of 1880; Catharine L.; Henry Vanderveer, deceased; Henrietta T.; Gertrude Frelinghuysen, wife of John Brookfield, of Belvidere; Emma R., deceased; Frances Eureka, deceased, who was the wife of J. Flavel McGee, a lawyer of Jersey City.

WILLIAM P. VAIL was born in Morris County in 1803. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and his education derived from the common schools of his neighborhood. He began the study of medicine with his brother Charles. He attended medical lectures at Rutgers College, and was licensed by the State Medical Society at the same session with the late Dr. David M. Sayre,—in June, 1828. He came to Johnsonsburg and took charge of Dr. Byington's practice during the winter of 1828-29, after which time he became his partner, so continuing until 1831, when he settled at Paulina. In 1838 he removed to Stroudsburg, but returned to Johnsonsburg in 1847. He resided there nearly thirty years, when he relinquished the practice of medicine. His residence is now near Newark, N. J.

As a practitioner he was conservative and successful. Noted for his extended researches in general and local history, well versed in theology, an elder of the Presbyterian Church of the Yellow Frame, and an ardent advocate of temperance, his deafness and partial loss of sight do not prevent him, in the decline of life, from still taking a lively interest in whatever is for the good of men.

THEODORE CRANE is a son of Ross and Margaret (Shafer) Crane, and was born at Hackettstown, N. J., Dec. 5, 1829. His father, Ross Crane, was a native of Westfield, N. J., and one of the early prominent residents of Hackettstown. He was a skillful millwright, and followed that pursuit for a number of years. He also engaged in the mercantile business at Hackettstown for many years, and owned and operated a flouring-mill there. He was appointed by the Legislature as a director of the Belvidere Bank, and filled that position for a long time. In all the walks of life he sustained the character of an upright man, valuable citizen, and consistent Christian, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community in which he dwelt. He was a liberal contributor to the various benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of his day, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church of Hackettstown, of which he was one of the trustees. He died in 1857, at the age of seventy-one.

Dr. Crane, after a preliminary educational training at the Hackettstown Academy, entered Princeton College in 1847, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1850. He soon after commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lewis C. Cook, of Hackettstown, and subsequently studied with Drs. Du Bois and Crane, of New Utrecht, L. I. He attended a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and

Surgeons, in New York City, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1855. He at once established himself at Hackettstown, where he is still in active and successful practice. He enjoys



Theo. Crane, M.D.

the reputation of an upright and honorable man, and of a skillful and intelligent physician, and is uniformly respected in the locality in which he resides. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and of the Presbyterian Church of Hackettstown. Though a Democrat in politics, he has never been an aspirant after place, but has filled the important position of freholder for two years. He has also been one of the town trustees of Hackettstown Academy. He was married, in 1858, to Emma E., daughter of James Shotwell, of Hackettstown, and has seven children living.

JOHN S. COOK is the fifth son of Dr. Silas C. Cook, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. He was born at Stewartsville, N. J., on June 19, 1827, and after a preliminary academic training at Hackettstown, N. J., entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1843. In 1846 he entered the senior class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., whence he was graduated in 1847.

Soon after graduation Dr. Cook commenced the study of medicine at Easton, Pa., with his father, with whom he remained three years. During this period he attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1850.



Dr. Cook

He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Hackettstown, N. J., where he has since remained, a portion of the time being in partnership with his brother, the late Dr. Lewis C. Cook.

Dr. Cook is the oldest practicing physician of Hackettstown, and enjoys a large and remunerative practice. He is recognized as an intelligent and able practitioner, of good judgment, careful in diagnosis, and skillful in the application of remedies to meet the requirements of his cases. He justly holds high rank in his profession, is a member of the county and State medical associations, and was president of the latter in 1879. His address on "The Problem of Life," delivered at the session of the State association in that year, was recognized by his professional brethren as an able and valuable paper, and was printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

As a man and a citizen Dr. Cook enjoys the respect and esteem of many friends. He has never been an aspirant after political place, though identified with the Republican party. He is genial in manner, liberal in his views and with his means, in active sympathy with all movements of a progressive or elevating character, and a leading spirit in the social fabric of which he forms a part.

Dr. Cook was married, in 1855, to Georgiana, daughter of Richard and Mary A. Lewis, of Worthington, Ohio, and has had eight children, of whom seven are living,—namely, Helen B., Richard L., Silas C., John C., Mary, William F., and Catharine P. George died in infancy.

LEWIS MACKEY OSMUN is the third son of Joseph and Elizabeth M. Osmun, and was born in Independence township, Warren Co., N. J., on the second day of November, 1835. In the spring of 1848 his parents moved to Prince William Co., Va., where they continued their former avocation of farming, the subject of this sketch diligently assisting them in all that pertained to the labor of the farm. In the mean time he attended an academic course of instruction at Manassas Junction, after which he entered Columbia College, in Washington, D. C., where he took a partial course and commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, L. C. Osmun, M.D., in his adopted county, in the year 1856. After a due course of study with his uncle he entered the National Medical College, a department of Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and after taking two full courses of lectures he graduated, in the spring of 1860. He soon after came North and located at Bushkill, Pike Co., Pa., where he continued three years in an active practice, when, feeling a strong desire, in common with so many young surgeons of the North, to render all the assistance possible in putting down the late Rebellion, he offered his services to the War Department at Washington, and was immediately assigned to a position as assistant surgeon at Methodist Church Hospital, Alexandria, Va. After remaining here about four months he was transferred to Emery Hospital, Washington City, D. C., where he rendered very effective service until August, 1865, when he again came North, located at Phillipsburg, Warren Co.,



I. M. Osman

N. J., and there he still continues in a large and lucrative practice of medicine and surgery. The latter branch he has made a specialty from the first, and is at the present time surgeon for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as well as the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at this place. His success as a surgeon is undoubted. His treatment of a case is conservative rather than radical, and the best results follow nearly all of his operations. His rank as a surgeon, for the past fifteen years has placed him among the leading medical men of this portion of the State. He is highly appreciated by his fellow-practitioners in medicine, and is a working member of the District Medical Society for the county of Warren. His generosity is of the first order, giving freely of his means to every humane and worthy purpose. He is firm in his decisions, but kindness and benevolence are seen in all his actions, especially among the poorer class of his patrons.

Through careful and close attention to business he has accumulated a competency. He is a thinker, and not afraid to express his opinions at all times. At present he is a member of the school board of Phillipsburg, and is deeply interested in the cause of education. No man in his profession enjoys a joke better than he; and he can be found, when business permits, at the different entertainments in the town, laughing and joking with all with whom he comes in contact. With all classes he is a general favorite, and particularly so with the children, who are always happy to gain his friendship. He has never married.

SAMUEL S. CLARK was born at Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Nov. 8, 1825.* He is a son of the Rev. John F. Clark, and a grandson of the Rev. Joseph Clark, D. D. The latter served during the Revolution on Washington's staff. Gen. John Maxwell, of Revolutionary memory, was Dr. Clark's great-uncle. Samuel S. received his preparatory education at the school of the Rev. John Vanderveer, of Easton, and in 1841 was admitted to Lafayette College. After remaining there two years he entered the junior class at Princeton, and was graduated in 1845. In 1848 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York, and the same year established himself in practice at Belvidere, N. J. (at first in partnership with his uncle, Dr. W. P. Clark, which continued until the latter's death), where he still resides and practices his profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the New Jersey State and Warren County Medical Societies, joining the latter in 1849, and was its president in 1865. In 1879 he was appointed by Governor McClellan one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Morris Plains. In 1854 he married Jane

C., daughter of James C. Kennedy, M.D., of Warren County.

JOHN CORSE JOHNSON, son of William H. and Anna M. Johnson, was born at Lewisburg, Wantage township, Sussex Co., N. J., Oct. 21, 1828. In 1830 his father removed to Newton, where John C. spent his youth, and at the schools of which place he received his education. In April, 1846, he entered the office of the late Dr. J. R. Stuart, of Newton; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York, receiving his diploma in March, 1850. June 3, 1850, he settled at Blairstown, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine, which he has continued through all the intervening years. He married, in January, 1862, Miss Ann L. Howell, of Blairstown, and has had one child, a daughter. Dr. Johnson joined the District Medical Society for Warren County in 1852, and has held various official stations in the same, being at the present time a member of its historical committee. He is a member and a fellow of the Medical Society of New Jersey, having served as its president in 1867. The doctor's contributions to medical literature are to be found in the published transactions of the State Medical Society, and as one of the historical committee of the medical society of this county he has gathered, compiled, and written much that will be of incalculable value to the profession in the future.

JOHN D. MILLS was located for a time near Walnut Valley, in the township of Blairstown, probably from 1844 to 1847, when he removed to Stanhope, where he practiced for many years. As a practitioner he was noted for his frequent and great use of venesection as compared with the present ideas of therapeutics. He seemed to use it very successfully in an epidemic of scarlet fever, probably of a congestive character with brain complication. He still resides at Stanhope, but is not in practice.

JOHN ALBRIGHT practiced medicine at Paulina from 1837 to 1855. He was a native of Madison, Morris Co., N. J., where his father was a merchant. He was very successful and had a large practice. His mind was intuitive, which, coupled with industry and promptness, gave him the confidence of his patrons. But the toils of his extensive ride were too great for his strength, and he retired from practice in 1855. He removed to his old home in Madison, and has since been engaged in business in New York.

RICHARD PATTON COOKE, a native of Frelinghuysen township, this county, and a graduate of the University of New York, practiced a few months at Hope, Warren Co., but, as the labors of a country physician were not congenial to his tastes, he resumed the practice of dentistry, and has for a long time enjoyed a lucrative business of that kind in the city of New York.†

* A typographical error in the recently-published "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties" makes Dr. Clark's birth occur in 1845. It should read 1825.

† Dr. J. C. Johnson's notes.

PHILIP F. BRAKELEY, son of Matthias Brakeley and Huldah Howell, of Trenton, N. J., was born in Greenwich (now Lopatcong) township, July 10, 1819. His paternal ancestors came from Holland, and those of his mother from England. As a lad he worked on a farm and attended the public schools. He was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and received the degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater, in 1865; studied medicine at Easton with Dr. John P. B. Sloan, and was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1842. Immediately after graduation he commenced the practice of his profession at Waymart, Wayne Co., Pa., and pursued an active practice for three years. In May, 1845, he removed to Belvidere, succeeding to the practice of the late George Green, M.D., where he continues to this time.

Dr. Brakeley has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the County and State Medical Societies, having been secretary of the former for thirty-five consecutive years; he has also frequently represented these societies as a delegate in the American Medical Association. He was appointed examining surgeon for pensions in 1862, which office he now holds. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the town, having been a member of the Council and treasurer. He was president of the Belvidere and Delaware Water Gap Railroad when that road was transferred to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. He is a warm friend to the cause of education, and for several years has been chairman of the board of trustees of the public schools. For the last twenty years Dr. Brakeley has been the very efficient secretary of the Warren County Bible Society, as well as a member of the executive committee; the society at its semi-centennial anniversary, in 1876, by vote, made him life director of the American Bible Society. He married, May 10, 1847, Sarah D. Sherrerd, only daughter of the late John M. Sherrerd, Esq. Two children were born of this union, a son and a daughter, the former dying in early infancy.

As a medical practitioner, Dr. Brakeley is an acute observer, a patient student, and a conscientious, faithful physician. He is a lover of natural history, particularly of entomology, and has given considerable attention to the investigation of scientific subjects.

JOHN HENRY GRIFFITH, son of James V. and Sarah P. (Wooley) Griffith, of Monmouth Co., N. J., and of Welsh and English descent, was born at Walu's Mills, in the county named, July 3, 1842. He attended the common schools, the Hightstown Classical Institute, and Pennington Seminary; worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, taught school some seven years, and commenced the study of the science of medicine with Dr. Charles Bartolette, of Milford, N. J. After the death of the last-mentioned physician he continued his studies with Dr. George T. Ribble. In the winters of 1866-67 and 1867-68 he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College,

New York. He was graduated March 12, 1870, at Jefferson Medical College. His first and only location has been Phillipsburg, from 1870 to the present time. He is a member of the District Medical Society of Warren County, of which he is the reporter, succeeding Dr. Johnson in that office; has also been a delegate to the State Medical Society. The doctor is a popular practitioner and an indefatigable worker, attending his large practice in the city wholly on foot. He takes a lively interest in the science to which he has devoted his life, and has devoted considerable effort to rescuing from oblivion the memories of some of the early and later physicians of his vicinity.

MILTON N. ARMSTRONG was born in Frelinghuysen township, Warren Co., N. J., on Dec. 26, 1848. His parents' names were David Hunt and Mary Ann (Albertson) Armstrong. He pursued his academical studies at Charlotteville, N. Y., and at Chester and Schooley's Mountain, N. J. He began the study of medicine in 1870, and chose Dr. John C. Johnson for his preceptor. After studying at Albany and New York he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in February, 1875, and settled at Blairstown, N. J., July 15th of the same year, where he still remains.

JOSEPH HEDGES, a son of the late W. W. Hedges, of Chester, Morris Co., settled at Hope about 1844. He was popular and successful. After three or four years he removed to Stanhope, and there practiced for a long period, but subsequently removed to Newark, N. J., where he now resides. He is the originator of the "Hedges medicines" which have been sold through the stores for some years past.

DR. PERRY was at Hope after Dr. Hedges. He married a daughter of Edward H. Swayze, Esq., and in a short time removed West. He was an eccentric man, but gave good satisfaction to many patrons.

DANIEL L. DUNCAN, a native of Orange Co., N. Y., was a medical student of Dr. J. Linn Allen, then practicing at Branchville, Sussex Co. Dr. Duncan located at Hope in the autumn of 1849, and remained three years; moved successively to Delaware, to Jersey City, then back to Hope; was for a short period a surgeon in the volunteer service during the late civil war; after the war located at Newton, soon after practiced in New York City, but is again practicing in Newton.

HENRY HULSHIZER, a member of the numerous Hulshizer family of Greenwich, Warren Co., was a student of P. F. Hulshizer, of Stewartsville; was graduated at Philadelphia Medical College in 1855; was at Stanhope two years; removed to Marksboro' in 1858; came to Hope in 1861. He was there ten years, until April, 1871. He is now located at Port Oram, Morris Co. He is a good practitioner. He married, in 1861, Adelaide Wildrick.

ROBERT M. REA, son of the late Dr. William Rea, of Hackettstown, practiced for about a year at Hope. He subsequently went to Georgia, then returned to



Edwin H. Bieber

EDWIN HENRY BIEBER, M.D., was born at Kutztown, Berks Co., Pa., on May 18, 1826. The family was one of the old pioneer families of that county, and has been represented there for several generations. His father was Daniel and his mother Anna (Heist) Bieber. His grandfather, John Bieber, was a farmer for many years in Maxatawny township, Berks Co., and died there at the age of ninety-six. Daniel Bieber was a man of plain habits, and a merchant at Kutztown for many years. He was identified with the Old-Line Whig party, and although that party was largely in the minority, Mr. Bieber being one of only sixteen Whigs residing at Kutztown, he was nevertheless chosen at different times chief Burgess of the town. He ran for the Assembly several times and was defeated. He died in June, 1872, aged seventy-six; his wife died in 1830.

Dr. Bieber passed the early years of his life at home attending the Franklin Academy, under the tutorship of Alexander Ramsey. At the age of nineteen he was graduated, and soon after commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William S. Bieber, of Kutztown. Subsequently he attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, whence he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, April 8, 1848.

The doctor first located in the practice of his profession at Pennsburg, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he remained about four years. He then removed to Cloverport, Ky., where he practiced about a year and then returned to Pennsburg. After several years he removed to Fleetwood, Pa., where he remained till the breaking out of the late Rebellion. Being then in active sympathy with the Union cause, he entered the service as a surgeon

and was assigned to hospital duty at Fortress Monroe. He subsequently performed the same duties at White Hall Hospital, Philadelphia, Port Royal Hospital, and at Jacksonville, Fernandina, and Charleston. At the close of the war he was detailed to bring North the suffering occupants of Andersonville prison. The war being over, the doctor resumed practice at Pennsburg, where he remained till June, 1869. He then located at Phillipsburg, N. J., where he has since continued in active and successful practice. Aside from his prominence as a physician, he has made himself justly popular in the community in which he dwells by his affable and genial manners, and his integrity and uprightness as a citizen. Although a Republican in politics, he has filled several important offices in a locality in which Democratic sentiment largely predominates. He has filled the office of school commissioner of the Second Ward, and was elected mayor of the city in May, 1879, and May, 1880, being the incumbent of that office at the present writing.

In religious affairs, Dr. Bieber was formerly a member of the Lutheran denomination, but since his settlement in Phillipsburg he has been a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that place. He has been identified with several social organizations, and is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, A. F. and A. M., of Phillipsburg, of Eagle Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., of the same place, and of Hugh de Payne's Commandery, No. 19, K. T., of Easton, Pa., of which he is a Past Most Eminent Commander.

Dr. Bieber was married, July 16, 1850, to Angelina M. Wanger, of Pennsburg, Pa. His daughter, Emma L., is the wife of Charles E. Vough, of Phillipsburg, N. J.



Hackettstown, and about 1879 went West, where he is practicing.

WILLIAM E. MATTISON settled at Hope during the service of Dr. Duncan, and remained two years. Thence he went to Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., and later to the city of New Brunswick, N. J., where he is now practicing. He was graduated at the College of Physicians in 1852; was born in 1822, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; he also practiced in Morris Co., N. J., and was an assistant surgeon in the volunteer army in 1862-63.

HUGH HORNER ABERNETHY, son of Samuel and Jane (Horner) Abernethy, was born in Tincum township, Bucks Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1808. The late Dr. Samuel Abernethy, of Rahway, N. J., was his only brother. He was early left an orphan—his mother dying in the year 1811, his father in 1820—to become the architect of his own fortune. After receiving his primary education he entered as a student the office of Dr. Stewart Kennedy in 1827. In the following year he attended lectures and became a student in the office of Dr. Dewees, of Philadelphia. He was graduated in 1830, and located temporarily at Pittstown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., taking charge of the practice of Dr. C. B. Ferguson. In 1832 he bought the property of his preceptor, Dr. Kennedy, at the "Straw" Church (Greenwich), where he continued in practice until the fall of 1835, when he entered into partnership with Dr. George Green, of Belvidere; this continued until 1838, from which time until Jan. 1, 1841, Dr. H. H. Southard was his partner. In 1841 he moved to Easton, Pa., and joined practice with Dr. Stewart Kennedy, who was in failing health. In 1853, becoming disabled by cataract, he removed to his farm in Greenwich township, but practiced until he was absolutely blind. In 1859 his eyes were operated upon, which partially restored his sight; he soon again resumed practice, removing to Phillipsburg in 1867, where he continued about two years. The years 1869 to 1875 he spent in Jersey City, where his six sons were in business; 1875 to 1877 again in Phillipsburg; he then sought the friends of his early manhood in Easton, where he still resides, beloved and respected. In 1831 he married Mary Jane Maxwell, daughter of John S. Maxwell, of Phillipsburg; she died a few years ago. To them were born six sons and four daughters. In 1830 he was examined and licensed by the censors of Warren County, of whose District Medical Society he became a member so early as 1834. He is a tall, spare man, with good conversational powers and a retentive memory. Probably no physician in Warren County can count more friends than Dr. Hugh H. Abernethy.

JOSEPH FLAVEL SHEPPARD, son of Jacob Sheppard and Elizabeth Henderson, was born in Raritan township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 30, 1819. When the doctor was about eighteen months old he received an injury at the left hip-joint through the running away of a horse, that produced morbus coxarius and

made him a confirmed cripple for life. But, notwithstanding his serious physical disabilities, he attended the common schools of his neighborhood and a select school in Flemington, N. J. In the year 1848 he entered his name as a student of medicine with the late Dr. John F. Schenck, of Flemington. He took his first course of lectures at the University of the City of New York in the winter of 1851-52; a full course during the winter of 1853-54; was graduated the following March from the above-named college, and located immediately at Hightstown, N. J. He came to Phillipsburg, Aug. 7, 1854, where he has continued to the present time in a large and lucrative practice,—a period of twenty-seven years,—filling many positions of trust, and having always had the utmost confidence of his patrons and friends. He has been compelled to walk upon crutches up to the present hour. One would suppose that he ought to be the last man to study and practice medicine,—especially follow the hard and active life of a country physician. But there is probably no more energetic, determined, or persevering man in the medical profession in the whole State of New Jersey. His likes and dislikes are very strong. One would think by the peculiar tremor or quiver of his chin that he was of a nervous make-up; he is just the reverse,—as firm as a rock and with an indomitable will. He has long been an honorable member of the District Medical Society for the county of Warren, having filled the chair of president and served as a delegate to the State Medical Society.

Dr. Sheppard has been twice married,—first to Miss Julia B. Cummins, of Belvidere, N. J., Nov. 11, 1856, and by whom he had one child, Julia C. His first wife died Oct. 1, 1857. Oct. 25, 1871, the doctor was again united in matrimony to Mrs. Henrietta Stearns (widow of the late Eckley Stearns), who is still living.

ABRAM O. STILES, the son of Moses and Phebe Stiles, was born Jan. 31, 1802, near Morristown, Morris Co., N. J., at which place he attended school. His academic studies over, he entered the office of Dr. John B. Jones, of Morristown, and attended lectures at the University of the City of New York when the late Dr. Valentine Mott was one of its luminaries. From that institution he was graduated in due time. His examination for a State license (as required by the law at that time) occurred at Morristown in the summer of 1827, and his diploma bears the date of November 22d of that year. He practiced one year at his native place, and in 1828 located at Harmony, Warren Co., N. J., where he continued, with the exception of one year, until 1860, when he retired to private life. About 1840 he sold his practice at Harmony to Dr. G. H. Cline and moved to Finesville, where he labored professionally for about a year. So strongly was he urged by his old friends to return to his former practice that he was induced in 1841 to pay his forfeit-money to Dr. Cline and return to his old field of labor. He did a great amount of riding, generally on horseback. He was prompt and atten-

tive, quick at diagnosis, careful in prescribing, and emphatic in his directions to both patient and nurse. It is said he was very stern when his orders were disobeyed. He was undoubtedly the Andrew Jackson of the profession in Warren County. He still lives in retirement in the village of Harmony. Almost an octogenarian, and much crippled by disease, his mind is yet clear; he still enjoys a joke, and is as much alive to the progress of the times as if in the midst of an active practice.

JACOB T. SHARP was a native of Newton, Sussex Co., born May 16, 1802; was graduated at Princeton; studied medicine with Dr. James, of Philadelphia, and obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1825. Soon after he commenced practice at Newton, but a year later removed to Washington, Warren Co., where he followed his profession for three or four years.* He then removed to Philadelphia, three years later to Salem, N. J., and after fifteen years' practice there removed to a farm in Cumberland Co., N. J. His son, Edward S., is also a physician, succeeding to his father's practice at Salem.

WILLIAM H. DRAKE, eldest child of William H. and Mary Drake, of Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., was born in that township Nov. 1, 1841, and after receiving a liberal education read medicine with Dr. R. B. Brown, then at Asbury. He attended lectures and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1863; soon after he settled at Finesville, this county. In 1864 he married Miss Mary E., daughter of John L. Riegel, Esq. A short time after he removed to Musconetcong, where he continued in active practice until January, 1871, when (on account of functional disease of the heart) he disposed of his practice to Dr. N. Case, who is yet practicing in the same field. Soon after the death of his wife (which occurred in 1873) he went to Philadelphia, where he still continues engaged in the lumber business.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS OF WARREN COUNTY.

I.—PRESS OF BELVIDERE.

THE BELVIDERE APOLLO.

To write a full and complete history of the *Belvidere Apollo* would not be an easy task had we the unbroken files of the paper from its first issue before us, and ample and accurate biographical sketches of its numerous editors at our command. But its files are broken and mutilated; its editors are departed far hence, many of them are dead and some of them are almost forgotten; its life was variable and often feeble and flickering, and hence the task is more difficult.

* In 1830 he was elected by the board of freeholders as physician of the poor-house establishment.

Tradition in regard to the life of a newspaper is generally vague, somewhat uncertain and unreliable, for the reason that the inner and real character and the controlling influences of the newspaper are often wrapped in a veil which the public is not permitted to penetrate.

The *Apollo* is not only old and important, but its character and history are made of matters interesting and concerning all the people of our county from its earliest history to the present time. Its columns are largely filled from the business and the lives of the people living in the county, and its history is therefore interesting even to those who have not usually indorsed its policy and approved its sentiments.

The name of the paper, *Belvidere Apollo*, a name so much wondered at, criticised, and so often misspelled, was doubtless suggested by the beautiful name of the town, which called to mind the famous statue "Apollo Belvidere."

When the *Apollo* was established the country was not divided into political parties, and peace and quiet prevailed throughout its bounds. In 1825, Warren County was but partly cleared of its original forests, its population was sparse, probably not exceeding sixteen thousand.

Belvidere then had but five buildings on the south side of the Pequest, one little school-house in a remote spot, no church, and a population numbering about one hundred. Instead of gathering at religious services on Sunday, many of the citizens strolled along the Delaware with fishing-poles. Belvidere is said to have been a comparatively rough and immoral place in that day. There were about ten taverns for every school-house and a dozen distilleries for every church in the county. Ignorance was as dense as the population was sparse. These were some of the obstacles that lay across the path of the *Apollo* and prevented its early success.

George G. Sickles, the pioneer of journalism in Warren County, came to Belvidere and published the first issue of the *Apollo*, Jan. 11, 1825, in the house then standing upon the site now occupied by Ackerman & Widenor's wheelwright-shop on Water Street. The forthcoming paper had been heralded throughout the county, and a multitude gathered in on publication day to see and learn what they could of the marvelous enterprise. What they thought of the rude press, the clumsy black balls, the inky devil, and the editor, from whose mind flowed the thought committed to the printed page, we cannot know.

We have been told by old men who were then boys that the first issue was startling. It contained among its other matter an exciting article about a very poisonous worm which lived along small streams and killed thousands of men who fell within its reach. The ardent reader, who was not then used to having his warm blood stirred and his youthful soul harrowed up with thrilling tales, found at the end of the story that this destructive monster was the worm

of the still. But the interest then lay chiefly in the printing of the paper and not in its contents.

Mr. Sickles, we are informed, had been a resident of New York some time prior to his coming here, and his manners and ideas were those of a city man. But in coming to this rural and farming community he felt that he should conform to the customs and live much as his neighbors did, and they were farmers for the most part. Mr. Sickles caught the spirit of the place. One of his ventures was to buy six or seven pigs. He did not pour their milk in a trough, but fed it to them with a spoon. They did not thrive on spoon victuals, and died young. He, like his well-known son, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, had a taste for military operations, and while here was a successful captain of a military company. The now famous Gen. Sickles, who was then about ten years old, is well remembered by some of our older citizens.

In 1827, about two years after the *Apollo* was started, there came to Belvidere from Philadelphia a rather small and delicate but bright, genial, and gentlemanly young man, aged twenty-three years, who made the acquaintance of Mr. Sickles, and in 1827 bought the *Apollo*. That young man was Edmund P. Banks. He had culture, and good ability as a writer. He made a fair paper, but did not receive the financial aid necessary to make it a success, and, consequently, Feb. 10, 1829, he decided to suspend publication, and accordingly published an editorial farewell. But his friends persuaded him to continue the publication, which he did until Sept. 7, 1829, when his health failed and he went out of the office, and was succeeded by Sitgreaves & Browne. During Mr. Banks' connection with the *Apollo* he married Miss Sarah Browne, an estimable lady, a daughter of William Browne, of Easton, a sister to James I. Browne, and a cousin to Judge Samuel Sherrerd, of Belvidere. Mr. Banks died May 22, 1830, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, of consumption, leaving a widow and one child, a daughter, who is now the wife of Joseph C. Kent, Esq., of Phillipsburg. During Mr. Banks' connection with the paper his mother-in-law rendered pecuniary assistance and had an interest in the office.

James I. Browne, then a young man twenty-one years old (afterwards clerk of the county), assisted his brother-in-law (Banks) in the office, when he entered into partnership with the late well-known Charles Sitgreaves. They continued this partnership and were editors and proprietors of the paper until Jan. 3, 1832, when Mr. Browne himself assumed full control of the paper.

In 1829, Sitgreaves & Browne changed the name of the paper to *Belvidere Apollo and Warren Patriot*, and in 1830 they again changed it to the *Belvidere Apollo and New Jersey Weekly Advertiser*. Their management was able and energetic. During the somewhat exciting campaign of 1828, when Andrew Jackson was elected to the Presidency for the first term, the paper

maintained its neutrality, though both the Jackson and the Adams parties were jealous, at times feeling that the paper leaned too much towards the other side.

In 1832, the *Warren Journal* having been started as a Jackson paper, the *Apollo* became strongly anti-Jackson. Charles Sitgreaves, an aspiring Jackson man, withdrew from its editorial management, Jan. 3, 1832, leaving Browne in control of the paper until he sold out to Franklin Ferguson, early in the ensuing fall.

Mr. Browne was descended from an old and respectable Quaker family in Philadelphia that came to this country with William Penn. His career here seems to have been satisfactory and successful in everything except finances. He sold his half-interest to Franklin Ferguson. In October, 1832, he started the *Warren Journal*, and subsequently he went to Ohio and started the now famous *Toledo Blade*. He returned to this county in 1845, was elected county clerk, and died in office in 1850, aged forty-two years, leaving a wife and two children.

Franklin Ferguson came here from Bridgeton, Cumberland Co. He conducted the paper acceptably for about three years, when, having sold the *Apollo* to Frederick P. Sheldon, he removed to Camden, N. J., continued his journalistic labors, and died there July 9, 1877, upwards of seventy years of age. For many years he was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and an esteemed and useful citizen.

In 1835, Frederick Perkins Sheldon became the editor and proprietor, and kept a drug- and book-store in the building now occupied as a dwelling by John F. Tinsman, in front of the American House, where the office was located for many years. He came here, it is said, from Trenton. He was a man of fair ability, and in person was small and delicate. He died April 14, 1838, in the thirtieth year of his age.

At the time of Mr. Sheldon's death the *Apollo* was in a feeble and embarrassed condition, and contributions amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars were made by prominent Whigs in the county and the paper put under the control of William P. Robeson, J. P. B. Maxwell assuming the editorial management. Mr. Maxwell was re-elected to Congress in 1840, but, it is said, retained a large pecuniary and general interest in the *Apollo* till his death, in 1845.

In 1840, the paper was enthusiastic in support of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Maxwell was a man of noble character, intrepid spirit, fine culture, and superior ability. (See a more extended sketch on preceding pages.)

In 1839, Allen N. Wilson, son of Hon. James Jefferson Wilson, came from Trenton to work as editor and printer on the *Apollo*. But he did not assume the entire control of the paper until about 1844. For a short time Wilson and a man by the name of Britton, from Trenton, were partners in the paper. Mr. Britton's capital was soon sunk, and he went

out of the business. Judge W. P. Robeson had money, enterprise, generosity, political position, and ambition. He therefore furnished the oil with which the wick of the *Apollo* was kept burning for several years.

In 1848 or 1849, Allen N. Wilson left the paper and went to Somerville, where he continued his journalistic labors till his death, which occurred in 1852. He had a keen intellect, brilliant wit, an overflowing humor, and was a prince of good fellows. For a time Joseph Cook, brother to the late Simon Cook, assisted Wilson. Judge Aaron Robertson, among others, occasionally contributed articles.

George & Wilson became proprietors, March 29, 1849, and they changed the name to *The Intelligencer*. The partnership was dissolved Feb. 7, 1850, and George went to Philadelphia, where he carried on the printing business and amassed a fortune. Alexander C. Wilson, who was a brother to Allen N. Wilson, then became editor and proprietor of the *Apollo*, during which time he wrote strong and pungent editorials and achieved an enviable reputation as a journalist. When the *New York Times* was started, Mr. Wilson was offered a position on its editorial staff; he accepted, and therefore left the *Apollo*, June 12, 1851. His mind was quick and vigorous, his reading and acquirements extensive. He remained for some years on the *Times*, finally went to London, was agent for the foreign Associated Press dispatches until his health failed, and is now connected with the Associated Press of this country.

A. C. Hulshizer, son of Daniel Hulshizer, of Stewartsville, succeeded Wilson and maintained control of the *Apollo* till Aug. 11, 1855, when Lewis Gordon bought it. Hulshizer was a graduate of Princeton College, a good writer, a genial fellow, and made a fair paper. Lewis Gordon, a native of Clinton, N. J., was a practical printer, an industrious and steady man. Under Gordon the paper was prosperous. He sold to Franklin P. Sellers, Nov. 2, 1858, and bought the *Easton Free Press*. He is now publishing a daily in Pittston, Pa. Mr. Sellers was a sturdy man, and a practical printer of great industry. He learned his trade in Pennsylvania, and worked for a long time in a printing-office in Doylestown with the venerable Simon Cameron, with whom in after-years he kept up friendly relations; his death occurred in 1863.

Jan. 8, 1864, Andrew J. Shampamore became proprietor. He changed the name of the paper to *Belvidere Intelligencer* and *Warren County Republican*. A young man named Vansant was connected with Shampamore in 1866. Mr. Shampamore is a native of Warren County, and learned his trade in the *Warren Journal* office. He now edits and publishes the *Bound Brook Chronicle*.

William Burgess, who had been a teacher in Pennsylvania, took charge of the *Apollo* April 12, 1867. He left April, 1868, and was afterwards appointed to an Indian agency. He now lives in the West.

In April, 1869, Jacob Lundy Brotherton assumed control of the paper and edited it for a year, during which he changed its name back to the *Belvidere Apollo*. He was descended from a Quaker family in Morris County, and related to the Lundy family in this county. He now lives in Philadelphia.

Sharps Mellick, a resident then and now of Belvidere, and a graduate of the *Warren Journal* office, purchased the *Apollo* in April, 1870, and conducted it for one year, making a sprightly and well-printed paper.

In 1871 the present editor, Josiah Ketcham, became editor and proprietor of the *Apollo*, being associated for the first three months with O. B. Badgely. Mr. Ketcham was born in this county in 1841, where he has since resided. He received a liberal education, chose the law for a profession,—which he studied for some time,—prepared himself for college, but entered the editorial sanctum of the *Apollo* instead, and has made his paper the beacon-light of his party in Warren County.

THE WARREN JOURNAL.

The Warren Journal first made its appearance on Oct. 30, 1832, under the editorial management of James I. Browne. In size it was twenty-one by thirty inches, six columns, set in brevier and long primer type. It contained only a little over two columns of advertising, including notices for the *Philadelphia Times* and "Godey's Lady's Book." In politics it was a staunch supporter of "Old Hickory," and the first number presented as "the People's candidates, for President, Andrew Jackson, and Vice-President, Martin Van Buren." Its editorials were directed against the "United States Bank" and urged the putting down of all "monopolies." Browne published it but a short time, when he transferred it to Nelson S. Hibbler, who, in August, 1833, sold it to George W. Clason and Daniel Grant Fitch, two young practical printers. In their introductory they say that they "come to advocate the Jeffersonian principles of equal rights." Nov. 25, 1834, Mr. Fitch retired,* and went to Louisburg, Pa., where for a time he published the *Standard*. About 1841 he returned to Belvidere

* He died quite suddenly at Duxton, Ohio, April 1, 1881. He removed to that city in 1848, purchased a half-interest in the *Western Empire*, in the publication of which (in 1850) Mr. Clason became his partner; this interest continued for several years, but both subsequently retired from the paper. Mr. Fitch was adjutant-general of the State under Governor Bishop, and held other minor offices under the State government of Ohio. He was a brother of Charles W. Fitch, late editor of the *Manitowoc (Wis.) Herald*, but now in the Department of the Interior at Washington. Daniel G. was married at Newton, Sussex Co., about the year 1834, to the second daughter of the late Judge Joseph Y. Miller, who survives him. They had five children,—three sons and two daughters. All were born in New Jersey except the youngest. The oldest son, William Grant Fitch, has been cashier of the First National Bank at Milwaukee, Wis., for the past twenty years. The other two sons,—Charles and Albert,—both of whom became printers, are dead. The two daughters are both living. Mr. Fitch was a forcible writer, and as a man was genial, generous, and popular. During his residence in New Jersey, Mr. Fitch was an active member of the order of Odd-Fellows, and at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1847 was elected to the office of Most Worthily Grand Master, which office he filled with marked ability.

and re-entered the *Journal* office. Mr. Clason sold his interest to Mr. Fitch, who conducted the paper for a short time, but, owing to financial embarrassments soon after its purchase, was obliged to retransfer it to Clason. July 18, 1848, Mr. Clason enlarged the paper by the addition of one column to each page and adding about one inch to the length of each column.

On June 13, 1850, Mr. Clason disposed of the *Journal* to the Hon. Ely Moore, of New York City. Mr. Moore in early life emigrated to New York from Sussex County, after serving the usual apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Sussex Register*. In New York he had become a successful politician, having filled various offices and been elected to Congress for two terms. He was a vigorous writer and a popular and effective stump-speaker. For a time the *Journal* flourished under his management, and became a power not only in the politics of the county, but of the entire State. While connected with the *Journal* he became a candidate for United States senator, in 1851, and lacked only a few votes of an election.

On Aug. 11, 1853, the paper passed into the hands of Lewis C. Reese, who at that time was surrogate of the county. He published it for a short time only, and on Sept. 24, 1853, it passed into the hands of William H. Hemenover. On Feb. 18, 1854, he associated with him Jacob Sharp, who continued one year, when he disposed of his interest to Hampden Moore, a son of its former editor, Hon. Ely Moore. This partnership continued until Feb. 11, 1856, when Mr. Hemenover retired, and Mr. Moore became sole editor and proprietor.

In 1858, Mr. Moore became financially embarrassed, and the journal was purchased by a stock company, with Judge Philip H. Hann as president and the then county clerk, Jehiel T. Kern, secretary and treasurer; and on Sept. 24, 1858, Mr. Moore terminated his connection with it editorially.

On Oct. 6, 1858, Charles W. Jay, a man of large experience in the newspaper business, and known throughout the State as one of the most versatile and ready writers connected with the newspaper press of the State, assumed editorial control for the stockholders. It was during the excitement occasioned by the "Kansas-Nebraska bill," and Douglas had a strong following among the Democracy of the county. Jay at the time held a position in the custom-house at Philadelphia under Buchanan's appointee. He attempted to stump the county in the interest of William Patterson, the administration candidate for Congress, but became so disgusted at the rebuffs he received—notably at Walnut Valley—that he left the county in disgust, about Nov. 1, 1858. The paper was then run by the association until January, 1859, Jehiel T. Kern and Dr. Reiford Sharp doing the editorial work.

John Simerson, a graduate of the *Hantrerdon County*

Democrat office, a young printer, having been induced to take charge of the paper, came to Belvidere on Jan. 1, 1859, and became its editor and publisher. The subscription-list and advertising and jobbing patronage of the paper had become very small by the frequent changes through which the paper had previously passed. By dint of hard work, in a short time much of its old-time patronage and prestige were restored.

In April, 1867, Mr. Adam Bellis, of Flemington, having purchased the stock, became sole proprietor and publisher, Mr. Simerson retaining his connection with it in the capacity of assistant editor. Mr. Bellis restocked the office with new material, purchased a power-press, and made many other improvements.

The *Journal* has been since its first establishment the organ of the Democratic party of the county, and under all its various changes of ownership has never deviated from the landmarks set up by its founders and projectors.

OTHER PAPERS.

The Mountain Visitor, published by E. P. Banks and J. I. Browne, at Belvidere, Warren Co., was established in 1829. This was the first attempt to issue a miscellaneous periodical in the upper part of the State.

The Family Visitor, a literary and miscellaneous weekly paper, was issued first in 1839 by Manning F. Stillwell, a practical printer, who in 1853 established the *Hackettstown Gazette*. The *Visitor* was continued about two years, when it was suspended.

The Warren Temperance Journal, a small weekly paper, was published from the *Warren Journal* office by John W. White and Rev. Mr. Reeves—John W. Wyckoff managing editor—in July, 1854, and was suspended in November of the same year.

The first and only daily newspaper published in Belvidere was called *The Independent*. It was a small four-page paper, and was first issued on July 21, 1880, and suspended publication on November 13th of the same year. It was intended primarily as a campaign paper. The publishers were Messrs. Sharps Mellick and Hamilton Fish, two practical printers.

II.—PRESS OF HACKETTSTOWN.

HACKETTSTOWN GAZETTE.

The Hackettstown Gazette was first issued in 1853, by Manning F. Stillwell, who published it about one year and sold it to Eben Winton. Mr. Winton continued to own and manage the paper till 1861, when he disposed of it to Messrs. Godly & Able, who conducted it till 1866, in which year Eli W. Osmun became the editor and proprietor, and conducted it with ability for eleven years, or until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1878. During his administration of the *Gazette* it was a strong advocate of temperance. Since his decease the paper has been conducted by his father, Mr. Ziba Osmun. It was at first independent in politics, but since the

war has been Democratic. It has been enlarged somewhat from its original size, and has a good circulation.

THE HERALD,

the only other paper published at Hackettstown, was established during the Greeley campaign of 1872. It continues to be Independent or Liberal Republican in its political tone. E. O. Higgins is the proprietor.

III.—PRESS OF PHILLIPSBURG.

THE WARREN DEMOCRAT.

Phillipsburg's first newspaper was the *Phillipsburg Standard*, founded in 1860 by Peter Kelchner and James Smith. Its politics were Republican and its life a short one. Thaddeus G. Price started the *Warren Democrat* in 1866. For a brief time in 1869 and 1870 he printed a daily edition called *The Daily Mail*, but it failed to pay. In 1872, J. W. Wood and C. F. Fitch purchased *The Democrat* of Price, and in 1876 Wood sold his interest to R. E. Godschalk. In January, 1880, Fitch became sole proprietor, and thus remains. The paper has been Democratic in politics since its foundation.

IV.—PRESS OF BLAIRSTOWN.

Previous to 1877 there had been no newspaper published in what is termed the northern part of Warren County, while the growing interests of the flourishing village of Blairstown and vicinity seemed to demand a publication of that kind, and Jacob Z. Bunnell, a practical printer, of Newton, Sussex Co., but formerly of Blairstown (having as a partner George W. Dawkins, who retired from the firm in a few months), embarked in the business and established *The Blairstown Press*, to whose columns we are greatly indebted for many favors of a historical character, and Feb. 7, 1877, No. 1, Vol. I., of a twenty-eight-column weekly was issued, whose bright and cheerful appearance and newsy columns gladdened the hearts of its numerous readers. *The Press*, which is yet published by its first proprietor, is issued every Wednesday morning, and enjoys a good patronage.

V.—PRESS OF WASHINGTON.

The *Star* was first issued by E. W. Osmun, as its editor and proprietor, Jan. 2, 1868. Andrew A. Neal became the proprietor Oct. 2, 1869, and changed its day of publication from Thursday to Saturday. It was next published by the "Star Publishing Company," and edited by the Rev. R. B. Yard, from Jan. 1, 1871, to Aug. 12, 1871. At the last-named date Joseph A. Wild & Co. assumed its management. The *Star* office was purchased by O. B. Sigley & Co. from the attorneys of Joseph A. Wild, June 15, 1874; on or about Aug. 11, 1877, O. B. Sigley became sole proprietor of the establishment. March 1, 1881, the latter sold an interest to R. Vanhorne, Jr., and the firm is now known as Vanhorne & Sigley. During the Warren County ring trials a daily morning newspaper was published from the *Star* office, contain-

ing a report of the court proceedings. In less than two weeks the circulation was run up to sixteen hundred copies daily. The *Star* is a thirty-two-column weekly, of quarto form, issued on Fridays, at two dollars per annum.

The Washington Review was established Sept. 15, 1877, by John W. Nutze. It is published weekly in the *Review* building, on Washington Avenue; it is a twenty-four-column quarto, and the subscription price is one dollar per annum.

The following are obsolete papers:

The Touchstone first appeared in 1870, published by S. W. Herrick. It was a weekly, twenty-eight by forty inches in size. It was published as late as 1874, but about that time was discontinued.

The *Warren County Chronicle* was the successor to the *Touchstone*, in 1874, and the following year was merged with the Hackettstown *Herald* and *Portland Enterprise*.

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIETIES.

I.—THE WARREN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THIS association is as old as the county in which it is located. When Warren County was formed, in 1824, many "good and devout" men within its limits who hitherto had been members of the Sussex County Bible Society, contributing in efforts and money to the successful accomplishment of its worthy objects, feeling that it was proper they should have a county organization of their own, met, April 13, 1825, at the new Presbyterian church, in Danville, pursuant to previous notice, and instituted the "Warren County Bible Society."

On that occasion the Rev. Jehiel Talmage preached a sermon, after which Daniel Vliet was chosen moderator, and William H. Sloan, Esq., secretary. A constitution was adopted, and the following persons chosen as the first officers of the society:

William Kennedy, President; Rev. Wm. B. Sloan, First Vice-President; John M. Sherrerd, Second Vice-President; John Clark, Third Vice-President; John Armstrong, Fourth Vice-President; W. H. Sloan, Recording Secretary; Rev. Joseph Campbell, Corresponding Secretary; and Wm. C. Morris, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Greenwich.—Thomas Stewart, Wm. Kennedy, Jacob Kline.
Mansfield.—Rev. J. R. Castner, John M. Sherrerd, Henry M. Winter.
Oxford.—Rev. L. F. Leak, John Clark, John Kinney, Jr.
Kaonilton.—Rev. Jehiel Talmage, Wm. C. Morris, Elijah Pierson.
Hardswick.—Rev. Benj. Lowe, John Armstrong, Grant Fitch.
Puhquorrey.—Abraham Van Campen, Benj. Depue, John Depue.
Independence.—Rev. Joseph Campbell, Job Johnston, John Stinson.

An executive committee of seven for each township was also appointed, after which the society adjourned, to meet in the Presbyterian church at Greenwich on the second Tuesday of June following.

At the next meeting no business was transacted except to further complete the organization of the soci-

ety by the change of some of the members of the board of managers and of the township executive committees.

The organization being now completed, the board of managers held their first meeting Nov. 29, 1825, in the Presbyterian church, Mansfield, at which it was

Resolved, That the executive committees of the several townships be requested to take effectual measures to ascertain, without delay, what number of Bibles may be necessary to supply each township where they reside, and to report to the managers at their next meeting."

At a meeting of the managers, April 19, 1826, resolutions were adopted directing the treasurer to distribute the Bibles on hand and appropriating forty dollars to the purchase of more copies of the sacred Scriptures.

The next annual meeting was held at Marksboro', in June, 1826, at which a communication was received from John Moore, the Worshipful Master of Corinthian Lodge, No. 51, F. and A. M., inclosing five dollars and a resolution of the lodge that the same be presented to the society. This free-will offering was accepted, and thanks returned therefor. At this meeting the society voted to become auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

In 1827 the Nassau Hall Bible Society tendered agents to explore each township of this county and ascertain the number of families destitute of Bibles. They made the canvass, and reported four hundred and fifty families as destitute. In the fall of this year five hundred Bibles were purchased and distributed to the chairmen of the executive committees of each township. The managers met on New Year's Day, 1828, at Harmony, when they ordered the purchase and distribution of two hundred and fifty more Bibles. At a meeting of the board held at Danville, Dec. 25, 1828, they were visited for the first time by Rev. Mr. Fairchild, agent of the American Bible Society.

According to previous invitation, the Sussex County Bible Society met with this society at the Yellow Frame meeting-house, Feb. 3, 1829, and spent the day in converse and prayer for the promotion of the object they mutually had in view. A few months after this memorable meeting the managers (at Greenwich, Aug. 11, 1829) adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Warren County Bible Society, relying on Divine Providence to succeed in their endeavor, will raise \$1000 in one year to aid the parent society in carrying into effect their resolutions to supply every destitute family in the United States with the Bible."

Considering that the county had a population of only about eighteen thousand, and possessed not one-tenth of its present wealth, this was one of the most important acts which the society ever attempted to perform. At a meeting held at Oxford, July 20, 1830, less than one month from the completion of the year, it was found that a "masterly inactivity" had possessed some of the township committees, and that three hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents was required to be raised to redeem their pledge. Whereupon the Revs. J. R. Castner, Joseph Camp-

bell, and I. N. Candie, and lay members John M. Sherrerd, George Creveling, William P. Robeson, Leffler Haughwout, M. O. Halsted, William C. Morris, Robert C. Stephens, Abram Bidleman, George Weir, and Job Johnston, Esq., volunteered to aid the township committees to raise the required sum. This was nobly done. At the meeting of the society held agreeable to adjournment, at Harmony, Aug. 7, 1830, four days before the expiration of the year, the sum of the collections was reported by the treasurer as one thousand and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents. The whole amount was donated to the American Bible Society.

In 1831 and 1832 the society supplied the destitute at the county almshouse with Bibles, and the Sabbath-schools of the county with the New Testament, besides contributing to the parent society and to the New Jersey Bible Society to aid in sending the "Word of Life" throughout the United States and to the natives of the Sandwich Islands. In 1836 the county was again canvassed, S. B. Ayres, the agent, reporting two hundred and thirty-four destitute families; the same year two hundred Bibles were purchased and distributed.

At Greenwich, May 1, 1838, it was first proposed to establish a depository of Bibles at the county-seat, and August 7th of the same year two hundred dollars were appropriated for that purpose. The first contribution from any religious body was in 1841, being fifty dollars from the Presbyterian Church of Belvidere.

From 1825 to 1843 the business of this society was conducted by the clergy and laymen of the Presbyterian Church. The other denominations had their own Bible societies, and consequently did not affiliate with the county society. After the burning of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church that denomination united with the American Bible Society in this branch of missionary effort. After a suspension of nearly eight years the Warren County Bible Society was reorganized, Jan. 15, 1851, by Rev. George Sheldon, the State agent of the parent society. From this time the Presbyterian and Methodist, and more recently the Lutheran, Churches have heartily and harmoniously engaged in this work.

The reorganization was effected by the election of Wm. P. Robeson president; Daniel Hulshiser, Marshall Hunt, Archibald Robertson, vice-presidents; Rev. Henry Reeves secretary; and Dr. Roderick Byington treasurer. The executive committee was composed of Dr. J. M. Paul, Rev. H. M. Brown, John M. Sherrerd, J. G. Shipman, Rev. James McWilliams, and A. N. Easton. During this year the county was re-canvassed by Rev. Cornelius Clark, and the two hundred and forty-four families found destitute of Bibles, supplied, as well as the boats on the Morris Canal. In 1856, Mr. (later the Rev.) Theodore Byington was engaged to canvass the county, and in 1862-63 John Agin made a very thorough exploration,

visiting five thousand one hundred and fourteen families, supplying four hundred and forty-eight destitute families, and donating and selling Bibles and Testaments to the number of seven hundred and forty-seven. In 1862 a new constitution was adopted.

This society contributed three hundred and sixty-three dollars and twelve cents as its quota of the indebtedness of the American Bible Society, incurred in supplying the New Jersey soldiers in the late civil war with Testaments and Bibles.

In 1871 the county was again canvassed by the society's agent, John Travis, five thousand two hundred and forty-nine families were visited, and seven hundred and ninety-six Bibles distributed, of which four hundred and seventy-six volumes were donated and three hundred and twenty sold. At the anniversary meeting held August 3d, this year, at the Methodist Episcopal church, Belvidere, a tribute of respect was paid to the memory of John M. Sherrerd, Esq., late president, and recently deceased; he was one of the original founders of the society, and the latest survivor of that honored company.

The meetings have been regularly held since the reorganization in 1851. In 1867 there were depositories at Belvidere, Hackettstown, and Washington; in 1868 one was established at Phillipsburg. These are still continued.

The semi-centennial anniversary meeting of the society was held at the Presbyterian church at Washington, Aug. 5, 1875. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. John J. Morrow, of Belvidere, from the text (Lev. xxv. 12), "It is the jubilee: let it be holy unto you." The secretary, P. F. Brakeley, read a historical review of the society's operations during the half-century of its existence. The Rev. C. E. Little addressed the society, giving a brief sketch of the English Bible; the president and the Rev. Dr. Sheldon, Revs. Sawyer and Stoutenberg, from the Morris County Bible Society, and Revs. Barrett and Hart, from the Sussex County Bible Society, also delivered brief addresses on this occasion.

In 1879, at the annual session held at Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, August 14th, the Society resolved upon "the resupply of the county at once, on what is called the voluntary plan;" but for some cause this measure was not at once carried into effect. It is stated, however, to be the intention of the society to make the canvass the present year.

The officers of this society, from its organization to the present time, have been as follows:

Presidents.—1825-27, William Kennedy; 1828, Abram Biddleman; 1829-33, John Clark; 1834-56,* William P. Robeson, Esq.; 1859-62, Dr. J. Marshall Paul; 1863-65, John M. Sherrerd, Esq.; 1866, Hon. John White; 1867, Hon. Philip H. Hann; 1868, Selden T. Scranton; 1869, Daniel Hulsizer; 1870, J. G. Shipman, Esq.; 1871, Joseph Vliet; 1872, Dr. John C. Johnson; 1873, Dr. J. M. Paul; 1874-76, Hon. Robert S. Kennedy; 1877, John S. Lubar; 1878, Charles E. Vail; 1879-81, Hon. Philip H. Hann.

Recording Secretaries.—1825, William H. Sloan, Esq.; 1827, Rev. Joseph

Campbell; 1828-32, Chapman Warner; 1833-34, James Hiles; 1835-36, Wm. C. Morris; 1837-43,* George R. King; 1851-58, Rev. Henry Reeves; 1859, Rev. A. M. Palmer; 1860, George B. Day; 1861-81, Dr. P. F. Brakeley.

Treasurers.—1825-26, Wm. C. Morris; 1827-31, Nathan Stiger; 1832, John Kinney, Jr.; 1833-35, Nathan Stiger; 1836-38, John M. Sherrerd; 1839-43,* Wm. R. Warne; 1851-69, Dr. Roderick Byington; 1870-81, Wm. H. Morrow, Esq.

II.—THE WARREN COUNTY FARMERS', MECHANICALS', AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

According to public notice, a number of citizens of Warren County met at the town-hall, Belvidere, on the 17th of March, 1859. James M. Ribble was made chairman, and Daniel Swayze secretary. This is the first recorded date of any measures being taken for organizing an agricultural society for Warren County. After a free and general expression of opinion, it was resolved by this meeting

"That the mutual interests of all classes of our citizens and the diffusion of practical scientific knowledge require the formation of a society for the promotion of the agricultural and the mechanic arts."

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to solicit information with regard to the location, cost of proper grounds, etc. A committee was also appointed to solicit stock subscriptions throughout each township in the county. The meeting reassembled at the court-house on the 7th of May, 1859, and was organized by appointing Judge William R. Sharp chairman, and E. L. Campbell secretary. The draft of a constitution and by-laws was submitted, and adopted by the meeting. The following officers were then elected *viva voce*,—viz., President, James M. Ribble; Vice-Presidents, Abraham McMurtrie, A. O. Bartow, and Jacob Sharp; Corresponding Secretary, Edward L. Campbell; Recording Secretary, Philip H. Hann; Treasurer, Israel Harris; and the following Board of Managers: Samuel L. Shimer, Elijah Allen, John H. Blair, Isaac Brands, James K. Swayze, Simon Wyckoff, Abel Young, George H. Shoemaker, Philip Mowery, George W. Williamson, William Hamlin, Dewitt Ramsay, Jonathan Pidcock, William F. Wise, David Shields, Theodore P. Cornell, Nelson Smith, Stephen D. Wyckoff, William R. Sharp, William P. Robeson, Peter Fisher, Dr. Samuel S. Clark, Alfred Thomas, William Silverthorn, William R. Brokaw, Hon. Isaac Wildrick, Judge David B. Hazen, William McMiller.

Suitable grounds were leased of Abraham McMurtrie, situate about one mile south of Belvidere, and a track was graded and buildings erected during the season. The first fair was held on Oct. 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1859. It was largely attended, and the display of stock, farm products, machinery, etc., was very creditable to the county. Philip H. Hann, the recording secretary, tendered his resignation on Aug. 12, 1859, and was succeeded by Jacob Sharp.

The second annual fair was held Sept. 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1860. The receipts were not so great, but the attendance was nearly as large, as at the first one, and

* The society was inoperative and held no meetings from 1844 to 1851.

the exhibition was generally satisfactory to the people interested.

At a meeting of the directors on Jan. 12, 1861, James K. Swayze, Esq., was appointed president of the association, and Israel Harris treasurer, and Jehiel T. Kern secretary. Mr. Swayze continued to serve as president for ten years, and Mr. Harris as treasurer and Jehiel T. Kern as secretary until this date (March, 1881).

The association has held its annual fairs regularly every year down to October, 1880, with frequent changes of directors, but never had any other presidents than the following: James K. Swayze, ten years; James M. Ribble, two years; John V. Deshong, Isaac Brands, John Anderson, and George Lommason for the balance of the time,—Mr. Deshong holding the position at present.

The association has a deed for about eighteen or nineteen acres of land, beautifully located for a fair-grounds, and a good track for speeding horses, etc. It has had to struggle against difficulties the past five years, on account, principally, of the dullness of the times, and has also been unfortunate in having much rainy weather during fair weeks, which together have crippled its resources. Its influence on the farming and stock-growing community has, on the whole, been healthy and beneficial, in spite of disappointments and jealousies among the exhibitors.

It obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature of our State during the session of 1860, authorizing the association to purchase and hold real estate not to exceed in value ten thousand dollars, and to mortgage and sell the same, to employ its own police force, and is exempt from taxation. The original share of stock was twenty-five dollars, which has been paid. There were about two hundred stockholders at first, but some of them have failed to pay, and their stock has been declared forfeited.

The premiums awarded from year to year on stock, machinery, farm produce, and ladies' handiwork have ranged from eight hundred to twelve hundred dollars. The tendency of its fairs of late years has been towards the speed of horses, which, in an agricultural county like this, should not be permitted. The county being rich in its mineral resources, as well as having

a very fertile soil, producing almost every variety of grain and vegetables, and being very advantageously situated for marketing its products, an annual exhibition by an association like this of the various products of the farm, the dairy, and the orchard is calculated to arouse and stimulate efforts of rivalry and competition that will tend to develop the best interests of the county if it is properly encouraged and conducted.

III.—THE WARREN COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of teachers held at Washington in the summer of 1868 it was resolved to organize a county association, and the initial steps were then and there taken by the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

"The Warren County Teachers' Association" was formed at Phillipsburg, Dec. 26, 1868, on which occasion the teachers of the county assembled to hear the report of the committee previously appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the association. Mr. H. C. Putnam was president and J. S. Smith secretary of the meeting. The report was accepted and the constitution and rules adopted. After signatures were obtained thereto the following officers were chosen: President, H. C. Putnam; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Prouty, Mrs. Couch; Recording Secretary, Joseph S. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maggie Yale.

The constitution provided for stated meetings in January, May, and September, but the first regular meeting was held in May, 1869. Several meetings were held, as provided by the constitution, quite regularly during its earlier years, but for several years past the association has held no sessions, and is now inoperative.

"Teachers' Institutes" have been held nearly every year ever since the enactment of the present school law.* The annual reports of the county school superintendents give a full account of their proceedings and the practical results of their work.

* The first (or about the first) Teachers' Institute of Warren County was held at Washington in the year 1853.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHES OF WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN OF BELVIDERE.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS village, beautiful for location, picturesque in its surroundings, is pleasantly situated upon either side of the Pequest Creek at its confluence with the Delaware River. That portion of the town lying upon the south side of the creek, and oldest in point of settlement by the white race, is upon a broad, level plateau, some 30 or 40 feet above the level of the river, and regularly laid out in squares. Here, too, is the public square, with its noble old elms, pines, and butonwoods, neatly trimmed, surrounded by a suitable railing, the whole presenting an air of solidity, neatness, and comfort. Here, also, is located the Warren County court-house, occupying a central position opposite the north side of the park, while the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist churches face the east, south, and west sides of the park.

With the exception of Water Street, that portion of the town lying upon the north side of the Pequest is upon ground more or less uneven, with an abrupt bluff running from Market Street, in rear of, and nearly parallel with, Water Street, easterly to the vicinity of Miller's bridge, showing unmistakable evidence that it was at one time, far back in the misty past, the low bank of the then unnamed Pequest Creek, the outlet of a small lake then covering an area back of the vicinity of what is now Miller's bridge. The north side of the creek is also full of historic associations. There are located the Second Presbyterian church, the Hoops, and later the Paul, property, the pioneer tavern, and other points of interest.

The town is located geographically in latitude 40° 47' N., and longitude 1° 50' E. from Washington; 65 miles west of New York, 65 miles north of Philadelphia, and 13 miles above Easton, reckoning distance by turnpike.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The well-known habits of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited this region of country previous to its occupation by the white man, the large number of their warlike implements found, and the topography

of the surrounding country, all furnish unmistakable evidence that the beautiful plateau upon the south side of the Pequest was at one time an Indian village. Whether there were any remnants of the Indian tribes here when Robert Patterson, the pioneer of Belvidere, traveled this way and asserted his sovereignty by squatting upon the site now occupied by the Warren House, is not definitely known; but it is presumable, however, that they had left this their happy hunting- and fishing-ground in accordance with a treaty made with William Penn, he having purchased (as it was called) of them the tract upon which the town of Belvidere is situated. This was in the early days known as the "Alford tract."

The next landowner in that portion lying south of the Pequest was Robert Morris, who, Nov. 15, 1793, gave a deed of the entire tract to his son-in-law and daughter, Charles and Mary Croxall. The deed of Morris to Croxall was one of those peculiar instruments in writing so frequently made in those days, entailing the property to the heirs of Charles and Mary Croxall forever; but by an act of the State Legislature passed Feb. 14, 1818, the entailment imposed by the deed of 1793 was discharged, and the estate unfettered and converted into a fee simple.

The family history of the Croxalls and the devolution of this property—*i. e.*, so much of the town of Belvidere as lies on the south side of the Pequest—between 1793 and 1825, showing the different titles, tides the property over a period of so many years, and finally settles it in possession of its present rightful owners.

Charles and Mary Croxall had four children,—Thomas, Daniel C., Anna Maria (who married Claudius F. Le Grand), and Morris. The three eldest had become of full age prior to November, 1817. Morris, the youngest, became of full age in 1820. Prior to his coming of age Peter Gordon was his duly-constituted guardian.

Previous to 1817 the life estate of Charles Croxall, by judgments, sheriffs' sales, and otherwise, had become vested partly in Mary Croxall and partly in trustees in trust for her; and Charles and Mary had, in 1814, conveyed one undivided half of the lands to their sons, Thomas and Daniel.

* By W. H. Shaw.



COURT HOUSE AT BELVIDERE, WARREN CO. N. J.



In 1818 the Legislature of New Jersey, on the application of Thomas, the eldest son, and by the consent of Charles and Mary Croxall, and the younger children and the guardian of Morris, passed an act authorizing a division of the entire tract of 614 acres among the four children in fee simple. This division was made, and the family arrangement thus agreed upon and authorized by legislative enactment was further carried out by mutual deeds of bargain, sale, and release by the several children to each other respectively for their respective shares in fee simple, confirmed by Charles and Mary Croxall, and containing covenants of non-claim. The chain of titles since the deed of Robert Morris are as follows:

The act of the Legislature dated Feb. 14, 1818, and the division made by the commissioners under that act.

Deed from Thomas Croxall and wife, Daniel C. Croxall and wife, C. F. Le Grand and wife, to Morris Croxall, in fee simple for the share set off to Morris, including the promises in question, dated March 15, 1823.

Mortgage given by Morris Croxall to Thomas Loumsou, dated March 19, 1823, and paid by Garret D. Wall.

Deed from Morris Croxall to Garret D. Wall, dated Sept. 29, 1825, for the share set off to Morris in fee simple, with full covenants and warranty.

Deed from Charles Croxall (after the death of Mary) to Garret D. Wall, dated Sept. 29, 1825, releasing the entire 614 acres.

Deed from Garret D. Wall to John M. Sherrerd, dated Jan. 5, 1827, for the Croxall house and lot, containing two acres of land. This was the first sale made of any of the Croxall property.

The Croxall property, over which there has been so much litigation, was embraced within the following lines:

"Beginning on the south side of Second Street, at the river, at low-water mark; running in a straight line to the northeast corner of Hon. W. H. Morrow's lot on Greenwich Street, opposite Third; thence southeasterly diagonally through the grounds of the classical academy, between Third and Fourth, and the public school grounds, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, on the line of Independence Street to the old Hiles property, now owned by Levi S. Johnston; thence northerly in a straight line to near a white-oak tree at the intersection of Oxford and Parker Streets; thence northeasterly to near the upper end of the row; thence across to North Water Street, following that down to Wall Street; thence north to Delaware Street; thence west to the Delaware River; thence down the Delaware River to place of beginning."

This embraces all the water-power within the town of Belvidere, the county buildings, four of the churches, the most prominent residences, and the business portion of the town.

During its ownership by Mr. Wall he very generously donated to Warren County the public square, also the grounds upon which the county buildings stand. He also gave to the several churches surrounding the public park the lots upon which their church edifices and parsonages stand, except the Baptist church lot, which was purchased of Hon. George M. Robeson in 1866.

Previous to the purchase of the Croxall property by Mr. Wall, that portion of Belvidere was very slow in growth, and as late as 1820 there was not half a dozen dwellings on the south side of the Pequest, and in 1826 they numbered but seven.

The pioneer house was probably that built by Robert Patterson, and torn down in 1838 by Maj. Depeu. This was a block-house, or double log house, as it was

styled in those days. Just when it was built is not known, but it must have been near the middle of the last century. It was built of hard-wood timber, 10 by 14 inches square, and white-oak plank 3 inches thick, and dovetailed together at the corners of the building, and the major said he had a "tarnal tough job a-giten 'em apart." This was no doubt the first house in what is now Belvidere.

The Croxall mansion, still standing on Greenwich Street between Front and Second Streets, was built in or about 1780, and is now owned by the J. M. Sherrerd estate. It was known for many years as the loveliest spot in Warren County, with a beautiful lawn between the mansion and the road that swept around the hill below.

Five other and smaller dwellings was the sum total, down to 1826, upon the south side of the Pequest.

Dr. Paul, in an article entitled "Belvidere One Hundred Years Ago," says there was in 1780 a stone distillery standing on the corner between the east end of South Water Street and the bridge, and the bridge at that time was a very primitive affair, built of logs and poles, where now stands a substantial iron bridge. The double log house of Patterson's, afterwards known as the "Mansion House," was in 1780 tenanted by Robert Patterson, who was a tinner.

After Patterson's removal, the doctor says, a store was kept in the house for some time by old Mathew Lowry (and brothers), the father of John Lowry, so well known throughout this region as "Captain Jack," and who was so famous for his expertness in steering Durham boats and rafts of lumber down through the rapids of the Little and Great Poul Riffs.

The two houses on the northern side of the Pequest were a double log house, on the site of the late Dr. J. M. Paul's residence, in the grove up Market Street,* and the other was a small log house built against the bank southwest from the Dr. Paul mansion, in rear of what was known as "Old Juddy's" lot, and occupied by George Mathew, a day-laborer.

The Rev. Mr. Treat, a Presbyterian minister, resided in the double log house on the hill, and officiated at the old Oxford log church. The dwelling of Mr. Treat was known afterwards as the "Cottman house," and was subsequently occupied by Maj. Robert Hoops, an extensive land proprietor in and about this place. He came to Belvidere about 1770, and purchased the mill- and water-power, together with the adjoining properties on either side of the Pequest, amounting to some 500 acres of land, known since as the Paul and Croxall tracts.

Some years subsequent to the purchase of the water-power, Hoops erected an extensive slaughter-house on the lot where now stand the fine barns of D. C. Blair, on the north side of the Oxford road, just across from the Belvidere House. In this building great numbers of cattle and hogs were slaughtered and

* Drs. Larrabee and Gwinnup both lived in the old double log house. The Paul mansion was built by Dr. George Green in about 1830.

packed, which, together with the flour manufactured at the mill, were transported to middle Jersey for the use of the Revolutionary army; and not unfrequently, at that period, all the farmers' wagons and sleds were put into requisition to convey these articles to the half-starving thousands under the command of Gen. Washington, in the vicinity of Morristown.

Dr. Paul, in his "One Hundred Years," says the first *frame* house erected in Belvidere was put up by Maj. Hoops, on the site now occupied by the first house below the Second Presbyterian church, on Market Street. It was occupied by Messrs. Hoops & Hyndshaw as a surveyor's office. The frame of this house was removed in 1827 by Dr. Clark, Sr., and converted into a dwelling for a blacksmith by the name of Wright.

Hon. J. P. B. Maxwell says in "Historical Collections," 1841, that shortly after Robert Patterson located here "a small block-house was erected on the north side of the Pequest, some 30 or 40 yards east of the present toll-house of the Belvidere Delaware bridge. Some time previous to the Revolutionary war a battle was fought on the Pennsylvania side of the river between a band of Indians, who came from the north, and the Delawares residing in the neighborhood, aided by the whites, in which the latter were defeated and driven to the Jersey side."

"About that time the principal part of the lands on the north side of the Pequest was owned by Maj. Hoops, while that on the south side was owned by Robert Morris," who entailed it, as has been stated.

While Maj. Robert Hoops owned the north side of the Pequest he surveyed it into town plats, and gave the town the name of "Mercer," which it retained for many years. This was then the business part of the town, for in fact there was no town or business on the south side, except the double log or block-house of Patterson's, which was occupied as a store, and subsequently as a tavern, and the Croxall—now known as the Sherrerd—mansion, which was in all probability built by Robert Morris about the year 1780. It is quite positively known, says Dr. P. H. Brakeley, that the well in front of his office, standing next south of the old mansion, was dug as near 1780 as can be ascertained by Robert Morris. The water in this well is so strongly impregnated with iron as to be unfit for culinary purposes, and after J. M. Sherrerd came into possession of the property he caused it to be filled up.

This well was on a line with and about half-way between the old mansion and the pioneer barn, that stood for nearly a century in the corner of the lot just south of Dr. Brakeley's office, and was taken down by the doctor a few years since. In 1876-77, Dr. Brakeley caused the old pioneer well to be cleaned out, and found in the bottom an old-fashioned claw-hammer and a piece of white oak pump-log, from the latter of which he had a walking-stick made. Both hammer and cane are preserved by the doctor as relics of the last century.

Another of the old landmarks of the town of Belvidere is the old stone mansion on the southwest corner of Mansfield and Second Streets, and known as the "Robeson Mansion," built in 1834 by Hon. John P. B. Maxwell.

Among others whom we find have borne a prominent part in the development of Belvidere is Maj. Benjamin Depeu. He is a descendant of the Depeu family who settled in the Minisink or Pahaquarry valley nearly two centuries ago, whose descendants are scattered all through the country, and many of whom have become honored citizens of other States as well as this. Mr. Depeu was born Sept. 1, 1796, two miles below Belvidere, on the farm now owned by Mr. Britton. He located in the town of Belvidere in 1838, and for many years was one of its most prominent citizens, and is yet, although deprived of his eyesight, quite active, and as conversant with the business affairs of the world as most men at half his age and with perfect sight.

John Shay, another of Belvidere's early residents, was born in Easton, Pa., Aug. 10, 1812, and came with his parents to this place in 1816, where he still resides.

Daniel Hull was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Feb. 7, 1801, and has been conversant with Belvidere since 1810, and finally located here in 1844, where he expects to spin out the brittle thread of life.*

Frederick Searles, from whose storehouse of written memoranda pertaining to the early history of Belvidere we have been permitted to make oft-repeated drafts, was born on Rattlesnake Hill, in Oxford township, in 1804, and as early as 1820 was doing business in Belvidere for himself. Here he has since resided, having been prominently identified with the building up of the town, and for ten years having served as one of the justices of the peace.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

The good physician is one of the men in a community identified with the whole people, especially in a new country. Among that class of pioneers at Belvidere, or rather "Mercer," as it was then known, was Dr. Jabez Gwinnup, who came to this town during the latter part of the last century and located on the site of the late Dr. Paul's mansion. He remained here till 1815, when he removed to Delaware Station, where he died. Drs. Larabee and Fell were here about the same time. Dr. Morland was here about the close of the Revolutionary war. He was a surgeon in the British army, and for reasons best known to himself he decided to spend the remainder of his days and usefulness on American soil, which he did.

TAVERNS, EARLY AND LATER.

Previous to 1800, but the exact date we were unable to ascertain, a tavern was kept in what was then the "Town of Mercer," on the north side of the

* Mr. Shay and Mr. Hull have both furnished the historian with valuable data for this work.

Pequest. The little old dwelling standing on the side hill up against the southeast corner of the Dr. Paul property on Market Street was a tavern as early as 1800, and kept at that time by Capt. William McHenry, who was subsequently succeeded by James McMurtrie. This was at one time the only tavern in Mercer. The property is now owned by Miss H. Pritchett.

The next of the three taverns there in 1800 is the venerable-looking long, low, crooked two-story wooden structure dignified by the title of "Franklin House," and kept in 1825-30 by John Deitrick. This is one of the ancient and ancient, in which a tavern has been kept most of the time for nearly or quite a hundred years, its present keeper being Mr. G. Cramer.

Third, and by no means known to be the youngest, is the "Washington House," built prior to 1800, burned in 1833, rebuilt in 1834, and kept from that time until 1840 by Daniel Winters. It was kept prior and subsequent to 1874 by John G. Schenck. It was again destroyed by fire in 1877, and rebuilt in 1881, being completed about April 1st. It is located on the west side of Market Street, near Water.

In 1820 another tavern was opened in "Mercer" by Capt. John Craig, up Market Street, east side, near the railroad crossing, now owned and occupied by Thomas Payne as a dwelling.

The pioneer tavern on the south side of the Pequest is conceded to be the old double log or block-house of the pioneer Robert Patterson. After it was vacated by Patterson it was occupied as a store, and then again as a tavern by William Craig, who was succeeded by Joseph Norton, and in 1838 it was purchased by Maj. Benjamin Depeu, who removed it and built the present brick structure, known as the "Warren House," which the major kept for many years. Now owned by Widow Anderson, and kept by Vincent Smith.

The "Belvidere House," corner of Hardwick and Front Streets, is of wood, built in 1831 by Chapman Warner, uncle of S. T. Seranton. It was originally built for a store and a dwelling; the corner room, now the bar-room, was occupied as a store. Mr. Warner also kept a lumber-yard in connection with his store. It was converted into a hotel and named "Belvidere House" in 18—, and kept by William Butler. He was succeeded by William Craig, who was followed in 1844 by John P. Ribble. Then came C. Taylor, Mr. Floyd, Peter Fisher, William Brockaw, and then purchased by Peter Fisher. He was succeeded by his sons, Hugh and William Fisher, and they by Joseph Fisher, the present proprietor.

As early as 1810 or 1812, when the name of "Belvidere" had not yet seen the light, a tavern was kept by a Mr. Todd near where Judge W. H. Morrow's new house stands.

The "American Hotel," located on the east side of Mansfield, between Front and Second Streets, was built originally by Nelson Jay in 1835. John Young

was the next owner. He was succeeded by Peter Fisher and Isaac Houghawout, when Fisher subsequently purchased Houghawout's interest, and in 1865 the property was purchased by Mr. Augustus Laubach, the present proprietor. He has from time to time enlarged and improved the house, until it is at present one of the best hotels in Warren County.

The old "Franklin House," on Market Street, was built in sections. The old tavern part, or upper end, was built first, and Samuel Loder, a tailor by trade, built the next section, and in 1833 the now venerable John Shay built the lower end, and finally the upper end absorbed the rest, and the whole became the "Franklin House," kept in 1834 by Daniel Winters, who was subsequently sheriff of Warren County.

PIONEER MERCHANTS.

In the latter part of the last century a stone building was erected on what is now the northwest corner of Market and North Water Streets, and occupied as early as 1792-93 by Capt. John Kinney and Thomas Paul, general merchants. They were succeeded in 1800 by Messrs. Wares & Waterfield. This store was in the corner of the building, on the site now occupied by Freeman Brothers, clothiers. Wares & Waterfield subsequently kept store in a small building west of the Warren House. In 1818, and to 1821, Brown kept a store in the west end of the old stone storehouse. His store was about on the site now occupied by the drug-store of A. G. Smith. The old stone storehouse was destroyed by fire in 1877.

Another of the pioneer merchants, and probably the first in Mercer, was Robert Hoops. His storehouse was on the site now occupied by Mr. Carhart's residence, first south of the Second Presbyterian church. Hoops was succeeded in the mercantile business at this place by Peter Kleinhaus, in about 1800. As early as 1810 there was a store kept just south of Judge Morrow's new residence by Francis Dunlevy, who was succeeded by Daniel Hopkins. The old store building long since disappeared.

When Patterson's old log house was still standing a frame addition was attached to it, and when purchased by Maj. Depeu the frame part was moved across the road on the site now occupied by Kerns' drug-store, converted into a storehouse, and occupied by Robert Boyd as a drug-store. Boyd was succeeded in the drug trade at that place in 1854 or 1855 by Dr. Byington.

The pioneer crockery-store in Belvidere was opened in the spring of 1871, by T. W. Hilton, on Front Street, opposite the Warren House, who is still in trade at that place.

The pioneer clothing-store in Belvidere was opened in the spring of 1855, by Charles Freeman, in the room now occupied by W. T. Laubach, on Water Street.

Among the merchants of Belvidere in the early part of the present century was Theodore Paul, who in 1826 built a brick storehouse on the northeast cor-

ner of Water and Market Streets, in front of his present residence. In 1868-69 the unsightly pile of brick was removed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Previous to 1838 the bridge across the Pequest where the lower bridge is now located, and known as the "Market Street bridge," was a wooden structure, or rather several of them, at different periods. Its successor was an improvement, but not up to the times. In 1838 a stone arch-bridge was built by Peter Baylor, contractor. March 9, 1839, a portion of the arch-bridge was destroyed by water, and immediately rebuilt by Frederick Searles. This last stone bridge remained till about 1858, when it was replaced by the present iron bridge. This bridge is of the truss pattern.

The Prospect Street, or upper, bridge, was built in 1870 by the Continental Bridge Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. It is of wrought iron and of the arch pattern.

Previous to the building of a bridge a log thrown across the stream served every purpose, except when the log was covered with a thin coating of ice. After the old foot-log had served its day and generation a log bridge was built and remained for several years, when a more modern frame bridge was in use until the present iron bridge was built.

Previous to the building of any bridge across the Pequest at Belvidere (or, rather, Mercer) the creek was forded by teams. The old fording-place was below the Market Street bridge probably about 100 feet, or just below the old Yellow Frame block, at the south end of the present bridge.

The present town-hall, situated on the north side of the Pequest, on North Water Street, is a two-story brick structure, built in 1855 by William Zearfoss. It is 38 by 39 feet in size. The lower part is occupied by the Belvidere fire department, and the second story is fitted up for the accommodation of the mayor and common council of Belvidere.

In 1850, Maj. Benjamin Depeu built the house on the corner, west of the Warren House, now owned by Mr. Young, of Allentown, Pa.

The brick used on the county buildings was made on the farm now owned and occupied by Isaac Houghawout.

The old frame house owned and occupied by S. J. Raub, near the head of Mill Street, was one of the pioneer houses in Belvidere, built prior to 1815, and then stood directly opposite where it now stands, on the south side of Front Street.

The Warren Journal building, on Front Street, was built by J. Mackey in 1833, and subsequently owned by Maj. Benjamin Depeu, who added the third story and fitted it for a Masonic hall.

The brick building on Front opposite Mansfield Street now known as the "Apollo" block was built in 1849, by Henry Smith, for a storhouse.

The old frame storhouse on the west corner of

Mansfield and Front Streets was built originally by Capt. John Kinney, in 1828. The brick building on the opposite corner was built in 1825 by Peter Kleinhans. The old "Yellow Frame" block, on the south side of the Pequest, opposite Baird's grist-mill, was built in 1828 by Levi S. Johnston. The frame block on the north side of the Pequest, at north end of the bridge, west side of Market Street, was built about 1837-38 by John Shay, Anthony Robeson, and Mr. Emery.

The Theodore Paul mansion, northeast corner of Market and Water Streets, was built prior to 1800, by Thomas Paul, who came here in 1792 or 1793.

The first postmaster of whom we can give any information was Capt. John Kinney, who was postmaster in Belvidere as early as 1820, and had been such for several years.

The first daily mail to this place was brought in 1841, from Easton by way of Washington, by Maj. Benjamin Depeu, who was then the contractor for carrying the mails from Easton, Pa., to Morristown, N. J., with a branch from Washington to this place.

COMMERCE OF BELVIDERE.

Before the happy days of canals and railroads the commercial transactions of Belvidere with the outside world were carried on principally by means of the old "double-enders," known as "Durham" boats. The wharf or landing-place at Belvidere was at the foot of South Water and Front Streets, just below the mouth of the raging Pequest. The approach of these "steamers," propelled by "setting-poles" when going up stream, and floating with the current when going down stream, was usually announced by the bowman of the boats "Depeu," "Shoemaker," or "Van Campen," just as they swung around the curve in the river above "Mercer," where he would "wind his mellow horn" to inform Maj. Robert Hoops (whose mill stood where John Baird's mill now stands) that a little more freight could be taken on board for the Quaker City to exchange for molasses, tobacco, sugar, Santa Cruz rum, and such like household necessities.

The river travel and trade have long since been transferred to more speedy channels.

In Chapter V. of the Warren County general history, on preceding pages, will be found quite an extended account of the steamboat enterprises in which Belvidere has been interested in the past, with a description of the tragic loss of the "Alfred Thomas."

III.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Belvidere was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed on the 19th of March, 1845. The first section of the act defines the boundaries of the town as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the Township of Oxford, contained in the following limits,—to wit, beginning at the mouth of Pophandaising Creek, and running thence (1) up said creek to where the line between George W. Scranton's farm and Jacob S. Shoemaker's farm crosses the same; thence (2) in a straight line, in a northeasterly direction along said line,

between Scranton and Shoemaker, and until said straight line strikes the middle of the road running from Belvidere and Oxford road past Philip Miller's to the upper Pequest Bridge; thence (3) in a straight line to the middle of said bridge; thence (4) in a straight line to the northeast corner of Theodore S. Paul's lands, being a corner between him and Able Young; thence (5) in a straight line along the lines between Able Young's lands on the one side, and Theodore S. Paul's lands and Dr. George Green's lands on the other, to the Delaware River; thence (6) down the said river to the place of beginning,—shall be and hereby is erected into a borough and town corporate, which shall be called and known by the name of the Town of Belvidere, and the inhabitants thereof shall be and hereby are incorporated by the name of the 'Inhabitants of the Town of Belvidere,' and by that name they and their successors forever shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall be persons in law, capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatever, may have a corporate seal, and alter the same at their pleasure, and may by their corporate name aforsaid purchase, receive, hold, and convey any estate, real or personal, for the public use of said corporation."

We herewith give a complete list of the mayors, town council, town clerks, assessors, collectors, and chosen freeholders, with years of service, from the first borough election to 1880:

MAYORS.

1845, George Green; 1846, Henry McMiller; 1847, William C. Morrie; 1848, Henry McMiller; 1849, Frederick Scaries; 1850, George W. Clason; 1851, Phineas B. Kennedy; 1852, John M. Sherrard; 1853-54, Benjamin B. Cooper; 1855, William H. Henslover; 1856, Peter S. Campbell; 1857, William P. Robeson; 1858-59, James M. Ribble; 1860-61, Phineas B. Kennedy; 1862, Charles Wade; 1863-65, William F. Wire; 1866, Jehiel S. Kern; 1867, Paul T. Fairco; 1868, Watson Cherry; 1869-72, John V. Deshong; 1873-74, William M. Mackey; 1875, S. H. Lanterman; 1876, William Salmon; 1877, William M. Mackey; 1878-79, Theodore Carhart; 1880, Levi Ott.

COMMON COUNCIL.

1845—Roderick Byington, Anthony B. Robeson, George W. Tunis, Isaac H. Norton, Henry McMiller, Jeremiah Person.
1846.—Jeremiah Person, Jesse Flumestaff, Abram B. Randolph, Roderick Byington, Levi S. Johnston, Henry D. Swayze.
1847.—James I. Brown, A. B. Randolph, Daniel G. Fitch, Ephraim Camp, Philip Y. Brakeley, Levi S. Johnston.
1848.—James I. Brown, Frederick Scaries, A. B. Randolph, Ephraim Camp, Christopher Heiner, Peter H. Schrader.
1849.—Lorenzo Houseworth, Daniel Van Buskirk, William Bowman, George W. Tunis, Samuel T. Dickinson, Nelson Johnston.
1850.—George I. Gross, R. T. Slack, Michael Vanhart, A. N. Easton, Nelson Johnston, I. M. Sliger.
1851.—Reeder T. Slack, M. Vanhart, Theodore S. Paul, John M. Sherrard, E. Camp, Jerome K. Stillwell.
1852.—Jesse King, M. Vanhart, J. E. Stillwell, George Snyder, John Wilson, John V. Deshong.
1853.—M. Vanhart, Martin Hittenhouse, Jesse King, William Taylor, Simon Wyckoff, Timothy L. Lane.
1854.—Simon Wyckoff, James G. Loder, Cornelius Van Buskirk, Edwin R. Crane, Elias Batts, Levi S. Johnston.
1855.—S. T. Dickinson, Garner H. Galloway, Reeder T. Slack, Jesse King, James G. Loder, Simeon Cook.
1856.—Benjamin Cooper, P. H. Hann, John V. Deshong, William Brokaw, Jesse Sharp, Joseph Norton.
1857.—H. D. Swayze, S. B. Kitchen, A. B. Randolph, Alfred Thomas, Reuben Strouse, Peter Fisher.
1858.—John J. Kline, J. V. Deshong, Simon Wyckoff, Jacob Sharp, Peter M. Hendrickson, Henry D. Swayze.
1859.—Jacob Sharp, Philip H. Hann, John J. Kline, Israel Harris, Charles Wade, William Carhart.
1860.—Theodore S. Paul, William Silverthorn, William Norton, George Schwartz, Israel Harris, Samuel S. Clark.

In accordance with an amendment to the charter passed March 17, 1860, the Common Council met April 21st of that year and divided the Council by lot,

which resulted as follows: Messrs. Norton, Clark, and Schwartz were chosen to serve two years, and Messrs. Paul, Harris, and Silverthorn were chosen to serve one year.

1861.—William Silverthorn, Theodore S. Paul, Israel Harris.
1862.—John V. Deshong, Jehiel T. Kerr, Louis Hosenman.
1863.—William Alshouse, William B. Lanninger, Simon Wade.
1864.—John P. Davis, Charles Freeman, John V. Deshong.
1865.—Thomas L. Smith, Joseph C. Donahoe, William S. White.
1866.—John V. Deshong, Seneca B. Kitchin, William L. Hoagland.
1867.—There appears to be no record of the proceedings of the town-meeting this year, but we find the names of Drake, Hendrickson, and Miller on different committees appointed by the Mayor.
1868.—William L. Hoagland, Israel Harris, Adam B. Scaries.
1869.—John H. Stewart, I. Hanchawort, Alfred Thomas.
1870.—I. Harris, William Salmon, Alfred Thomas, for short term.
1871.—Richard D. Wilson, Adam B. Scaries, Adam H. Randolph.
1872.—William Salmon, Jacob Stone, Joel Mann.
1873.—Simon Wade, John T. Tinsman, George Petty.
1874.—Abraham H. Harris, Martin Freeman, John J. Kline.
1875.—Jacob Stone, William B. Lair, Jonathan Reimer.
1876.—J. H. Brands, George I. Gardner, Aaron McCannon.
1877.—H. H. Fisher, J. K. Wildrick, W. Barrett.
1878.—Peter S. Yeter, George S. Widenor, William Salmon.
1879.—Nathaniel Barrett, Philip Hanchawort, J. H. Ellenberg.
1880.—Matthew Howard, John Hyman, John Gardner.

TOWN CLERKS.

1845-48, B. R. Jones; 1849-52, Adam B. Scaries; 1853-54, William R. Brokaw; 1855, William Carhart; 1856, William Person; 1857, Watson Cherry; 1858-60, Alfred Kern; 1861, William W. Holcomb; 1862, Richard T. Drake; 1863-65, John Simeon; 1866, Hugh A. Scaries; 1867, S. Tunis; 1868, Hugh H. Fisher; 1869, James N. Hise; 1870-71, George K. Mellick; 1872-73, L. D. Taylor; 1874-76, William O. Neal; 1877-79, Milo E. Dewitt; 1880, James M. Snyder.

ASSESSORS.

The proceedings of the first town-meeting were not recorded, therefore we can give the assessors, collectors, and freeholders only from 1846.

1846, Benjamin Jay; 1847, Henry D. Swayze; 1848, David W. Kleinhans; 1849, Henry D. Swayze; 1850-53, Theodore Carhart; 1854, Adam B. Scaries; 1855, George B. Mellick; 1856, Adam B. Scaries; 1857, J. H. Angle; 1858-60, Adam B. Scaries; 1861, Benjamin Loder; 1862-63, Adam B. Scaries; 1864, George G. Galloway; 1865, William Alshouse; 1866, Adam B. Scaries; 1867, proceedings of town-meeting are not on record; 1868, William R. Brokaw; 1869, John J. Kline; 1870-71, E. M. Fleming; 1872, William R. Brokaw; 1873-74, E. M. Fleming; 1875, Andrew Sador; 1876, James A. Jackson; 1877-80, William R. Brokaw.

COLLECTORS.

1846-47, George C. Snyder; 1848-49, Nelson Jay; 1850, Peter H. Schrader; 1851-52, George W. Tunis; 1853, Peter Fisher; 1854, Henry V. Harris; 1855, John Shuy; 1856, William Zeurfost; 1857, Silas Limes; 1858, William Zeurfost; 1859, Abraham B. Randolph; 1860, Lyctidus Hamilton; 1861-62, Thomas L. Smith; 1863-61, John J. Kline; 1865-66, William A. Person; 1867, no record; 1868, John Albertson; 1869, Samuel Reese; 1870, Abraham B. Randolph; 1871, Samuel Reese; 1872-74, Alexander I. Samsel; 1875, Peter Hendrickson; 1876, George K. McMurrin; 1877-79, William M. Malorry; 1880, John J. Kline.

FREEHOLDERS.

1846, Nelson Jay, William P. Robeson; 1847-48, Phineas B. Kennedy, William P. Robeson; 1849, Isaac H. Norton, William P. Robeson; 1850-51, Lewis Mackey, Daniel Hull; 1852, Phineas B. Kennedy; 1853-54, Jeremiah Person; 1855, James M. Ribble; 1856, Jesse King; 1857, Frederick Scaries; 1858-59, William Norton; 1860-61, Abraham B. Randolph; 1862-63, Phineas B. Kennedy; 1864-65, Simon Wade; 1866, William A. Malerry; 1867, no record; 1868-75, Henry V. Harris; 1876, Samuel Reese; 1877-78, Jesse King; 1879-80, William M. Mackey.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS.

The following tavern rates were fixed by the pioneer Council, 1845.

"It was ordered that the following rates be established to regulate the prices to be received by Inn and Tavern keepers for the following articles:

Breakfast.....	\$0.25
Dinner.....	37½¢
Supper.....	25
Lodging for night.....	12½¢
Two or more in one bed.....	.08
Madeira wine per quart.....	1.25
Sherry " ".....	.75
Lishon " ".....	.75
Porter or ale per bottle.....	18¾¢
Fresh lime punch per quart.....	37½¢
Brandy per gill.....	12½¢
Geneva ".....	12½¢
West India rum per gill.....	12½¢
New York " ".....	06½¢
Cider spirits " ".....	06½¢
Methiglin per quart.....	.25
Strong beer per quart.....	12½¢
Brown stout per bottle.....	37½¢
Oats per quart.....	.03
Stabling a horse per night and good hay.....	18¾¢
" " 24 hours and good hay.....	.25
Pasture for night.....	12½¢
" " 24 hours.....	18¾¢

Liquid happiness and solid comfort were cheap in the pioneer days of our city fathers, compared to the present Belvidere rates at the same old hosteleries.

Philip Larew was appointed police officer and door-keeper for the Common Council during its first year's existence, and tavern licenses were fixed at \$12.62 each, and at that rate Henry Smith paid for the privilege of keeping a "Temperance House." In this year the "town of Belvidere" was divided into two road districts, the Pequest Creek being the dividing line, and \$25 allowed to each district.

The first meetings of the Council were held in the court-house, and in May, 1845, Mr. Robeson, who had been appointed a committee to procure room, fuel, and light for the use of the Council, reported that the necessary accommodations could be obtained of Frederick Searles, at his tavern, for \$12.62½ per year, and that Henry D. Swayze would furnish the same for \$12. Of course that five shillings was saved to the town by contracting with Mr. Swayze.

IV.—SCHOOL.

BELVIDERE PUBLIC SCHOOL.*

The first school-house was erected on the Croxall property near the late residence of B. B. Cooper, deceased (now of Surrogate Lommason). It was a small frame structure about 14 by 20 feet, built in the rudest manner. Its furniture was of the primitive style,—rough desks standing with their backs to the wall, and seats of slabs with round sticks driven into holes bored in them for legs. The date of the erection of this building is unknown. In 1822 it ceased to be used as a school-house. It must have been erected some time during the last century.

The oldest teacher of whom any record can be had was Hyman McMiller. He taught from about 1815 to 1820, occupying his summer months in surveying. He was followed by a Mr. Greenleaf, who taught for one year, who gave place to Mr. Michaels, a native

of Ireland. He is represented as a man of superior education, but somewhat intemperate.

In 1822 a stone school-house, two stories high and about 24 by 26 feet, was erected on the north side of the Pequest. July 4, 1823, the heirs of Thomas Paul, deceased, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, conveyed to Peter Kleinhaus, John Kinney, Jr., Thomas Croxall, Jacob Kleinhaus, Samuel Wilson, Jeremy Mackey, and George W. King, trustees of Belvidere Academy, the lot upon which this building was erected, which is described as being "situate in the town of Oxford, in the county of Sussex, being a part of two lots; also a part of the undivided estate of Thomas Paul, Esq., deceased, as laid down in the general plan on the town plot of the town of Mercer."

The first teacher in this building was Mr. Michaels. He taught for about two years, and was followed by Henry McMiller, a son of Hyman McMiller. He taught for one year. He afterwards studied law, and is now an honored member of the Philadelphia bar.

He was followed by Chapman Warner, who taught for a number of years. Warner was what was generally denominated a "Yankee schoolmaster," well educated, but cruel in his punishments.

In 1833 the school was kept by William Lefever. Nov. 10, 1834, D. Dexter Campbell, the present post-master at Oxford, took charge of the school. He taught until April, 1838. He again had charge of the school from April, 1835, to April, 1847. In 1838 he was succeeded by Stephen B. Ransom, who taught for one year. Ransom, at present residing in Jersey City, now stands in the front rank of the legal profession in New Jersey.

"All that part of the town of Belvidere lying on the north side of Pequest Creek, in the corporate limits of said town of Belvidere," was erected into a separate district Aug. 11, 1857, with Peter S. Campbell, William R. Sharp, and Theodore Carhart as trustees.

In 1860 it was resolved by the voters of the district to erect a new school-house on the lot then owned by the district, at a cost not exceeding \$2000. That year the old stone building was torn down, and a new frame school-house, two stories high, 30 by 80 feet, erected. The building contains four large rooms, with a capacity to seat about 300 pupils. The trustees having charge of this work were Hon. William Silverthorn, Silas Innis, and Jeremy Person. George W. Hoag was appointed principal, with Rebecca T. Love and Mary E. Innis assistants. Hoag taught for six years. As a teacher he had but few superiors.

Jeremy Frutchy taught from 1864 to 1865; J. B. Woodward, from 1865 to 1868; L. Martin, from 1868 to 1870; and Mr. Fred. Nighton, from 1870 to the date of the reconsolidation of the district.

Then in 1847 came James Norton, who was followed by E. L. Campbell, and he by John Godown, and he by Mr. Stevens. Jennie Love and Rebecca T. Love also taught a part of the time prior to 1860.

* By John Simerson, of Belvidere.

In April, 1839, Mr. Christie, an earnest and successful teacher, took charge of the school, and was followed by William H. Hemingway, Lucy Jenks, and Mr. and Mrs. Scoville.

In 1851 the district was divided, the Pequest Creek being the dividing line, the district on the south side of the creek being designated as No. 1, and on the north side as No. 2. May 11, 1854, a meeting of voters of District No. 2 was held at the hotel of William R. Brokaw, for the purpose of electing trustees. Adrian Lott was elected for three years, Levi S. Johnson for two years, and Simeon Cook for one year.

Peter D. Vroom and James W. Wall presented the district with a lot on Mansfield and Independence Streets.

May 4, 1857, a new election for trustees was held, and James M. Robeson, Isaac Daily, and Israel Harris were elected trustees. The same year a frame building, 33 by 72 feet, was erected on the lot donated by Wall and Vroom, at a cost of \$1800. It was furnished with modern furniture, and opened in 1858, with Mr. Goodsell as teacher. He taught one year, and was followed by J. B. Woodward, with Cornelia Sharp and Mary Depue as assistant teachers.

In 1861, M. A. Warren was appointed teacher. He stayed one year, when he resigned, and is at the present time State school superintendent of South Carolina.

Frederick Browning was his successor, and taught from 1862 to 1864. Miss L. V. Stockwell taught in the same school from 1861 to 1865; B. S. Bradlock, from 1864 to 1865. He was followed by John Flavel McGee, who taught for one year, assisted by F. Eureka Harris, who occupied the position of assistant teacher from 1865 to 1869. After the resignation of McGee, Miss Hannah B. Sherrerd was appointed to take charge of the school.

Next came Thomas M. Edwards, who taught from 1868 to 1870. George M. Mershon taught for a short time, and was followed by John Chandler and Lizzie Angle, who taught in the school until the re-consolidation of the district, in 1871.

In the winter of 1871 the Legislature passed an act providing for the consolidation of all school districts in incorporated towns and boroughs. In the same year were elected as trustees for the consolidated districts John B. Brookfield, John V. Deshong, and Adam B. Searles. John Chandler was made principal of the Water Street school, with Miss Lizzie Stillwell and Miss A. N. Lanterman as assistant teachers. In the Mansfield Street school, Rev. Frederick Knighton was installed as principal, with Miss Lizzie Angle as assistant.

The next year the trustees appointed J. K. Schull, a graduate of Lafayette College, principal of both schools, with S. K. Moore and Miss F. E. Myers, Lizzie Stillwell, Fannie Person, Lizzie Angle, and Mary Nichols as assistant teachers. Mr. Schull immediately set to work to reorganize the schools. He

thoroughly graded them, and under his administration the advancement was marked and rapid. In the fall of 1874 he resigned.

The same fall Hon. Jacob Sharp, Dr. P. F. Brakeley, and John Simerson were elected trustees. L. K. Strouse was appointed principal, followed in the fall of 1875 by Edwin F. Way, a graduate of Dickinson Seminary, Pennsylvania. Oct. 1, 1878, William S. Sweeney was appointed, and is still the very efficient principal of the schools, with Mary E. Campbell, Lillie G. Rittenhouse, Allie M. Cole, Lizzie O. Neil, Belle Reese, and Maria C. Britton as assistants.

The present trustees are Dr. Philip F. Brakeley, President; John Simerson, Clerk; and William M. Mackey.

Total amount of money received in 1879 for school purposes, \$2668.29. Value of school property, \$4000. Total number of children in district between the ages of five and eighteen years, 552. Number enrolled, 397. Average attendance, 277. The school-houses will seat 350.

There was during the same period a large number of private schools kept on both sides of the Pequest. The house now occupied by John Tinsman was at one time used as a school-house, and there was a small frame building standing where the *Apollo* office is now located that was used for a time as a school building. There was also a one-story frame building on Water Street, which has since been removed, and is now standing at the rear of S. T. Dickinson's lot, that was used for school purposes. The male teachers in these buildings were Mr. Beach, I. W. Candee, Mr. Routtoller, Jonathan Crampton, and John Godown. The female teachers were Ruth Innis, Lucy Jenks, E. Nichols, Miss Brown, Miss Mellick, and others.

STADLEMAN INSTITUTE.

In or about the year 1855, Dr. J. Marshall Paul, "in commemoration of his mother, erected at a very considerable expense a building called the 'Stadleman Institute,' in which he placed at great additional expense and trouble a good scientific apparatus, a very fair library, and a reading-room, with newspapers and periodicals. This institute he intended for lectures and entertainments of a scientific and instructive nature, as well as for an habitual resort for the youth of the town of Belvidere. But in spite of his energy and personal popularity the bucolic mind failed to grasp the offered advantages; and, after a sufficient time to realize his failure, Dr. Paul removed the books and apparatus, altered the building into a dwelling, and presented it to the Second Presbyterian Church for a parsonage."

FEMALE SEMINARY.

That majestic-looking building standing on the brow of the hill north of the Pequest, and known as the Female Seminary buildings, is another literary pearl east before the people of this town and surrounding country. There it stands, a noble monu-

ment to the fidelity of its projectors to the educational interests of the then rising generation. It was built about 1855.

BELVIDERE CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

The building with the above title is located on the southeast corner of Third and Greenwich Streets. The lot upon which the building stands was donated by Garret D. Wall for school purposes in 1841 or 1842, and the academy erected soon after. The first principal was Rev. R. B. Foresman, now pastor of the "Yellow Frame" Church, in Frelinghuysen township.

V.—CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BELVIDERE.

Agreeable to public notice duly given, a meeting of those interested in the doctrines of Christianity as laid down in the church polity of the regular Baptist denomination was held in the Stadleman Institute building, in Belvidere, Aug. 13, 1859, for the purpose of constituting a Baptist Church. Rev. J. G. Penny was elected as moderator of the meeting, and E. G. Worman secretary. The following-named persons then presented letters of dismission from other Baptist Churches, which were duly received,—viz.:

Rev. J. G. Penny, John Burd, Anna Bryant, Prudence Sharp, John Frome, Phebe Prall, E. G. Worman, Delia Nelson, Charlotte Brauds, Sarah Slack, Elizabeth Frome, Charlotte E. Worman, Richard Holcomb, Thankful Holcomb, Moses Burd, Susan Burd, Sarah Barrass, and Nellie Burd.

By a resolution adopted by the meeting, the above-named persons were constituted a regular Baptist Church, to be called and known as the "First Baptist Church of Belvidere." Rev. J. G. Penny was engaged as pastor of this new church, and remained two years, preaching in the Stadleman Institute building.

The church was without a pastor from the resignation of Mr. Penny until Feb. 14, 1864, when Rev. Charles E. Cordo accepted a call in connection with the then flourishing Baptist Church at Ramsaysburg.

The services were transferred from the institute building in 1864 to the court-house, where divine service continued to be held until June, 1865, when, by a resolution of the board of freeholders of Warren County, the court-house doors were closed against Mr. Cordo and his congregation.

From this time until October public service was held regularly in the park in front of the court-house, when in that month services were transferred to the town-hall, on Water Street. Here the Baptists worshiped until the next May, 1866, when the new board of freeholders rescinded the resolution of the old board, and offered the church the use of the court-house till such time as they could build a meeting-house. This offer was accepted, which was the cause of the immediate resignation of Rev. C. E. Cordo as pastor of this church.

The church was then furnished with supplies from December, 1865, to May, 1866, when Rev. Thomas

Fowler Borchers became pastor. During his pastorate of two years the present church edifice was built, at a cost of \$13,000. It is of brick, 38 by 65 feet, surmounted by a spire of 125 feet. The building is located on the north side of the public square, corner of Third and Hardwick Streets, on a lot purchased of Hon. George M. Robeson.

The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1866, by Revs. C. D. Armstrong, J. K. Manning, and Henry Osborn, assisted by the deacons of the church. The meeting-house was dedicated in February, 1868, by Rev. O. P. Yerkes, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Borchers. Mr. Borchers resigned his pastorate in May, 1868.

The church was without a pastor until October, 1868, when Rev. John G. Entrikin accepted a call; he remained until 1873, when the church was again without a pastor till 1874, when Rev. A. B. McGoun became pastor, in connection with the "Montana Baptist Church." One year later he was succeeded (1875) by Rev. Cyrus W. O. Nyce, who remained four years, resigning Dec. 27, 1879.

The church was again without a pastor till April, 1880, when George Young supplied the pulpit till August of that year, at which time Rev. Henry A. Chapman accepted a call in connection with the Baptist Church at Phillipsburg, and is the present pastor, preaching at Belvidere in the morning and at Phillipsburg in the evening.

Richard Holcomb, one of the constituent members, was killed by the explosion of the ill-fated steamer "Alfred Thomas," of which he was part owner, March 6, 1860.

This church started with 17 members, and has received 71 by baptism, 50 by letter, 2 by restoration; total, 140. Dismissed, 39; expelled, 32; died, 19. Present membership, 50. Present value of church property, \$10,000, free of debt.

First deacons, John Frome, William E. Stites. First trustees, John Hyman, George Swarts, Christopher Sharp, Enoch G. Worman, John Frome. Present deacons, John Hyman, John H. Norton, and Charles Sapp. Present trustees, John Hyman, John H. Norton, and Daniel C. Smith. Church clerk, John Hyman.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in June, 1864, with 23 scholars, and John Frome superintendent. It has a membership of 86 scholars, 8 teachers, and 4 officers, and an average attendance of 50, with John Hyman as superintendent.

Revs. Cordo and Borchers were both ordained in this church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BELVIDERE.*

The Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized in Belvidere in 1826, although there had been preaching by the pioneer preachers of this denomination from time to time, at the houses of various per-

* By John Simerson.

sons, from about 1812. The first board of trustees consisted of John Hutchings, Rev. George Banghart, Peter A. Miller, Nathan Hoagland, James Egbert, Howell Goodrich, and James Dewitt. At the meeting which was called for the election of trustees a resolution was adopted that the new organization should be known as "The Trustees of Wesleyan Chapel of Belvidere." Aug. 8, 1825, a certificate was filed in the office of the county clerk, setting forth the name chosen and the trustees elected. The following year a small edifice was erected at the head of Market Street, just above the point where the Belvidere Delaware Railroad now crosses the street. The church was built of brick, in old-fashioned style, with galleries running around the sides and one end, high pulpit, and capable of seating 300 persons.

After the completion of the church and until 1840, Belvidere constituted a part of a circuit embracing a large portion of the surrounding country, and was regularly supplied with ministers sent by the Philadelphia Conference until New Jersey was made a separate Conference, after which it was supplied from that source. Rev. William E. Perry was the last minister appointed to the circuit, and served from 1838 to 1840. The first regularly stationed minister was the Rev. Vincent Sheppard, who remained one year. He was followed by

Revs. Joseph Chattle, 1841-43; Richard Lanning, 1843-44; Edmund Hance, 1844-45; John Scarlet, 1845-47; John Towndy Crane, 1847-48; David Graves, 1848-50.

In 1847 the congregation had grown to such proportions that the "little church" on the hill had become entirely inadequate to their wants, and a new church and location were discussed by the congregation. At this time the rivalry between the citizens of the north and south sides of the Pequest was very great, and each sought by every means within their power to increase the growth and prosperity of their own side. As an inducement to locate the new church on the north side of the Pequest, Theodore S. Paul offered to present the trustees with a lot of land on Market Street, where the Second Presbyterian church now stands, and Dr. J. Marshall Paul agreed to supplement the gift with a contribution of \$200. The Hon. Garret D. Wall, in laying out the town-plot on the south side of the creek, had set apart three lots facing the public square, and on opposite sides, for church purposes. He offered to present the trustees a lot on Hardwick Street. The far-seeing members of the board of trustees and the pastor, Mr. Graves, were not slow to recognize the fact that the town would naturally, from the location of the county buildings and other causes, extend south, and advocated the acceptance of the Wall lot. But there was a reluctance on the part of some to accept it, thinking the situation was too far on one side of the town. Then it was proposed to purchase the lot adjoining the Warren House, where the dwelling of Mrs. Lucy A. Young now stands, on the corner of

Front and Mill Streets. After much debate the trustees, in 1848, as a starting-point, resolved to demolish the old church. The Rev. Mr. Graves, thinking this a favorable opportunity to fully commit the trustees to the work of rebuilding, and fearing they might reconsider their action, was on the ground early the next morning after the adoption of the resolution, and with the aid of a party which he had collected together, knocked down the walls of the old building. From that time until the completion of the basement of the new building the Methodists worshipped in the court-house.

At first it was resolved to accept the site adjoining the Warren House, but, some unforeseen difficulties arising relative to the purchase of the lot, it was finally resolved to accept the offer made by Gen. Wall. It was resolved to build a new building 44 by 65 feet, with basement and class-rooms underneath and the main audience-room above. In July, 1849, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies and the work commenced. Aug. 29, 1850, a deed was given by Peter D. Vroom and James W. Wall, trustees appointed by Garret D. Wall, for a lot 100 feet front by 192 feet deep, to be used for church purposes only. The main audience-room was not completed until 1845, and was dedicated January 5th.

Sept. 8, 1867, was the beginning of a wonderful revival under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. Reeves Daniels, in which 175 persons joined the church.

In 1868 the trustees resolved to enlarge the church, and in the latter part of that year an extension of 25 feet, with a recess of 4 feet deep by 15 feet wide, was built. By this 40 new pews were added, and three new class-rooms in the basement. On the last Sabbath in July, 1869, the church was reopened, when the venerable Bishop Janes, who delivered the dedicatory sermon in 1855, preached a discourse. The cost of the extension was \$5500.

In 1859, while the Rev. A. M. Palmer was preacher in charge, a substantial brick parsonage was erected on the lot adjoining the church.

The Rev. Mr. Graves' successors were as follows:

Revs. Henry M. Brown, 1850-52; S. W. Hilliard, 1852-54; George Windsor, 1854-56; E. M. Griffith, 1856-58; A. M. Palmer, 1858-60; George B. Day, 1860-62; Thomas Walters, 1862-64; Charles Snyder, 1864-65; Thomas Landon, 1865-67; J. Reeves Daniels, 1867-70; Benjamin Kelley, 1870-73; John I. Morrow, 1873-76; Richard Johns, 1876-79; Crook S. Van Cleve, 1879 to the present time.

Trustees and Stewards.—The board of trustees consists of Theodore Carhart, President; John Simerson, Secretary; Richard S. Drake, Simon Wade, Joseph B. Dilts, and George W. Tunis. The board of stewards: Dr. Philip F. Brakeley, Moses A. Dewitt, Henry B. Bair, Peter S. Yetter, Ira B. Keener, William R. Brokaw, John Rusling, John Simerson. District steward, Dr. Philip F. Brakeley. Recording steward, John Simerson.

The church has now a membership of 225.

Sunday-School.—Its first Sunday-school was organ-

ized in 1826, with John Hutchings as superintendent. It was mainly through the exertions of Mrs. Hutchings that the school was organized. In 1828, upon her removal from the town, Samuel T. Dickinson was elected superintendent, and held that office until about 1860, when Theodore Carhart was elected. He has since been regularly re-elected each year. The school has been eminently successful under his administration, and numbers 235 scholars, 32 officers and teachers, with an average attendance of 175.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Prior to 1830 there were only occasional Presbyterian services held here. Presbyterians here constituted a part of the Oxford congregation. In the year named regular services began to be held at the courthouse, conducted by the minister in charge of the Oxford Church. Steps were soon taken to build a house of worship. A board of trustees was formed, consisting of John Kinney, Jr., George Hiles, George R. King, Jeremy Mackey, Jared Sexton, Dr. George Green, and John M. Sherrerd. The building, of stone, was erected on the west side of the public square, on ground offered by Hon. Garret D. Wall. It was ready for use in 1834. The church was organized in November of that year by the Presbytery of Newton. It consisted of 47 persons, dismissed at their own request from the Oxford Church. Of these, George R. King, William C. Morris, John M. Sherrerd, and Chapman Warner had been elders in the Oxford congregation, and were now chosen to the same office in the new organization. Rev. Isaac N. Candee, who for several years had been stated supply of the Oxford Church, accepted a call and was installed as pastor in Belvidere.

There have been added on confession from the founding of the church to the present time (March, 1881) 346 persons. The number of actual communicants is about 180.

The first building was replaced in 1860 by the present one, which is of stone, rough-cast, and with a graceful spire 140 feet high. The parsonage, which adjoins the church, was bought by the congregation in 1848.

The elders in present service are J. G. Shipman, Samuel Sherrerd, Adrian Lott, and Adam B. Searles. The office has been held in former times by Phineas B. Kennedy, William H. Hemingway, Henry McMiller, John Welling, David M. Steiger, Elias Butz, Alexander N. Easton, Simon F. Wyckoff, and Edward Vanuxem.

The following is the succession of pastors, with the dates of their accession, respectively :

Isaac N. Candee, 1834; James Clark, 1840; Henry Reeves, 1850; William H. Kirk, 1858; David Tully, 1866; F. Rock Harlaugh, 1872; William A. Holliday, 1874.

All are yet living save Dr. Candee, who died in Illinois in 1874.

ZION CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)*

The Rev. L. P. Bayard, D.D., of Trinity Church, Newark, in 1816, and the Rev. S. C. Stratton, during 1817, held the first regular missionary services at this place. Among those who rendered acceptable service in keeping alive the interest were the Revs. Benjamin Holmes, R. Salmon, Clarkson Dunn, and Rev. William R. Whittingham, afterwards bishop of Maryland. The Rt. Rev. G. W. Doane held his first visitation here December, 1832, and from that time new life was infused in the work. Sept. 30, 1833, a corporate parish was formed, and in less than a year a church partly built, which was not completed until 1836. In 1837 the church was entirely paid for, and consecrated by the bishop. The church has never been a strong interest, being partly supported from the missionary fund of the diocese. The present number of communicants (1881) is 35, and the church property is finely located and in a very good state of repair.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BELVIDERE.

This church had its beginning July 4, 1849, at which time a number of citizens of Belvidere, among whom were Dr. J. Marshall Paul, Theodore S. Paul, Dr. R. Byington, Israel Harris, and Ephraim Camp, addressed a letter to Rev. Edward Allen stating to him that the time had arrived when it became a matter of duty for them to engage in a new enterprise for the advancement of religion in the town and its vicinity according to the doctrines of the constitutional Presbyterian Church, and inviting him to preach to them and their families, promising to him a new church organization, a new church edifice, and all other support needed for the purpose of carrying out the object had in view. This invitation was accepted by Mr. Allen, and religious services were held in the stone academy on the corner of Third and Greenwich Streets for more than a year afterwards.

The church was organized Aug. 29, 1849, the following persons constituting its first membership: Dr. J. Marshall Paul and wife, Theodore S. Paul and wife, Dr. R. Byington and wife, Mrs. Allen and daughter, Mrs. Edwin R. Crane, and one or two others. Of this original membership but three (namely, Theodore S. Paul, Mrs. Crane, and Miss Allen) still survive, and the first named is the only one still retaining membership. Prior to the organization a sermon was preached by Rev. Joel Parker, D.D., of Philadelphia.

The persons above named were then constituted into the "Second Presbyterian Church of Belvidere," after which they chose by a unanimous vote Dr. J. Marshall Paul to fill the office of ruling elder. The church espoused that form of Presbyterianism known as "New School," and became connected with the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia. The legal organization was effected July 26, 1850, the following-named persons being elected trustees,—viz., Drs. By-

* By Charles Douglas, present rector.

ington and Paul, John Stuart, Ephraim Camp, A. B. Randolph, Theodore S. Paul, and Israel Harris.

The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid Aug. 29, 1849. Rev. Dr. Joel Parker delivered an eloquent address, after which Hon. Daniel Haines, Governor of New Jersey, deposited the box, accompanying the ceremony with some appropriate remarks. The building is of the Swiss model, and compares favorably with any village church in New Jersey. The dedicatory services were held July 10, 1850, the sermon being preached by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia. On the evening of the same day Rev. Edward Allen was installed pastor, the sermon being preached by Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., then one of the professors in the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. Dr. R. Byington and Theodore S. Paul were at the same time ordained ruling elders of the church. Jan. 21, 1866, Gen. Robert McAllister, E. L. Campbell, and Israel Harris were ordained to the eldership, and again May 21, 1871, George C. Roney, Levi Rehner, William H. Morrow, and Samuel Rees were ordained as ruling elders. Of those persons who have held rule in this church, Drs. Byington and Paul are deceased, and Messrs. McAllister, Campbell, and Roney have removed to other places; so that the present eldership consists of Messrs. Theodore S. Paul, Harris, Rees, Morrow, and Rehner.

Rev. Edward Allen continued in the pastorate till October, 1852, when he resigned, and was succeeded in June, 1853, by Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, at present one of the secretaries of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church. This was his first charge, and his ordination to the work of the gospel ministry took place June 21, 1853. Mr. Ellinwood's pastorate extended to November, 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Addison Whitaker, who in turn was succeeded in April, 1859, by Rev. H. S. Osborn. Dr. Osborn was elected to a chair in the faculty of Lafayette College, and resigned his charge here in September, 1866.

Rev. S. W. Dana was elected pastor of the church in November, 1866, and at once began his pastoral work. His ministry was most successful, upwards of 60 persons uniting with the church during the year and a half of his pastorate.

Rev. S. A. Hoyt, Jr., was installed April 22, 1869; resigned April, 1870. Rev. J. M. Anderson was elected pastor July 4, 1870, and continued such till April, 1874, when he removed to Mattawan, N. J. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Maxwell, whose pastorate ended July 1, 1880, and that of Rev. Joseph H. Dulles, the present pastor, began Jan. 24, 1881.

Upon the rearrangement of Synods and Presbyteries consequent on the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, in 1870, it became part of the Presbytery of Newton.

The present board of trustees consists of J. T. Kern, President; William H. Morrow, Secretary and Treasurer; Theodore S. Paul, Israel Harris, and A.

B. Randolph. Services have been regularly maintained every morning and evening since the dedication of the present edifice.

From 1870 to 1880 the treasurer's books show that over \$24,000 have been raised for congregational purposes, and \$5600 contributed to the different boards of the church. It may be remarked that this church has never had a debt. The value of the church property is about \$5000.

In 1870, Dr. J. Marshall Paul conveyed to the trustees of the church the magnificent property known as "The Stadleman Institute," comprising about three acres of land and a large stone building, which is elsewhere described. The old parsonage property was sold for \$2500, to which sum the congregation added as much more, and the \$5000 was expended in erecting an extension to the institute building, and in converting it into a convenient parsonage. It is now considered one of the most desirable manse connected with any Presbyterian Church in New Jersey.

Since its organization the church has received into its communion 228 persons on profession of their faith, and 124 by letter from other churches. Its present membership is 148.

The principal Sabbath-school has a roll of about 100 scholars and teachers. Dr. Paul was its superintendent from 1850 to 1880, when at his death he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Judge William H. Morrow.

VI.—CEMETERIES.

There are nominally two cemeteries in the town of Belvidere. The "Union," from the monuments and tombstones of which we give a few names and dates, is located on the northeast side of the town, north of Oxford Street:

William Anderson, died June 16, 1850, aged 61; John Meyers, died June 20, 1872, aged 43; Lieut. Samuel H. Loder, 7th U. S. Infantry, born Jan'y 29, 1826, died at Fort Benton, M. T., June 20, 1879: "A sword was presented to him by the citizens of Montana for his bravery in the battle with the Sioux Indians, on Carolees Creek, April 17, 1879, which he commanded;" William Armstrong, died May 31, 1879, aged 69; Philip Mowrey, died December 4, 1868, aged 67; Henry V. Harris, born October 5, 1826, died June 2, 1876; Simon F. Wyckoff, born December 24, 1797, died November 25, 1868; J. Marshall Paul, born January 2, 1810, died December 18, 1870; William Luse, died January 21, 1877, aged 39; Huldah, wife of William Luse:

"Oh, can we think our mother's gone—"

"A mother that was kind and dear—"

Can't he so loved a one

Our saddened hearts no more to cheer?"

Thomas Craig, died April 3, 1875, aged 55; John D. Emery, died August 1, 1868, aged 57; Edward Barross, Minister of the Gospel, born in Naisstone, England, October 7, 1790, died September 16, 1869; Christopher Snyder, died January 27, 1808, aged 70; Thomas White, born April 7, 1827, died October 31, 1864; James A. Smith, died August 7, 1875, aged 60; John Fingborn, born June 29, 1800, died March 29, 1870; Philip Maxwell, died August 19, 1873, aged 73; Abram F. Randolph, born March 21, 1785, died Feb'y 25, 1861; Soring Wade, born May 3, 1735, died April 3, 1865; John Mackey, born April 10, 1800, died March 23, 1861; Richard Holcomb, born Nov. 20, 1827, died March 6, 1860, from wounds received by explosion of steamboat "Alfred Thomas," near Easton, Pa.; George R. Smith, born December 23, 1801, died March 7, 1862; Andrew Mellick, born Oct. 11, 1812, died May 25, 1877; Joseph C. Smith, Sergeant Co. H. 62d N. Y.

S. Vols., born July 19, 1834, died May 16, 1863, in battle of Chancellorsville; John P. Ribble, died Feb'y 9, 1866, aged 81; Nelson Johnston, born Feb'y 17, 1817, died August 17, 1864; John Jewell, died August, 1834, aged 55; John Hull, born January 5, 1803, died Nov. 19, 1844; Frederick Perkins Sheldon, died April 14, 1838, aged 39; Joseph Goffman, Esquire in the Revolution, died January 10, 1838, aged 85; John Dietrick, died July 15, 1844, aged 71; John Faxson, died March 12, 1866, aged 69; John Ottwein, died October, 1870, aged 80; John Higgins, died April 11, 1859, aged 72; George Green, M.D., born February 1, 1790, died April 30, 1859; John P. Robeson, born November 17, 1795, died May 6, 1836; Charles S. Robeson, born November 7, 1796, died November 6, 1836; Hon. John P. B. Maxwell, born September 3, 1804, died Nov. 14, 1843; John M. Sherrerd, born September 6, 1794, died May 26, 1871; Jacob Kleinhaus, died October 31, 1835, aged 55; Chapman Warner, died April 26, 1860, aged 67; Henry Butts, died June 15, 1876, aged 81; Henry Butz, died March 17, 1843, aged 89; Peter Kleinhaus, died May 15, 1870, aged 80; Peter Smith, died October 11, 1861, aged 80; John Stewart, born in Scotland March 4, 1789, died July 14, 1858; Anthony B. Robeson, born March 9, 1816, died April 2, 1863; John R. Hilton, Assistant Surgeon 15th N. J. Vols., aged 27, died at White Oak Church, Va., March 17, 1863 [the monument to his memory was erected by the officers of his regiment]; William R. Sharp, aged 51; Christopher Sharp, born July 19, 1767, died Sept. 29, 1850; Jeremy Mackey, born January 10, 1774, died October 30, 1850; Philip Fisher, died May 16, 1838, aged 72; Abajah Hunt, at first a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and then a midshipman in the navy, died April 9, 1852, aged 91; William P. Clark, M.D., died Sept. 4, 1857, aged 61; William Race, died April 10, 1861, aged 75; Andrew Lomanson, Jr., born December 11, 1827, died April 15, 1846; Lawrence Lomanson, born Sept. 27, 1817, died August 27, 1861; Joseph P. Seals, born Feb'y 13, 1809, died October 9, 1876; John Young, born July 30, 1779, died July 28, 1861; George Hemenover, died April 3, 1855, aged 55; Roderick Byington, M.D., died August 18, 1872, aged 73; Edwin Crane, born Feb'y 23, 1818, died Oct. 23, 1871; John C. Crane, born Dec. 29, 1794, died Aug. 13, 1871; Joseph Norton, born Dec. 24, 1788, died March 13, 1873; William Albright, died March 4, 1874, aged 77.

VII.—SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

WARREN LODGE, No. 13, A. F. A. M.,

was instituted by dispensation Jan. 4, 1826, in the garret of J. P. Ribble (now Belvidere House), by Samuel J. Read, in accordance with the following

"DISPENSATION.

"To all whom it may concern.

"Be it known, that I, Samuel J. Read, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, in compliance with the petition and recommendations of my worthy Brethren, Jared Sexton, J. Kinney, Jr., Jacob Summers, David Swayze, George Green, John Hutchings, and Peter Kleinhaus, do hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, freely authorize them to hold a Lodge at Belvidere, to be called 'Warren Lodge,' with full power to enter, pass, and raise freemasons and do all matters and things which appertain to a regular warranted Lodge, and I do hereby appoint Brother David Swayze to be the first Master, Brother George Green to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother Jared Sexton to be the first Junior Warden, and the Lodge so authorized are permitted to continue their labor until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and no longer, unless a warrant of constitution be granted. They will in all respects govern themselves according to rules, regulations, and By-laws of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and the general land marks of the order, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient authority. Witness the hand of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, this fourth day of January, 1826."

The following-named persons belonged to the lodge prior to 1826: David Swayze, W. M.; George Green, S. W.; Jared Sexton, J. W.; John Hutchings, S. D.; Jacob Summers, J. D.; John Kinney, Jr., Secretary; Peter Kleinhaus, Treasurer; Charles Lewis, Samuel Wilson, William Summers, James Davison, Jr., Robert Davison, Ephraim Camp. These were the first officers and members of old "Warren Lodge."

The next meeting of the lodge was held Jan. 26, 1826, at the house of Henry Smith, in Belvidere, when the visiting brethren were E. R. Banks and George G. Sickels, of Olive Branch Lodge, and E. H. Swayze, Gideon Leeds, and William C. Morris, of Hope Lodge. Leeds was Master, Morris Senior Warden, and Swayze Junior Deacon of Hope Lodge.

At this meeting Peter Kleinhaus was elected treasurer, John Kinney secretary, John Hutchings Senior Deacon, and Jacob Summers Junior Deacon.

Several communications of the lodge were held at various houses of members, but April 19th it met at the lodge-room, which had been previously engaged and prepared. Where the room was the record does not show.

Regular communications were held in their lodge-room till March 26, 1828. The Master's gavel is not heard again in the east until Saturday, July 15, 1848, when the craft are assembled with the following officers, appointed to take charge of a reorganized lodge:

James W. Harvey, W. M.; Usal O. Swayze, S. W.; James I. Brown, Jr., J. W.; Jacob Sharp, Secretary; William R. Sharp, Treasurer; M. R. Butts, Senior Deacon; J. P. Ribble, Junior Deacon; and John Linn, Tyler.

The following is a complete list of the Worshipful Masters from 1849 to 1881, inclusive:

W. R. Sharp, 1849; John Dill, 1850-51; Jacob Sharp, 1852-53; Rev. J. H. Black, 1854-55; H. S. Goodwin, 1856; S. S. Clark, 1857-58; Robert A. Boyd, 1859; Edwin R. Crane, 1860-63; Jesse King, 1864-65; R. T. Drake, 1866-67; Samuel Rees, 1868-69; W. M. Mabery, 1870-71; Martin Freeman, 1872-73; John Simerson, 1874-75; John H. King, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1881; William R. Laird, 1878-79.

Present membership, 124. The regular communications of the lodge are held on the Friday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month, in "Masonic Hall," third story of the *Warren Journal* building, on Front Street, Belvidere. The present officers (1881) are:

John H. King, P. M., W. M.; James A. Britton, S. W.; Samuel O. Wittie, J. W.; Richard T. Drake, Secretary; Simon Wade, Treasurer; E. M. Beasley, S. D.; Nicholas Harris, J. D.; William Salmon, Elias J. Mackey, M. of C.; Benjamin F. Howey, John Simerson, Stewards; James M. Snyder, Tyler.

BELVIDERE LODGE, No. 58, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

was organized June 27, 1871, in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The charter members were Richard T. Drake, Samuel Rees, James M. Snyder, William K. Bowers, Sharps Mellick, William Good, Jacob Willever, William Sperry, George Snyder, Stephen Tucker, J. Stewart Wilson, Eleazer P. Dickey.

The first officers were:

V. P., Richard T. Drake; W. C., Samuel Rees; W. Y. C., James M. Snyder; W. R. S., Sharps Mellick; W. F. S., William Good; W. B., William K. Bowers; W. G., Jacob Willever; W. L. S., William Sperry; W. O. S., George Snyder.

The successive presiding officers have been:

James M. Snyder, Jacob Willever, William Sperry, Aaron McCammon, Edward C. Coleman, Henry J. Miller, Abram Ackerman, William M. Cyphers, Samuel Rees, Roulen N. Strone, Richard T. Drake, Elbridge G. Wire,* Matthew A. Howard, William N. Furman, Elisha Bard.

* Elected four successive terms.

The present officers are:

C. C. Rouben N. Strome; V. C., Martin Swartseller; P., Samuel Rees; M. A. A., Jason K. Wildrick; K. of R. and S., Sharps Mellick; M. of F., Henry B. Hale; M. of E., Aaron McCummon; J. G., William N. Furman; O. G., Jacob Willever.

The lodge meets every Tuesday evening in its castle-hall on Water Street. The present number of members is 50. The lodge is working successfully in the amplified form, and a fresh impetus has been given the institution by reason thereof. Accessions are being made at almost every meeting, and a deep and growing interest is manifested by the members.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 13, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted Oct. 5, 1842, and is one of the oldest lodges in the State. Six lodges in the surrounding country have grown out of this one. It has furnished two of the Grand Masters for the State,—viz., Daniel G. Fitch in 1846, and Israel Harris in 1862. Mr. Harris has also served the lodge as representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States for three terms. During the existence of this lodge it has received over 600 members. The lodge has disbursed large sums of money to its sick and distressed members. The present membership is 75.

BELVIDERE BANK.

The Belvidere Bank was chartered by act of the Legislature, Feb. 13, 1830. The commissioners appointed by the act were Matthias O. Halsted, Nathan Stiger, Dr. George Green, John I. Blair, and Abraham Warne, who were authorized to open books of subscription to the capital stock of \$50,000, after advertising the same in the newspapers published in Belvidere, Morristown, and Trenton. Books of subscription were opened May 17, 1830, and the stock subscribed, not, however, without considerable effort on the part of John I. Blair to effect the same. Among the original subscribers to the stock at this time there are but six living, and they nearly all of one family: John I. Blair, Mrs. Nancy Blair (wife of John I. Blair), Robert Blair, James Blair, Abraham McMurtrie, Jr., and George Keyser.

The largest stockholders were John I. Blair, who subscribed for 250 shares, and Blair & Wilson, John Kinney, Jr., and Peter W. Blair 100 shares each, and Hon. Garret D. Wall for 50 shares. The first board of directors were John M. Sherrerd, Dr. George Green, James Blair, Nathan Stiger, Wilson Hunt, Ross Crane, Peter Kleinhaus, John Young, George R. King, Jeremy Mackey, and John Kinney, Jr.

The first president elected was John Kinney, Jr., who held the office until the day of his death, in 1850. John I. Blair was then elected to fill the vacancy, and has held the position ever since. Mr. Blair was the vice-president during the last years of Mr. Kinney's life, and discharged the duties of president, Mr. Kinney being for the last five or six years blind.

The first cashier after the temporary organization was John Stuart, who was elected April 7, 1831, and

continued to discharge his duties in that capacity until April 1, 1854, when on account of the weight of years and declining health he resigned, having served for twenty-three years in a highly satisfactory manner, the board of directors presenting him on his retirement with a handsome silver pitcher.

John Stuart was born in Scotland, and emigrated to this country about 1810. He was a man of sterling integrity, no man questioning his honesty.

Israel Harris entered the bank in March, 1849; was teller and bookkeeper until Mr. Stuart's resignation, in 1854, when he was elected cashier, and has continued to discharge the duties in that capacity for twenty-seven years, and is still occupying the position. The capital stock was at various times increased, up to \$200,000, during the period that it continued to do business as a State bank, paying its stockholders large dividends, and without ever passing a single dividend from its organization.

In 1865 it was organized as a national bank, increasing the capital to \$500,000, the old stockholders of the State institution receiving a dividend in new stock of fifty per cent. and a cash dividend of fifteen per cent., having dividend \$100,000 on a capital of \$200,000, besides the cash dividend, as above stated, of fifteen per cent., still reserving a surplus of near \$75,000.

In 1876, by a vote of the stockholders, the capital stock was reduced to \$300,000, its large capital, with \$100,000 surplus, being deemed unprofitable in the depressed financial state of the country.

Among the directors, James Blair has held the office from its organization, now fifty years, and John I. Blair from the second year, and the only two living of those two boards elected in 1831-32.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The above-named company was chartered in 1835, and December 12th of that year the first stock was taken; the first transfer of stock was made July 12, 1834, and the last Dec. 21, 1880. The first officers of the company were: President, Jeremiah Mackey; Treasurer, Adam Butts; and the pioneer toll-collector was Samuel Loder. It is a covered wood bridge of the arch pattern, located just above the mouth of the Pequest, is 650 feet long, spanning the Delaware River, resting upon two abutments and two piers. Work was commenced in 1834, and the bridge completed in the early spring of 1836. In April of that year, about four weeks after completion, two-thirds of the bridge was carried away by high water. The company commenced rebuilding in 1838, and in the fall of 1839 the bridge was again opened for traffic. By reason of rebuilding, repairs and insurance, and toll-collectors' salary, no dividends have been declared or paid.

BELVIDERE WATER COMPANY.

This company was organized July 13, 1877, under a general law of the State, the object of the company being to supply the town of Belvidere with

pure and wholesome water, for both culinary and sanitary purposes. The first board of directors were Dewitt C. Blair, John W. Wyckoff, James M. Robeson, Jehiel G. Shipman, Samuel S. Clark, Simon Wade, Martin Freeman, Augustus Laubach, and Daniel W. Kleinhaus; President, Dewitt C. Blair; Vice-President, Simon Wade; Secretary and Treasurer, John W. Wyckoff; Assistant Treasurer, Walter Wyckoff; Civil Engineer, Elbridge G. Wire; Contractor and Builder, Conrad Miller.

The water is taken from the Delaware River by a duplex pump, Blake's patent, and by steam-power; the water is forced into a stand-pipe of 6 feet diameter, 160 feet high. The engine, pump, and stand-pipe are located on the bank of the Delaware River, a short distance above the Belvidere Delaware Bridge. The stand-pipe is of boiler iron, and made by Barber & Son, Allentown, Pa. Its capacity is about 37,000 gallons. The company has at present 15,000 feet of mains laid through the principal streets of Belvidere, to which are attached fifteen fire hydrants, owned by the town of Belvidere. The company commenced supplying water to the citizens of Belvidere, July 1, 1878.

The present officers are as follows:

President, Dewitt C. Blair; Vice-President, Simon Wade; Secretary and Treasurer, John W. Wyckoff; Assistant Treasurer, Walter Wyckoff; Directors, D. C. Blair, J. W. Wyckoff, J. M. Robeson, J. G. Shipman, S. S. Clark, S. Wade, Aaron McCammon, J. Marshall Paul, and D. W. Kleinhaus; Engineer in Charge of Pump, Charles Valentine.

VIII.—MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The water-power at Belvidere (with its facilities for manufacturing establishments where a large number of employees might be engaged) is rated as second in the State, and, with all the natural advantages taken into consideration, it probably has no superior; and as far as water is concerned there is a superabundance, with almost any desired fall. There are several mills in operation along the Pequest within the borough limits, yet there is room for more, and along the bank of the Delaware there are several mill-sites unoccupied.

The pioneer grist-mill at this place was built by Robert Hoops during the latter part of the last century, on the site now occupied by the flouring-mill of John Baird, at the south end of the lower bridge. It was a primitive affair, and spoken of by Dr. Paul in his "One Hundred Years Ago"—written in 1850—as follows:

"In lieu of the two large and commanding stone mills since erected in the centre of the village, a log house on the south side answered for milling purposes, and a similar one on the north side was used for sawing lumber. These mills were supplied with water by means of a dam built across the stream as high up as the upper bridge, and conducted downward through canals along either shore. The artificial waterfall which now causes its gentle roaring to be heard so distinctly during the evening stillness and which is so beautiful to look upon with its dashing and sparkling waters did not then exist, but the Pequest flowed uninterceptedly and rapidly onward, to mingle itself with 'the silvery Mackerickettan,' or *Lenape Mikittuck*."

The old pioneer mill has never suffered by fire, but has been rebuilt several times; the last time in 1874-75 by John Baird, its present owner. Richard Holcomb is said to have owned the old mill in 1859-60.

Which of these mills was the senior Dr. Paul does not tell us, but, as Hoops came here in 1770 and built the first frame house in the "Town of Mercer," and also furnished flour and grain to the Continental army, it may safely be assumed that he built both mills soon after he came here.

The stone grist-mill on the north side of the Pequest, standing upon the site of the old Hoops saw-mill (according to Dr. Paul), was built in 1837, by John Quick. Mr. Quick had recently arrived from England, and, being a stranger, coupled with ill success in his American enterprise, he became despondent, and in 1842 committed suicide by cutting his throat. This mill was owned in 1859-60 by Alfred Thomas, but is now owned and operated by Ira B. Keener.

In 1839, Major Depen built a saw-mill on the site now occupied by Searles' grist-mill; it was burned in 1852-53, and in 1863 the present large and extensive flouring-mill was built by Adam Searles. This mill stands on the bank of the river, below the mouth of the Pequest, and is supplied with water through a race from the Pequest.

The old stone foundry standing on the bank of the river between Searles' grist-mill and McMurtrie's saw-mill was built in 1835-36, and operated but a few years when the business was abandoned.

McMurtrie's saw-mill, at the mouth of the Pequest, was originally built near the close of the last century. The present mill is the third one upon the same site.

In the very early part of this century a tannery was built on the right bank of the Pequest, upper part of the village, and owned by Mackey, then by Sharp, when it was destroyed by fire, and soon after was rebuilt. It is now owned by Mr. Charles Siebert. The motive-power used is steam.

The steam bending-works and wheel-factory of J. V. Deshong was built in 1871 and used for a few years, when the business was transferred to the brick building adjoining McMurtrie's mill. Deshong's mill is now idle.

A short time previous to 1800, Thomas Croxall built a saw-mill a short distance above where McMurtrie's mill now stands; it was taken down by McMurtrie when he built his grist-mill. Near the same place was a grist-mill, also built by Thomas Croxall, about the year 1800. The grist-mill was burned in 1848 or 1849.

The Drake & Tinsman carriage-shop, on Prospect Street, just north of the Pequest, was built in 1845 by Bouton & Cramer, who manufactured carriages and sleighs for a few years, and were succeeded by Drake & Tinsman, who abandoned the business in 1879.

The carriage-shops of J. V. Deshong were built by him in 1851, on Water Street, where he is still engaged in the business.



A. D. HAZEN

ASSISTANT POST MASTER GENERAL

J. H. Brands' carriage-works were established in 1877 on Water Street.

The carriage-, wagon-, and sleigh-manufactory of Messrs. Ackerman & Widenor, on Water Street, was built in 1880 by that firm.

The pioneer blacksmith was George Hiles, out on the Levi S. Johnson place, as early as 1800. Mr. Hiles died in 1830. A man named McWickers had a shop near the old Todd tavern in 1810, and, in 1825, Philip Miller had a shop at the south end of Market Street bridge.

McMurtrie's grist- and flouring-mill was commenced in 1876, and completed in 1877 by Abram McMurtrie. The mill is driven by water-power, a 35-inch Leffel wheel being used. This vast establishment embraces five floors. On the first floor are the smut and brush machines for cleaning grain; in the second story are the burrs for grinding the wheat, the separators for cleaning the grain, and the packers for packing the flour into paper bags and barrels. The third and fourth floors are filled with bolting-reels, middling-purifiers, and bran-dusters.

THE BELVIDERE WATER COMPANY,

formed in 1836, owned all the Pequest Creek and mill-sites from the second, or Keener & Baird's, mill-dam, to Van Sickle's line, above Miller's bridge. While in their possession it was somewhat improved and mills built. Their title to the property came from Garret D. Wall, and is now held by the "Belvidere Manufacturing Company," E. Van Nuxem, Abraham McMurtrie, and R. L. Kennedy.

In 1838 or 1839 the water company built the race that now conveys water to McMurtrie's grist-mill, and in the same year constructed the brick building next west of McMurtrie's mill, and put in machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods. The factory was in successful operation until the evening of the general election in November, 1864, when the contents of the building were destroyed by fire, leaving the walls substantially uninjured. This was a severe loss not only to the company, but to Belvidere. The building was soon repaired, and machinery and fixtures placed in it for the manufacture of shelf hardware. This enterprise was soon abandoned, when one business succeeded another until it was converted into a "wheel manufactory" in 1874, with Mr. Warner as proprietor, who still continues the business.

THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was organized about 1870, and erected the brick building and shops on the west side of Prospect Street, between Front Street and the creek, known as the "Agricultural Works," where the company manufactured agricultural implements for about a year and a half, when this enterprise was also abandoned.

WARNER'S CARRIAGE-WHEEL MANUFACTORY.

This industry originated near New Haven, Conn., and was patented in 1867. The patentee of the same removed with his machinery to Belvidere, N. J., near

the 1st of June, 1871, and with the assistance of one or two workmen found himself in readiness by the middle of August to construct carriage-wheels at Deshong's buildings, on Water Street.

This novel way of making carriage-wheels soon attracted general attention, and from a few sets at first the demand increased to some hundreds of sets per month, and employed ten or twelve men in putting the several parts together after having been prepared for immediate use.

During the summer of 1874 the factory was removed to more roomy buildings near the centre of the town to accommodate an increased and growing business.

The Warner patent wheel is the only one made with spokes driven through mortised flanges of solid metal into a wooden centre, or hub. There are now (March, 1881) at least seventeen carriage-wheel factories in the East, beside some in the West and in Canada, that furnish the markets with these wheels and pay a royalty on the same to Mr. Warner of this place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ABRAHAM DEPUE HAZEN.

The Hon. Abraham Depue Hazen, third assistant postmaster-general, belongs to the New Jersey branch of the family of that name, which was of English origin. Its genealogy in this country is traced back two centuries and a half. Edward Hazen, the immigrant ancestor, settled in Rowley, Conn., some time prior to 1649. In 1650 he married Hannah Grant, and by this marriage became the progenitor of a lineage of singularly pure and upright men, whose names are prominent in the early history of New England. Moses Hazen, of "Hazen's Own," who was a brigadier-general at the close of the Revolution, and Gen. William B. Hazen, chief signal officer U. S. army, who distinguished himself under Sherman in the war of the Rebellion, descended from this Puritan stock. One branch of the family intermarried with the ancestors of the late Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and of George Peabody, the philanthropist; another with the family of Governor Simon Bradstreet, and from this line, through several generations, comes the subject of this biography.

Aaron, his paternal grandfather, was born and spent his entire life near Newton, Sussex Co., N. J. For a long time he was an associate justice of the Sussex County Court. He had a numerous family of children, some of whom still reside near the place of their birth; among these are his sons John V. and Nathan, and his daughters Mrs. John Shaw, Mrs. Casper Shafer, and Mrs. Alfred Cooke. David B., another son, and the father of Abraham D., was born at the old homestead on the 7th of April, 1811. He

served an apprenticeship at the tanning trade in Newton with the late James R. Hull, but, when still a young man, removed to Mount Bethel township, Northampton Co., Pa., to engage in business on his own account, both as a tanner and farmer. In 1838 he married Susan Depue, daughter of Abraham Depue, and an aunt of Hon. David A. Depue, justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Mrs. Hazen survives her husband, who died in 1862, leaving a family of seven sons and one daughter.

Abraham Depue Hazen, second son of David B., was born at Lower Mount Bethel, Pa., Feb. 24, 1841. He received his early education at Belvidere, N. J., where Gen. E. L. Campbell was one of his teachers. Afterwards he entered as a student at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in the class of 1863, but left college in his junior year. Subsequently he removed to Washington, and in 1866 was appointed a first-class clerk in the Post-Office Department. Here he was promoted regularly up through all the grades until 1870, when he was assigned as principal clerk in charge of the stamp division. In conjunction with his other duties, he was appointed by President Grant, in 1872, a member of the civil service examining board for the Post-Office Department. In 1874 the office of chief of the division of stamps, stamped envelopes, with a handsome increase of salary, was created for him by act of Congress, upon the urgent recommendation of the Postmaster-General, in recognition of his services in connection with the introduction of the postal-card system and of official stamps for the use of the several departments, rendered necessary by the abolition of the franking privilege. It was during his tenure as chief of this division that the mode of collecting postage on newspapers and periodicals mailed to subscribers was changed by requiring prepayment in special adhesive stamps. While the methods were much simplified, the act creating the change greatly reduced the charges; but this reduction was compensated for by the advantages gained by a full and universal prepayment, so that the Postmaster-General, speaking of the first year's results of the change, in his report for 1875, was enabled to say, "Under the old law there was no check to insure collections at the office of destination, and the consequence was that much matter went unpaid; and it is a satisfaction that under the present equitable mode the universal collections have made up for the reductions in the rates."

In the mean time he devoted his evenings to the study of the law, and graduated from the Law Department of Columbia University, in the class of 1877, having been honored with the presidency of his class, numbering about fifty members, and shortly afterwards was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. At the commencement exercises at Lafayette College, in June, 1877, the trustees conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the same month, Gen. Barber

having resigned the office of third assistant postmaster-general, Mr. Hazen was appointed by the President to succeed him, upon the recommendation of Postmaster-General Key, who had been quick to discern his executive ability, efficiency, and the purity of his personal character. At the first executive session of the Senate after his nomination had been sent in, it was unanimously confirmed. The appointment was universally commended by the press at the time as one highly creditable to the administration, and as a practical example of civil service reform.

By law the third assistant postmaster-general is made the financial head of the Post-Office Department. His office embraces the divisions of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, dead letters, finance, and registration, and comprises nearly half the clerical force of the department. He commenced the duties of his office by applying the experience he had gained in the department towards simplifying the machinery of the postal service and by a rigorous economy in the administration of its finances. One of the first reforms he successfully accomplished was by inducing Congress to repeal the law compensating postmasters by commissions upon the sale of stamps, and to substitute the plan of making their compensation depend on the value of stamps canceled upon matter actually mailed. The law was rapidly demoralizing the service by holding out a premium to dishonesty, and also depriving the government of its just revenues. The new plan resulted, according to the report of the Postmaster-General for 1879, in an annual saving of over one million dollars. He also originated the plan of collecting partially prepaid postages at the office of destination by special stamps, thus insuring the faithful return to the government of all the revenues derived from this source. With their introduction disappeared the last vestige of the old system of collecting postages in money. Another important feature of his administration was the thorough revision of the registry system, by which its methods were greatly simplified and improved and the labor and expense of conducting it correspondingly reduced, and the extension of the system to all classes of mailable matter, thus enabling the public to obtain for samples of merchandise and other small articles admitted into the mails the security that was previously afforded to letters only. The popular approval of this reformation is sufficiently attested by an increase in the receipts of thirty per cent. the first year of the change. In his report for 1880 he published an able and elaborate review of the progress of the postal service for the preceding twenty years, in which the improvements made during that period have been traced with great minuteness and detail. Its more essential features have been summarized as follows:

"1. A heavy reduction of postage, both domestic and foreign, especially on printed matter, and the extension of privileges to the public.

"2. The introduction into the mails of small parcels of merchandise and miscellaneous articles at low rates of postage, largely augmenting the volume of mail matter without correspondingly increasing the

postal revenues. To the immediate advantages furnished to the public by this measure are to be added the indirect benefits arising from a consequent reduction of charges by other modes of conveyance, notably the express companies.

"3. The introduction of the railway post-office, the free-delivery, the money-order, and the registry systems,—now among the great pillars of the postal service.

"4. Largely-increased 'certainty, celerity, and security' in the carriage and delivery of mail matter, improved methods of collecting and accounting for the postal revenues, and, in general, a simplification of all the modes of conducting the public business.

"5. A gradual reduction of the appropriations required from the treasury to meet deficiencies in the postal revenues. While the great object has been rather to promote the public convenience than to profit the postal revenues, there has nevertheless been a steady gain of the receipts on the expenditures, the former having increased 291 per cent. and the latter only 142 per cent. during the last twenty years; and the deficiency required from the treasury to sustain the service because of its inadequate revenues has been reduced from 42.7 per cent in 1860 to 7.7 per cent. In 1880, a comparative saving of 35 per cent., or \$12,635,637.13, in the expenditures of the latter year.

"These results deserve the wide expressions of popular approval with which they have been met; and the generous confidence reposed by the public should afford not merely a source of present gratification to the postal authorities, but it will doubtless furnish a stimulus to further increase the efficiency and extend the usefulness of the service."

This paper, although non-partisan, was published

as a campaign document and extensively circulated by the National Republican Committee. It was also copied and commented upon by the press throughout the entire country. He has attained his present high position by merit alone, never having skipped a grade or asked a promotion. This fact is the more worthy of remark, as such places are usually bestowed only as a reward for political services. He is much liked and respected by his subordinates, and his kindness of heart and uniform courtesies endear him to all with whom he comes in contact. He is hardly yet in the prime of life, being in the full possession of mental and bodily vigor, and, from the light of the past, his future promises a long life and higher usefulness.

In his private life Mr. Hazen is much respected for the simplicity and purity of his habits, his benevolence and uprightness. His charities are numerous, and his kindness of heart has won for him a large circle of friends. It is said that he daily visits his mother on leaving his office before going to his home, and his evenings are devoted to reading and study with his family.

TOWN OF PHILLIPSBURG.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THE incorporated town of Phillipsburg lies upon the Delaware River, directly across the river from the town of Easton, and occupies a picturesquely romantic situation. Although known as Phillipsburg as long ago as 1753, it did not until nearly a hundred years later assume a form of greater pretensions than that of a straggling village. The presence of the flourishing town of Easton on the opposite bank of the stream operated as a check to the necessity for a second town as near as Phillipsburg. The first step forward was made when the completion of the Morris Canal, in 1832, made Phillipsburg one of the termini of that water-way. A more vigorous push was given in 1848, when the Trenton Iron Company established a furnace here, and then, the tide having set in, other manufacturing industries reared their welcome fronts, and in 1852 the New Jersey Central Railway, opening to Phillipsburg, saw the town safely upon what promised to be a journey towards the prosperity so long deferred. In 1854 the Belvidere Delaware Railroad was completed to this point, manufacturing began to enlarge, and Phillipsburg grew rapidly. To-day it is an important manufacturing and railway centre. The railways touching here are the New Jersey Cen-

tral, Belvidere Delaware, Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and Easton and Amboy. The manufacture of iron is extensive, and gives employment to not far from a thousand persons. Across the Delaware at this point communication is maintained by means of a toll-bridge and a double railway bridge. The passenger depot of the Belvidere Delaware Railway (now under lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) is a commodious brick structure, and cost with the freight depot about \$14,000. The latter edifice measures 200 feet in length by 80 in width. The town is lighted with gas and supplied with water furnished by the Easton water-works. The business portion of Phillipsburg is confined chiefly to Main Street, which reaches between northwest and southeast for a distance of about one mile and a half, and upon its route are located many business places and all the manufactories. Back from the river the land rises into an abrupt elevation, and along its summit, whence a magnificent view of landscape may be obtained, lies a pretty thickly populated portion of the town.

Phillipsburg is famed for its excellent schools and ample and handsome architectural accommodations for them. Churches are numerous and prosperous. The town is divided into four wards, in which the population at the census of July, 1881, was as fol-

* By David Schwartz.

lows: First Ward, 1753; Second Ward, 1845; Third Ward, 2217; Fourth Ward, 1861; total, 7176.

As an evidence of Phillipsburg's rapid growth it may be noted that in 1860 the population was but 1500, while in 1870 it had risen to 5950.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Mathew S. Henry, in an interesting work* called "The History of the Lehigh Valley," thus alludes to the tract now known as the town of Phillipsburg:

"The present site of Phillipsburg, according to a map made by Vooder Donk, a Dutch engineer, in 1654, was at that time called Chintewink, and was an Indian settlement. The 'Flats' or 'Old Fields,' so called by Mr. Parsons in his draft of Easton in 1755 (now Howell's farm), just above the Delaware bridge, were the Indian coru-fields. Tradition says that Chintewink was the favorite fishing-ground of the Indians, and the fact that it was an Indian settlement is attested by the great number of finished and unfinished flint-arrows, spears, tomahawks, axes, and corresponders that have been found here.

"The origin of the name of Phillipsburg is not well known, the impression being that it was named after a large landholder by the name of Phillips, who resided here at an early day; but the more plausible supposition is that it was derived from the Indian chief Philip, who resided here. This Indian chief was an intimate friend of the great chief Teedyuscung. The name of Phillipsburg was found on the map of the 'inhabited parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey,' published by Evans in 1749, which was before the time of Mr. Phillips' residence here. This Indian chief Philip, with fourteen other Indians, was arrested by the Jersey people in December, 1755, and brought to Easton (it being the nearest place containing a jail) and committed to prison,—not for any crime they had committed, but because so great was the panic created by the massacre at Gnadenhütten on November 24th of that year that all Indians living among the whites were suspected. At the treaty held at Easton, commencing July, 1756, the chief Teedyuscung in several of his speeches greatly interested himself in their behalf. The event occasioned a correspondence between Governor Denny, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Belcher, of New Jersey. Governor Denny, in writing to Governor Belcher, said, 'You will please to observe that in the course of the conference the chief Teedyuscung has warmly solicited me to use my good offices with you that the Indians now living in your province have liberty, if they please, to go and visit their relatives and friends in the Indian country. The chief thinks when the Indians come to see one another, and learn how friendly those in your province have been treated, it will dispose them to peace. He particularly desires this favor for one of your Indians, called Philip, who it appears is an old man and had at first been put in prison but was released, and now lives along with the other Indians.'

"We also find that the Executive Council of New Jersey at Elizabethtown, March 31, 1757, advised His Excellency the Governor to permit the Indian chief Philip to pass to Philadelphia.

"Phillipsburg was evidently settled by the white people before Easton, inasmuch as Easton was not laid out until some time after the different maps were published giving the name of Phillipsburg. About the time Easton was laid out, the land upon which Phillipsburg was built was owned by the heirs of David Martin, a ferryman, and a Mr. Coxe, a merchant of Philadelphia. Mr. Coxe owning the principal part,—about four hundred and eleven acres, among which were the 'Old Fields,'—on which, on account of their beautiful location and the advantages they appeared to have for the purposes of a town over the land on the opposite side of the river, he contemplated in 1752 to lay out a town. This intention of Mr. Coxe appeared to greatly alarm the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who were afraid that it would injure the infant town of Easton. In a letter from Thomas Penn, dated March 9, 1752, to Richard Peters, he said, 'I think we should secure all the lands we can on the Jersey side of the water,' the intention being evidently to get this land in their possession, and thus prevent any settlement there.

"Mr. Coxe finally abandoned his project of laying out a town on the Jersey side. Easton, being in the mean time made the seat of justice for the new county of Northampton, and having a jail in which to confine all lawless characters, soon acquired a position that proved prejudicial to the welfare of Phillipsburg.

"The first church in this section of the country, and perhaps of all

northwest New Jersey, was located at Phillipsburg, and was built of logs. A part of the burial-ground attached to that church is inclosed in the garden of John S. Bach, Esq., and the rude gravestones there still mark the last resting-places of the fathers of Phillipsburg. Mrs. Elizabeth Stryker, whose grandfather worshiped in that old church, has in her possession the plate and sacramental cup used by the congregation at that time, and a large Irish linen cloth which covered the sacramental emblems. The cup is made of material similar to bell-metal, and on it is rudely engraved the following: 1761. C. A. M. I. P. B. The meaning of the legend no one has yet been able to decipher. No doubt in this old church Brainerd, 'the apostle to the Indians' at the 'Forks of the Delaware,' occasionally preached, and is the Greenwich alluded to in his diary.

"Phillipsburg has, too, its strange traditions. One is that Spanish coin was buried by pirates, in the days of buccaners, in Monat Parnassus (Reese's Rock); and the other that an Indian was induced to leap from the top of 'Indian Rock' for a bottle of rum. Needless to say that leap was his last."

In 1752, William Coxe, above alluded to, died, and under his will, ordering the payment of a bequest of £500, the executors proceeded to lay out a certain number of quarter-acre lots upon Mr. Coxe's Phillipsburg property. Many of the lots were sold at £5 each. A deed for one of these lots runs thus:

"This indenture made the 4th day of October, in the twenty-seventh year of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord 1753, between William Coxe, etc. and Peter Seiler of Phillipsburg, County of Sussex, miller, for 55-proclamation money, four perches front on George Street by ten perches deep, containing one and one quarter acres being lot No. 82."

In that deed, witnessed by Thomas Kennedy and Frank Sheldon, the place was called "the intended town of Phillipsburg." The thoroughfare now known as Main Street was called George Street, in honor of the English king. The David Martin, "ferryman," referred to as one of the early owners of the Phillipsburg land, obtained in 1739 the first grant and patent for ferrying at the "Forks of the Delaware." An extract from that grant reads:

"Giving and granting to said David Martin, his heirs and assigns, the privilege of constructing a ferry from the Pennsylvania shore by the upper end of an island called 'Tinnicum' to the place in said county of Morris called 'Marble Mountain,' about one mile above the 'forks of the Delaware,' the undivided right to ferry over horses, cows, sheep, mules, etc."

His ferry privileges extended about thirteen miles. Although the town took a start before Easton did, the latter soon outstripped it. *Apròpos* of the relative size of the two places about 1770, Mathew Henry writes,—

"Mr. Philip Reese, an old gentleman of the town, informed the writer that in his youth there lived an old lady by the name of Myers who said when her parents first came to Phillipsburg there were eleven houses there, and but three on the opposite side of the river. These eleven houses were situated on the south side of the New Jersey Central Railroad track, near the wagon bridge that crosses the road."

Easton thrived, however, and Phillipsburg existed under protest in a lingering way. Main Street was simply a country highway, bordered here and there by an occasional log house. Those among the prominent families living in or near the place during the latter part of the eighteenth century were the Bidlemans,

* Published in 1860.

† Now in the possession of Mrs. Nelson Stryker.

Roseberrys, Howells, Reeses, Beers, Bullmans, Phillips, Saegers, Ramseys, Stulls, and Barnes. Jacob Reese, a tailor by trade, removed from Easton about 1787 to Phillipsburg, where, in conjunction with Philip Saeger, he bought a considerable tract of land lying along George Street and reaching to the river. Reese lived in a log house that stood on the lot now occupied by the Phillipsburg Hotel, and in that house was born his son, Jeremiah Reese, in 1797. Jeremiah Reese, now the oldest inhabitant of Phillipsburg, is still pretty hearty at the age of eighty-four, and from him this chronicler obtained much of interest touching the early history of the town. Philip Saeger lived in a stone house that stood about opposite the present site of the Presbyterian church, and very close to that site stood his barn. Saeger was a large landowner, and devoted his time chiefly to farming. Jacob Reese was likewise a farmer, and occasionally did a little work at his old trade of tailoring. Near him lived three brothers named William, Charles, and Amos Beers, who carried on a cooper's shop. On the hill in what is now the Third Ward, John and Joseph Roseberry were living on farms. James Barnes, a cordwainer and boatman, lived with his father, Henry, in a frame house that adjoined Philip Saeger's residence. James Barnes, who was born in that frame house, died there in 1879, aged eighty-one. His father, Henry, shoemaker and boatman, became a resident in Phillipsburg probably about 1790. Thomas Bullman, grandfather to the late Maj. Chas. Sitgreaves, came to Phillipsburg from Hudson County and bought the ferry privilege, together with land that included Union Square and along on Main Street. He built a stone dwelling on Main Street, near the Sitgreaves mansion lot, and presently converted it into a tavern. He came to the place probably about the year 1800, shortly after which his house was built. A man by the name of Albright subsequently bought the tavern, which was long known as Albright's Tavern.

Bullman's ferry privilege could not have lasted long, since about the year 1800 a toll-bridge was thrown across the river where the present bridge spans the stream. A freshet washed the first structure from its foundations, and in 1805 the Easton Delaware Bridge Company, under authorization from the State of Pennsylvania, raised, by lottery, a fund, with which they erected the bridge now used. It was doubtless at this time that Bullman opened his tavern. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and at one time a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1824, in his eighty-second year. Philip Reese died in 1873, aged ninety-six. Both he and his son Hiram were physicians, being, however, simply self-taught doctors who ventured upon practice only because of the frequent occasions upon which medical help from elsewhere was not easy to obtain. Philip lived in a stone house that stood opposite his father's old log cabin, and died on his farm in Greenwich.

The old stone house mentioned was alluded to during Jeremiah Reese's boyhood as the house that had been built more than ninety years. Gen. John Phillips, the miller, lived in it, and sold it to Philip Reese. Phillips then went to live with his father-in-law, Thomas Beers, just below the Ramsey house. The stone house now occupied by Charles Reese as store and residence was built shortly after 1800 by Adam Ramsey, a Presbyterian preacher, who came from Manunka Chunk to Phillipsburg for the purpose of storekeeping. He occupied at first an old storehouse standing on the stone house lot, but who had kept a store in it is not known. Ramsey's was probably the only store for a little while between Bidleman's and the other end of the town. In 1811 or thereabouts John P. Roseberry built the tavern now known as the Union Square Hotel. Mrs. Jeremiah Reese, now aged seventy-six, recalls the circumstance as occurring when she was about six years of age, and remembers, moreover, that she went down there one day, from her father's farm on the hill, with those who carried dinners to the builders. At that time Main Street was but little better than a country road. John Mixsell was keeping store in the building now known as the Lee House, and John Myers, who worked for Mixsell, lived in a shanty adjoining the store. Across the way, where the depot and bank are, was a field. Some years afterwards Charles Rodenbaugh kept store in a low building put up there by Joseph Roseberry. On Main Street were the taverns of Roseberry and Albright, the dwelling of Thomas Bullman, and beyond there was no house between Bullman's and the residences of Philip Saeger and James Barnes. Down where the Morris and Essex depot is lived Amos Beers, a cooper. On the land between the two railway bridges, on Main Street, Michael Roseberry lived in a stone house, and at the present corner of Hudson and Main Streets was a double framed farmhouse owned by Joseph Roseberry. Near there lived Adam Ramsey, Beers, and the Reeses, and thence down the street there was no house (except John Carpenter's, on the Furnace ground) until Bidleman's was reached, at what is now called Green Bridge. That was the condition of Phillipsburg about 1811, save a few cabins here and there. Peter Skillman, a hand in Thomas Reese's wheelwright-shop, lived in one, Theophilus Phillips, a boatman, in another, and Conrad Shaup, with his son John (both tailors), in another. Barnes, Skillman, Phillips, and Conrad Shaup went out in the war of 1812. George and Henry Bidleman had flouring-mills below the present limits of Phillipsburg.

In 1832 the Morris Canal, emptying into the Delaware at Phillipsburg, was completed, when it was expected that the town would be materially benefited, but the benefit was very slight. In 1847, Phillipsburg contained about fifty dwellings. The present Third Ward was a farming region. Below the bend in Main Street, Michael Roseberry's farming lands

reached to Green Bridge. The only stores in the town were those of Charles Rodenbaugh and Mixsell & Tindall, both on Union Square. Adam Ramsey's store was then closed. Mixsell & Tindall carried on a lumber-yard, but beyond that and the stores Phillipsburg had then no business interests. The first brick dwelling in the town had then been up but two years. Garret Cook erected it. It now serves as the residences of Jeremiah Reese, Charles F. Fitch, and William Ashmore. About 1850, in anticipation of the completion to that point of the New Jersey Central Railroad, Phillipsburg began for the first time to look up. Previous to that the establishment of Tindall's distillery, Templin & Co.'s foundry, and the Cooper Furnace had encouraged its future. In 1852 a post-office was first established at Phillipsburg, and in 1853 the Phillipsburg Land Company bought the Roseberry farm, laid out the lower portion of the present town into village lots, and made the inducements so favorable that many people purchased homes there. When the Belvidere Delaware Railroad was completed, in 1854, the demand for lots was so great that the land company laid out an addition, and, in 1855, a second. In all, they bought three hundred acres, laid out eleven hundred and thirty lots, and paid for lands \$55,000. In 1854 the first church in the town (Presbyterian) was built; in 1856 the Warren Foundry was started, the Phillipsburg Bank was founded, building enterprises were rapidly pushed forward, and population increased rapidly.

Among the citizens prominent in Phillipsburg's early history may be named Gen. John Phillips and Maj. Charles Sitgreaves. Maj. Sitgreaves was chosen president of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company, and represented his district in Congress. In the winter of 1856, when a new county called Musconetcong was created, it was tacitly understood that Phillipsburg was to be the county-seat. Maj. Sitgreaves, being then in the State Senate, discovered, however, that secret efforts were afoot to ignore the agreement touching Phillipsburg in favor of some other point, whereupon he set himself successfully to the task of obtaining the reconsideration and repeal of the act creating the new county.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

Reminiscences of life in early Phillipsburg preserved through unpublished manuscripts left by the late Maj. Sitgreaves show how

"Every man was armed with a gun and every woman with a spinning-wheel. The outer clothing of the men was stripped from the bodies of deer and bears. Their food was Indian corn, beans, flesh of beasts from the forests, and fish from the river. The women dressed in linsey-woolsey, wore their own hair, and ate with their own teeth, and their feet were shod with moccasins made by their own hands. The early settlers all owned and carried guns for self-protection and to supply themselves with game. There were no roads of any account except George (now Main) Street. Mere Indian paths through the forests supplied the people with means of travel. The sports and amusements of that day consisted of hunting, fishing, wrestling, and racing. On South Main Street, running through the farm of Michael Roseberry, was the course for the favorite scrub races so hugely enjoyed by our forefathers. They an-

nounced the advent of each year with salutes of guns fired in front of their houses. This fashion continued until 1812. Shooting-matches were also a favorite amusement with the hardy settlers of the early days. Nearly all the houses were mere log cabins, and for luxuries the fathers of the town indulged in sugar from the maple and gathered strawberries and other small fruits."

Mrs. Elizabeth Walker died in Phillipsburg in August, 1880, at the unusually advanced age of one hundred and six years. She was born at Blackwater, County Kildare, Ireland, in 1774. Her first serious sickness was on the Friday preceding her death.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

David Brainerd, the apostle to the Indians, was not by any means a regularly-graduated physician, but the times in which he lived called for the exercise of genius in various directions, and so it happened that in the course of his wanderings he learned something about physic. To be prepared for emergencies he carried a medicine-chest, and probably doctored the Indians thereabout occasionally when an urgent case presented itself. The first resident physician at Phillipsburg of whom anything definite can be ascertained appears to have been Dr. John Cooper, who in 1791 came hither from Long Hills, in Morris Co., N. J., and made his home at the house of Capt. Henry Bidleman, in the locality now known as Green's Bridge. After a four years' residence and practice there he moved to Easton, where he practiced over fifty years. When Dr. Cooper left, the place looked to Easton for medical attention, and for nearly fifty years could offer no inducements sufficiently strong to secure a resident practitioner, although medical services were meanwhile dispensed occasionally by Jacob Reese and his son Hiram, while a transient doctor would now and then stop a week or more. In 1843, Dr. Henry Southard established himself here and stayed two years, when he removed to Reaville, in Hunterdon County. After his departure there was a lapse until 1850, when Dr. T. Stewart came in, but a short stay satisfied him. He is now a resident of Scranton, Pa.*

PHILLIPSBURG'S LAWYERS.

Henry D. Maxwell was doubtless the first lawyer to establish a resident practice in Phillipsburg. His home was in Easton, although his office was in Phillipsburg. In 1850 he was sent by President Taylor as consul to Trieste, in Austria. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Pollock president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania. Maj. Charles Sitgreaves, prominent as a politician and Congressman, was a practicing lawyer of Phillipsburg, although but little of his time was spared to the pursuit of his profession, since other duties were more pressing. J. F. Dumont, for five years prosecuting attorney at Flemington, removed to Phillipsburg in 1856, anticipating that the place would be the county-seat of the

* For a list of the physicians of Phillipsburg down to the present time see page 504; also chapter on the Medical Profession in the general history of Warren County, for biographical notices of most of those named.

new county of Musconetcong. He was disappointed in that, but he remained, and since 1856 has been continuously in practice in the town. Phillipsburg's lawyers are now John F. Dumont, Bartlett C. Frost, William M. Davis, Charles Fitch, Sylvester C. Smith, Silas W. Dewitt, David Mixsell, John Sheppard, and Jacob S. Stewart.

III.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION. TOWN INCORPORATION.

By act of Legislature approved March 8, 1861, Phillipsburg was incorporated as a town. Section 1 of the act declares:

"That all that part of the township of Phillipsburg contained within the following limits—viz., beginning at a point in the middle of the river Delaware southwest of a birch-tree standing at the mouth of Loputcong Creek, on the lands of Burrows Riley, opposite said Riley's saw mill; running thence in a northerly course over lands of said Riley to the New Jersey turnpike; and thence still in the same course on lands of Jacob Able to a stake in a bunch of cedars on lands of said Able on the brow of the hill; thence in a westerly direction over lands of said Able and others to an apple-tree situate on lands of John P. Anderson; and thence still in the same course over lands of said Anderson, Charles Davis, and Joseph Roseberry to a hickory-tree on lands of said Roseberry standing near a limestone-quarry, and also near line of lands of John C. Bennett and William R. Beers; and from thence over lands of said Bennett and Beers and Joseph Howell to a stump of a cedar sapling, marked, standing on the brow of the hill; and from thence still in the same course to the middle of the river Delaware west of a beech-tree, marked, standing on the bank of said river on lands of Joseph Howell; and from thence down the middle of the river Delaware to the place of beginning—shall be, and hereby is, erected into a borough or town corporate which shall be called and known by the name of 'the town of Phillipsburg,' and the inhabitants thereof shall be, and hereby are, incorporated by the name of 'the inhabitants of the town of Phillipsburg,'" &c.

The first town-meeting was ordered to be held at the Union Square Hotel on the second Monday in April, 1861, for the election of one mayor, six common councilmen, one assessor, one collector, one clerk, one judge of election, one town superintendent of public schools, one chosen freeholder, two surveyors of highways, one or more constables, one or more overseers of the poor, as many overseers of the highways and pound-keepers as the inhabitants of the town should deem necessary, and as many justices of the peace as the town might be entitled to elect.

March 6, 1862, the charter was amended, giving the Council authority to prohibit the retail of malt liquors within the town. March 18, 1863, the act was supplemented to authorize the Council to lay out and establish streets, &c., and to appropriate any lands necessary for the purpose. March 22, 1866, a third supplemental act provided among other things for the election of six councilmen that year,—three to hold office one year, and three to hold for two years,—and that at each annual election thereafter three councilmen should be chosen to serve two years. Act passed March 17, 1870, amended the charter, divided the town into three wards, and described the ward boundaries. Act approved March 8, 1872, revised the charter, changed the ward boundaries, and provided for the election from each ward of three councilmen to hold office respectively one, two, and three years. Supplemental

acts concerning the public schools were passed March 9, 1869, and April 6, 1871. March 13, 1873, the Legislature authorized the Lehigh Water Company of Easton (which had by act of March 8, 1861, been authorized to supply Phillipsburg with water) to contract with the Common Council of Phillipsburg to exempt the said company's works, &c., from borough taxation. Further supplemental acts were passed March 4, 1874, and April 9, 1875. On the latter date it was enacted that "all that part of the Second Ward of said town lying on the southerly side of a straight line running through the centre of Jefferson Street from the boundary line between the Second and Third Wards of said town shall hereafter be known as the Fourth Ward of said town."

The first meeting of the voters of the incorporated town of Phillipsburg was held at the public-house of Joseph Fisher on Monday, April 8, 1861. Lewis M. Teel was chosen moderator and judge of election, and Wm. M. Patterson town clerk. John C. Bennett and John Seager were chosen inspectors of election. Six hundred dollars were voted for roads and \$300 for the poor. At the election which followed 363 votes were cast. Officials were chosen as follows:

Mayor, Charles Sitgreaves; Councilmen, William Smith, Charles Davidge, George W. Bearder, William Wyckoff, A. I. Farrand, John Ingham; Justices of the Peace, John S. Bach, Edmund Teel, William A. Hoff, Patrick Walsh; Assessor, Valentine Mutchler; Constable and Collector, Albert K. Metz; Town Clerk, Thomas B. Reese; Judge of Election, Abraham C. Hulshizer; Chosen Freeholder, Charles Reese; Town Superintendent of Public Schools, Jacob R. Lovell; Surveyors of Highways, W. S. Johnson, Robert Dempster; Overseer of the Poor, John Leshar; Pound-Keepers, John Miers, William D. Reese.

Following is given a list of the persons chosen annually from 1862 to 1880 inclusive, to be mayors, councilmen, clerks, judges of election, &c.:

- 1862.—Mayor, John C. Bennett; Councilmen, George W. Bearder, Charles Davidge, John Ingham, Christopher S. Melick, William Wyckoff, Charles Reese; Clerk, William Smith; Judge of Election, William A. Hoff; Chosen Freeholder, John Segraes.
- 1863.—Mayor, John C. Bennett; Councilmen, Patrick Walsh, Michael Roseberry, George W. Bearder, C. S. Melick, John Rueff, Lewis Cebelhoar; Clerk, William Smith; Judge of Election, William M. Patterson; Chosen Freeholder, John Segraes.
- 1864.—Mayor, John S. Bach; Councilmen, Thomas J. Titus, Charles Calvin, Lewis Cebelhoar, John W. Dean, Jesse Plummerfelt, John P. Leshar; Clerk, William Smith; Judge of Election, Joseph E. M. Laughlin; Chosen Freeholder, William Patterson.
- 1865.—Mayor, John C. Bennett; Councilmen, Joseph F. Sheppard, Patrick Walsh, John W. Dean, Jesse P. Cathart, Samuel Schuch, Edmund Teel; Clerk, Frederick C. Tolles; Judge of Election, Charles Sitgreaves, Jr.; Chosen Freeholder, W. M. Patterson.
- 1866.—Mayor, Jesse Cathart; Councilmen, A. I. Durling, John E. Ruoff, George Mount, Charles Davidge, Dennis Murray, Benjamin Carpenter; Clerk, Frederick Tolles; Chosen Freeholder, A. I. Durling.
- 1867.—Mayor, John W. Dean; Councilmen, B. T. Harris, William R. Beers, Henry Roberts; Clerk, James E. Moon; Assessor, John Segraes; Collector, Daniel Vanderbelt; Chosen Freeholder, J. C. Bennett.
- 1868.—Mayor, John W. Dean; Councilmen, John Carey, George H. Stafford, John E. Ruoff; Clerk, James E. Moon; Assessor, John

* Charter amended. Three councilmen elected annually for two years.

- Segraves; Collector, Daniel Vanderbilt; Chosen Freeholder, J. C. Bennett.
- 1869.—Mayor, John W. Dean; Councilmen, Valentine Mutchler, William R. Beers, Thomas L. Titus; Clerk, James E. Moon; Assessor, John Segraves; Collector, Daniel Vanderbilt; Chosen Freeholder, J. C. Bennett.
- 1870.—Mayor, William R. Beers; Councilmen, Jesse Flimmerfelt, George H. Stafford, John Brady, Charles Morgan, Samuel B. Mutchler, Charles Davidge; Clerk, James E. Moon; Collector, Francis McDermott; Chosen Freeholder, R. J. Swackhammer.
- 1871.—Mayor, A. S. Metz; Councilmen, Valentine Mutchler, Samuel Thomas, John E. Ruef, Henry T. Spinner; Auditor, F. C. Tolles; Clerk, James E. Moon; Collector, A. J. Raub; Chosen Freeholder, R. J. Swackhammer.
- 1872.—Mayor, W. R. Beers; Councilmen, Thomas L. Titus, James Christie, William H. Huff, James L. Lake; Auditor, P. R. Hagerman; Clerk, James E. Moon; Collector, A. J. Raub; Chosen Freeholders, J. H. Sweeney, J. F. Carhart, W. H. Mettler.
- 1873.—Mayor, S. A. Comstock; Councilmen, Edmund Teel, Samuel Thomas, A. E. Heinley, James D. Smith; Auditor, P. R. Hagerman; Clerk, James E. Moon; Collector, A. J. Raub; Chosen Freeholders, J. F. Carhart, J. H. Sweeney, J. L. Kellar.
- 1874.—Mayor, James Christie; Councilmen, Samuel Thomas,† Jacob Bassett, William K. Bowers; Auditor, P. R. Hagerman; Clerk, James E. Moon; Chosen Freeholders, R. J. Swackhammer, J. F. Carhart, R. S. Bitting.
- 1875.—Mayor, Thomas L. Titus; Councilmen, George M. Davis, Hugh F. McKeever, Joseph Pierson, William H. Huff, B. O'Brien, Casper Vetter; Auditor, P. R. Hagerman; Clerk, J. D. Sweeney; Chosen Freeholders, J. W. Dean, J. F. Carhart, J. L. Kellar, Andrew Newman.
- 1876.—Mayor, Thomas L. Titus; Councilmen, Charles Sitgreaves, William A. Winter, James D. Smith, Casper Vetter; Auditor, Howard Melick; Clerk, John D. Sweeney; Chosen Freeholders, J. W. Dean, Bernard Flynn, William Osborn, Sr., Andrew Newman.
- 1877.—Mayor, P. H. Hagerty; Councilmen, A. K. Metz, D. S. Hazzard, A. Moenig, William K. Bowers, Francis McDermott; Auditor, Howard Melick; Clerk, John D. Sweeney; Chosen Freeholders, J. W. Dean, Bernard Flynn, William Osborn, Sr., Andrew Newman.
- 1878.—Mayor, Ephraim B. Davis; Councilmen, Charles J. Able, Abraham Heinley, William Cease, A. Albus; Auditor, Hugh F. McKeever; Clerk, John D. Sweeney; Chosen Freeholders, Henry Walters, William McLaughlin, William Osborn, A. Newman.
- 1879.—Mayor, Edwin H. Beiber; Councilmen, G. G. Stryker, William H. Leigh, E. S. Klins, Alexander Shultz, Joseph McCorkell, Casper Vetter, Patrick Gearighty; Auditor, Hugh F. McKeever; Clerk, John D. Sweeney; Chosen Freeholders, Henry Walters, David Kutzler, Michael Kinney, Robert Dempster.
- 1880.—Mayor, E. H. Reiber; Councilmen, William Reamer, Randolph Lauer, George E. Fuller, Howard Melick; Auditor, William R. Spettigne; Clerk, John D. Sweeney; Chosen Freeholders, H. Walters, David Kutzler, Michael Kinney, D. W. Hagerty.

The full board of councilmen serving in February, 1881, was composed of Messrs. Charles J. Able, William Reamer, and G. G. Stryker, from the First Ward; Messrs. A. E. Heinley, Randolph Lauer, and John T. Thacher, from the Second Ward; George E. Fuller, Alexander Schultz, and Joseph McCorkell, from the Third Ward; Albert Albus, Howard Melick, and Casper Vetter, from the Fourth Ward. The town treasurer is Yeac Shields, and town clerk S. C. Smith.

IV.—STATISTICAL.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF FEB. 1, 1881.

RESOURCES.	
Tax warrant 1873-78.....	\$11,491.55
Tax warrant 1879.....	857.32
Tax warrant 1880.....	7,612.01
Remainder of judgment S. A. Leibelperger.....	1,139.35
Cash in hand L. Shields, treasurer.....	2,283.90
Cash in hands of collector.....	169.46
	<hr/>
	\$23,684.10

* Charter reamended.

† Disqualified. Joseph Melroy chosen at special election.

LIABILITIES.

Public school bonds.....	\$9,100.00
Registered war bonds.....	21,515.00
Municipal coupon bonds.....	8,800.00
Renewal war bonds.....	22,550.00
Registered municipal bonds.....	17,550.00
Renewal coupon bonds.....	5,900.00
Funding bonds.....	20,500.00
Renewal coupon bonds.....	5,000.00
Funding bonds.....	8,000.00
Due overseer of poor.....	45.00
Orders outstanding.....	957.02
	<hr/>
	\$119,017.02

AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE TOWN OF PHILLIPSBURG.

No. 1, lot on Main Street, opposite M. E. church, First Ward.....	\$1,300.00
No. 2, on Main Street below M. E. church, First Ward.....	8,000.00
No. 3, on Main Street, in Fourth Ward, and engine-house.....	5,070.78
No. 4, in First Ward, Market Street, and engine-house.....	11,654.47
No. 5, school-house and lot in First Ward.....	10,000.00
No. 6, school-house and lot in Fourth Ward.....	9,000.00
No. 7, school-house and lot in Third Ward.....	46,250.00
No. 8, school-house and lot, North Main Street.....	3,199.88
No. 9, lot on Mercer Street.....	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$98,475.33

V.—SCHOOLS.

Mr. Jeremiah Reese, Phillipsburg's oldest inhabitant, says the first school-house within his recollection in Phillipsburg was a log house that stood, in 1801, below the stone railway bridge over Main Street, in the Bidleman neighborhood. In that house a Mr. Cohen (known as "Old Cohen") taught school at the time mentioned, and to that school Jeremiah Reese went two years afterwards, but only for a few days. In 1803 a stone house replaced the log cabin. The first teacher in that was Mr. Simpson, and there also Cohen taught afterwards. In 1812 the stone house was burned, and that year a new stone school-house was built near where the Andover Iron-Works are, where also, in 1815, Cohen taught. Among other early teachers in the last-named school were Aaron Chamberlain, William Down, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Brendell.

While Phillipsburg was a portion of the township it was divided into two school districts. Ibric District, No. 10, included the Second and Fourth Wards, and Phillipsburg District, No. 11, the First and Third Wards. In 1861, when the town was incorporated, Phillipsburg District was called No. 1 and Ibric District No. 2. Thus they remained until Feb. 2, 1869, when the two districts were consolidated at the request of the tax-payers at a meeting held Jan. 14, 1869. The county superintendent then appointed as trustees Dr. J. F. Sheppard, John P. Leshar, and J. J. Troxell, who were to serve until the next annual election for trustees. March 9, 1869, the Legislature constituted the town one school district divided into three sections. In March, 1870, the sections were changed in name to wards. At the same time provision was made for the election of three school commissioners from each ward. These commissioners were to form a body politic to be known as "The Commissioners of Public Schools of the Town of Phillipsburg." They were charged with full control and direction of the public



J. H. Brensinger

JOSEPH HENRY BRENSINGER, the second son and fourth child of Henry Augustus and Sarah Brensinger, was born in Ridley township, Delaware Co., Pa., on the 26th day of February, 1846. His parentage on his father's side was of Teutonic extraction, his father being a native-born American, his grandfather being from Switzerland, his parentage on his mother's side being of Quaker extraction. His parents removed to Media, the county-seat of Delaware County, in 1857. Joseph received a grammar-school education, and commenced the trade of a printer in the office of the *Delaware County American*, where he remained until the war. Enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months, participating in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. After his return home the rebels invaded Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin called out the nine months' troops for the emergency. He then enlisted in Company F, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Militia, and served until the rebel hordes were across the Potomac; was discharged, and then enlisted in Company G, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years; served in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac until he was wounded at Green Plains, in front of Petersburg (fracture of the tibia); was taken to hospital at Fortress Monroe; gangrene set in; was transferred to McClellan Hospital at Philadelphia. Caught measles, then coratitis, and was sent to Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, for treatment of the eyes; was discharged from said hospital July 5, 1865, by General Orders from War Department.

Entered the classical school of Rev. James W. Dale, D.D., and was prepared for college. Entered Lafayette in September, 1866, and graduated in 1870. Commenced select school in the basement of the Presbyterian church in Phillipsburg, N. J., in September, 1870, and taught until November, 1871, when he was selected among the many other aspirants to organize the Phillipsburg High School, and was its most efficient principal until April 24, 1876, when he was elected superintendent of all the schools of the town, which position he has occupied with great acceptability up to the present time.

He was seven years a member of the Easton Grays,—Company F, Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania,—as third sergeant, and second and first lieutenant, and rendered very important service during the railroad riots of 1877 at Reading, Pa.

It is said that no member of that famous company (Easton Grays) showed greater valor than did Lieut. Brensinger upon the occasion when the Fourth Regiment was ordered to march through the "Cut," where it seemed that an earthquake had taken place, or a volcano had burst forth upon their devoted heads, from the amount of stones and other missiles thrown upon them.

His kindness of heart is best shown among the poorer scholars of his graduating classes in the high school, many of whom can testify to and fully appreciate the helping hand in many, many delicate ways of Joseph H. Brensinger. His classical education and his acute knowledge of human nature place him among the best observers as to the wants and necessities of the splendid corps of teachers under his charge. The high appreciation in which he is held by them speaks in tones louder than any mere words can express. To know him personally is to love and respect him.

In 1875 he was married to Miss Ida Jones, daughter of Geo. H. Jones, M.D., of Phillipsburg, N. J., an accomplished young lady and a graduate of the Phillipsburg High School, by whom he has had two children. The same rule holds good in the domestic circle as among his fellow-men, making him one of the best of husbands and kindest of fathers. The general contour of his countenance indicates nothing but feelings of friendship, love, and truth.

Superintendent Brensinger stands five feet ten and one-half inches high, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds. His form is erect, and to an ordinary observer he presents a fine military bearing. He is also a very muscular man, which fact arises from his fondness for outdoor sports and athletic exercises. He has a sanguine temperament, which causes him to look on the sunny side of life, and he has such perfect control of himself that he has never been known to willfully incur the ill-will of any living person.

As an educator of the rising generation he has few superiors, and as a disciplinarian it would be a very difficult matter to find his superior. Standing as he does to-day among the best educators of the land, his advice is sought by teachers from far and near upon questions of importance. In his social relations he is generous to a fault, having naturally that suavity of manner among all classes that makes his company so much sought after and adds so much to his popularity.

school interests. The first room ever occupied for a school in what are known as the First and Third Wards was located in the stone building now used in part by the *Warren Democrat*. The school was opened by Eliza Davis in 1833 and taught by her until 1838. The second school was taught by Jane Weller from 1838 to 1843.

The first school building erected within the present limits of the town was the Ithie school-house. It was built in 1812, by subscription, upon lands donated by John Carpenter. In 1846 the trustees of this school were Enoch Green, Charles J. Ithie, George Bruch, Jr., Joseph Howell, and M. M. Roseberry. The building was demolished in 1854. The last teacher therein was H. P. Marsden. In August, 1842, the trustees of Phillipsburg District, No. 11, were John R. Wise, Jeremiah Reese, Peter Carling, Richard Hagerman, John Beers, John Howell, Jr., and Charles Sitgreaves. In 1843 a brick building, one story in height, was put up, and cost, with the lot, about \$500. In 1852 the school-house was abandoned for the more commodious one on Hudson Street. The house built in 1843 stood in the First Ward, near Maj. Sitgreaves' residence. Charles Reese, the first teacher in it, taught from 1842 to 1846. Succeeding teachers were Nicholas Olmstead, Jacob R. Lovell, and Messrs. King, Carroll, and McCarty. The Hudson Street school was opened in 1852. The building cost \$3500. Edward Clark was the first principal. Oct. 10, 1854, the trustees of District No. 2 resolved to build a new school-house, to take the place of the Furnace school-house. It was opened May 14, 1855, with H. B. Niles as principal and Miss Mary Kitchen as assistant. Early in 1869, it being apparent that the existing school accommodations fell far short of supplying the town's needs, measures were undertaken to fill the want. May 10, 1869, a lot in the Third Ward was purchased of Henry Seagraves for \$1800, having a front of 240 feet by a depth of 100. The erection of the building was begun in September, 1869, and in October, 1871, it was completed and occupied. The structure is of brick, with sandstone trimmings, measures 62 by 41 feet, reaches to the height of three stories, and has two additions, 21 by 42 and 16 by 42. On the first floor are the primary and secondary schools, on the second floor the intermediate and grammar schools, and on the third floor the high school. The cost of the building and lot was \$46,131.81.

In 1871 the Howell school-house, in the First Ward, was erected, at a cost of \$4082, including lot and furniture. In 1873 increased school accommodations for the Fourth Ward were furnished by converting the Andover engine-house into a school-house capable of seating 175 pupils.

Sept. 13, 1875, the building was destroyed by fire. In 1877 the building known as the parochial school of Saints James and Philip Church was rented for public school purposes, and is still devoted to that use.

Previous to 1846 the supervision of the schools was delegated to trustees. In 1846 the township was authorized to elect a town school superintendent annually. Hon. Charles Sitgreaves was chosen in 1846. His successors were James Hulshizer, Jacob R. Lovell, Joseph C. Kent, William R. Wilson. Mr. Wilson was the last incumbent of the office chosen by the people. In 1867 a change in the school laws abolished the office. The act approved March 9, 1869, empowered the board of commissioners to elect a superintendent, and, April 13th, Samuel Freeman was chosen. He served until 1874, and was succeeded by F. C. Tolles. Upon his death, in 1877, J. H. Brensinger, the present incumbent, was appointed.

The school census of 1838 gave 78 as the number of school children in the town; in 1866 there were 1120; and in 1873 there were 2164. The enumeration of July, 1880, set the number of school children between five and eighteen years of age at 2268. Of that number the average attendance at the public schools is about 1600. The report of the superintendent for January, 1881, presents the following:

Whole number enrolled in schools (boys, 792; girls, 793).....	1585
Average attendance.....	1205
Enrolled in high school.....	84
" grammar schools.....	170
" intermediate schools.....	298
" secondary schools.....	191
" primary schools.....	842

The value of school property, February, 1881, was estimated at \$68,000. For the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1881, the appropriations for school purposes from all sources aggregated \$15,274.56. Of that amount the State appropriation was \$798.72; the two-mill tax yielded \$6125.84, and the town appropriation \$8800. The school commissioners, February, 1881, were Joseph F. Sheppard, J. M. Osann, James Drake, Patrick D. Cronin, Jacob B. Smith, Isaac Vanatta, Isaac Miller, John H. T. Christen, F. H. Wildrick, Charles Morgan, Thomas Heaton, John Pursell. Isaac Vanatta is president, Isaac Shields treasurer, J. H. Brensinger superintendent and secretary. The teachers employed in the public schools are J. H. Brensinger (superintendent), E. C. Beers (principal of the high school), J. C. Butler, M. M. Fisk, Michael Fogarty, John Sheppard, Mrs. C. W. Couch, Emeline Lommason, Helen Gallagher, Sarah Woodward, Martha Walters, Mary Coolbaugh, Hattie Griffith, Mary Caffrey, Mary Patterson, Kate McKinney, Mary A. Gibney, Ellen Pursell, Lizzie Huff, Ida Beers, Mary Connel, Emily Harwig, Allie Lamb, Ella Schlachach, Phoebe Dinsmore, Kate Walmsley, Kate Leidy, Laura T. Bowers, Annie Bennett, and Clara Correll.

VI.—RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The religious history of Phillipsburg goes back to the time when David Brainerd, the "apostle to the Indians," labored in this region, and indeed before. In 1737 the Presbytery of New Brunswick sent missionaries to the "Forks of the Delaware" to preach to the Indians. In 1740, Brainerd was the Indian

missionary, and during his term of service—1740 to 1744—he caused a log church to be erected in Phillipsburg, and therein preached to the Indians and whites alike. The log church stood on what is now Randall Street, close to Mr. J. S. Bach's house. All traces of it disappeared before the opening of the Revolutionary war. There was a Lutheran Church here prior to 1762, but whether it occupied the log church above referred to, is not known.*

Until 1851 Easton supplied the people of Phillipsburg with methods of religious worship. By the time mentioned, Presbyterians being quite numerous, the advisability of organizing a Presbyterian Church was discussed. On April 19, 1853, the Presbytery of Newton authorized a committee to organize a church in Phillipsburg "should the way be clear," which was effected Dec. 13, 1853, in the "Academy," by a committee composed of Revs. A. H. Hand, George C. Bush, and A. Tully, and Elders R. S. Kennedy, John A. Creveling, and Jacob Kline. Rev. Geo. C. Bush preached a sermon, and then 32 persons gave in their names as members of the new church. They were as follows:

John Lander and wife, Benjamin Burwell and wife, Thomas Reese and wife, Catharine Segraves, E. C. Roseberry, M. Furguson, Mary Searles, Jane Leach, Christiana Carhart, Amanda Ledwick, James and Agnes Dempster, Richard and Christiana Dempster, Sophia McPhis, Sarah Large, Charlotte Emery, John T. Rarick, John C. Bennett and wife, W. D. Hawk and wife, Mary Deitz, Elizabeth Metz, M. A. Lemerson, John R. Bartow, M. A. Carter, Mrs. Sturges, and Eliza McPeake.

John Lander, Benjamin Burwell, and J. C. Bennett were chosen elders, and Thomas Reese and R. Dempster deacons the same day. Rev. S. S. Sturges, who had been preaching at Phillipsburg since July 29th, continued his labors until April 16, 1855, when he was called as pastor, and continued to Sept. 7, 1856. To that date 63 persons had united with the church. Meanwhile, in 1854, the erection of a church edifice was begun. It cost more than had been set apart for it, and consequent financial embarrassments delayed completion; so that the church was not dedicated until Sept. 12, 1858. Rev. W. C. Cottrell preached seven months as supply, and May 11, 1857, Rev. J. Y. Mitchell was called, and installed July 26th of that year. Thenceforth the church occupied sur-

ground. Mr. Mitchell resigned January, 1862, and Rev. Mr. Burrell was sent as supply. July, 1862, Rev. James Petrie was chosen to be the third pastor, and remained until Nov. 11, 1866. Of the 256 persons received as members to that time, 74 then remained. March, 1867, the present pastor, Rev. H. B. Townsend, was called. April 20, 1873, Howell Sunday-school was organized, and in 1874 and 1877 two additional schools were formed, making four schools under the church auspices. These have now a combined membership of 727. The superintendents are George W. Wilhelm, of the home school; Charles Davis, of the Howell school; Gen. Charles A. Heckman, of the Second Presbyterian school; and Samuel Freeman, of the Lopatcong school. Eighty-one members were added to the church in 1880. The membership February, 1881, was 443. The church property is valued at \$20,000, upon which there is a mortgage of \$2000. The elders are John Lander, L. M. Teel, A. R. Reese, and J. K. Stevens. The trustees are George W. Wilhelm, J. C. Butler, J. K. Stevens, Alex. Johnston, John Eyleberg, Joseph Ewing, and J. H. Hagerty.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF PHILLIPSBURG.

It is said that the first person to declare himself a Methodist in Phillipsburg was Philip Reese, who returned to the town after an extended absence about 1824. He used to say that he brought his Methodism from the house of William Roseberry, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, on the north side of the Susquehanna River. While visiting his sister there he was converted at a religious meeting. Shortly after Mr. Reese's return he sought to secure a Methodist minister for the purpose of inaugurating regular Methodist worship. In 1828, Rev. H. Bartine visited Phillipsburg, and preached in Mr. Reese's stone house the first Methodist sermon in the town. The first conversions to the Methodist Episcopal faith took place on the stone steps of the Reese mansion while it was being used as a house of worship. Soon afterwards a Mr. Downs, a school-teacher and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took charge of a school in Easton, and Mr. Reese induced him to come to Phillipsburg and open a school. In Mr. Downs' house in Phillipsburg was organized the first Methodist Episcopal Class known to the village history. The members numbered five, and were Philip Reese and wife, Mr. Downs and wife, and a Mrs. Bell. Mr. Downs was the leader. The effort to maintain a Methodist organization in Phillipsburg was, however, a fruitless one until 1855, to which time the Methodists of Phillipsburg worshipped in Easton. In 1855 the Methodists in the town were numerous enough to feel warranted in having a church organization of their own. The New Jersey Conference accordingly sent Rev. E. B. Lockwood to preach for them, and when the church was organized, May 20, 1855, it was set off to Newton District. June 1, 1855,

* The following is documentary proof of the assertion that there was a Lutheran Church at Phillipsburg as early as 1762, or earlier:

The following has been copied from field-notes of Dr. John Rockhill, deputy surveyor, now in possession of Capt. William P. Rockhill, of Pittstown, Hunterdon Co.: "May 27, 1762, Surveyed a Lott in Phillipsburg, whereon is a Lutheran Church and Burying Ground,—Beginning at the rear of Lott No. 88, being the S. E. Corner of said Lott, and Run thence 1st, N. 25 deg. E. 9 Perches, to a Stake; 2nd, S. 65 deg. W. 29 perches.

"May 28,—Began at Lott No. 85, and Run 8 perches to the Corner of the Widow Sigler's Lott, upon Rent at 20s. pr. year. The Grave yard fence is just 5 perches Distance from this Corner, and the Course across, of N. 56° E., will Cut off a Corner of the Meeting-House; and to Run 1 Rod Wider, to take it in, Spoiles the Next Lott.

"Made a Draught of the Same, and present the same to Wm. Cox, that he may Convey 1 acre for the use of the Church to Matthias Sager, Frederick Dick, Martin Dursheimer, Peter Morgan, and Daniel Shurer."

a society was formed by the election of J. R. Lovell, Jeremiah Reese, Nelson Lake, Daniel Moyer, Charles Reese, William Hixson, and A. J. Farrand as trustees. Aug. 13, 1855, the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid, and Jan. 27, 1856, the basement was dedicated, Revs. Lewis R. Dunn and R. Vanhorne officiating. About this time a great revival set in and nearly 100 persons came into the church. In 1857, Mr. Lockwood retired, and Oct. 3, 1858, the church structure was dedicated, Revs. James Veil and Wiley conducting the services. Following Rev. Mr. Lockwood the pastors to the present have been Revs. J. R. Adams, S. T. Moore, E. A. Day, A. M. Palmer, B. O. Parvin, Solomon Parsons, T. H. Landon, J. W. Scran, W. N. Searles, D. Walters, R. B. Lockwood, and A. M. Palmer.

The church now enjoys great prosperity. The membership is about 375, apportioned to seven classes, of which the leaders are Thomas J. Titus, J. S. Niese, George T. West, E. T. Barnett, Edward Lamb, Lewis Dick, and Mary Smith. R. N. Lauer is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an enumeration of 350. The church property, including church and parsonage, is valued at \$36,000, upon which there is a debt of but \$2250. The trustees for 1881 are Jacob R. Lovell, Thomas J. Titus,* David Wesby, Isaac Shields, John Ingham, Jesse Plummerfelt, and Peter Fishbaugh.

WESLEYAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

In November, 1871, members of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church living in the Third Ward began to have class-meetings in the Fitch school-house, and continued them there about a year, E. P. Peacher being the leader. In the fall of 1872 a church was organized, and in October, 1872, Wesleyan chapel was occupied and dedicated. A. H. Belles was the first pastor, and following him came D. B. F. Randolph, W. E. Blakeslee, and J. F. Dodd. There are now four classes. The combined membership is 191, and the leaders Jacob Crotsley, Elias Savecool, Rev. J. F. Dodd, and G. E. Fuller. The trustees are Reuben Wait, J. H. Person, E. P. Kimball, William Reed, George H. Millern, Jacob Crotsley, and G. E. Fuller. William Reed is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has about 180 scholars.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1868, Rev. Arthur Campbell formed a class of Free Methodists numbering four, and named Evan Thomas, Susan Thomas, William Wilhelm, and Mary Lamb. Campbell was a local preacher, and held services in private houses. Pretty soon the membership increased, and Rev. Mr. Adams was engaged as pastor. Revs. Dickson and Markham followed him. During Mr. Markham's pastorate, in 1875, a church was built. Mr. Markham's successors were Revs. Glynn and Hart. Mr. Hart, the present pastor,

preaches once a fortnight. The membership is not large, but it is an earnestly active one. William Nixon is the leader, and William Wilhelm superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church trustees are Alfred Lloyd, William Wilhelm, and William Nixon.

SAINTS PHILIP AND JAMES' (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Services were first held in Phillipsburg in 1860 by Rev. John Smith, of Paterson, who was sent hither by Right Rev. Bishop Bayley. Before that the Catholics of Phillipsburg worshiped at Easton. Mr. Smith organized a congregation and began at once to collect subscriptions for the building of a church. When the enterprise was but fairly started, he died, October, 1860. Rev. C. J. O'Reilly was sent by the bishop from St. James' Church, Newark, to continue the work at Phillipsburg, Dec. 20, 1860. He took charge of various scattered congregations in Warren County as well, and pushed the construction of the Phillipsburg church so rapidly that it was completed in the spring of 1861. Then the congregation numbered about 500.

In 1864 he built the parsonage, and after that his entire time was given to the charge at Phillipsburg. In 1873 his congregation included upwards of 3000 people, and to provide for such increased demands he set about the erection of a new and larger church edifice. It is now (February, 1881) in process of construction. It will be of brick and brownstone, and when completed will cost \$175,000. It will measure 170 by 65 feet, have a spire 125 feet high, and seat 2500 persons. In 1875 work on the church edifice was temporarily deferred for the purpose of erecting a parochial school, which was finished the same year. It is a three-story brick, 86 by 45 feet, with four school-rooms in the two lower stories, and a public hall in the third or upper story. It was opened in the spring of 1876, and gave accommodation to 500 scholars. Just now the building is leased to the town for public school purposes. The total value of the church property (including cemetery) is \$95,000. The trustees are Thomas Fagan and James Moroney.

REV. C. J. O'REILLY, the fifth son of Bernard and Mary O'Reilly, was born in the year 1836, near Virginia, in the County Cavan, Ireland, and is a descendant of the house of Brefney, one of the most influential and respected families of Ulster. His family, both on the paternal and maternal side, contributed several bishops and a large number of distinguished clergymen to the church. His father was one of the wealthy men of the county, and gave him a liberal education. He commenced his classical course when only fifteen years old, and entered the famous missionary college of All Hallows, near Dublin, in September of 1853, was graduated in a large class of sixty with honors, and was ordained for the diocese of Newark, State of New Jersey, in

* Died Feb. 10, 1881.

June, 1858. He arrived in this country September 28th of the same year, and, after spending a short time on duty in Newark, was appointed assistant priest to Rev. John Kelley at St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, where he labored for two years and became very popular for his devotion in ministerial work.

He was subsequently appointed as assistant to Rev. James Callan, pastor of St. James' Church of Newark, who, by special request to Bishop Bayley, secured his services for six months. He received his letter of appointment from the same prelate in December, 1860, as pastor of the church of St. Philip and St. James, at Phillipsburg, and had charge of all Warren County till such time as the bishop was enabled to send other priests to relieve him in part of his laborious and extensive mission.

While in charge of the scattering Catholic population of Warren County he built a church in Oxford, and visited and attended to his flock there, and also in Belvidere, Washington, Bloomsbury, Springtown, and other places of less note throughout the county.

Since 1860 till this date (1881) he has labored with almost unprecedented success in Phillipsburg, as the church, large and most elegant parochial school, and handsome residence attest. These buildings, which he has erected within the last twenty years, are situated on Main Street, in a very select location, and are ornaments to the town. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance, and never hesitated to denounce vice and wrong-doing in dignified and scathing terms.

GRACE (EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN) CHURCH.

Grace Church was organized in the winter of 1869-70 by Rev. M. H. Richards, now professor of Latin and English at Muhlenberg College, and Jan. 9, 1870, dedicated, services being conducted by Revs. E. Bel-four and W. P. Ruthrauf. The members were derived chiefly from St. James' in Greenwich and St. John's in Easton. The persons appearing to have been first received were M. Shimer, James Beckwith, John Adams, E. H. Roseberry, George H. W. Stafford, Annie Bearder, Alice Bartlett, and Sarah Bartlett. In January, 1871, the membership was 40, and that of the Sunday-school 100. Mr. Richards resigned in June, 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. W. O. Coman, who remained in charge until Nov. 26, 1873. Succeeding pastors were Revs. R. F. Weidner and J. W. Mattern. The latter has been the pastor since Oct. 22, 1878. It has now (February, 1881) a membership of 125, and is clear of indebtedness. The elders are J. J. Troxell and S. L. Shimer; the deacons, H. Hankey, F. Remaley, and E. Paulos. The Sunday-school, in charge of the pastor, has 20 teachers and about 100 scholars.

ST. LUKE'S (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Early in 1856, Rev. P. L. Jacques preached occasionally in the village school-house for the Episcopalians of Phillipsburg, and Dec. 22, 1856, St. Luke's

Church was organized. John Swift and Joseph C. Kent were chosen wardens, and William St. George Kent, William Newman, James R. Dalton, H. C. Cooper, and H. R. Niles vestrymen. A handsome stone church was presently erected, and June 9, 1861, was consecrated by Bishop W. H. Odenheimer. The actual cost of the building to the society was \$4500. The generous assistance of Joseph C. Kent supplied the residue. The resident rectors and missionaries who have served at St. Luke's are thus named: Revs. P. L. Jacques, J. F. Esch, S. S. Lewis, W. H. Badger, Walter Windeyer, E. B. Boggs, J. L. Myers, — Quinnell, F. D. Canfield, J. H. H. Demille, and Levi Johnson. The congregation has averaged about 40 communicants, and for some years has remained steadily at the same numerical strength. Services are held now once each fortnight. The wardens are J. C. Kent and George Ehrhart. The vestrymen are John Newman, William Stevenson, E. Moule, Edward Hays, and Charles Thorne. The Sunday-school, organized just before the formation of the church, has from 40 to 50 scholars, and is in charge of Mrs. J. C. Kent.

ST. JOHN'S (GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN) CHURCH.

This church was organized Feb. 5, 1875, by Rev. R. F. Weidner, who remained the pastor two years, and was followed by Rev. Herman Eggers. During his pastorate Mr. Eggers was killed by an accidental fall through a trap-door into the church cellar. St. John's was formed chiefly by members of Zion Church, of Easton, and numbered at the outset upwards of fifty members. Now there are one hundred and forty. Services were held in Grace Church until the summer of 1876, when St. John's Church was first occupied. Since organization one hundred and thirty-six members have been received. The present pastor, Rev. Thomas Steck, has been in charge since February, 1880. The Sunday-school has about one hundred scholars, and is in charge of William Ochs. The church property is valued at \$5000.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PHILLIPSBURG.

The First Baptist Church was organized by Rev. A. E. Francis, early in 1880, with twenty-four constituent members. Two years before that a Baptist Sunday-school was formed, Thomas Armstrong being the first superintendent. R. G. Stambach, chosen deacon in 1880, still serves. A society has been organized, with R. G. Stambach, William Stites, and Charles Ingham as trustees. Indications are that a house of worship will be erected this year (1881). The church membership is thirty. The pastor is Rev. H. A. Chapman. Meetings are held in Hagerty's Hall.

VII.—SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

WARREN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

This corporation was chartered March 25, 1875. Previously, in 1863, the Phillipsburg Gaslight Company was incorporated, but the charter was eventually

abandoned without having produced any tangible results. The capital of the Warren Gaslight Company was fixed at \$25,000, of which ten per cent. was forthwith subscribed. At the first meeting of the stockholders, Nov. 16, 1877, J. A. Cloud, Daniel Runkle, Joseph C. Kent, S. A. Comstock, B. T. Harris, J. H. Hagerty, and David Mixsell were chosen directors. S. A. Comstock was elected president, David Mixsell secretary and treasurer, and Samuel Trumbore superintendent. Since 1851 the Easton Gaslight Company had been supplying Phillipsburg. They refused to sell to the Warren company the pipes already down in Phillipsburg, and the latter corporation proceeded accordingly to erect works and lay pipe. J. A. Cloud, of Philadelphia, took the contract for \$25,000, and completed it July 20, 1878. The company started with ninety-eight consumers, and have now one hundred and fifty-three, having about pushed the Easton company from the local field. The directors are Daniel Runkle, J. C. Kent, Samuel Trumbore, S. A. Comstock, David Mixsell, and J. H. Hagerty. The officials have remained the same since 1877.

PHILLIPSBURG HOSE-RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was chartered April 9, 1867, but not organized until 1871. The capital was fixed at \$50,000, and remains unchanged. L. C. Reese was chosen president, and J. W. Long secretary and treasurer. The company's track extends from the Phillipsburg bridge to the Andover Iron Company's works. William M. Dale is president, and J. W. Long secretary and treasurer.

PHILLIPSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

The Phillipsburg Bank was organized under the State laws, March 19, 1856, with a capital of \$200,000, divided into 4000 shares. The directors were Charles Sitgreaves (president), Henry Segraves, William R. Sharp, Lewis Young, James Stewart, Samuel D. Stryker, John Fulmer, Cornelius Stewart, and John Green. Lewis C. Reese was chosen cashier. In 1865 the institution was chartered as a national bank, with the capital still fixed at \$200,000. Mr. Sitgreaves continued to be the president until his death, in 1878, when Samuel Boileau was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Reese was the cashier until December, 1877. Since then John E. Bachman has occupied the place. The directors, February, 1881, were Samuel Boileau, Cornelius Stewart, Joseph C. Kent, William F. Boileau, John Riegel, H. H. Cline, William M. Davis, Henry Segraves, and James Lomerson. Messrs. Stewart and Segraves have been directors since 1856. The bank has an average loan and discount account of \$300,000, a deposit account of \$250,000, a surplus of \$40,000, an undivided profit-and-loss account of \$45,000, and a circulation of \$180,000.

THE PHILLIPSBURG BUILDING, LOAN, AND SAVINGS-BANK, founded in 1874, endured but a few years, and is now in liquidation. The first president was William Feit,

the second Daniel Hulshizer, and the last John Schultz.

DELAWARE LODGE, No. 52, F. AND A. M.

Delaware Lodge was organized under dispensation Dec. 1, 1858, when there were present the M. W. G. M., the secretary, and the R. W. G. L. of the State. There were also in attendance Brothers E. H. Bird, W. M.; H. M. Norton, S. W.; S. Freeman, J. W.; L. Lomerson, Treas.; J. R. Dutton, S. D.; A. J. Farrand, J. D.; William M. Patterson, M. C.; H. Bowers, Tyler; besides J. F. Dumont, John Green, Burrows Riley, George Sweeney, and others. Since organization the Masters of the lodge have been E. H. Bird, H. M. Norton, E. Teel, C. M. Clark, J. F. Carhart, J. W. Dean, W. R. Wilson, W. M. Patterson, J. E. Moon, R. J. Swackhammer, S. B. Van Arsdale, A. P. Teel, Samuel Freeman, P. H. Pursell, William Beers, J. L. Eylesberg, S. W. De Witt, J. H. Brensinger, J. L. Kellar, and David Mixsell. The membership is now 138. The officers are:

D. Mixsell, W. M.; J. M. Harris, S. W.; O. C. Bunting, J. W.; J. F. Sheppard, Treas.; J. D. Sweeney, Sec.; W. E. Harwig, S. D.; W. C. Hulshizer, J. D.; Thos. Lusty, S. M. C.; F. Kneidler, J. M. C.; Rev. H. B. Townsend, Chaplain; J. Mellick, Tyler.

EAGLE CHAPTER, No. 30, R. A. M.

The officers of the chapter, February, 1881, were as follows:

D. Eldine, M. E. H. P.; J. S. Bowers, E. K.; I. P. Carpenter, E. S.; J. M. Harris, C. H.; W. H. Miers, P. S.; A. J. Clifton, R. A. C.; C. Denny, G. M. 3d V.; G. H. Millen, P. H. P., G. M. 2d V.; G. H. Jones, P. G. H. P., G. M. 1st V.; J. F. Sheppard, Treas.; J. I. Lake, Sec.; Rev. H. B. Townsend, Chaplain; J. Mellick, Tyler.

ACCHO LODGE, No. 12, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted Nov. 25, 1867. The charter members were Lewis Hine, Wm. Hess, H. W. Beers, Moses Bush, John P. Leshner. The members number now 46. The officers are D. McMullen, N. G.; Thomas Castle, V. G.; Thomas Lusty, R. S.; Benjamin Schrantz, Treas.

MONTANA LODGE, No. 23, K. OF P.,

was instituted June 11, 1869. The charter members were R. B. Carhart, Louis Hine, D. H. McConnell, A. B. Bechtel, B. L. Harris, L. H. Nailor, Wm. N. Burnside. The membership in February, 1881, was 48. The officers at that time were John H. Person, C. C.; G. H. Rooks, V. C.; Isaac Shields, Jr., Prelate; R. B. Carhart, K. of R. and S.; Isaac Shields, Sr., M. of E.; R. B. Carhart, M. of F.; Jeremiah Gillingier, M. at A.; Louis Diesly, O. G.; Wm. Reemer, I. G.; James E. Moon, Rep. to G. L.

PHILLIPSBURG GROVE, No. 11, U. A. O. D.

Grove No. 11 was organized Sept. 17, 1866. The membership is now 50. The officers are Andrew S. Smith, N. A.; D. G. Shafer, V. A.; Wm. Smith, Sec.; David Quar, Treas.; F. G. Kirkendal, I. G.; George Creveling, O. G.; D. W. Bowers, Trustee; Garret Van Camp, R. H. B. to N. A.; W. H. Myers, L. H. B. to N. A.; H. A. Harris, R. H. B. to V. A.;

J. B. Bowers, L. H. B. to V. A.; Lewis Deisle, Con.; Geo. H. H. Arms, P. A.

PHILLIPSBURG DIVISION, No. 23, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, was organized March, 1866. The officers are Mrs. H. P. Smith, W. P.; Peter Koch, W. A.; Henry Rhodes, R. S.; Mrs. Lizzie Keeper, F. S.; J. F. Vivian, Treas.; Wm. Keeper, Chap.

PHILLIPSBURG DIVISION, No. 30, BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,

was organized in 1865. The membership is 70. The officers are Allen Dodd, C. E.; Jacob Rustay, F. A. E.; E. M. Osmun, Sec. of Ins.; J. Widener, Journal Agt.

JOHN G. TOLMIE POST, No. 50, G. A. R.

A Veterans' Association, organized in 1878, joined Feb. 11, 1881, in forming G. A. R. Post No. 50. The constituent members numbered 26. The officers are J. H. Brensinger, C.; John Segreaves, S. V. C.; J. H. T. Christern, J. V. C.; E. H. Bieber, Surgeon; M. M. Fisk, Adjt.; Ellis Newman, Q. M.; Jos. Nuttall, O. D.; Franklin Ehly, O. G.; Peter H. Hagar, Q. M. S.; Francis Henn, S. M.; John Miller, Chap.

MAY COUNCIL, No. 5, O. U. A. M.,

was instituted June 27, 1877, with R. B. Carhart, Wm. Shannon, P. H. Pursell, W. W. Hnnt, S. B. Stewart, George Creveling, S. O. Beers, and Isaac Shields as members. Feb. 17, 1881, the membership was 78, and the officers C. Creveling, C.; S. O. Beers, V. C.; R. B. Carhart, R. S.; John Taylor, A. R. S.; R. B. Carhart, F. S.; Isaac Shields, Treas.; D. Dalrymple, J. N.; S. Root, Ex.; F. Garis, I. P.; George Creveling, O. P.; R. B. Carhart, Representative to State Council.

MALASKA COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., JR.,

was organized Sept. 8, 1868, with 16 members. The chief officials were John Beck, C.; Thomas A. Kellar, V. C.; Charles S. Lockwood, R. S.; W. H. Myers, F. S.; William Smith, Treas. Now the membership is 50, and the officials J. Frank Anderson, C.; Marshal Beers, V. C.; A. T. Andrews, R. S.; C. B. Creveling, F. S.; W. H. Arms, Treas.

PHILLIPSBURG LODGE, No. 2188, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, OF NEW JERSEY,

was organized April 29, 1880, with forty members. There are now forty-two. The officers are Samuel Phipps, P. D.; J. P. Carpenter, D.; S. Hulshizer, V. D.; S. Terreberry, A. D.; M. L. Hyndman, R.; A. J. Clifton, F. R.; T. K. Young, G.; L. M. Osmun, Treas.; S. S. Myers, Chap.; W. J. Barnitz, G.; B. B. Sweazy, Sen.; L. E. Osmun, M. E.; Samuel Phipps, R. A.; George W. Wilhelm, Rep. to G. L.; J. S. Bowers, D. Troxell, and A. F. Shedd, Trustees.

GREENWICH COUNCIL, No. 509, ROYAL ARCANUM,

was organized Sept. 25, 1880, with seventeen members. There are now twenty. The officers are George E. Mecker, R.; George Denny, V. R.; Dr. J. H. Grif-

fith, O.; John Alpangh, P. R.; M. L. Hyndman, Sec.; James Drake, F. S.; J. H. Hagerty, Treas.; J. S. Gorgas, G.; D. P. Smith, Chap.; J. H. Tanner, O. S.; Isaac N. Street, I. S.; George E. Meeker, D. D. R.

FROST REFORM CLUB.

This temperance organization is prosperously engaged in excellent work. A club-room in Hagerty's Block is free to the public and is much resorted to. W. S. Johnson is the president, and Samuel Way secretary.

MUSCONETCONG TRIBE, No. 49, I. O. R. M.,

was organized Sept. 17, 1874. The officers are Louis Diesley, S.; Benjamin Snyder, S. S.; M. Stadlehofer, J. S.; Casper Vetter, C. of R.; Joseph Benner, K. of W.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 5, OF NEW JERSEY, P. O. SONS OF AMERICA,

organized Sept. 14, 1872, has twenty-nine members. The officers are Jacob Young, P.; C. E. Mason, P. P.; Frank Andrews, V. P.; D. Troxell, M. of F. and C.; J. Eilenberger, R. S.; William Nailor, F. S.; James Drake, Treas.; David Kutzler, Con.; George Case, I. G.

PHILLIPSBURG BAND

was organized in 1875 by William and Marcus Fisk. Its leader is now George West and membership fifteen.

CENTENNIAL FIRE COMPANY, No. 1.

Phillipsburg remembers the demise of two fire-engine companies within its borders. Warren Fire Company, owning a steamer, disbanded in 1875, and Andover Fire Company, with a hose-carriage and hand-engine, in 1874.

Centennial Fire Company, No. 1, was organized Jan. 26, 1876, with 50 enthusiastic members. There are now on the rolls 25 active members. A hose-carriage was the apparatus at the outset, but in the summer the town purchased for the company a handsome Silsbee steamer of the third class, then *en route* to the Philadelphia Centennial display, to be placed on exhibition. Its cost-price was \$4000. B. B. Sweazy was the first foreman of the company, and George W. Wilhelm the first president. They still occupy those positions. Lewis T. Brandt has been the engineer since 1876.

PHILLIPSBURG POST-OFFICE.

The Phillipsburg post-office was not established until 1852. Previous to that mail was obtained at Easton. Abraham Lommason was the first postmaster. He served until 1861, and was succeeded by L. M. Teel. Charles Sitgreaves, Jr., was appointed in 1866, and gave place in 1869 to the present incumbent, J. R. Lovell, who entered the post-office at Phillipsburg, July 5, 1865, as a clerk under Mr. Teel, and continued in it as deputy until commissioned himself in 1869. Mr. Lovell came to Phillipsburg in 1847, and was for some years in charge of the public schools of Phillipsburg as superintendent. Phillips-

burg post-office receives and forwards daily twenty-two mails. During each three months \$3400 are disbursed on money-orders and \$2500 received on orders issued.

VIII.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

J. R. Templin & Co.—The first manufacturing establishment of any consequence established in Phillipsburg is said to have been the iron- and brass-foundry and finishing-shop of J. R. Templin & Co. They began operations in 1848, and until July 4, 1855 (when the works were burned), they carried on a profitable and extensive business. Among some of their most important work may be mentioned the casting (in connection with the Eagle Foundry, of Easton) of the large iron pillars used in constructing the Crystal Palace in New York. After the fire, in 1855, this firm retired.

The Andover Iron Company.—A much more important enterprise than Templin & Co.'s foundry was created in 1848 by Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, and A. S. Hewitt, all of New York. They built a blast-furnace about a mile below Phillipsburg, and called it the Cooper Iron-Works. Ore was received from their mines in Sussex County. In 1849 the Coopers and Hewitt organized the Trenton Iron Company, with Peter Cooper as president. The company owned also a rolling-mill at Trenton. By 1850 the works at Phillipsburg were enlarged so that they included three furnaces. In 1868, Philadelphia capitalists bought the Phillipsburg interest of the Trenton Iron Company, as well as their mine interests, and organized the Andover Iron Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Two new blast-engines were at once supplied to the works, whose capacity was also increased in other directions. There are now three stacks,—two measuring 60 by 8 each, and one measuring 75 by 18. The company own ore-mines at Andover and Roseville, in Sussex County, at two localities in Morris County, and have under lease mines in Morris and Warren Counties. Pig iron of all grades is produced, with special qualities for plates and nails. The total annual capacity of the works aggregates 50,000 net tons. At the furnace from 150 to 200 men are employed, and at the mines 200; 70,000 tons of coal are used annually. The works cover an area of about 20 acres. William Firmstone was the first president of the Andover Iron Company, and J. Gillingham Fell the second. George F. Tyler, now the president, was the third. The secretary and treasurer is F. A. Comly. The company's office is at Philadelphia. Mr. Joseph C. Kent, the superintendent, has been in charge of the works since 1854, and since 1848 has been employed there.

Reese & Company.—In 1849, A. R. Reese & Co. began, in a humble way, to manufacture agricultural implements at Phillipsburg, and the first year shipped to market 11 mowers and reapers. The business thrived, and in 1852 the new firm of Reese, Thomas

& Gould was formed with increased capital. That year it produced 500 power corn-shellers, 250 grain-drills, and a good many mowers and reapers. Started with a capital of \$500 in 1849, the business demanded in 1860 a capital of \$60,000. A stock company was formed for the further enlargement of the business and thrived until 1876, when disaster overtook and ended the enterprise. The ground and works have been unoccupied since 1876.

E. F. Drinkhouse has been engaged since 1872 in the building of engines, agricultural implements, and mill machinery. He employs from 20 to 40 hands.

John Tindall & Co.—In 1850, John Tindall & Co. erected a large distillery at Phillipsburg, capable of consuming 60,000 bushels of grain and producing 240,000 gallons of whisky annually.

Warren Foundry and Machine Company.—This, the most important manufacturing interest possessed by Phillipsburg, was inaugurated in 1856. The company was chartered March 6th of that year with a capital of \$200,000. The first directors were James McKeen (president), John L. Riegel, Russel S. Chidsey, D. J. Miller, Daniel Runkle, Charles Sitgreaves, and John Lander. Samuel C. Brown was chosen secretary and treasurer, and N. C. Hudson superintendent. The workshops, all of stone, were completed in the summer of 1856, and included a foundry, 112 by 130, engine-house, 30 by 50, blacksmith's shop, 70 by 70, and a machine-shop, 70 by 400. A railway-track was laid through the shop and connected with the New Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads. The works proper cover about 10 acres. The charter provided for the carrying on of a general foundry and manufacture of stoves, steam mill-gearing, car-wheels, and machinery of all kinds. Especial attention is now given to the manufacture of cast-iron water- and gas-pipes, branches, bends, retorts, flange-pipe, etc. Superior facilities are enjoyed for the conduct of the business, and heavy contracts are often taken to supply large cities with iron columns and water-pipes. The number of hands usually employed reaches 400. At times the force employed aggregates 500. In 1866 the working capital was reduced to \$100,000, and in 1878 increased to \$250,000, at which latter figure it now stands. The directors for 1881 are Daniel Runkle, John L. Riegel, John Lander, John Ingham, Thos. L. McKeen, Chas. Stewart, and Jas. W. Long. Messrs. Runkle, Riegel, and Lander have been directors since 1856. Daniel Runkle has been president and treasurer since 1864, Wm. R. Wilson has been secretary since 1864, and John Ingham superintendent since 1866. The sales of the company in 1880 aggregated 26,000 tons of manufactured material.

Phillipsburg Rolling-Mills.—In 1860, John Drake purchased of Joseph Howell a tract of land on the river, and agreed to erect extensive iron-rolling mills thereon. Although he failed to redeem the pledge, he sold the property the same year to John Sample and Peter Uhler, who carried out the project and invested

in it about \$140,000. They put in a force of 80 men, and during the ensuing two years manufactured a good deal of bar iron. In 1862 they sold out to the Delaware Rolling-Mill Company, composed of John Tindall, Daniel Hulshizer, John Drake, and John Eyerman. After a brief but persistent effort to win success the company shut down the mills.

American Sheet-Iron Company.—In 1869, John O. Wagner, John Evans, and — Wilhelm, all of Easton, organized the American Sheet-Mill Company, and invested \$140,000 in the erection of extensive works in Phillipsburg. William K. McClees & Co. succeeded the company as proprietors, and in November, 1880, organized the American Sheet-Iron Company. The manufacture is exclusively sheet-iron, of which the production reaches 40 tons weekly. From 75 to 80 men are employed and upwards of \$4000 disbursed monthly in wages. The company's office is located in New York. William K. McClees is President; George Danby, Secretary and Treasurer; and William E. Rees, Superintendent.

Tibbett & Wood's Boiler-Works.—In 1865, Jacob Tibbett started a boiler repair-shop with a half-dozen hands. In 1872 he was succeeded by Tibbett & Wood, who enlarged the works and began the manufacture of boilers. They now employ from 65 to 70 hands, and consume annually 1200 tons of plate-iron in the manufacture of steam-boilers. Their shops cover ground 220 feet in length by 200 in width.

Phillipsburg Stove-Works.—Lake, Bierder & Co. started a stove-foundry at Phillipsburg in 1866, and in 1869 transferred their interests to the Phillipsburg Iron-Works, organized that year with a capital of \$50,000. Forty men are employed in the manufacture of cooking-, heating-, and parlor-stoves. John Eyerman is President and Treasurer; E. L. Smith, Secretary; and H. E. Harmony, Superintendent.

Lizzie Manufacturing Company.—This is the name of an enterprise conducted by M. T. Warne, in the building formerly occupied by John Tindall & Co.'s distillery. Mr. Warne has for a few months been engaged in the manufacture of mineral pulp, white clays, etc., from a rock known as tale, found in considerable quantities in a quarry near Phillipsburg. Mr. Warne was the first to discover the exact nature of the quarry deposit, and lost no time in utilizing his discovery by the inauguration of the enterprise in which he is now engaged,—likely to prove a highly profitable one. From 25 to 30 hands are employed at his works.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM H. LEIGH.

William H. Leigh was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., on Oct. 3, 1841. His father, Gideon Leigh, resided many years at Annandale, in that county, where he was a successful and prosperous farmer.

He died at Bloomsbury, N. J., Nov. 27, 1876. His mother was Susanna Lawall, a lady of rare excellence and possessed of many attractive qualities. She died Aug. 27, 1846.

Upon the death of his mother, his father having married again, Mr. Leigh passed to the care of his grandfather, Peter Lawall, of Butztown, Pa., where he remained throughout the years of his childhood and early manhood, working on the farm, attending the district school, and inculcating those habits of industry, economy, and thrift which proved the basis of his future success.

Several years prior to his marriage, in 1865, Mr. Leigh removed to Trenton, N. J., where with small capital, but with a determination to succeed in life, he engaged in the photographic business for a short time. He subsequently removed to Easton, Pa., where he carried on the same business for a time, but finally passed to the drug business. Subsequently, on Aug. 8, 1868, he established a drug-store at Phillipsburg, N. J., where he continued in successful business until his demise, on Aug. 17, 1879, of typhoid fever, while yet in the prime of life and with the full prospect of a prosperous business career before him.

From the time of his location at Phillipsburg, Mr. Leigh was actively identified with the business growth and development of the place, and by a life of integrity and correct business and personal habits, he won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Modest in demeanor, unassuming and unpretentious in manner, he was a man of and with the people. He gave liberally of his means to all worthy purposes, and sympathized with all movements tending to elevate the community in which he dwelt. In religious affairs he was first identified with the Reformed denomination, but subsequently united with the First Presbyterian Church of Phillipsburg, of which he was a member at the time of his death. Politically, he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Phillipsburg Common Council when he was called away. Some idea of the position he held in the community and among his fellows can be derived from the perusal of the following:

"RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF COUNCIL, Aug. 13, 1879.

"In view of the intimate and business relation of William H. Leigh with the Council, and to suitably record our esteem for the deceased, we submit the following:

"Resolved, That by the decease of William H. Leigh, this Council has sustained a loss of no ordinary character, while the town has lost a good officer and exemplary citizen, who by his mild and gentlemanly demeanor endeared himself to all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

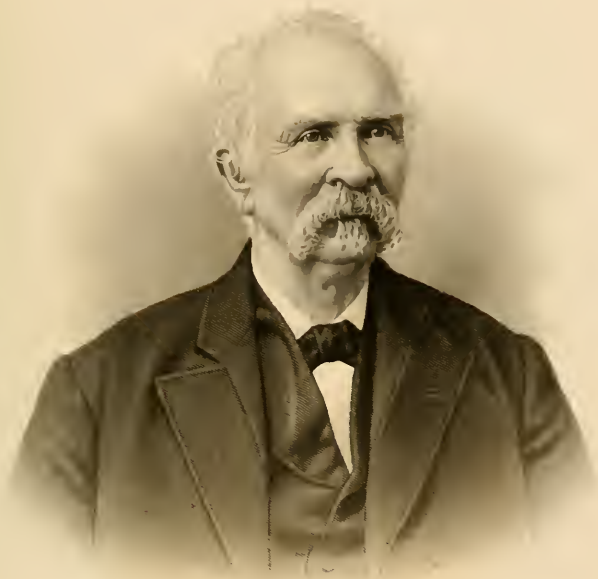
"Resolved, That the sympathy and condolence of this Honorable Body is extended to the family of our deceased fellow-councilman in their hour of sorrow for the loss of their beloved husband and father.

"Resolved, That a memorial page in the journal of the proceedings of this Council be inscribed to the memory of the deceased, and a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family."

Mr. Leigh was essentially a home man, and the warmest associations of his life were those which



William H. Lirgh





clustered around his own fireside. On Oct. 12, 1865, he was united in marriage to Mary A., daughter of George and Mary (Hower) Kidd, of Seneca Co., N. Y., who, with her little daughter Mary Emma, now mourn the loss of a loving husband and parent in the beautiful home that has been made desolate by his departure. A little son, Frank K., died in infancy.

DANIEL H. SHNYDER.

The progenitor of the family of whom the subject of this sketch is grandson was Harmon Shnyder, who was born in Germany and settled here some time prior to the Revolutionary war. Very little is known of him, except that he reared a family of nine children, of whom Peter was eldest, and father of Daniel H. Peter Shnyder's wife was Elizabeth Hester, and his children are Daniel H., Stephen, Anna M., Sophia C., Caroline, and Sabina S., all living. Daniel H. Shnyder was born in Easton, Pa., March 12, 1811. Until he was twenty-eight years of age he remained at home, and passing his boyhood worked with his father at the tanning business, which had been established there by his grandfather, and carried on by his father for many years. In 1839 he established himself in the same business at Martin's Creek, in partnership with Benjamin Arnold, where he continued business until 1857, when he returned to Easton, and in 1858 he established himself in the tanning business in Monroe County, back of the Blue Mountains, where he remained until about 1878, when he retired from the active duties of life. Mr. Shnyder is an enterprising and thrifty business man, and wherever he has done business he has been known as a man of strong force of character, correct habits, and sterling integrity. Although he started business under discouraging circumstances, and during his first year lost a considerable amount, his business career has been a success, and he has secured a fair competency.

He has been interested in all local matters where he has resided demanding his attention.

He was a director and stockholder in the old Easton Bank for many years, and is a member and supporter of the Reformed Church of Easton. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, yet he has never sought honor and place in its ranks as an officeholder, preferring the independence and quiet of a business life.

In 1838 he married Mary, daughter of William and Lucy Berlin, of Easton, of which union have been born seven children, of whom Edward, Peter, and Arthur are living.

PETER H. HAGERTY.

Peter H. Hagerty was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 3, 1839. He is a son of Ira and Ann (Winters) Hagerty, who are both natives of New Jersey, the former being of Irish and the latter of English descent.

Mr. Hagerty obtained a good practical education during his minority and remained most of the time at home. At the age of eighteen he engaged with Jeremiah Cutts to learn the wheelwright trade, and re-



PETER H. HAGERTY.

mained with that gentleman for three years, following which time he carried on that business for himself for some time. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States navy, and served in the Union cause for one year, at the end of that period he was honorably discharged, having served the time for which he enlisted. Returning home, he was engaged for about two years with the Lehigh and Morris Canal Company freighting with his own boat. In 1867 he quit the transportation business, and has since been engaged as a contractor and builder and in the undertaking business. The latter interest he began in 1871. Mr. Hagerty is an enterprising and thoroughly business man, and whatever he undertakes he makes successful by his energy and judicious management.

In 1877 he was elected mayor of Phillipsburg on the Democratic ticket, and during his incumbency of that office the measures of reform in the finances propagated by him received the sanction of not only his constituents, but of the best citizens of the place, irrespective of party affiliations. In 1880 he was elected a justice of the peace for five years.

In 1863, June 25th, Mr. Hagerty married Miss Sarah, daughter of Sidney Hagerty, of Sussex Co., N. J., of which union have been born three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living.

Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Phillipsburg, and supporters of kindred interests.

WASHINGTON BOROUGH.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

WASHINGTON BOROUGH is admirably situated for becoming a flourishing centre of trade and population. In natural advantages it is unsurpassed by any town in Northern New Jersey. With its divergent railroads and canal, with ample resources of quarry, forest, and field, and lying in one of the finest valleys of the State, the Pohatcong, and immediately contiguous to two others, the Musconetcong and the Pequess, beautiful, fertile, and extensive, Washington is favored beyond most inland towns as a centre for residence, manufacture, or trade.

The borough is situated very nearly in the centre of the township of the same name. It is located about 60 miles, in an air-line, due west of New York City, and about the same distance nearly north from the city of Philadelphia.

A branch of the Pohatcong Creek crosses the town from east to west, a little south of its centre, to the southward of Washington Avenue, passing Railroad Avenue by a culvert near Wandling's lumber-yard. Upon the south line of the borough is the Pohatcong Mountain. Although surrounded by hills, the greater part of the town is comparatively level, particularly its more compactly built portions.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is said that Col. William McCullough was the founder of the village of Washington and of the village of Asbury. He was born in 1759, and was a man far ahead of his times. He was a friend and promoter of internal improvements, a member of the Legislative Council for many years, and for more than thirty years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex and Warren Counties. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1786, and continued a useful member until his death, which occurred Feb. 9, 1840, at the age of over eighty-one years. He was buried in the Asbury burial-ground. His daughter married William Van Antwerp, both deceased. He had a son who lived formerly at Broadway, this county, but he removed, it is said, to the West. The colonel owned large tracts of land in Washington, extending north from the Musconetcong, and covering what is now Port Colden and Washington borough, and much of the south part of the township.

Probably as early settlers as any within the borough limits were the Laceys. Garret Lacey, a son of the

pioneer settler, was for a considerable time a justice of the peace, and a very influential man in the settlement. He lived at what is now the corner of Washington and Prospect Avenues. None of his descendants now reside here; he had but one son, and he went West.

Jacob Van Horn was an old settler, and an early justice. The house in which he lived and died (and perhaps was born) is still standing, on the Dufford place.

"Major" Henry Hankinson was an early lawyer and one of the first settlers. He was a son-in-law of Col. McCullough. He had two daughters, one of whom (Katurah) became the wife of Dr. John Sloan; she died in 1853, and was buried at Easton, Pa. None of his family now reside here. Mr. Hankinson owned a farm which covered most of the western portion of the borough north of Washington Avenue, and resided in the house now occupied by Dr. Cook. The major sold to Gershom Rusling about 1830; Henry Winters subsequently became the owner, and, about 1857, A. B. Stewart purchased it, divided it up into village lots and sold to various persons.

Another early settler is recollected by some of our oldest residents,—old man Van Natta, nicknamed "Granddad," by which appellation he was generally known. He and his wife were "good old souls," fond of company and good cheer. They lived in a log house then standing near where Francis K. Hornbaker now resides, but long since removed.

George Creveling and his wife, Eleanor Van Horn, settled about the year 1812 on a tract of one hundred or more acres, which he obtained from his father, Jacob, who had purchased it of Coonrad Davis a short time previous. It was located in what is now the west part of the town of Washington, on the south side of Washington Avenue. It is now known as the property of Michael Meagher. George Creveling was of German, his wife of Holland, descent. They were from Bloomsbury, Greenwich township, then in Sussex County, where Jacob lived and died; there, too, Jacob V., his grandson, was born, in 1809, removing, however, when about three years old, with his parents to this place.

John G. Robbins was an early resident in Washington. He had a saddlery-shop, a shoemaker-shop, and the post-office all in the same building, and in one room. The house is still standing on the north side of Washington Avenue, and owned by Elisha Burd.

* By J. P. Snell.

Mr. Robbins was one of the early postmasters, which duty took so little of his time that he had ample chance to engage in his trade, harness-making, and to manage the shoe-shop, of which he was also proprietor. Not being a shoemaker, he employed a knight of St. Crispin, who pegged away until the last upon the soles of the dozen or so settlers of the neighborhood. Jonathan G., a son of John G., now resides in the borough.

Conrad Davis owned land here (he sold one piece to Jacob Creveling), but did not reside in the town. He lived near Andersontown, in Mansfield. His son, also named Conrad, lived in Washington, and was a cabinet-maker by trade, one of the first in the town, and the only one within ten miles.

The earliest practicing physician in the recollections of the oldest citizens was Dr. Hugh Hughes, who came from Hughesville, in 1816, where his father, John S., also a physician, lived. After six years' residence he removed to Bloomsbury, where he died, April 22, 1856. He was buried in the Greenwich churchyard. Dr. Hughes was born March 17, 1794. He never married.

The first tavern, possibly one of the oldest in this place, was the old brick hotel, said to have been built by Col. McLaughlin, and kept by Capt. Henry. Later "mine hosts" were John Beavers and Inula Drake. The latter died in 1875.

Peter T. B. Van Doren was engaged in the lumber business in Washington as early as 1833, and George P. Watts, in 1843, established a tin-shop.

The Rusling family was early represented in Washington by Gershom Rusling, a son of James Rusling, of Mansfield. Gershom was a merchant in Washington for a long time, and was largely identified with its early history. He died in February, 1881, at Trenton. His brothers, Joseph and Sedgwick, both ministers, are deceased, as is also Judge Robert, who was a prominent man in Warren County. His youngest brother, and the only one now living, resides in Belydere.

In the early part of this century a goodly part of the lands which now constitute the borough of Washington were barrens, and not only unencultivated, but esteemed to be of little worth. To-day they are as valuable as any land in Warren County. J. V. Creveling says that when he was young he plowed some of these barrens, near the Morris Canal, for the first time their surface was disturbed by a plow-share.

See also history of Washington Township for interesting items on early settlement, etc.

III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The borough of Washington was incorporated in 1868, by an act of the State Legislature approved February 20th of that year. Section I of this act, defining its boundaries, is as follows:

* BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that tract of land situate, lying, and being within the limits and boundaries hereinafter mentioned and described—that is to

say, beginning at the centre of the bridge crossing the Morris Canal near Joseph Kinneyman's, and runs from thence south forty-seven degrees west five-two chains, to a stake and stones near Cornelius Carhart's, and runs from thence south eleven and one-quarter degrees east ninety chains, to a heap of stones, and runs from thence north sixty-three and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and fifty-six chains, to a stake, from thence north twenty-two degrees west fifty-nine chains, to a stake on the lands of Elijah Dilts, and runs from thence north eighty-nine degrees west ninety-seven chains and fifty links, to the place of beginning—shall be, and the same is hereby, ordained, constituted, and declared to be a town corporate, and henceforth shall be called, known and distinguished as the Borough of Washington, in the county of Warren."

The first town-meeting was held "on the second Monday of April, 1868, at Samuel Weller's hotel." In 1868 the basement of G. A. Thatcher's building was fitted up as a jail.

Since the establishment of the borough government there have been a number of ordinances passed by the Common Council, relating principally to streets, sidewalks, highways, shade and ornamental trees, inns and taverns, and dealers in spirituous and malt liquors.*

The following is a list of the

OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF WASHINGTON

from April, 1868, to April, 1880, inclusive:†

- 1868.—Mayor, Joseph Vliet; Councilmen, Nathan Dilts, J. D. Taylor, Peter T. B. Van Doren, Joseph E. Lynn, Ira C. Vough, John Canfield; Clerk, P. R. Winter; Assessor, Joseph A. Shrop; Collector, John M. Wyckoff; Street Commissioner, George A. Shrop; Commissioners of Appeal in Case of Taxation, B. B. Hutchings, H. W. Johnston, Nathan Davis; Overseer of Poor, Lambert Scott; Constable, William Carter.
- 1869.—Mayor, Joseph Vliet; Councilmen, P. H. Hann, William Sweeney, Ira C. Vough, Joseph E. Lynn, J. D. Taylor, Peter T. B. Van Doren; Clerk, P. R. Winter; Assessor, A. Jennings; Collector, William Miller; Street Commissioner, Nathan Davis; Commissioners of Appeal in Case of Taxation, Abner Bescherer, J. Strader, B. B. Hutchings; Overseer of Poor, Lambert Scott; Constable, William Miller.
- 1870.—Mayor, James Stewart; Councilmen, Thomas Byrne, F. K. Hornbaker, Joseph E. Lynn, A. B. Stewart, Joseph C. Stewart, Peter T. B. Van Doren; Clerk, P. R. Winter; Assessor, Joseph Losey; Collector, William Miller; Street Commissioner, Nathan Libby; Commissioners of Appeal in Case of Taxation, M. R. Brant, H. W. Johnston, William C. Van Doren; Overseer of Poor, Lambert Scott; Constable, William Miller.
- 1871.—Mayor, Joseph Vliet; Councilmen, Thomas Byrne, A. B. Stewart, J. C. Stewart, Joseph E. Lynn, Joseph B. Petty, Peter T. B. Van Doren; Clerk, P. R. Winter; Constable, William Miller; Assessor, Philip Johnston; Collector, William Miller.
- 1872.—Mayor, Joseph A. Shrop; Councilmen, William G. Dufford, Nathan Dilts, A. Babcock, Thomas Byrne, J. D. Taylor, J. V. Creveling; Clerk, Daniel Vliet; Overseer of Poor, Lambert Scott; Assessor, Philip Johnston; Street Commissioner, Lambert Scott; Commissioners of Appeal in Case of Taxation, M. R. Raulb, Jacob Weller, H. W. Johnston; Collector, Charles Hornbaker; Constable, Gilbert Brewer.
- 1873.—Mayor, J. C. Stewart; Councilmen, A. Babcock, Nathan Dilts, William G. Dufford, J. B. Taylor, C. S. Van Laew, James Allen; Clerk, P. R. Winter; Assessor, Philip Johnston; Constable, Gilbert Brewer; Overseer of Poor, Lambert Scott; Street Commissioner, Lambert Scott; Collector, Charles Hornbaker.
- 1874.—Mayor, Joseph Vliet; Councilmen, James Allen, H. W. Allegar, A. Babcock, Nathan Dilts, Philip Johnston, J. Weller; Constable, Joseph C. Thompson; Overseer of Poor, Lambert Scott; Clerk, P. R. Winter; Assessor, Philip Johnston; Collector, J. V. Creveling.

* It is a misdemeanor to sell or give away liquor on Sunday, or after 10 o'clock P.M. of a week-day.

† Compiled by John C. Weller, borough clerk, Dec. 14, 1880.

- 1875.—Mayor, James H. Groff; Councilmen, H. W. Allegar, E. W. Buras, Nathan Dilts, Thos. Henry, O. S. Roberts, M. B. Con-
 nise; Clerk, Jos. A. Shrope; Assessor, Philip Johnston; Street
 Commissioner, Alm. Beschere; Collector, J. V. Creveling; Con-
 stable, Jos. C. Thompson; Overseer of Poor, E. H. Sigler.
- 1876.—Mayor, Nathan Dilts; Councilmen, A. Balcock, Wm. E. Cummins,
 W. G. Dofford, Thos. Henry, O. S. Roberts, Henry Winter; Clerk,
 A. H. Vough; Constable, Jos. C. Thompson; Assessor, J. E.
 Fulper; Collector, J. V. Creveling; Street Commissioner, Alm.
 Beschere; Overseer of Poor, E. H. Sigler.
- 1877.—Mayor, Nathan Dilts; Councilmen, H. W. Allegar, A. Balcock,
 Wm. E. Cummins, G. O. Gerard, G. A. Thatcher, Henry Winter;
 Clerk, A. R. Strader; Assessor, J. V. Creveling; Collector, John
 Hornbaker; Constable, Jos. C. Thompson.
- 1878.—Mayor, Nathan Dilts; Councilmen, H. S. Groff, Morris Langer, Wil-
 liam Milroy, Wm. C. Thompson, C. S. Van Liew, Henry Winter;
 Clerk, A. R. Strader; Assessor, J. V. Creveling; Collector, John
 Hornbaker; Constable, Jos. C. Thompson.
- 1879.—Mayor, Daniel F. Beatty; Councilmen, J. V. Cator, J. I. Johnson,
 Jas. H. Sullivan, Edward Plotts, F. M. Uehlein, Morris Langer;
 Clerk, J. C. Weller; Assessor, J. V. Creveling; Collector, John
 Hornbaker; Constable, Jos. C. Thompson; Attorney, John M.
 Vandyke.
- 1880.—Mayor, Daniel F. Beatty; Councilmen, H. W. Allegar, J. V. Cator,
 A. P. Hann, J. I. Johnston, Jas. H. Sullivan, Wm. C. Thompson;
 Clerk, J. C. Weller; Assessor, J. V. Creveling; Collector, John
 Hornbaker; Constable, Jos. C. Thompson; Attorney, Wm. A.
 Stryker; Street Commissioner, J. G. Robbins; Overseer of Poor,
 Alm. Beschere; Commissioners of Appeal, M. K. Raub, Wm.
 C. Van Doren, P. B. Weller.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1868-69, Charles S. Strader; 1870, John V. Mattison; 1871-73, James H.
 Graff; 1874-77, Charles S. Strader; 1878-80, Chas. McCracken.

The finances of the borough have been, from the
 start, well and economically managed. In 1869 the
 collector's account showed a footing of \$15,541.72.
 Balance in hands of treasurer and collector on dupli-
 cates, less amount of bills allowed and unpaid, was
 \$1545.88, and in hands of collector for school pur-
 poses, \$651.55, making a total balance due the bor-
 ough of \$2197.43.

IV.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The "Mansfield-Woodhouse" church is said to have
 been erected between the years 1739 and 1744. The
 Rev. Dr. Junkin says, "It may have been built a
 little earlier or later, but there could not have been
 much difference between the two erections,"—referring
 to this and the Greenwich church. The earliest
 record that has been found of this church bears date
 of 1739. It reads,—

"There came before the Presbytery a supplication for supplies of
 preaching in Mr. Barber's neighborhood, near Musconnekunk."

The record further states that Revs. Robert Cross
 and James McCrea were directed to supply certain
 Sabbaths at Lamingtunk (Lamington) and Mr. Bar-
 ber's. This Mr. Barber was probably the ancestor of
 Jesse Barber, father of Phineas, formerly an elder in
 the Mansfield-Woodhouse Church. Both Cross and
 McCrea were natives of Ireland; the latter was the
 father of Jane McCrea, who was murdered by the In-
 dians at Fort Edward, N. Y. McCrea preached here
 as early as 1739, and as late as 1755-56. He was the

founder of the Lamington Church, in Hunterdon
 county.*

The name of the church of "Mr. Barber's neigh-
 borhood, near Musconnekunk," was subsequently
 changed to "Mansfield-Woodhouse," from the town-
 ship in which it was located. May 18, 1822, it assumed
 the title of the "Mansfield Presbyterian Church."

John Rosbrugh, "the clerical martyr of the Revolu-
 tion," was the first settled pastor of this church, in
 connection with the Greenwich and Oxford Churches.
 In fact, he was the first settled minister of the Pres-
 byterian order north of the Musconetcong River,
 within the bounds of what is now Warren County.
 It was at Mansfield-Woodhouse that he made his
 home. He was born in 1714, in the north of Ireland;
 married, came to America, and later settled in New
 Jersey; was graduated at Princeton in 1761, and or-
 dained in the year 1764, in old Greenwich church, as
 pastor of that, the Mansfield-Woodhouse, and the Ox-
 ford Churches.†

From his charge to Presbytery dated April 19, 1768
 (as records of Presbytery show), we learn that Mans-
 field-Woodhouse, "through the removal of sundry of
 the members out of the congregation, and by other
 means," had now "become so few and weak as not to
 be able to contribute their quota towards his support,
 and that sundry of them had consented to his leaving
 them. . . . These things laid him under the disagree-
 able necessity of asking to be wholly dismissed from
 his present charge." Presbytery did not grant the
 request, deferring action until the fall session, and
 recommending that if Mansfield-Woodhouse fail to
 pay their quota as usual, his labors should be taken
 from them and given to Greenwich and Oxford. That
 year (1768) terminated his relations with this church,
 although he remained another year with that of Green-
 wich, then removed to Pennsylvania. He became in
 1777 a chaplain in the American army, and was killed
 at the battle of Assunpink.‡

Mansfield-Woodhouse had no supply from 1771 to
 1775.‡

The original deed for the church property was sub-
 stantially as follows:

John Bowtly and Mary his wife, "for and in consideration of five
 shillings proclamation money," conveyed to "Thomas Van Horn and

* He was called to Lamington, Peapack, Readington, and Bethlehem
 in 1740, was dismissed by the Lamington congregation in 1755, and re-
 called in 1756, the following year.—*Rec. D. X. Junkin, D.D.*

† Oxford Church was early known as "Greenwich upon Delaware,"
 and subsequently as "Upper Greenwich," "Axford's," and finally "Ox-
 ford." The old Greenwich Church appears on the records first as "Mr.
 Green's," later as Green's-ridge, Greenidge, Greenage, Lower Greenwich,
 and at last as Greenwich.

‡ "A few days after the battle of Trenton he was surprised by a party
 of British horse, in a farmhouse near to Pennington. Finding that he
 was a Presbyterian, and of course a Whig, they stabbed him in cold
 blood, and he died under their murderous hands, a martyr to the cause
 of American liberty. Elder Thomas Kennedy told me that he saw the
 stricken widow, when she, accompanied by her daughter, passed through
 Greenwich, on her mournful mission to Pennington to recognize and
 bury the body of her husband."—*Rev. Dr. Junkin.*

‡ Rev. D. X. Junkin, D.D.

Robert Howell, elders and the rest of the English Presbyterian congregation of Mansfield Woodhouse (and for the use and behoof of said English Presbyterian Congregation to build a meeting-house on for them to keep Divine Worship in) and to their heirs and assigns forever. One acre of land, situate, lying and being in Mansfield Woodhouse aforesaid (it being the said piece of ground where the old Logg meeting house was and the burying ground now is) being butted and bounded in manner following, Beginning at a small hickory sapling marked for a corner (standing on the west side of the road that leads from the Oxford boy¹ Union Paragon) from thence to run south 71° west 2 chains and 88 links to another hickory sapling marked for a corner on the side of the hill, thence south 19° east 3 chains and 48 links to a small hickory sapling marked for a corner and stones about it, thence north 71° east 2 chains and 88 links to a stone corner on the west side of said road, thence north 19° west 3 chains and 48 links to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land.* This indenture made the twenty-ninth day of October, in the sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, &c. Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five.⁷⁸

Another deed, of date of Oct. 20, 1825, from John B. Parke (one of the party murdered at Changewater, May 1, 1843), "of the township of Mansfield, county of Warren," in consideration of the sum of \$60, conveyed to the church 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ acres for an addition to the burying-ground. Another addition was made to the churchyard in 1848; December 21st, Edward and Mary Youmans deeded $\frac{5}{10}$ of an acre to the trustees of the church for a consideration of \$27.

It was upon the property mentioned in these deeds that the ancient church stood. It was built of logs, and on its site was erected the stone church which was occupied until 1837, when the brick church was built in the village of Washington.† The land, about an acre and a half, was given to the church by Gershon Rusling "for the only proper use and sole purpose of a building for a church," as expressed in the deed dated Feb. 9, 1837. This is the site of the present edifice.

The parsonage lot was purchased of Abraham B. Stewart, Sept. 4, 1860, for \$300. In 1869 an adjoining lot on the west was purchased for \$225 from James Lomerson and added to the parsonage property, the grounds now embracing six-tenths of an acre.

May 19, 1787, the following trustees were elected: William Hazlett, Esq., Jacob Pyatt, John Petty, Harmanus Cline, and Henry Dusenbury. At the same time "the dove with an olive branch" was chosen as "a device for said congregation." Cornelius Carhart, previously elected, qualified as a trustee Aug. 22, 1787.

Subsequent trustees were:

1788.—William Hazlett, Esq., Mark Thomson, Esq., Jacob Pyatt, Esq., Robert Beavers, Esq., Cornelius Carhart, Henry Dusenbury, John Hechey.

1791.—Beavers and Richey, as before, and John Sherrerd, Aaron Van Etta, John Eveland, Capt. William Taylor, and George Warno.

* The genuineness of the deed was certified Dec. 18, 1824, by the affidavit of Thomas Bowley (son of the grantors), who swore and subscribed before Jas. M. Sherrerd, one of the commissioners for taking acknowledgment or proof of deeds in and for Sussex County, "that he knew the grantors, and Robert Reynolds, George Thomson, and Richard Shackleton, the witnesses, that he verily believes they are now all dead, and that the names John Bowley and Mary Bowley are the proper handwriting of the grantors."

† The brick church was built in 1837, and burned down Dec. 7, 1862. It was rebuilt in 1863-61, and is the present house of worship.

1792.—Same as preceding year, except the two last named were succeeded by Robert Miller and Elijah Warno.

1794-95.—William Hazlett, Moses Beavers, Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, Elisha Bird, Samuel Sherrerd, George Creamer, James Little.

1796.—Peter Wyckoff, George Warno, George Van Nest, Jacob Van Horn, Jacob Swazey, John Eveland, William Hunkle.

1797.—Peter Wyckoff, David Hagerty, Jacob Opsyke, Peter Petty, John Kerr, Judah Schooley, John McKinley.

1798.—John Creveling, David Hagerty, Jacob Opsyke, Peter Petty, John Kerr, Judah Schooley; John McKinley.

1799.—Elisha Bird, Abram Opsyke, Abram Lunger, John Petty, John Sherrerd, Capt. Thomas Force, Elijah Warno.

1800.—James Little, John Richey, Abram Lunger, John Petty, John Sherrerd, Capt. Thomas Force, Elijah Warno.

To name each of the trustees for all the eighty following years is unnecessary. The members of the board in 1837, when the "brick" was erected, were George Creveling, president; Phineas Barber, John Strader, Jr., Dr. William J. Johnson (secretary), Peter Weller, Jr., Joseph Carter, and William M. Warno. The committee to circulate the subscription was Moore Furman, Lawrence Lomison, John Strader, Phineas Barber, and James Mills.

The following is a list of the pew-holders in 1791, who were also the persons by whom the pastor's salary was paid, semi-annually, in that and subsequent years. The number of the pew, and amount paid annually by each holder, are given in the church records, namely:

No.	£	s.	d.
1. George Warno.....	3	0	0
2. Isaac Dremmer.....	3	0	0
3. James Little.....	3	0	0
4. George Van Nest.....	3	0	0
5. John Eveland.....	2	15	0
6. Jacob Pyatt, Esq.....	3	0	0
7. Joseph Hagorn.....	3	0	0
8. Aaron Van Etta.....	2	15	0
9. Harmanus Cline.....	2	15	0
10. Capt. John Petty (estate).....	2	15	0
11. Blank in record.....	-	-	-
12. B. H. Graves.....	-	-	-
13. Daniel Richey.....	2	15	0
14. Elisha Bird.....	2	15	0
15. Joseph Lanning.....	2	15	0
16. Robert Beavers, Esq.....	3	0	0
17. Capt. Thomas Force.....	2	5	0
18. Elijah Warno.....	3	0	0
19. William Hazlett, Esq.....	3	0	0
20. Henry Dusenbury.....	3	0	0
21. Capt. John Pettinger.....	3	0	0
22. Capt. Cornelius Carhart.....	3	0	0

This provided a salary of £57 10s. 0d. per annum, equal to about \$250. In 1799 and subsequent years, Rev. William Sloan received £90 per annum. In 1816, Rev. S. Robertson was paid \$300. In 1852 the amount paid was \$500; 1853, \$750; at the present time, 1881, the pastor receives a salary of \$2000 besides use of parsonage.

In 1787 considerable repairs were made to the old church. The record of the trustees reads:

"Agreed with Frederick Eveland to do the following repairs (to wit): Build a stone wall at the west end, and joint the same, & put new sill & steps at the door, Chink & plaster the said house and white the same inside & out, & also Cut four larger Windows & fit the same with sashes and glass, & put them in & make and hang Shutters For all the windows in said house, for which we agree to pay him Eight pounds ten shillings."

June 20, 1791, "a small part of the congregation met at the meeting-house to qualify the new trustees and

‡ Judah Schooley declined to serve, and September 1st John Wyckoff was chosen.

agree upon some method in order to build a new meeting-house. It was unanimously agreed to draw a subscription paper in order to gain the sentiments of those met;" when drawn "every member of the congregation then met signed liberally, except Mr. James Little, who said he would set his name down some future day." It was also ordered that Mr. Sherrerd make copies of the subscription paper and furnish one to each trustee. May 26, 1792, the trustees met and signed a petition to send to the Assembly, praying leave for a lottery to raise the sum of £350 towards defraying the expense of building a meeting-house.

Monday, Dec. 31, 1792, the congregation of Mansfield

"Met at the House of John Colemao, in order to come to some conclusion, and make proposals in regard to building a meeting-house. After sundry debates in regard to moving the meeting-house to where William McCallough now lives, to New Hampton, and likewise where the old log meeting-house now stands, it was carried by one vote to be erected on the last-mentioned place. Likewise it was voted that the house should be built of stone, . . ." the dimensions to be 45 by 35 feet. Thos. Bowly, Esq., Henry Dusenberry, Thos. Force, and John Sherrerd were chosen a building committee. From the records it would appear that the stone church was not completed until 1800 or 1801. Dec. 31, 1801, and Jan. 1, 1802, the committee met to "examine all the subscription papers and every account for building and finishing Mansfield Presbyterian church.*"

In 1799 it was *resolved* "that the possessor of each pew do pay to the person who is appointed to make fires in the church and take care of said church one bushel of huckwheat, or the value thereof, for the ensuing winter."

In 1810, John Van Nest and Henry Winters were chosen elders.

In 1822 the Rev. Mr. Castner "published from the pulpit that, as the present times seemed to be very pressing and hard, he would deduct from his salary one hundred dollars for the present year." The collectors in that year were George Creveling, John McKinney, James Mills, Peter Weller, Jr., John Lake, Richard Henry, and Samuel Drake.

In 1822 it was *resolved* "that it is expedient that the church be incorporated, and that it be known by the name of the Mansfield Presbyterian Church." It was so changed May 18th of that year. Prior to this it was known as the "Mansfield-Woodhouse Presbyterian Congregation." In 1877 its title was changed by an act of the Legislature to "The First Presbyterian Church of Washington, N. J."†

Dec. 2, 1836, the erection of a new house of worship was resolved on, but for a time the church could not unite on a location, many being in favor of the old site, but the larger number desiring it to be located

* "On Monday, May 19, 1800, after sermon preached by Rev. William Sloan, the congregation met," chose trustees, and then "very spiritedly opened a new subscription . . . towards paying of debts due and finishing Mansfield Presbyterian church, and requested John Sherrerd to write one for each trustee."—*Church Records*.

John Sherrerd was father of Samuel Sherrerd, and grandfather of the late John M. Sherrerd, of Belvidere.

† This act went into effect March 9, 1877.

in Washington. The latter was finally chosen, and the brick church erected the following year. It was 50 by 80 feet, with a basement story. The building committee was George Creveling, William M. Warne, and William Miller.

The elders in 1840 were Joseph Wilson, Ebenezer Stilson, George Creveling, Moore Furman, Henry M. Winters, and Phineas Barber.

It may be interesting to future generations to know who were the early members of the old Mansfield Church. The oldest list extant is for the year 1817, just prior to the coming of the Rev. Jacob Castner. The names recorded therein are:

George, John, and Mary Van Nest, Elizabeth Rodenheimer, Elizabeth Brooks, John, Ann, and Jane Bryan, Jimima McIntire, Francis and Mary Strader, James, Mary, and Hannah Little, Samuel and Ann Carhart, John M. and Ann D. Sherrerd, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Margaret Warne, Sarah Mattison, Adam and Margaret Wandling, Daniel and Catharine Osman, Catharine McHenry, Ebenezer and Mary Stilson, John and Ellen McKinney, Joseph, John, and Eliza Wilson, Christena, Eleanor, Mary, George, and Rachel F. Creveling, Catharine and Lydia Beavers, Nicholas Labangh, Ann J. Carhart, Henry M. and Catharine Winters, Jane, Hannah, and Sarah Bowly, Eunice Cowel, Aaron and Elizabeth Van Atta, Michael and Sarah Miers, Elizabeth Lomerson, John and Esther Eveland, John and Jane Krusem, Flora (colored), Maria Thompson, Ann Miller, John and Julia Fitts, Hannah Lake, Mary Taylor, Mathias Crater, Agnes Davis, Hannah Williams, Phoebe (colored), and John Connelly,—total, 70.

Those of the above who were serving as the elders of the church that year, 1817, were John Van Nest, George Van Nest, John Eveland, Ebenezer Stilson, John McKinney, and Henry M. Winter.

The earlier pastors have been mentioned. Of Rev. Peter Wilson, who preached at Mansfield and Hackettstown from 1791 to 1798, little is known other than the fact stated. The pastorates since have been as follows:

William B. Sloan,‡ 1798 to 1815; Samuel Robertson, December, 1815, to November, 1816; vacancy until Jacob R. Castner§ came, in spring of 1818, and who served until his death, April 26, 1848; James Lillie,||

‡ The Rev. William B. Sloan served Mansfield with Greenwich for seventeen years—installed in 1798—and then was pastor of the latter church alone until October, 1834. He was a native of Somerset Co., N. J.; born about 1722; graduated at Princeton, and studied theology with Rev. Dr. John Woodhull, of Monmouth; was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and took the Mansfield and Greenwich churches as his first charge. He was above medium height, erect, slender, but well formed, his features finely chiseled, yet manly and dignified in expression; his eye a clear, expressive blue, his gait and bearing stately, yet unconstrained, his manners were those of a gentleman of the old school. He was a man of warm affections, and easily moved to tears. His style simple and unadorned, and his sermons rather of the admonitory and practical than argumentative or doctrinal. He was an earnest and affectionate preacher. He died July 3, 1839, in the house in which he was born, while on a visit to his brother, near Lamington, N. J.

§ Jacob R. Castner, born at Liberty Corner, Somerset Co., N. J., pursued his classical studies at Princeton, and studied theology under Dr. Finlay at Basking Ridge, German Valley, Fox Hill, and Blaek River were the first fields of his labor. He was pastor of Mansfield from 1818 until his death, which occurred suddenly at Washington, April 26, 1848. He is described as a good preacher, with a bold, off-hand style. He was fond of preaching doctrinal sermons, and Dr. Yeomans says of him that he preached thirty or forty sermons upon "Election" which would have received, if possible, the clearest vindication.

|| Rev. Jas. Lillie, a Scotchman of fine talents and erudition, but sorely lacking in what his countrymen call "gumption." He seemed to think

1849 to 1851; John Turbutt,* from November, 1851, to November, 1852; Solomon McNair,† 1853 to 1860; E. D. Bryan, 1861 to 1870; A. M. Jelly, July 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1874; Samuel E. Webster, April 1, 1875, to Aug. 8, 1880; Charles D. Nott, D.D., in December, 1880, and at present officiating.

The present elders (1881) are Joseph Rosenberry, Joseph R. Van Natta, Joseph Johnson, William G. Dufford, B. M. Barrett, A. W. Weller, Daniel Spangenberg, and A. M. Nunn.

At the present time the church numbers about 550 members. Joseph Johnson is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, James Johnson librarian.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH;

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the borough of Washington, like the history of the great ecclesiastical organization to which it belongs, had its beginning in small things. The earliest time that Methodist preachers found a spot to lift their standard, of which there is any record or recollection, was at the barn of Abraham Woolston, in Port Colden (a mile from the church), in about 1810 or 1812, in a log house, once in four weeks, on Tuesday afternoons. When Mr. Woolston built his stone house (which is still standing at the foot of plane No. 6 west on the Morris Canal) preaching was continued there. The families who would meet there were "few and far between." Mr. Emery lived at Karssville (or, as at that time called, Timber Swamp); John Potts lived at Brass Castle; Betsy Mount and Mr. Mathews, with Mr. Woolston, lived at Port Colden. To these were added by removals into the neighborhood David Ross, Jonah Smith, Francis Williams, Rev. Benjamin Collins, and others. In 1820, Col. William McCullough became converted and joined the Methodist Church. His son-in-law, Henry Hankinson, a lawyer, who was admitted to the bar in 1794 and practiced law in Washington, became connected with the church, and through additions by conversions and removals into the neighborhood the society deemed itself strong enough to begin the erection of a church. On June 2, 1825, Col. William McCullough and Mary, his wife, executed and delivered a deed to James Rusling, Benjamin Collins, Barnabas Olp, and Imla Drake, trustees, for the acre of ground upon which the church is erected and the burying-ground, for the consideration of \$150, which deed is recorded in the Warren County clerk's office, in Book 1 of deeds, pages 25 and 26. Afterwards, on the 14th day of March, 1829, the organization became legally incorporated under the laws

of the State by executing a certificate of incorporation and taking the name, "The Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of the Village of Washington." The certificate of incorporation was signed by Henry Hankinson, Francis Williams, Jonah M. Smith, Cornelius Benjamin, Gershom Rusling, and is recorded in Book 1 of corporations. The church was built in 1825, but at what time it was dedicated we have no knowledge. It was the first church edifice that was ever erected within the limits of the borough of Washington. The Presbyterian church then stood in the old Mansfield burying-ground, and was not built in the borough of Washington until twelve years after the Methodist church was completed. The church became a part of the Asbury Circuit, which at that time included half of Warren County and part of Hunterdon, and was within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, which was divided in 1836, and the New Jersey Conference formed, which comprised the State of New Jersey and a small part of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. In 1856 the New Jersey Conference was divided by the General Conference, and the Newark Conference formed, which includes the borough of Washington. The church has been in three Conferences.

The original edifice was very small,—not much larger, if any, than the present chapel,—with one aisle down the middle. The first church was taken down in 1856 and a new church 56 by 44 feet was built in its place while Rev. William Copp was pastor, and remained as then constructed until 1864, when it was enlarged by an addition of 30 feet at a cost of several thousand dollars, which added greatly to the appearance and convenience of the building. It was dedicated after the enlargement on the 10th of May, 1865, by Bishop Simpson. The improvements were made under the pastor, Rev. John Hanlon, who was the pastor from 1863 to 1866; he was a young man of great ability and energy, and withal was very popular.

The church in the fall of 1880 again had another addition made to it, which was a recess 16 feet deep by 20 feet wide, constructed for a large pipe-organ, when it was refrescoed and otherwise improved, until it is now one of the prettiest audience-rooms in Northern New Jersey. These last improvements were made under the present pastor, Rev. R. Vanhorn.

The church always formed a part of the Asbury Circuit until the year 1855, when it was taken off the Asbury Circuit, and with the church at Broadway formed a separate charge; the two churches had a membership of 149 white and 2 colored members. The two charges continued together until the year 1861, when it became a separate charge, and Rev. Joseph R. Adams was appointed preacher in charge; the first report he made to the Annual Conference was 115 members and 75 probationers, and the probable value of the church was \$6000. In 1856 the trustees purchased a house on Washington Avenue of Alex-

the doctrine of the premillennial advent the most important part of the gospel. Whilst still the pastor of this church his views of baptism became changed, and replying to New York he was immersed by Dr. Cone. For this and other reasons his relation was dissolved by Presbytery, April 23, 1851, and his name erased October 9th.

* Rev. John Turbutt, installed in November, 1851, and dismissed in November, 1852. He was from the north of Ireland, but educated in this country, and licensed by the Presbytery of Newton. His "crack sermon" was on the text, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made" (Ps. cxxxix. 14). He still lives in Illinois, though not in the ministry.

† Rev. Solomon McNair, previously of Donegal Presbytery, was installed May 12, 1851.

‡ By Oscar Jeffery, Esq.

ander McClary for a parsonage. This was, in 1866, sold at public sale to John Walmsley for \$1500, which sale was confirmed by an act of the Legislature. The trustees then purchased two lots on Jackson Avenue of James Allen, and the same year erected the present large and commodious parsonage. The Annual Conference has looked upon this church as a very important appointment; being located in a beautiful and fertile valley, it was a point worthy of being cared for. Since it became separate from Asbury the ministers appointed were among the best in Conference.*

The first was Rev. Wm. Copp, who was appointed in 1855, stayed two years; in the spring of 1857, Rev. Martin Herr, who is now superannuated, continued for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Amos Belles, who was continued for two years. At the close of his term Broadway was set off from Washington, and Rev. Jos. R. Adams was the first minister; he served two years, and was succeeded by Rev. John Hanlon, who stayed three years (the law of the church being altered so that a minister could remain three years). In the spring of 1866 the Annual Conference met in Washington, and Rev. Wm. Day was appointed from Hedding Church, Jersey City. He continued for two years, and was succeeded by Rev. N. Vansant, who had been presiding elder in the Jersey City District. Mr. Vansant continued one year, then was appointed presiding elder in the Newton District. Mr. Vansant was succeeded by Rev. Robt. B. Yard, who continued for three years; he then went to Hedding Church, Jersey City. Mr. Yard, while in Washington, made himself an active and useful citizen; he became proprietor and editor of the *Washington Star* in 1872. Rev. J. H. Dally was appointed pastor; he continued until the spring of 1874, when, owing to ill health, he was succeeded by Rev. M. E. Ellison, who had been presiding elder in the district for four years preceding. He continued the allotted term of three years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Reed, who was appointed from Orange, N. J., in the spring of 1877; he continued for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. R. Vanhorn, who was appointed in the spring of 1880.

All of these ministers ranked high in their Conference, and most of them were from the best churches in the cities. The salaries of the ministers grew apace with the church, commencing with \$600 as soon as it was set apart by itself, and continued to increase until it reached, in 1873, \$1800. Owing to depression in business, it receded to \$1200 in 1880. While Rev. J. H. Dally was pastor a large number withdrew to form a new charge at Port Colden, with a church organization of its own.

Some prominent men of the county have been connected with this church. Among the earliest were the Woolverton and the Rusling families.† Also Maj. Hankinson, a lawyer and a man of means, and James H. Groff, who died in 1879. The latter made his house a home for Methodist preachers, and in his will bequeathed the church \$1000, having previously given it the chapel lot, on the corner of School Street and Washington Avenue. He was president of the board of trustees when he died. Another prominent member, Judge Philip H. Hann, has been the treasurer for seventeen years, and Oscar Jeffery, a lawyer, has been the recording steward for fifteen years.

From this church have gone some very able and

useful ministers of the Methodist Church. Among the earliest was John Potts, who began to preach in 1820 or thereabouts, and was for a long time a useful and valuable minister of the Philadelphia Conference. Ralph Arndt, a son of John Arndt, was one of the most prominent Methodists of the county. When the New Jersey Conference divided he became a member of the Newark Conference; he has been presiding elder. Another minister, George W. Smith, a son of Samuel Smith, of Port Colden, enjoys a high standing among his brethren in the ministry. Having no means to procure an education, he educated himself by his earnings, graduated at Drew Theological Seminary, and has preached in and around Newark for several years.

There has always been in connection with the church a Sunday-school, which has done its part in adding to the power and influence of the church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

May 30, 1872, a meeting of the members and friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held at the Van Doren House, and an organization effected, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Hackettstown. It was intended to be a "mission" of the church at the last-named point. The officers elected were Rev. Mr. Martin, President; J. O. McClellan, Secretary; and William Appleby, Treasurer. Meetings were held at first in the Good Templar's hall, in Martinson's Block, on alternate Sabbaths, Rev. Mr. Martin and others officiating. Later, they met in what is now the Methodist chapel, on the corner of Washington Avenue and School Street. But, for some cause, the laudable efforts to found a church of this faith were not fruitive. At the present time the church here has no chapel, and seldom holds services.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was started here over twenty years ago, and Rev. Wm. Myers was the first pastor. Others who served the church were John A. Hammon, J. R. Davis, and Jas. Henry Turner. But the church became badly disorganized, and so continued for some time, until the advent of Rev. Amos Brown, two or three years ago, who is entitled to the credit of up-building the church. He gathered together the scattered flock, kept them in harmony, and made accessions to their number. The present pastor is Rev. Carlos Green. Number of members, 24. It sustains a Sabbath-school of about 32 members. The erection of a church was commenced in 1879, which, although not fully completed, is used by the society. The present trustees are James Miller, David Simons, and George A. Lidy.

ST. JOSEPH'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Prior to the erection of a church, mass was celebrated in Washington at the house of James Allen. The Allens, contractors on the Morris and Essex

* The appointments to the charge during the time it was connected with Asbury Circuit are beyond my power to get at present.—O. J.

† James Ruslog, the father, was among the first to be buried in the graveyard; his grave is on the west side of the church. He lived at Bontyetown.

Railroad, were among the early and most prominent families of the Roman Catholic faith located at this point, and did much towards sustaining worship in the days when the church was weak and few in numbers. The Rev. Fathers R. Leonard and Francis O'Neil (of New Hampton Junction) held occasional services here prior to 1870. The first settled pastor, Rev. Patrick E. Smyth, came here in 1871, but in 1872 was transferred to Madison, N. J. It was during his pastoral charge that the church edifice was built. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday, May 5, 1872, with appropriate ceremonies, the Very Rev. Dr. Carrigan, vicar-general of the diocese of Newark, officiating, assisted by Fathers McKin, of Trenton, O'Reilly, of Phillipsburg, O'Neil, of Hampton Junction, and Smyth, the pastor here. The church was completed in the summer of 1872. It is located on Belvidere Avenue, is 40 by 75 feet, and cost about \$12,000. P. C. Keely was the architect. It can comfortably seat 300 persons.

The present pastor, Rev. Patrick A. Treacy, took charge of "St. Rose's Parish," Oxford, of which this church is an adjunct, in 1873. The parsonage was erected in 1875, by Father Treacy, the funds for the same being given by Thomas Halloran, deceased. A cemetery was established in 1880. This church has a present membership of nearly 200 persons. Its pastor has charge also of the Oxford and Belvidere churches, this parish being in the diocese of Newark. Services are held in Washington three Sabbaths in each month, in the morning.

V.—PUBLIC SCHOOL.

In the numbered school districts of the county the "Washington District" is known as No. 31. The early school-houses of this district are mentioned in the history of the township. The present school building is one of the most conspicuous objects in the borough. It is a noble structure, and one of which the town may well be proud. It was erected in 1873-74, at a cost of \$24,000.

The school trustees in 1868 were Nathan Dilts, W. H. Boyd, and Dr. N. Jennings. At the present time (1881) the board is composed of the following-named gentlemen: Jacob Creveling, Jacob V. Carter, and William E. Cummings.

When Washington was incorporated as a borough, in 1868, its educational interests were duly considered, as is shown in the following section, excerpted from its charter:

"23. And be it enacted, That the said borough shall be entitled to its just proportion of the school fund of this State, to be ascertained in the manner in which the quotas in the townships are or may be ascertained, subject to the provisions of the school law; the said town shall be subject to its just and equitable proportion of all debts and liabilities to which the inhabitants of the township of Washington, in the county of Warren, are now subject, and be entitled to all its just and equitable proportion of all the money and property now belonging to the inhabitants of the township of Washington, in the county of Warren, which said debt and liabilities, and also the said money and property, shall be divided between the said borough and township of Washington, Warren

County, in proportion to the taxable property and rates as taxed by the assessor at the last assessment, within the respective limits of the said borough and township, and any money or property to which the said borough may be so entitled shall be applied, under the supervision of the Common Council, for the purpose and in the manner for and in which they are now authorized to be used by said township, and the said borough shall also be entitled to receive its just quota of the proceeds of the surplus revenue apportioned to the State of New Jersey, in the same manner as the several townships in Warren County."

The school statistics of this district for the year 1879, the last full school year for which a report had been published when this article was compiled, present the following facts: Amount of money received from all sources for public school purposes, \$4493; present value of school property, \$25,000; number of children of school age in the district, 603, of whom 520 were enrolled on the school register during the year; number of teachers employed, 7, of whom 6 were females.

J. Terwilliger is the present principal.*

VI.—SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

Masonry, alike in its symbolic, caputular, cryptic, and chivalric branches, is represented in Washington by the lodge, chapter, council, and commandery. All of these organizations meet in Masonic Hall,



THE BEATTY BUILDING—MASONIC HALL,
AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

located in the third story of the brick block on the corner of Broad Street and Washington Avenue. No finer lodge-hall can be found in Northern New Jersey. It is artistically frescoed and elaborately furnished; connected therewith are a banquet-hall and an armory.

MANSFIELD LODGE, No. 31, A. F. AND A. M.

"Mansfield Lodge, No. 31," was organized under dispensation of the Grand Lodge, granted Aug. 23, 1814, and the first meeting was held on the 31st of that month, at which session the following were present:

Caleb Dusenberry, W. M.; Robert C. Thompson, S. W.; Adam Bunkle, J. W.; Cornelius McIntire, S. D., *pro tem.*; B. Gustin, visitor from Independence Lodge, J. D., *pro tem.*; T. L. Woodruff, visitor from Trenton Lodge, Sec., *pro tem.*

October 31st, Brothers Dusenberry and Thompson were appointed a committee to attend the Grand

* The teachers in the Centennial year (1876) were: Room No. 1, Miss Cooke; No. 2, Miss Davis; No. 3, Miss Hampton; No. 4, Miss Fenner; No. 5, Miss White; No. 6, Mrs. Wittie; No. 7, William D. Casterline (principal).

Lodge at Trenton, and present the petition for a warrant to establish a regular lodge at this place.

The following are the names of the officers and members of Mansfield Lodge, No. 31, held by dispensation in Mansfield, in the county of Sussex, from the date of dispensation to Nov. 7, 1814:

Caleb Dusenberry, Esq., M.; Col. Robert C. Thompson, S. W.; Adam Runkle, J. W.; David P. Shrope, Treas.; Samuel S. Gregory, Sec.; Phillip Stires, Tyler; Benjamin T. Hunt, Cornelius McIntire, Joseph Barton, Johannes Rex Pardee, Henry Hankinson, John P. Robeson, Peter K. Weller, James Baird, Imla Drake, Joseph V. Wilson.

At the November session of the Grand Lodge "a petition was presented by Brother Caleb Dusenberry and eleven others, all Master Masons, praying that a warrant may be granted unto them to form a new lodge, in the township of Mansfield, in the county of Sussex, to be called Mansfield Lodge, No. 31, was read, whereupon, after due consideration, it was

"Ordered, That a warrant do issue to Caleb Dusenberry, First Master; Robert C. Thompson, Senior Warden; and Adam Runkle, Junior Warden, of said lodge."

In accordance with the above action, the Grand Master issued the warrant. It bears date of Nov. 8, 1814.

Where the lodge met in its infancy the records do not state. The first mention is of date Jan. 9, 1815, when a committee was appointed to ascertain "upon what terms a suitable room or building can be procured for this lodge." The report of this committee is not recorded, nor of a later committee appointed for a similar purpose; but, Sept. 18, 1815, "Brothers Hankinson and Wilson were appointed to wait upon Brother Drake for the purpose of being informed whether it will be inconvenient for him to accommodate this lodge hereafter with a convenient room, and report to the next stated meeting." Further than this the records are singularly silent upon the matter.

The number of members in October, 1815, was 31.

In 1816 the first visit was made; the brethren met with Hope Lodge, No. 26, on St. John's Day. August 5th the W. G. M., Aaron B. Woodruff, favored Mansfield Lodge with his presence; he died the following year. Brothers Robeson, Cox, and Hankinson were chosen the representatives to the annual session of the Grand Lodge, held November 12th.

In 1820 the brethren met with the Easton Lodge on St. John's Day. Members at this date, 37. In 1824, for the first time, celebrated the birthday of St. John the Baptist.

The officers since 1814 have been as follows:

Worshipful Masters.—1815,* Robert C. Thompson; 1816, John P. Robeson; 1817-18, Robert C. Thompson; 1819, Joseph Barton; 1820, David Parke; 1821, Lambert Bowman; 1822, Abner Parke; 1823, Lambert Bowman.

Senior Wardens.—1815, Henry Hankinson; 1816, Nicholas Cox; 1817, John P. Robeson; 1818-19, David Parke; 1820, Joseph Barton; 1821, Abner Parke; 1822, Joseph Barton; 1823, Robert C. Thompson.

Junior Wardens.—1815-16, Richard Rounsefelt; 1817, David Parke;

* "Officers elected on the stated lodge night next before St. John the Evangelist's Day in every year."—*Extract from Dip-Laws.*

1818, Benjamin Egbert; 1819, Samuel Thompson; 1820, Abner Parke; 1821, Samuel Raub; 1822, Imla Drake; 1823, George Weller.

The last meeting of which there is any record was held in June, 1824. After that time the lodge became inoperative, and remained dormant for many years, and was finally resuscitated as No. 36, as below given.

MANSFIELD LODGE, No. 36, A. F. AND A. M., was instituted, under dispensation, March 1, 1855.† A few months later it received its charter, but lost its old number, 31; henceforth it was to bear the number "36." A. P. Berthoud was the first Worshipful Master, serving as such until December, 1861. His successors have been as follows:

Dec. 1861 to Dec. 1863, John T. Stewart; Dec. 1863 to Dec. 1866, William M. Stires; Dec. 1866 to Dec. 1867, John V. Mattison; Dec. 1867 to Dec. 1869, James D. Taylor; Dec. 1869 to Dec. 1871, Madison K. Raub; Dec. 1871 to Dec. 1874, Elam W. Alleger; Dec. 1874 to Dec. 1877, Jacob C. Wandling; Dec. 1877 to Dec. 1879, John B. Kelsey; Dec. 1879 to Dec. 1881, Elam W. Alleger.

An interesting ceremony occurred Sept. 17, 1874, at the close of the communication of Mansfield Lodge, in the presentation of Past Master's jewels to James D. Taylor, J. V. Mattison, M. K. Raub, and E. W. Alleger. Jewels were on another occasion presented to Past Masters Berthoud and Stires.

The officers for 1880, elected December, 1879, were as follows:

E. W. Alleger, W. M.; William Stires, S. W.; Jacob Trimmer, J. W.; Aug. Creveling, Treas.; J. E. Fulper, Sec.; John B. Kelsey, S. D.; Hugh Exton, J. D.

And the appointed officers as follows:

Rev. J. H. Egbert, Chaplain; William C. Thompson, Sylvester Groff, M. of C.; A. H. Vaughn, II. S. Groff, Stewards; D. F. Beatty, Organist; A. B. Stewart, Tyler.

In December, 1880, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year,—1881:

E. W. Alleger, W. M.; William Stires, S. W.; William C. Thompson, J. W.; Aug. Creveling, Treas.; Joseph E. Fulper, Sec.; John B. Kelsey, S. D.; J. F. Tinsman, J. D.

The present trustees are Madison K. Raub, J. D. Taylor, and W. C. Thompson. The stated communications are held in Masonic Hall, the first and third Thursdays in each month.

TEMPLE CHAPTER, No. 12, R. A. M.

Under dispensation granted July 11, 1860, Temple Chapter was started at Phillipsburg. A warrant for the same was granted at the next session of the Grand Chapter, in September, 1860, the charter bearing date of September 11th of that year. The first officers were

† Immediately following the proceedings of a stated meeting held June 5, 1824, the record book gives the "Revised By-Laws of Mansfield Lodge, No. 31" (to which are attached 207 names, A. P. Berthoud being the first, and Edward Platts the last), and then appears the minutes of a session held at "Washington, N. J., March 1, A. L. 5855" (1855), prefaced with the following sentence: "Mansfield Lodge, formerly No. 31, was convened in their room . . . under a dispensation by Most Worshipful Grand Master Bro. E. Steward. Worshipful Master Bro. J. Black of Warren Lodge, No. 13, being appointed Deputy G. M. *pro tem*, presided in the chair, whereupon the following brothers were duly installed officers for the ensuing year: A. P. Berthoud, Master; Richard Atno, S. W.; William P. Sarno, J. W.; Mahlon Slack, Treas.; Peter R. Winter, Sec.; Benjamin Taylor, S. D.; William Wiggins, J. D.; Elias Smith, Tyler."

E. H. Bird, High Priest; Valentine Mutchler, Eminent King; and Samuel Freeman, Eminent Scribe. Since that time the following have officiated:

High Priests.—1861, Rev. James Y. Mitchell; 1862, John V. Mattison; 1863, E. H. Bird; 1864-65, J. V. Mattison; 1866, A. P. Berthoud; 1867, J. V. Mattison; 1868, P. H. Haun; 1869, J. O. McClelland; 1870-72, John F. Woodruff; 1873, M. K. Raub; 1874-76, N. Jennings; 1877-80, W. C. Thompson.

Eminent Kings.—1861, S. T. Moore; 1862, George H. Jones; 1863, Moses Huff; 1864-65, A. P. Berthoud; 1866, John W. Alleger; 1867, P. H. Haun; 1868, J. O. McClelland; 1869-71, A. B. Stewart; 1872, M. K. Raub; 1873, N. Jennings; 1874-76, William C. Thompson; 1877-79, J. C. Wandling; 1880, E. W. Alleger.

Eminent Scribes.—1861, J. V. Mattison; 1862, Moses Huff; 1863, Jesse F. Carhart; 1864-65, James F. Van Doren; 1866, W. P. Saino; 1867, C. H. Hollingshead; 1868, A. B. Stewart; 1869, John F. Woodruff; 1870-71, M. K. Raub; 1872, J. L. Trowbridge; 1873, William C. Thompson; 1874-76, J. C. Wandling; 1877-79, E. W. Alleger; 1880, M. K. Raub.

The membership has been as follows: 1860, 16; 1861, 17; 1862, 32; 1863, 29; 1864 (no returns); 1865, 25; 1866, 40; 1867, 55; 1868, 50; 1869, 61; 1870, 76; 1871, 83; 1872, 88; 1873, 94; 1874, 91; 1875, 98; 1876, 102; 1877, 96; 1878, 85; 1879, 87; 1880, 88.

In December, 1864, a resolution was adopted to remove the chapter to Washington, subject to the decision of the Grand High Priest, who granted a dispensation for that purpose Feb. 28, 1865. But prior to this (Feb. 14, 1865) the chapter held its first meeting in Washington, at which there were 26 petitions for membership received. In 1874, 14 members withdrew to form Eagle Chapter, No. 30, Phillipsburg. In 1867, J. V. Mattison was elected Grand High Priest. In 1869 the records and property of the chapter were destroyed by fire.

The stated convocations are held on the second Tuesday of each month. The officers for 1880 are:

Wm. C. Thompson, M. E. H. P.; E. W. Alleger, E. K.; M. K. Raub, E. S.; C. F. Staats, Treas.; J. E. Fulper, Sec.; James L. Shields, C. of H.; Sylvester Groff, P. S.; John Pittinger, R. A. C.; B. S. Groff, G. M. of 3d Vell; C. R. Lunge, G. M. of 2d Vell; J. B. Kelsey, G. M. of 1st Vell; Rev. John H. Egbert, Chaplain; H. A. Van Freudenburg, Organist; A. B. Stewart, Tyler.

The trustees are E. W. Alleger, Joseph A. Shrope, and Madison K. Raub.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL, No. 7, R. AND S. M.

Instituted Sept. 11, 1866. The warrant bears the names of J. V. Mattison, T. I. M.; A. G. Berthoud, D. I. M.; and E. H. Bird, P. C. of W. The stated assemblies of the council occur on the third Friday in each month, at Masonic Hall. The officers for 1880 are as follows:

Madison K. Raub, T. H. Master; Wm. C. Thompson, D. H. Master; Jos. S. Carter, P. C. of W.; H. S. Groff, Treas.; J. E. Fulper, Recorder; Henry Winter, C. of G.; H. W. Johnston, C. of C.; P. R. Weller, Steward; J. K. Hoagland, Marshal; A. B. Stewart, Sentinel.

The trustees are Abraham B. Stewart, Henry Winter, and W. C. Thompson.

DE MOLAY COMMANDERY, No. 6, K. T.

March 26, 1867, the Grand Commander, W. W. Snow, constituted De Molay Commandery, at Washington, with 9 members, whose names were A. T.

* Deceased; Woodruff died in 1880.

Berthoud, E. H. Bird, George Hamilton, C. H. Hollingshead, A. B. Stewart, A. O. Loomis, J. V. Mattison, W. E. Warne, and George T. Woolston. After installing the officers, the Grand Commander conferred the order of Knighthood upon six candidates. The charter is dated Sept. 11, 1866. The sessions at that time were held in what was then known as Masonic Hall, now the town hall, owned by the borough corporation.

The first officers (1867) were J. V. Mattison, E. C.; C. H. Hollingshead, G.; George T. Woolston, C.-G.

The first return to the Grand Commandery, which was for 1867, shows 16 members. There was no return to the grand body the ensuing year, but A. P. Berthoud was Eminent Commander. In 1869 the officers were C. H. Hollingshead, E. C.; A. B. Stewart, G.; G. T. Woolston, C.-G.; and 19 members were reported. From that date to the present time the officers have been as follows:

Eminent Commander.—J. V. Mattison, 1870-72; M. K. Raub, 1873-76; J. E. Fulper, 1877-80.

Generalissimo.—A. B. Stewart, 1870-71; M. K. Raub, 1872; A. B. Stewart, 1873-74; J. E. Fulper, 1875-76; J. C. Wandling, 1877-79; John Franks, 1880.

Captain-General.—M. K. Raub, 1870-71; A. B. Stewart, 1872; J. E. Fulper, 1873-74; J. C. Wandling, 1875-76; John Franks, 1877-79; C. C. Weston, 1880.

The commandery has been very prosperous and grown rapidly in numbers. During the five years ending with 1875 it gained 53 members. Since that date it has lost many members by death and removal, but the number on its rolls at the present time (December, 1880) is 63.

In 1868 the commandery occupied a hall in Mattison Block, but in the fire of 1869, which destroyed the building, they lost all their property, including their records. After the fire the commandery met for a time in the old Masonic Hall, their former quarters, but as soon as the Mattison building was rebuilt, about a year later, they located there, along with the other Masonic organizations of the place. "De Molay" owns a banner which cost upwards of three hundred dollars. Upon it is painted a full-length portrait of Jacques De Molay being burned at the stake. The only member of this commandery who attained to high official station in the Grand Commandery was J. V. Mattison, who, in September, 1869, was elected Grand Commander.

The stated conclaves of this body are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The present officers (1879-80) are as follows:

Sir J. E. Fulper, E. C.; Sir J. C. Wandling, Gen.; Sir John Franks, Capt. Gen.; Sir Rev. John H. Egbert, Prebiate; Sir C. C. Weston, S. W.; Sir Jos. H. Breusinger, J. W.; Sir Wm. R. Cull, Treas.; Sir M. K. Raub, Rec.; Sir J. B. Winkler, Sd.-Bearer; Sir C. S. Van Liew, Swd.-Bearer; Sir Wm. C. Thompson, Warden; Sir P. R. Weller, 1st Guard; Sir C. F. Staats, 2d Guard; Sir John Pittinger, 3d Guard; Sir A. B. Stewart, Sent.

MANSFIELD LODGE, No. 42, I. O. O. F.

was instituted at Washington, June 10, 1846, by D. D. Grand Master Henry McMiller. The charter was

granted upon the application of John C. Winter, John L. Cisco, John Kearns, James Nutt, John Van Nest, James Doolittle, John Evans, Jacob Petty, Peter Scott, William M. Warne, John P. Davis, William Cole, Sylvester Smith, William W. Strader, and Isaac Q. Burrows. The officers first elected were John C. Winter, N. G.; John Kearns, V. G.; John P. Davis, Sec.; Peter Scott, Asst. Sec.; Jacob Petty, Treas.

On the 12th day of June the lodge met and organized, the M. W. Grand Master in the chair, assisted by Past Grand D. G. Fitch. They presented the charter and installed the officers. The Noble Grand proceeded to business. It was ordered that the constitution and by-laws of Covenant Lodge, No. 13, be adopted by the lodge until such time as the lodge shall form a constitution of its own. It was also ordered that they meet every Friday evening until otherwise ordered.

The lodge first held their meetings in a building belonging to Inla Drake, Esq. It was a rough building, used in connection with the store, situate on the southeast corner of what was called the "Square," and known as the "Bowery." They occupied this room until April 1, 1852, when they fitted up a hall in the upper or third story of the hotel on the northeast corner of said square. In this location they remained until 1854, when they moved into the room built for them by the Odd-Fellows' Hall Association, which was on the north side of what is now Washington Avenue, east of the Square; they occupied this until about 1872, when they leased the third story of F. M. Ueihlein's (bakery) building, on the south side of Washington Avenue, which they still occupy.

The lodge from the first progressed steadily. At the end of the first year they numbered 55 members. It has had its ups and downs, like most other societies, but on the whole has been very successful. There have been initiated and admitted by card since its organization 437 members. The largest accession in any one year was in 1868, when 64 were initiated.

April 23, 1847, the lodge filed in the clerk's office of the county of Warren articles of incorporation, with William Cole as president, James Doolittle, John P. Davis, John L. Cisco, Joseph W. Rounseville, and John C. Winter as directors.

June 10, 1847, the lodge celebrated the anniversary of their organization. The meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, and addresses were delivered by Brothers Burr, Past Grand D. G. Fitch, and the Rev. Mr. Crane.

The lodge held their meetings on Friday evenings until Oct. 1, 1852, when they changed it to Saturday evening, and has since remained unchanged.

Aug. 5, 1854, the propriety of building a hall was discussed by the lodge, and resulted in forming an association of Odd-Fellows to erect it, the lodge taking 174 out of the 250 shares sold. In 1872, the lodge room becoming too small for the membership,

the building was sold. From this sale the lodge cleared over \$3000. The building is now occupied by Messrs. Groff & Cyphers.

The list of Noble Grands from its organization is as follows:

John C. Winter, John Kearns, Wm. M. Warne, Jas. Doolittle, John P. Davis, Wm. Cole, Jos. Curl, Wm. L. Cyphers, Wm. Sweeney, Wm. P. Sanno, Wm. W. Strader, J. W. Rounseville, B. E. Whitmore, A. P. Berthod, Jos. A. Shrope, Jos. Vliet, Wm. Paxon, Jacob Strader, Jr., Jos. C. Felver, Alex. McClary, C. S. Strader, James Sumerville, Jesse S. Caster, D. W. Sino, Wm. Tietzworth, Lemuel Gardner, Geo. T. Woolston, Jas. Wandling, Alpheus Babcock, Wm. A. Herrick, C. H. Hollingshead, Geo. Hamilton, F. P. Waymouth, Wm. M. Stires, Wm. Campbell, George M. Pence, Joo. R. Pence, John R. Bowliby, Wm. J. Heldebrant, Wm. H. Appar, Jas. M. Smith, E. W. Alleger, Peter O. Binehart, M. B. Conine, Henry Thompson, T. H. Culick, Geo. Watts, Wm. Weller, Wm. Gerard, Wm. M. Weiknecht, Hugh Exton, A. J. Swenson, A. W. Baker, Wm. Aten, Joo. P. Kelsey, C. W. Christine, John Everitt, Thos. Tayburn, Geo. Taylor, D. M. Emmons, E. P. McCann, and Theodore A. Hadden.

Of the foregoing several held more than one term. The oldest Past Grand now a member of the lodge is Joseph A. Shrope, who served in 1852. Only twenty-two of the above list are now members, the rest either having died, removed, or lost their connection by non-payment of their dues.

LIBERTY COUNCIL, No. 15, O. U. A. M.

The Order of United American Mechanics was established here in 1866. Joseph A. Shrope, with George Hahn and Henry Miller, were among its charter members, and the latter was its first Councilor. Their hall, on Belvidere Avenue, near the Windsor Hotel, was burned in 1880, and their charter, records, etc., lost. The charter, however, has since been renewed. Their present place of meeting is in Fireman's Hall, upon the same street. The principal officers at this time are William Kinnaman, Councilor; Charles Christine, Rec. Sec.; and William Weiknecht, Fin. Sec. The society meets weekly, on Tuesday evenings.

A few years ago this organization was strong and efficient, but now, with some 150 members upon its rolls, it is far from being prosperous.

"Warren Degree Council, No. 1," a *degree* branch of Liberty Council, was instituted about two years later than the last named, and meets in the same hall once a month.

THE WASHINGTON BAND OF HOPE.

This juvenile temperance society was started about two years since, and is the only temperance organization now extant in the borough. It is under the supervising and fostering care of Mrs. Joseph Johnson and Mrs. Oscar Jeffery.

THE WASHINGTON BRASS BAND

was organized some twenty years ago, and has always sustained an enviable reputation. The "Washington Brass Band" is considered one of the best in Northern New Jersey. In 1868 it took the first honors at the Warren County Agricultural Fair. Among its former leaders may be named — Bush, now of Beth-

Ichem, Pa.; Thomas Coates, at present residing at Easton, Pa.; and Thomas Berry, now located at Council Bluffs, Iowa. J. C. Weller is the present leader. The band embraces twenty-one pieces, and is at present constituted as follows:

J. C. Weller, leader, J. J. Shields, J. Gross, E flat cornet; Ph. J. Lawrence, James Creveling, B flat cornet; J. D. Groff, clarinet; J. C. Johnston, Wm. A. Hummer, John Haszen, tenors; Wm. Plotts, baritone; John Teats, John Hornbaker, Milton Wamsley, George C. Campbell, Levi Bowtly, altos; David Dits, B flat bass; Robert Hornbaker, Lambert Ike, E flat bass; Asa Trent, bass drum; Andrew Yard, small drum; Lemuel Smith, cymbals.

Its services are in considerable request in this neighborhood, and it is often called to places quite remote. It meets weekly at the town hall.

THE BEATTY ORCHESTRA.

This musical organization, of which of recent formation, has already attained a considerable local reputation. It was established in 1878, with seven members, but more recently was reorganized, and at present is composed of the following members and pieces:

Professor Philip J. Lawrence, piano; F. H. Krüger, John Haszen, first violin; George C. Campbell, second violin; J. C. Weller, cornet; J. D. Groff, clarinet; James Johnston, piccolo; James A. Creveling, trombone; William Plotts, French horn.

The orchestra have an assembly-room in the Beatty building, where they meet weekly for practice, etc. Its services are in much demand for balls, parties, picnics, etc., both at home and abroad.

DEFUNCT SOCIETIES.

"Their name is legion." Nor is it attempted here to enumerate them all; yet to name enough to demonstrate that Washington has, at one time and another, had in her midst a representative of almost every known secret organization, without the fabulous "Sons of Malta" be an exception. And societies, not secret, have also flourished, and likewise gone down.

Washington Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of G. T., started in 1867, or earlier, was in existence in 1871,* at which time C. P. Bowby was Worthy Chief Templar. When it last met is a date not in our possession, but it was some years ago.

Shahbekong Tribe, of the Independent Order of Red Men, once kindled their council-fires here, but the fires are since *gone out*, the tribe having removed to Hampton Junction a few years ago.

Polatcong Lodge, No. 90, Knights of Pythias, were in full blast in 1876, but have since suspended.

In 1862 a "Division" of the Sons of Temperance was in existence, but after a few years the *sum* of its existence was naught. Nothing daunted, the friends of temperance organized anew in 1869. The *Star* of January 28th, of that year, says, "A Division of the S. of T. was organized in this place last Thursday

evening, and sixty persons connected themselves with the order." That society is now no more.

The "Young Men's Christian Association, of Washington," had for its officers in 1868, Daniel Spangenberg president, G. A. Thatcher vice-president, William H. Thompson recording secretary, John H. Cook corresponding secretary, A. W. Creveling treasurer. It is now inoperative.

The same may be said of the "Washington Lecture Association," which was in existence in 1868-69.

A "District Sunday-school Teachers' Institute," for District No. 2, met for the first time Oct. 28, 1869, in Washington. It met in May, 1870, at Asbury. When and where it met last it is impossible to say.

"Post Henry, No. 30, G. A. R.," was the first post of the Grand Army in Warren County. Instituted at Washington, Aug. 17, 1870. Col. W. H. Seip, Post Commander; Andrew A. Neal, Adjutant; Dr. N. Jennings, Surgeon. The post was named after the late Col. Henry, of Oxford. They have since "broke camp" and marched away.

The encampment of Odd-Fellows long in existence here is also now inoperative; and "Independent Council, No. 11," of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, ceased to exist about three years ago.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Washington, Warren Co., N. J., was organized Nov. 10, 1864. George W. Taylor, William Shields, James K. Swayze, A. P. Berthoud, William W. Strader, John V. Mattison, William Winter, Seldon T. Scranton, and Byram S. French were elected its first directors. Since the first election there have been changes in the board of directors, and the following-named persons have been elected and acted as directors: Jacob S. Vough, Philip H. Hann, James H. Groff, William Sweeney, Joseph Vliet, James A. Swayze, Aurelius J. Swayze, Daniel Vliet, Samuel T. Smith; and at present, Dec. 27, 1880, the directors are William Shields, Philip H. Hann, James A. Swayze, Daniel Vliet, Samuel T. Smith, and Aurelius J. Swayze, the articles of association having previously been changed so as to make the board consist of six instead of nine directors, as originally constituted.

Nov. 14, 1864, James K. Swayze was elected the first president, and Philip H. Hann the first cashier. The former was annually re-elected, and held the office until his death, in May, 1878; the latter has continuously held the office of cashier since his first election, and is the present incumbent. The necessary preliminary arrangements having been completed, the association commenced a regular banking business on the 22d day of May, 1865.

At the commencement of business, John F. Woodruff was employed by the cashier as first teller, and continued until April 1, 1872; and from that date to April 1, 1876, Jacob V. Carter acted as first teller,

* In April, 1868, it numbered 150 members, and was in a flourishing condition.

and from April 1, 1876, William Gonsales has occupied the position, and still is first teller.

W. C. Weller, Daniel V. Wyckoff, Louis J. Hann, and Aug. P. Hann have each occupied, at different times, the position of second teller.

Jan. 25, 1875, James H. Groff was elected vice-president, which office he occupied, by annual re-election, until the death of James K. Swayze, president, when he was elevated to the office of president, which he held until his death, after which James A. Swayze was elected to fill the vacancy. The latter had previously been vice-president from the date of Mr. Groff's election as president to the time of his death. James A. Swayze served as president until his death, March 8, 1881, when Aurelius J. Swayze was chosen to the position. Aug. 28, 1880, Augustus P. Hann was elected by the board of directors assistant cashier, which office he still holds.

Of the persons who have been directors and officers of the bank the following are deceased: Byram S. French, William Winter, George W. Taylor, William Sweeny, James K. Swayze, Joseph Vliet, James H. Groff, James A. Swayze, and John F. Woodruff.

The counting-room of the First National is located in the Mattison (or Beatty) block.

PHILIP H. HANN.

The progenitor of the family here was William Hann, who, with his wife, Elsie, came from Germany and are supposed to have first settled on Long Island. In 1754 they removed to Schooley's Mountain, in Morris County, where he purchased of James Holloway a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Holloway had purchased the same in 1732 of Samuel Schooley, who was the owner of a large portion of the mountain, and most likely from whom the mountain took its name.

William Hann died in 1794, aged about ninety years; his wife died about 1791, at the age of ninety. Prior to his death he sold his farm to his son Jacob, who had two sons, Philip and William, and two daughters, Anna and Elizabeth.

Jacob died suddenly, after which his son Philip, grandfather of Philip H. Hann, subject of this sketch, purchased the homestead, upon which he resided until his decease, in 1821. His children were Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, John, and Philip, all of whom are deceased in 1880. The homestead farm still remains in the family, having been continuously kept in their possession for five generations, and during a period of one hundred and twenty-six years.

Jacob, father of Judge Hann, born in 1782, married, in 1802, Miss Susan Gray, of which union were born four sons and ten daughters, of whom the following grew to manhood and womanhood,—viz., Ann, Eliza (deceased), Clarissa (deceased), Ellen, Jane (deceased), Philip H., Tamzen, Jacob (deceased), and Rachel. In 1809 he removed to Warren County and purchased a farm in the township of Mansfield, which

he owned the remainder of his life. About 1824 he returned to the old homestead, in Morris County, where he resided until 1852, when he again took up his residence on his place in Mansfield, where he resided until his death, in 1867. Politically he was a Democrat, and while a resident of Mansfield the first time was many years a justice of the peace, receiving his first appointment in 1816, and while a resident of Morris County the second time he was also justice of the peace, and was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for five years. He was a man of good judgment, and his counsel was frequently sought by the citizens of his township, and in matters of conveyancing and clerical work his services were often required.

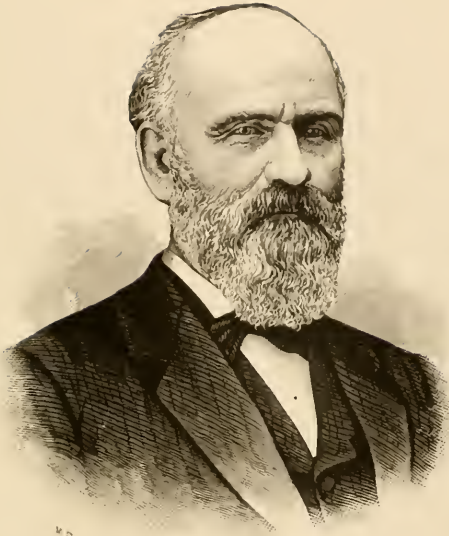
Judge Jacob Hann was known as a man of strict integrity, temperate habits, and a promoter of all worthy local objects. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church while a resident of Morris County, and after his return to Warren County he took an active part and contributed liberally in building the Methodist Episcopal Church at Anderson, of which he became a member.

Philip H. Hann was born on the homestead, in Mansfield, Aug. 6, 1819. Most of his minority was spent at home on the farm and in obtaining an education, which he received at an academy at Schooley Mountain Springs, and under the private instruction of Rev. Holloway W. Hunt. In early manhood he took an active interest in local politics, and at the age of twenty-three was elected to the office of constable, and at the age of twenty-five he was elected justice of the peace in Morris County, which latter office he held while he remained a resident of the county.

In 1848, Mr. Hann settled on the homestead, in Mansfield, but after four years purchased a farm of his father adjoining it, where he resided until 1854, when, upon his election as surrogate of Warren County, he removed to Belvidere, where he resided during the continuance of his official term of five years. In the spring of 1860 he removed to Washington, N. J., and for two years carried on mercantile business. In 1864 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and by reappointment held the office continuously for ten years.

The same year of his appointment to the bench, upon the organization of the First National Bank of Washington, Judge Hann was elected its cashier and appointed a notary public, which positions he has continuously filled since. He has also been a director in the bank nearly since its organization, and was a director of the Phillipsburg Bank for several years. During his connection with the bank its management has been largely under his control, and the financial standing and stability of this institution bespeak the judicious handling of funds and the executive ability of its officers.

In 1878, Judge Hann was elected collector of the county, and by re-election is the present incumbent



P. H. Ham

of that office. Wherever he has resided he has been interested in church and kindred interests, and a promoter of all local enterprises tending to the public good and the peace and good order of society. In 1845 he married Miss Caroline C., youngest child and daughter of Rev. Johnson Dunham, one of the early Methodist ministers, who married Mary, eldest daughter of Daniel Hunt, Esq., and a few years after his marriage located at Asbury and engaged in mercantile business, where he remained most of his life. He had three sons and three daughters, all of whom were born at Asbury.

Mrs. Hann's maternal grandfather, Daniel Hunt, was an influential and prosperous merchant at Asbury, N. J., as far back as 1790. He took an active part in all that pertained to the prosperity of the little town, gave the ground on which the Methodist Episcopal church now stands, and contributed largely to its support. He was one of the earliest Methodists of Warren County, and his house was ever the "welcome home" of the Methodist preachers of long ago. Bishop Asbury, Father Boehm, and others used to find a resting-place there and a welcome at his hospitable board. He and Col. William McCollough were ever very intimate friends, and their children continued friendly relations until they were married and scattered.

Judge Hann and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, where they reside. Their children are Mary, wife of Rev. S. W. Gehrett, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Philadelphia Conference; Augustus P., assistant cashier in the bank at Washington; and Louis J., at present residing with his father.

"THE WASHINGTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION."

This institution was established about the year 1870, and had for its first or early officers Joseph Johnston, President; Daniel Spangenberg, Treasurer; Oscar Jeffery, Secretary; and a directory composed of W. Sweeney, J. Vliet, J. D. Taylor, E. W. Alleger, P. T. B. Van Doren, H. W. Johnston, and M. K. Raub. It carried on a flourishing business for some time, but for the past few years has done but little, and is now about closing up its affairs.

VII.—THE POST-OFFICE OF WASHINGTON

was established in the year 1814, under the title of "Mansfield," and changed to its present name in 1852. For the following list of postmasters from 1814 to the present time we are under obligations to J. E. Fulper, the present accommodating incumbent:

Feb. 11, 1814, John G. Robbins; Aug. 24, 1815, Joseph V. Wilson; July 17, 1816, Inola Drake; July 9, 1817, James Vanatta; Dec. 5, 1822, Joseph Barton; April 5, 1827, Nicholas Emmons; March 31, 1829, Charles G. Wilson; Feb. 24, 1830, Charles Johnson; Jan. 3, 1839, John Petty, Jr.; July 28, 1841, Richard Emms; Aug. 22, 1842, John Kearns; Sept. 19, 1845, John C. Winter; Feb. 4, 1847, James Doobittle; June 19, 1849, John R. Barton, Jr.; Feb. 18, 1852, George C. Saveling; June 2, 1853, William L. Cyphers; Sept. 21, 1860, Alpheus Cyphers; July 10, 1861, Henry Van Nest; Oct. 27, 1863, Jeremiah

Kenfer; Feb. 18, 1869, Nathaniel Jeoulings; March 24, 1869, Harvey L. Cornwell; May 7, 1870, James Stewart; March 28, 1871, James Stewart; March 13, 1875, James Stewart; March 4, 1878, Joseph E. Fulper.

VIII.—FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Presbyterian church was burned in 1862. About ten years later two fires occurred, within a year of each other, which destroyed the school-house and Mattison's planing-mill respectively.

On Wednesday night, Nov. 29, 1869, the largest building in the place, the five-story structure known as Mattison's Block, together with the entire corner, embracing four buildings and eight mercantile establishments, was entirely destroyed. The following were the principal sufferers: Cummins, Rockwell & Co., merchants; S. E. Craft, hardware; Trowbridge & Gibbs, dentists; Joseph F. Vanderveer, jeweller; J. W. Van Doren, cigars; N. A. Folsom, saloon and billiards; J. W. Van Doren, meat-market; Mr. Mattison, flour and feed; the National Bank; Mattison's Concert Hall; lodge-room of the Good Templars, etc. The loss was estimated at over \$75,000.

Another destructive fire, destroying a business block and a hotel, occurred about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, March 26, 1870. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and originated in the back cellar of Carter & Van Doren's drug-store. The Phillipsburg steamer arrived about three o'clock in the morning, but too late to save the buildings; they, however, promptly extinguished the flames, and prevented their further spread. The loss was not far from \$50,000, involving the following persons: John M. Wyckoff, Carter & Van Doren, Jacob Weller, Annie M. Castner, William M. Horn, Albert Canfield, of Newton, etc.

There has been no large fire since, although on March 17, 1880, the store of Mary C. Van Doren was burned. It was occupied by Jacob Wandling's grocery and the hall of the O. U. A. M. society.

The fire department of Washington consists mainly of a large Babcock Fire Extinguisher, mounted on wheels (cost \$2000), supplemented by several smaller extinguishers, which, in case of a fire, are carried on the backs of the citizen firemen. Also a hook-and-ladder apparatus. A steamer is needed, to afford ample protection against the "fire-fiend," and will no doubt be soon purchased. This prophecy is based upon the fact that her citizens are enterprising people, of metropolitan notions, who will stop at nothing short of attaining all advantages that other cities possess. A steam fire-engine added to her present appliances will give her an efficient department, equal to almost any possible emergency, if an adequate water supply be provided.

IX.—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Washington enjoys the reputation of being the heaviest manufacturing town of its size in the State, and, in one line of industry, in the Union. Among

other branches here carried on are agricultural implements and foundry, by Bowers & Brother; carriage- and wagon-making, by William Van Atta and Charles McCracken; furniture-manufacture, by Jacob Fitts & Son and Jesse Pittinger; marble-work, by Josiah E. Linn; tannery, by G. O. Gerard; and the sash-, door-, blind-, and moulding-factory of E. W. Alleger. The planing- and turning-mill of E. W. Alleger was erected in 1870. William Van Atta established his line here in 1869. The firm of G. H. & J. H. Sawyer, who several years previously had engaged in the manufacture of tombstones, monuments, etc., removed to Belvidere about the year 1870. In the

PIANO AND ORGAN MANUFACTURE

several firms are largely engaged. Perhaps the most extensive organ-manufacture in the State is that of Daniel F. Beatty, located at the corner of Railroad



THE BEATTY ORGAN MANUFACTORY.

Avenue and Beatty Street. The factory is in the shape of a gigantic E; is 165 feet long and 40 feet wide, with wings extending back 80 feet, of 30 feet width. It is a frame building, painted in a dark color, with the proprietor's name in large white letters, which can be read a mile away, indicative of the man, who is one of the most extensive advertisers in the country. On the first floor is the engine-room, the "trap-work" department, where the intricate wire and metal work is prepared, and the packing-room, where boxes stand ready for shipment. The second floor is a wilderness of machinery; there are found 30 wood-working machines, all in motion. On this floor is done all the scroll-sawing and carving, and to one side is the drying-room. In the west wing of the third floor are the offices of the superintendent and secretary. The superintendent's office is connected by a Bell telephone with the mayor's up-town office and the telegraph-offices at the depot. On this floor are also the stock-, the action-, the fly-finishing, the correcting-, and inspecting-rooms. On the fourth floor the cases are put together; and in the west wing are the varnishing-room and twelve commodious rooms for the "voicers" and "filers," whose duty it is to put the new reeds in shape. The building is heated by steam, and has an elevator large enough to accommodate the largest-sized piano. In all its appointments it is most complete. Its five floors aggregate an area of 57,000 square feet. Its machinery is propelled by a 60 horse-power engine. The instruments manufac-

tured at this factory are sent to all parts of the United States, to South America, Europe, Asia, etc. Although now working at its fullest capacity, it cannot begin to fill its orders.

In January, 1881, the number of organs manufactured was 528. Two hundred men are employed in this establishment, which is under the superintendence of Hon. John M. Wyckoff. Lewis Hann is assistant superintendent.

And this is only one of the several establishments in the borough devoted to this branch of industry. The manufactory of the "Star Parlor Organ" was established in 1869, employs 60 men, and has a capacity for turning out 225 organs per month. Its factory is a large new building, 140 by 40 feet, four stories in height, located on Railroad Avenue, near the depot.

H. W. Alleger commenced the manufacture of organs in Washington in 1870. In 1874, in connection with C. P. Bowlby and Thomas McMurtrie, he commenced to make the organ styled the "Gold Medal," which name was changed about one year later to the "Star Parlor Organ," and Edward Plotts admitted to the firm. The following year Mr. McMurtrie severed his connection with the firm, which then consisted of H. W. Alleger, C. P. Bowlby, and Edward Plotts, under the title of Alleger, Bowlby & Co. They continued to manufacture the Star Parlor organ until Aug. 1, 1880, when Mr. Alleger disposed of his interest therein and commenced the manufacture of the "Acme Organ," on the corner of Church Street and Jackson Avenue, in which he is still engaged. The present capacity of this last-named factory is about 60 organs per month, although the demands for an increased manufacture are so great that an enlargement is proposed the current year which shall give a capacity of 100 finished organs per month.

Messrs. Cornish & Co. are the manufacturers of the "Cornish Organ." This establishment was founded a little over two years ago by Dawes & Wyckoff, and within a year thereafter was purchased by the present firm. They turn out some 50 organs per month. As with their present capacity they cannot fill their orders, they are about to increase their power and facilities. Their factory is located on Belvidere Avenue, at the canal, and is about 80 by 26 feet, three stories in height, with basement. The building was originally the grain-store of Peter T. B. Van Doren. This firm make a speciality of large organs for churches, where volume of sound is required.

John A. Smith, now manufacturing organs near Erie, N. Y., began the making of melodeons here about 1850. He was the first musical-instrument maker in Washington. He was quite a musician, and taught singing-school while living here. But Robert Hornbaker is the pioneer organ-manufacturer of Washington. When he commenced, prior to 1860, he thought he was doing big work in making one organ a week. Now there are made an average of 170 per week, or 28 every day.



Samuel H. Beaty

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DANIEL F. BEATTY.

Daniel Fisher Beatty, the subject of this sketch, was born on the summit of Schooley's Mountain (near Beattystown), in Lebanon township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on the 14th of August, 1848. He is the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Beatty, the former being a son of James, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and was eighty-eight years old at the time of his death. John Beatty, one of the sons of James, of Ireland, was the father of Maj.-Gen. Samuel Beatty, of Stark Co., Ohio, who served with distinction in the Mexican war, and in the late war of the Rebellion rose through all the grades to the rank of major-general.

James Beatty came to this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His son, George W., married when quite a young man, and brought up a family of ten children, four daughters and six sons, of whom the third son, Daniel F., has become noted for his extraordinary genius and enterprise in the development and manufacture of the popular musical instruments which bear his name. In early life he evinced not only a rare business capacity, but a decided taste for music and for the rustic scenes surrounding his native home in the mountains. In the reception-room of the old homestead the visitor is shown the instrument—an old-fashioned melodeon, long since out of date—which first inspired the subject of our sketch, while he little dreamed that in after-years he should be the means of introducing instruments far superior to this one on which he practiced his first youthful lessons. Amidst these early associations we learn for the first time the reason why we do not find him established in the city, like other large and influential manufacturers, carrying out his ideas amidst the hum and bustle of the busy mart, but preferring to remain near the place of his birth and to build up a business which has now become the chief industry of Washington, N. J.

It is said that "young Beatty gave early indications that he was not 'cut out' for a farmer." Tucking his music-book under his arm, he would saunter forth to the fields, and, while perhaps his father would berate him for not taking his hand at the plow, he would be deeply immersed in the mysteries of the theory of music, or making out impromptu advertisements of his contemplated occupation, or, beside the cool spring of never-failing water, he would con his book, and amidst the rustic scenes and sounds instil into his mind his first rude conceptions which in after-years moulded his tastes and pursuits to that refinement which early musical associations beget.

While at home on the farm, Mr. Beatty led the choir in the church of his neighborhood. His opportunities for education were such only as the common schools afforded, but his lack of classical culture is compen-

sated for in a great measure by his quick perception, clear and rapid insight into the nature of things, the characters of men, and the readiness with which he appropriates the results of science and philosophy. He sees and generalizes rapidly, and comes directly to his conclusions, which are generally found to be safe and accurate. Above all, that which gives Mr. Beatty his great success is his practical common sense in business matters, which enables him to arrange his plans with reference to the best financial results,—a quality of mind which appeared early in his life, and which induced his father to entrust him with all his finances while he was yet in his minority.

Starting out in life for himself without one dollar in hand, he commenced business as a salesman, and finally advanced to the manufacture of the instruments which bear his name; and, in the short period of his industrial life and fair dealing, he has so prospered that he now owns one of the largest factories in this country; has large and commodious offices, divided into seven departments, connected by electric bells, telephones, and telegraphs, by which news is received and transmitted to all parts of the world, adapted to all branches of his extensive business. His sales of musical instruments are simply enormous.

It may be truthfully said of Mr. Beatty that he is a natural genius, a sociable, clever man, and has abundantly prospered by being so liberal in giving to his customers the profits of the middle man by selling to them directly. He is a liberal and cheerful giver of his substance to benevolent purposes; and, as a token of the high appreciation of his fellow-townsmen, he was elected mayor of Washington, N. J., the place of his residence, which office he holds at the present writing. The community which has thus honored him with its confidence is indebted more to him than to any other person for the prosperity it now enjoys, on account of the immense organ and piano trade which he has centralized there. His generous donations of orders upon the largest local stores to supply flour to the needy during the severity of winter, and his liberal contributions to the various religious organizations, without regard to denomination, are indicative of but few of the many incidents that are continually transpiring, and which have made Mr. Beatty exceedingly popular among his fellow-citizens.

The following account of the growth and extent of Mr. Beatty's business is taken from the *New York Daily Star*:

"Daniel F. Beatty is still a young man, but he has succeeded in building up a business that to-day ranks second to none of its kind in the world, and his name is familiarly known in every State of the Union, and in the Canada, Mexico, South America, and in many European countries, as the head of an establishment whose operations are vast in conception, complete in details, and successful in achievement. His attention was early turned to music, and in this way he became interested in the sale and finally in the manufacture of musical instruments. His first operations were on a small scale, but his active and progressive mind saw wide fields open to energy and enterprise in his chosen vocation, and he has never wavered nor faltered in his projects. Mr. Beatty

conceived the idea of embarking in business for himself, and being a man with whom to conceive was to perform, he at once established himself in a small office and began to manufacture organs in a small building. By his shrewd, skillful, and persistent advertising he attracted wide attention at once. His business grew to such an extent that he was forced to employ assistant after assistant, until to-day he employs forty men and women to keep his books and manage his correspondence, besides adding hundreds of workmen at the factories. The growth of his business was a surprise to him, and resulted from his peculiar methods of advertising. Letters and orders poured in very rapidly with every mail, and the instruments were sold in such numbers that he was unable to supply the demand without largely increasing his facilities.

"His organs are known in every part of the civilized world, and everywhere favorably known for their cheapness, elegance, and durability. Mr. Beatty is the man who first conceived the idea of reducing the prices of organs and pianos to a reasonable basis. He exposed the deceptions practiced by the leading manufacturers, and in face of established prices and customs he boldly bid for the patronage of the musical public. He was ridiculed and misrepresented by the monopolists who saw their profits in danger, and no stone was left unturned to defeat and ruin him. But conscious of the justice of his intentions, assured that the intelligent public would support him, he gallantly met and repulsed his foes at every turn, and they, instead of crushing him, were forced to curtail, and some go out of the market. This was a great thing for one young man to accomplish from an obscure inland village, but Daniel F. Beatty did it. These operations indicate the character of Mr. Beatty's mind.

"But amid all the rush and hurry of a vast and far-reaching business, Mr. Beatty never forgets the duties of a man and a citizen. He was elevated to the Mayorship of Washington entirely without his seeking it. His fellow-citizens chose him. He conducted no campaign, and was not even present on election day, business having called him to New York on that day, and the news of his triumph was telegraphed to his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He bears his honors modestly, and is the same genial, open-handed, free-hearted man as ever, not forgetting to relieve the pauper, to donate freely to his church, nor deeming it beneath him to preside at Children's Day service in his own church."

WILLIAM SWEENEY.

His grandfather, Joseph Sweeney, was born and reared in Lycoming Co., Pa., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Anna Praul, a native of Bucks County, in the same State. Daniel, son of Joseph and Anna (Praul) Sweeney, born in Pennsylvania, June 28, 1789, came to Greenwich township, Warren Co., N. J., in 1809, and on Feb. 11, 1816, married Miss Catharine Reiley, who bore him the following children: Willett, George, Margaret, Daniel, William, Anna, Jacob, and John D. She was born Feb. 21, 1796, and died April 10, 1867. He carried a musket in the war of 1812, and in the latter years of his life received a pension from the government. For many years he resided at Stewartsville, where he kept an inn. He was a Democrat of the old school. He died in August, 1872.

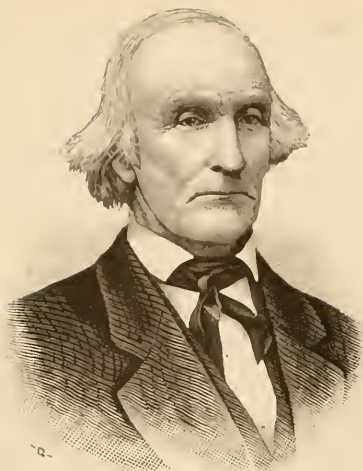
William, son of Daniel Sweeney, was born June 20,

1820. Most of his minority was spent at home. Before reaching his majority he came to Washington and began learning the wheelwright trade, in which business and carriage-manufacturing he subsequently established himself, in the same place, and successfully carried it on until 1856, when he was elected sheriff of Warren County, and during his term of office took up his residence at Belvidere. Notable among his official duties was the hanging of Rev. Jacob Harden, who was tried and convicted for the murder of his wife. Mr. Sweeney's wife, formerly Miss Barbara C. Cowl, of Franklin township, born Sept. 23, 1823, whom he married Oct. 23, 1845, died Dec. 4, 1858, while he was a resident of Belvidere. The children of this union were Daniel S., George C., William, David R., John M., and Mary, wife of Charles P. Bowly, of Washington, N. J.

Upon returning from Belvidere he established a supply-store on the canal at the outskirts of the borough, which he carried on for some time. He was interested in the "Washington Land and Improvement Company," and a director in the First National Bank of Washington for many years prior to his death. Mr. Sweeney built a fine residence for himself on the corner of Jackson Street and Washington Avenue, which is, in 1880, one of the finest locations and most pleasant places in the village, where his widow now resides. In early life he began to take an active part as a member of the Democratic party, and his influence in local politics gave him place in the councils of the party in the county. Mr. Sweeney was a man of strong convictions and force of character. Although unassisted pecuniarily in making his start in life, by energy, economy, and judicious management he secured a fair competency. Although limited in his opportunities for an education in early life, by reading and observation he was well informed upon the current topics of the day, and he was always interested in the material prosperity of the village and the welfare of its citizens. On Nov. 7, 1865, Mr. Sweeney married Annie M., daughter of Mark and Ruth K. (Smith) Thomson, and granddaughter of Robert C. Thomson, one of the early settlers of Changewater. She was educated in Trenton, where she was for some time a teacher, and at the time of her marriage she had been for some time a teacher in Washington. The children of this union are Ruth D. and Susan D. Mr. Sweeney died Aug. 31, 1874.



W. S. Linn



E. A. Dilts

DANIEL DILTS, grandfather of Elijah N. Dilts, came from Germany during the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he reared a family, and where he resided the remainder of his life. His son Daniel, born in 1741, in Hunterdon County, resided there for many years, and was officious as a recruiting officer in raising troops for service in the war for independence. He held the office of constable. In 1802 he removed to Washington township, in the county of Morris, N. J., where he purchased and settled on a farm of about one hundred and seventeen acres, and in this place he died, in 1827.

His wife was Rebecca Marlatt, born in 1750, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years. They were among the earliest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church where they resided, and their house was not only the welcome home and resting-place of the early traveling Methodist preachers, but their hospitality led them to open their house for church service in that early day. This pious and devoted couple lived during the days of primitive Methodism in New Jersey, before places of worship were established by church-edifices, and when the gatherings of a few were held in private houses, and the missionary preacher found his way on horseback from place to place on his long circuit.

Their children were Peter, John, George, Joseph, Daniel, Sarah, Rachel, and Rebecca. Of these children Daniel was father of our subject; born in Hunterdon County, Jan. 22, 1789; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Neighbor, of Morris County. She was born in 1795, and died June 29, 1831. He died July 17, 1867.

Their children are Nathan, of Washington, N. J.; Anna, died unmarried; Elijah N.; Julia, died unmarried; Rebecca, became the wife of Peter S. Bergen, of Somerset Co., N. J.; Isaiah (deceased), was for many years a prominent lawyer at Somerville, N. J.; Abner N., resides on the farm in German Valley, Morris Co., where his father lived and died; and George S., practiced medicine for several years at Raritan, N. J., and in New York City, was for four years a major-surgeon in the Union army of the Rebellion, and died in Baltimore, where he had taken up his residence.

Daniel Dilts, the father of these children, purchased of his father the homestead in Morris County, in 1812, which he owned as long as he lived. He was a man of temperate habits

and sterling principles. He was known as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations. He was never a seeker after place or political preferment, but led a quiet and unostentatious life. His liberality was always bestowed upon the needy and for worthy objects when such a course seemed to him to be right. He was prudent in the management of his affairs, and sought the happiness and welfare of his fellow-men as well as his own comfort.

By his industry and judicious calculations he acquired a good competency, which he left for his children. Both he and his wife were reared under the influences of the Methodist Church, and lived devout Christians.

Elijah N., son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dilts, was born in Morris County, Feb. 10, 1818. His early education from books was confined to the district school of his native place. Until he was twenty-eight years of age he remained on the homestead where he was born, and Dec. 11, 1845, married Margaretta, daughter of Henry I. Hoffman, of Morris County. She was born April 13, 1819, and died Nov. 26, 1877. Their children are Henry C.; Annie, died at the age of twelve years; Eli, died in infancy; Emma E., is the wife of Henry Johnson, of Washington, N. J.; Ella; William C.; and Ulysses G. Dilts.

On April 3, 1846, Mr. Dilts removed to Washington township, Warren Co., N. J., and settled on a farm of one hundred and forty acres, then belonging to his father, but which he purchased of him in 1848, lying within the limits of Washington borough. Upon this he has since resided. He is also the owner of the homestead-farm in Morris County, settled by his grandfather, which he has purchased of the heirs of his father's estate.

Mr. Dilts, like his father before him, was formerly a member of the old Whig party, and upon the organization of the Republican party became a member of it. Although not solicitous of office, he has often been proffered place on the ticket of his party.

His life has been one of industry and activity, and almost wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Dilts is a man of strong convictions, and possessed of force of character and resolution to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes and conceives to be right. Both he and his wife became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington in 1851, to which they have been liberal contributors.

HACKETTSTOWN BOROUGH.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

IN the county of Warren there are few places with a more beautiful natural location than is possessed by the busy borough of Hackettstown. The town can be seen to the best advantage from the summit of Buck's Hill, a rocky height half a mile from the business centre, which rises abruptly to a considerable height above the surrounding country. Standing on its summit and looking off to the south, as far as eye can reach stretches the fertile valley, preserving nearly the same width throughout. The Schooley Mountain range on the east forms the horizon in that quarter. Towards the north the valley is cut short by the threatened juncture of the hills on both sides. Through the midst of the valley runs the Musconetcong River, on whose banks the town stands. Along the northwestern border, and nearly at the foot of the hill, lies the Morris Canal, while still farther below in the valley is the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The panorama presented is indeed most picturesque.

The circumstances connected with the naming of the town are not fixed with much precision. It was after its first settlement called Helms' Mills, from the man who built the first mill. It was located where is now the mill owned by Lewis J. Youngblood. It received its present name, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1764, being named after Samuel Hackett, at the time of the raising of the frame of the first hotel on the site of the present Warren House.

It was incorporated as a borough in 1853, and has now (1881) over 2500 inhabitants. Hackettstown is second in size and importance among the towns of Warren County.† Its geographical boundaries are: north and east by Morris County, south by Mansfield, and west by Independence.

The area of Hackettstown is $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 1779 acres.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The exact date of the first settlement is not known, but it was not far from 1720. Samuel Hackett was the first settler of which there is any record or tradition. He received 10,000 acres of land from his father-in-law, who had large grants from the king of

* By S. H. Hadley.

† There is more merchandise shipped from Hackettstown than any other station on the railroad between Phillipsburg and New York.

England. He lived at one time in a log house on the eastern bank of Bowers' foundry pond, and his last residence was the Lozear house, which was removed not many years ago by Thomas Shields, Jr. He was a judge of Morris County before the division of Morris, Sussex, and Warren. He was reputed to be a "hard" man, with few virtues, and died at an advanced age, leaving no heirs.

During the tenure of his judgeship, previous to 1753, an event of historic importance occurred, which was the execution of one of the town's residents for the crime of passing counterfeit money. This was a capital offense under the laws of New Jersey at that time. David Reynolds, the unfortunate man, lived in the upper part of the town, and kept a small hotel on the present site of the American House. He was accused of passing the bill on a pack-paddler, who, on discovering that it was counterfeit, had him arrested and confined in the Morristown Jail. He was tried, convicted, and condemned to be hanged. His friends used all the means in their power to have the punishment mitigated, but, failing in their efforts, organized a mob for the purpose of rescuing him. The authorities, hearing of the intended attempt, erected a scaffold and made preparations to hang him on the first attempt at rescue. The mob rode as far as Mendham, where they were met by a messenger from Reynolds, imploring them to desist from their intentions and leave him to his fate, as he was prepared to die, and, if they persisted in his rescue, the lives of those unprepared might be lost. His wife and eldest son then started for Morristown to plead for the life of their husband and father, and met Judge Hackett, returning from court, on the bridge crossing the Musconetcong, at Newburg. On bended knees they begged him to intercede for the condemned man, but without avail. He was executed on the day appointed, brought home, and buried in the churchyard adjoining the old Presbyterian church. No stone was ever erected, and the exact locality is unknown. It was the custom in those days to preach a sermon on the scaffold before the execution; the one on this occasion was from the text, "He that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool." Jer. xvii. 11. His widow afterwards married a man named James.

About 1760 there were other settlements made by two distinct parties, one of which included the Ayers,

Landons, and Hazens, who came from Vermont. Their descendants to the present day are dwellers of the town and vicinity. The other party, under the leadership of Thomas Helms (father of Gen. John Helms, who figured conspicuously in the early history of the town), came in the same year from the neighborhood of Omagh, the county-seat of Tyrone, in the northern part of Ireland. They were undoubtedly influenced to locate here by Hackett, who was also an Irishman. To Gen. William Helms is given the honor of building the first mill on the river, just above where the present brick mill stands. It was a wooden structure, and had a saw-mill attached. Just above was a shop where nails were manufactured by hand by Jerry Castner. Directly in front was a store, kept by Helms at that time, and for many years afterwards the only store in the town. Helms was a man of prominence and a firm patriot. At the outbreak of difficulties with England he joined his interests with the colonies, and enlisted in the army as a captain, but was afterwards promoted to major. Subsequently he was a commanding general of the militia, succeeding Gen. Jonathan Hill, but (it is said) to the great dissatisfaction of Hill's friends, who constructed an effigy of Helms and placed it one dark night on the bridge in front of his mill, which the general, rising early, discovered and removed. He had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Thomas, was a major in the regular army, served in the war of 1812, but died soon after. The whole family removed to Tennessee. The general died in 1815, at the age of sixty-six years.

There were several slaves owned in this place at that time. Gen. Helms owned several; Robert Thompson, on the John M. Young place, had one; William Thompson, on the Judge Boyd place, owned three, one of which ran away, and another he took to Rochester and sold; Maj. Dan Vliet, at Danville, owned two; Samuel Stephens, Job Johnson, William Sharp, Ziba Osmon, the founder of the Osmon family, and Archibald Stewart, an Irishman, all owned slaves; and Ross Crane as late as 1825, publicly advertised one for sale.

The land in the north part of the town was settled by Ezekiel Ayers prior to 1750. He died in 1796, at an advanced age, and was buried in the old churchyard, where his gravestone may still be seen. He left four children; Ezekiel, who was a Revolutionary soldier, died in 1835, aged eighty years. He also was interred in the old churchyard. Obadiah, the oldest son, lived in the eastern side of the town, directly in the rear of the property now owned by Aaron Mitchell. He owned all the land on the east side of Main Street. He sold out and moved West. Amos and Aaron removed to the upper part of the county about 1806. The wife of Ezekiel, Sr., died in 1778, and was buried by the side of her husband.

The first Methodist sermon delivered in Warren County was in this town, in the house of Obadiah

Ayers. The minister came and made application to be allowed to preach in the Presbyterian church, but was refused, when Obadiah Ayers gave him permission to use his house for the purpose.

Daniel Hazen, one of the early settlers, and many of whose descendants are living to-day, owned what is now the Sutton and Stewart farms. The house, a frame one, stood about three hundred yards east of the present residence of Mr. Sutton. The remains of the house were removed but a few years since. Daniel died here in 1788. There were thirteen children in the family.

The Landons left previous to 1808, part of them settling at Mount Olive, Morris Co., and the remainder in Byram township, Sussex Co. The Ayers and other Irish settlers were firm patriots, while the Hazens were Tories.

The place now known as the Peter McCracken farm was owned and occupied by Peter Caskey in 1776. His house stood in the field just back of the calamus hole. In 1778 he built the stone house now standing on the farm, and ran a fulling-mill. There was a forge standing on the bank of the river which was used during the Revolutionary period. The foundation timbers may still be seen in the bed of the river in good state of preservation.

There was a map made of the town in 1773, which has unfortunately been mislaid. At that time there were but five houses in town, located as follows: One where Mrs. Menagh lately resided; another back in the meadow, where the slaughter-house now is; one where Thomas Shields' clothing-store now stands; one where is Mucklow's hat-store; and the other near the brick mill. The names of the occupants of the above houses are now unknown.

Mrs. Nancy Powell is the oldest living inhabitant in Hackettstown. She was born in 1790, on the old Wagner farm, and still retains all her mental faculties. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier. The next oldest residents are John S. Little and William McCracken, who were born in 1812 and 1814, in Hackettstown.

HOTELS.

There has been a hotel where the Warren House now stands for the past eighty-five years. A Mr. Bond kept an inn there at that time. Peter Mucklow was landlord about 1820. The house was rebuilt, and has been known as the "Warren House" since 1840. William McCracken has been the landlord for the past thirteen years.

"The American House" was kept as a hotel by Jacob Sharpe in 1823. There have been several additions to the original building until it now has a frontage of about 100 feet. Nathan Stiger was a landlord at an early day. For the past two years it has been managed by R. S. McCracken.

"The Clarendon House" is a new building, and has been used as a public-house for the past three years. The present proprietor is Samuel Frome.

III.—ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

Hackettstown was incorporated as a borough in 1853, and its officers from that date to the present time are as follows:

- 1853.—John B. Titus, Mayor; John B. Mucklow, Clerk; William S. Rittenhouse, Assessor; Isaac Shields, Collector; Henry H. Vannatta, Isaac W. Crane, Ephraim D. Cramer, David Shields, John S. Johnston, John S. Lalar, Council; Caleb H. Valentine, Freeholder.
- 1854.—John B. Titus, Mayor; John B. Mucklow, Clerk; David V. C. Crate, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, Ephraim D. Cramer, John S. Johnston, John S. Lalar, William L. Johnston, Council.
- 1855.—Robert Rusling, Mayor; John B. Mucklow, Clerk; John S. Little, Assessor; Alphens Clawson, Collector; David V. C. Crate, Freeholder; Henry H. Vannatta, Isaac W. Crane, Ephraim D. Cramer, John S. Johnston, John S. Lalar, John Mitchell, Council.
- 1856.—Henry H. Vannatta, Mayor; Alphens Clawson, Clerk; William S. Rittenhouse, Assessor; John B. Mucklow, Collector; David V. C. Crate, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, John S. Johnston, John Mitchell, Redding Bell, A. C. McKain, George Haszen, Council.
- 1857.—David V. C. Crate, Mayor; Alphens Clawson, Clerk; William S. Rittenhouse, Assessor; Archibald Price, Collector; Henry H. Vannatta, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, John Mitchell, John S. Johnston, Redding Bell, George Haszen, William S. Rittenhouse, Council.
- 1858.—Nathan Stiger, Mayor; Alphens Clawson, Clerk; Tunis Allen, Assessor; William Allen, Collector; Henry H. Vannatta, Freeholder; Joseph M. Rusling, Redding Bell, Joshua H. Curtis, Ephraim D. Cramer, George Haszen, Council.
- 1859.—Redding Bell, Mayor; Alphens Clawson, Clerk; John S. Little, Assessor; William Allen, Collector; Caleb H. Valentine, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, James Hance, Jr., Joshua H. Curtis, Ephraim D. Cramer, George Haszen, Council.
- 1860.—Redding Bell, Mayor; Alphens Clawson, Clerk; John S. Little, Assessor; William Allen, Collector; Caleb H. Valentine, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, John S. Johnston, James Hance, Jr., Lewis J. Youngblood, Elisha P. Allen, John B. Titus, Council.
- 1861.—Redding Bell, Mayor; Alphens Clawson, Clerk; Caleb H. Valentine, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, James Hance, Jr., Elijah P. Allen, John S. Johnston, Benjamin P. Cole, John B. Titus, Council.
- 1862.—Alphens Clawson, Mayor; C. F. R. Moore, Clerk; Caleb H. Valentine, Assessor; George W. Apgar, Collector and Constable; George W. Johnson, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, John S. Johnston, Joseph Osnum, Benjamin P. Cole, Silas S. Harvey, Ephraim D. Cramer, Council; H. F. Powtell, Overseer of Poor.
- 1863.—Alphens Clawson, Mayor; C. F. R. Moore, Clerk; Nathan Stiger, Assessor; Henry H. Vannatta, Collector; G. W. Johnson, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, Silas S. Harvey, George Haszen, Robert Q. Bowers, Archibald Price, J. Tunis, Council.
- 1864.—Alphens Clawson, Mayor; C. F. R. Moore, Clerk; Nathan Stiger, Assessor; Aaron P. Chamberlin, Constable and Collector; D. V. C. Crate, Freeholder; John B. Mucklow, Justice of the Peace; Isaac W. Crane, George Haszen, Joseph F. Crater, Robert Q. Bowers, Silas S. Harvey, Archibald Price, Council.
- 1865.—George W. Johnson, Mayor; William B. Cramer, Clerk; Nathan Stiger, Assessor; Alphens Clawson, Constable and Collector; Caleb Fairclo and J. B. Mucklow, Justices of Peace; D. V. C. Crate, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, George Haszen, Robert Q. Bowers, Joseph F. Crater, Archibald Price, John Shields, Council.
- 1866.—George W. Johnson, Mayor; W. B. Cramer, Clerk; Nathan Stiger, Assessor; Jonah H. Osnum, Constable and Collector; D. V. C. Crate, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, William Holt, Joseph F. Crater, Wm. K. Bowers, John Shields, Aaron H. Clark, Council.
- 1867.—George W. Johnson, Mayor; William B. Cramer, Clerk; Nathan Stiger, Assessor; Jonah H. Osnum, Constable and Collector; George Haszen, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, William Holt, John Ayers, William K. Bowers, John Shields, Aaron H. Clark, Council.
- 1868.—Redding Bell, Mayor; William B. Cramer, Clerk; Nathan Stiger, Assessor; Jonah H. Osnum, Collector and Constable; George Haszen, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, William K. Bowers, J. P. Harvey, Caleb Welsh, Jr., John Mitchell, John Ayers, Council.
- 1869.—David M. Trimmer, Mayor; Robert S. Price, Clerk; William Holt, Assessor; Jonah H. Osnum, Constable and Collector; George

- Haszen, Freeholder; John Ayers, Jacob Welsh, Jr., David Shields, S. C. Larson, Augustus W. Cutler, Council.
- 1870.—David M. Trimmer, Mayor; Robert S. Price, Clerk; William Holt, Assessor; Peter Vreeland, Constable and Collector; George Haszen, Freeholder; Isaac W. Crane, S. C. Larson, David Shields, Jacob D. Hoffman, Robert Q. Bowers, Henry B. King, Council; Archibald Price, Silas McChlen, Overseers Highways; George Smith, Overseer Poor; Caleb Fairclo, John B. Mucklow, Justices of Peace.
- 1871.—Alphens Clawson, Mayor; Robert S. Price, Clerk; Isaac W. Crane, Isaac Bell, Nelson H. Dikeman, W. S. Giles, Henry B. King, David Shields, Council; Peter Vreeland, Constable and Collector; Nathan Stiger, Assessor; George Haszen, Freeholder; George Smith, Overseer Poor; Lewis L. Youngblood and John B. Carr, Justices of Peace.
- 1872.—Alphens Clawson, Mayor; Robert S. Price, Clerk; Joseph K. Rice, Assessor; Peter Vreeland, Constable and Collector; George Haszen, Freeholder; Thomas Halsey, Gilbert Hoffman, John White, R. M. Hackenberg, Council; Elijah Everett, Overseer Poor.
- 1873.—Nelson H. Dikeman, Mayor; R. S. Price, Clerk; George Haszen, Freeholder; Joseph M. Rusling, John S. Little, Augustus W. Cutler, Henry B. King, John Hankinson, Council.
- 1874.—Nelson H. Dikeman, Mayor; Robert S. Price, Clerk; Dr. Theodore Crane, Freeholder; John S. Little, Augustus W. Cutler, Joseph M. Rusling, John Hankinson, Joseph Osnum, Council.
- 1875.—Nelson H. Dikeman, Mayor; Talmage L. Bell, Clerk; J. M. Rusling, Jonathan Billy, A. W. Cutler, Joseph Osnum, W. S. Smith, Dr. J. S. Cook, George Haszen, Council; Caleb Fairclo and George W. King, Justices of Peace.
- 1876.—Nelson H. Dikeman, Mayor; Dayton E. Flint, Clerk; Stephen Larson, Freeholder; A. W. Cutler, J. J. Bell, George Haszen, J. Billy, W. G. Smith, J. Hoffman, John S. Johnston, Council.
- 1877.—Nelson H. Dikeman, Mayor; Theodore C. Emmons, Clerk; S. C. Larson, Freeholder; John S. Johnston, Robert L. Garrison, Zoltion Ackley, W. S. Smith, John J. Bell, Jonathan Billy, George Haszen, Council.
- 1878.—Robert S. Price, Mayor; Theodore C. Emmons, Clerk; J. J. Bell, William L. Hirst, John S. Hankinson, Joseph Osnum, Peter Rice, Charles N. Wade, Alphens Clawson, Council.
- 1879.—Augustus W. Cutler, Mayor; John W. Blackwell, Clerk; Stephen C. Larson, Freeholder; Paul D. Hoffman, Jesse Smith, W. B. Cramer, Constables; William L. Hirst, J. J. Bell, Robert L. Garrison, Lewis J. Youngblood, Alfred Peer, George Haszen, James Mitchell, Council.
- 1880.—Augustus W. Cutler, Mayor; George T. Everett, Clerk; Stephen C. Larson, Freeholder; Jesse Smith, Joseph H. McCracken, G. W. Smith, Constables; R. L. Garrison, George Haszen, L. J. Youngblood, John B. Mucklow, C. J. Reese, J. J. Bell, Jacob D. Flock, Council.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF HACKETTSTOWN.

Hackettstown, like many other thriving towns of New Jersey, is burdened with a considerable debt. The most rapid growth the borough ever experienced commenced about 1869-70. Capital was attracted and building went on with wonderful rapidity until near the close of 1874. Meantime, a fine large union school building was erected, at a cost of near \$39,000, for which the town gave its bonds. The financial crisis of 1873 reduced values very materially, consequently the present property-holders suffer from heavy taxation. The following report, taken from the statement furnished by Mayor Cutler to the State comptroller, gives the present condition of the finances of Hackettstown:

Amount of funded debt in bonds, interest 7 per cent., fall due 1880.....	\$39,700.00
Amount of floating debt, interest 5 per cent.....	6,303.50
Rate of taxation for State purposes.....	\$19.50 per \$1000
" " county purposes.....	3.70 "
" " local purposes.....	5.80 "
Amount ordered to be raised.....	16,770.80
" of expenses, interest on notes.....	525.91
" " Totals.....	964.94

This does not include the water debt, for which there are bonds issued to about \$53,000. They are not included among the liabilities of the town, as they more than pay their own interest.

IV.—CHURCHES.

"FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF INDEPENDENCE," HACKETTSTOWN.

The history of the old Presbyterian Church is closely interwoven with the early history of Hackettstown. The church acquired its property, as will be seen hereafter, in March, 1764, but prior to that time there were a society and place of worship. Unfortunately, no records covering the first years of its existence can be found, and the conclusion is that no regular minutes were kept. Its early history, however, has been carefully hunted up from other data, and we are able to give a much more full account than has hitherto been published. The first members who associated themselves as a congregation were William Osmun, Rachel Hazen, William Sharpe and wife, Mrs. Ketcham (widow), Jane Foster, Eliza Robertson, Joseph Groff, Margaret MacLean, Ziba Osmun, Sr., Silvanus Lawrence, Silas C. Ayers, Lewis Thompson, Benajah Gustin, Philip McCrea, Israel Swayze and wife, Esther Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah Davis, Mrs. Mary Day, and Mrs. John Stewart (widow). They worshipped in a log meeting-house until they at last felt able through accessions to their numbers to purchase the ground on which their church stood in 1764. The first church, erected soon after, was a frame building. At the raising of the frame a man by the name of Foster was killed. He was buried in the yard adjoining, and it is supposed this was the first interment in what afterwards became their cemetery. The church organization continued uninterrupted until the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, but there are no existing records of any kind to show whether the church disbanded or not. The meeting-house was painted yellow, and at first had no arrangement for heating the building. Later a pit was constructed of brick in the middle of the church. Charcoal was used, and, as there was no provision made for carrying off the gas, the only mode of escape was through the nostrils of the congregation. It was no uncommon thing for members to be carried from the church for purpose of resuscitation. Among the resolutions passed by the board of trustees was one allowing the sexton \$15 a year extra to keep the dogs out of the church, and to sweep and sand the floor three times a year. It may be of interest to many to read the original deed, a copy of which is here given:

"THIS INDENTURE made the 8th day of March in the third year of our sovereign Lord, George the Third, and Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King defender of the faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four between Obadiah Ayers of the town of Hardswick and County of Sussex and province Jersey yeoman of the one part, and John Todd, Robert Beaden, Ezekiel Ayers, Daniel Landon, Isaac Bell, Thomas Sikens, Samuel Landon, John Sikens, the Committee chosen by the majority of the votes of the Presbyterian congregation at Musconetcong, near Thomas Helms' mills, in the town and

county aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Obadiah Ayers, for the encouraging and promoting the Presbyterian Society near Thomas Helms' mill in the town and county aforesaid; and for the sum of five shillings, proclamation money to him in hand paid by the parties aforesaid of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and at the special instance and request of the Presbyterian Congregation now frequenting the Presbyterian meetinghouse near Thomas Helms' mills, and the said Obadiah Ayers hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released, and confirmed by and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said John Todd, Robert Beaden, Ezekiel Ayers, Daniel Landon, Isaac Bell, Thomas Sikens, Samuel Landon, John Sikens, the Trustees chosen and appointed by the said Presbyterian congregation and to their heirs and assigns, all that piece or lot of land, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a post near the great road; thence north 55 degrees east 6 chains and 60 links to a black-oak corner; thence south 35 degrees east one chain and fifty-three links; thence south 53 degrees west 6 chains and 60 links; thence north 35 degrees west one chain and 93 links to a post, the place of beginning, on the which lot of land is a meeting-house, built by the said Presbyterian Congregation, together with all the woods, underwoods, timber and trees, ways, waters, water-courses, mines, minerals, ways, easements, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, improvements, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever unto the said hereby described tract of land belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reservoir and reservoirs, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever of him the said Obadiah Ayers, of, in, and to the said described tract or piece of land and of, in, and to any part or parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; to have and to hold the described tract of land, with the appurtenances to the said John Todd, Robert Beaden, Ezekiel Ayers, Daniel Landon, Isaac Bell, Thomas Sikens, Samuel Landon, John Sikens, their heirs and assigns in trust, to the intent and purpose that the said described and granted piece of land shall be and remain for the use and service of the said congregation or people called Presbyterians, who do or shall hold and continue to hold the system of doctrine contained in the Westminster confession of Faith and Directory, agreeable to the present interpretation of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, to which they are now united, but under and subject nevertheless to the following conditions and similitations, that is to say, provided always that no person shall be deemed to belong to the said congregation until he has stately attended upon the public worship of God in the said congregation for the space of twelve months, and shall have regularly contributed to the support of the ministry and other charges of the same, according to the usage of the Presbyterians, nor shall he be deemed any longer a member thereof than he continues to hold and confirm to the Westminster Confession and directory, and shall continue to attend stately in an orderly manner upon the public worship of God in the said congregation, and be in communion with the Synod as before expressed, and provided also that neither the said parties hereto of the second part nor neither of them, nor any other person or persons succeeding them in this trust who shall hereafter fall from or exchange his or their religious principles aforesaid or separate from the Synod, or depart from the said congregation, or who shall refuse or neglect to contribute toward the support of the same, shall be capable to execute this trust or stand seized to the uses aforesaid, nor have any right or interest in the said described or granted piece of land and premises while he or they shall continue; but that in such cases, as also when any of them or other person or persons who shall succeed in the trust shall happen to depart this life, that then it shall and may be lawful for the said congregation for the time being, from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, to make choice of others to manage the said trust instead of such as shall fall away, secede, separate, or be deceased; provided, further, in order to prevent lawsuits, in case it shall be disputed in time coming whether any particular persons or members of the said congregation, or any debates shall arise amongst them touching the premises, that all such debates and all others of a civil nature respecting the said tract of land, shall be finally determined by a majority of votes of the adult male members of the said congregation; being such as aforesaid convened after public notice (in which public convention the minister of the said congregation for the time being, if present, shall always preside as moderator), or by arbitrators holding the principles aforesaid, chosen by them for the said purposes; and the parties hereto of the first part do further acknowledge and declare by these presents that they and their heirs severally and respectively, shall neither claim nor have by virtue of this present grant to them, any right, title or interest in the said described and granted piece or portion of ground and premises or any part thereof to their own particular use and benefit, but only to and

for the trust, uses, purposes and services hereinbefore mentioned, and to no other use and servis whatsoever; and therefore in further accomplishment and performance of the trust and confidence aforesaid, they the said John Todd, Robert Beaden, Ezekiel Ayers, Daniel Landon, Isaac Bell, Thomas Sitkens, Samuel Landon, John Sikens, for themselves and many of them, and for their and each of their heirs, severally and respectively covenant, promise, grant and agree to and with the said Obadiah Ayers and his heirs, that they, the said parties hereto of the second part shall and will at all or any times or times hereafter upon the request of the said congregation or a majority of the male members thereof covenued as aforesaid, make, do, execute, and acknowledge all such further and other act and acts, conveyances and assurances whatsoever in the law as shall be advised by counsell learned in the law, to be needfull for the better conveying and vesting the land and premises in the succeeding trustees, and further assuring of the said-described piece of land, with the appurtenances to and for the uses, intents and purposes aforesaid.

"In witness whereof the party first mentioned have hereunto set my hand and seal the date above said.

"OBADIAH AYERS.

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

"MOSES LEONARD,
"SAMUEL FOSTER,
"JOHN BOCKLEY."

Sept. 2, 1785, the congregation met for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of procuring a parsonage or glebe. A committee was appointed, consisting of Samuel Landon, Ezekiel Ayers, James Thompson, Samuel Chidestor, George Reynards, William Lawrence, Thomas Fleming, William Little, James Little, William Stewart, Abram Johnson, and Archibald Stewart. Oct. 1, 1785, a subscription was "set on foot for the purchase of a parsonage," and the sum of £323 9s. was subscribed, Archibald Stewart heading the list with £20.

Jan. 17, 1786, purchased for £325, of Charles Sartorius, a certain tract or "plantation of land," containing 120 acres. On August 5th the following trustees were chosen after listening to a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Hanna: Samuel Landon, William Stewart, Thomas Fleming, Ezekiel Ayers, James Little, William Holmes, and Archibald Stewart. August 28th, an agreement was made between the trustees of the church and Obadiah Ayers, for the consideration of 5 shillings, for a certain lot bounded by lands of James Little on the south and east, by the lot on which the meeting-house stands on the north, and by the great road on the west, containing half an acre. Sept. 27, 1786, a call was made to Rev. Peter Wilson. They agreed to pay for half his ministerial labors (the Mansfield Church paying the remaining half) the sum of £55 in half-yearly payments, together with the use of parsonage, and guaranteed to keep a sufficient amount of firewood at his door. In March, 1786, there being a deficit in the subscription for the parsonage, owing to bad debts, etc., another subscription was circulated, and £25 were subscribed. From 1786 to 1789 the record is blank. In February, 1789, another subscription was circulated for the debt on the parsonage, and £85 13s. secured. A list of the pew-holders, with amounts of rent affixed, also a diagram of the interior of the building, were in the records in June, 1790, but have since been lost.

In 1792 a deed was given by Obadiah Ayers to the

church, in consideration of 5 shillings, for a burying-ground, which also provided that the fences should be kept in repair. Nov. 12, 1792, we find that there was still a debt on the parsonage of £75, and another subscription was "set on foot," and about £60 were subscribed. In April, 1786, the Rev. Peter Wilson applied for a dismission, which was granted, and the congregation were supplied by Presbytery for twenty-one years. April, 1809, the congregation unanimously called Rev. Joseph Campbell, and rented for him the new house of Ziba Osmun for \$20 per year, he also agreeing to furnish the pastor firewood. This house was recently purchased by Thomas Shields, Jr., of S. M. Lozear, and is now being repaired. Rev. Joseph Campbell received \$334.34 for two-thirds of his time and ministerial labor. At this time John Robertson, Ziba Osmun, James Thompson, Ezekiel Ayers, John Stewart, and Job Johnson were trustees. March, 1812, the stone wall which partly surrounds the present old churchyard was built at a cost of \$639.

William Little was ordered to superintend the building of the walk. In November, 1813, at a special meeting of the congregation, the salary of Rev. Mr. Campbell was increased to \$500. Five years after the call of Rev. Mr. Campbell the church was found to be too small, and at a meeting in 1818 it was resolved to build a new church of stone, to be commenced early in the following year. The old church was sold and removed to Beatystown, where it was converted into a barn. Relic-hunters might find some of the timbers in a large barn of Thomas Shields. The new building was built of frame instead of stone, as was agreed upon, at the erection of which a Mr. Foster was killed, and was the first one interred in the burying-ground. The congregation, at a parish-meeting, resolved to use the ground for no other purpose than burying the dead. After much consultation, in 1826 "colored people" were permitted to be buried in the lower part of the yard.

Dr. Campbell acted as pastor until 1838, when, in opposition to Hackettstown charge, he was called to Milford, at which place he died two years afterwards.* When the church was erected it had a large steeple, but, not being properly built, it leaked, and after several years was taken down and the present cupola erected in its stead. Rev. Elias S. Schenck, D.D.,

* His body lies and his monument stands near to the pulpit he so long occupied in Hackettstown. Several revivals of religion took place during his pastorate. He served both Hackettstown and Pleasant Grove until 1832, when he withdrew from the latter. He was rather under medium stature, but straight and erect, with strongly-marked Scotch features. His face was one of benevolent expression, and would have been handsome but for his short nose. He was a man of warm piety and zeal, wrote with vigor, was ready in debate, forcible, earnest, and able as a preacher. Those who have personal recollections of his pulpit appearance will remember the peculiar smile he wore, which was not banished even when his tears flowed. They will remember, too, that he always prayed with his eyes open; and that, both in the pulpit and in family devotion, there was a peculiarly long *hincus* between the *terminus* of his prayer and the "amen." He was doctorated by Lafayette College, and was worthy of the honor.—Rev. D. S. Junkin, D.D.

was called after Dr. Campbell, serving from 1838 to October, 1842. Rev. John H. Townley officiated from July 26, 1843, to October, 1851, after which Dr. Hugh N. Wilson was the pastor from 1852 to 1858. Again the subject of building a new church was agitated. It was commenced in 1859, during his successor's, F. R. Harbaugh's, pastorate, and finished in 1861, when Rev. G. C. Bush was the pastor. He was succeeded, in 1867, by Thomas McCauley; he by Rev. Alexander Proudfit, the present pastor. The present value of the church property, including the parsonage, is about \$30,000, and the present membership is 450.*

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was erected in 1859. It is a mission belonging to the Convocation of Newark. The pastors have been Revs. Mr. Morrison, Peter Jaques, Mr. Martin, and the present pastor, Rev. Levi Johnston. There are 12 communicants.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1832. There was no regular Methodist appointment prior to that time, though services were occasionally held. A meeting was held Dec. 1, 1832, at the house of Jacob Sharp. Rev. Jacob Hevener was called to the chair, and Nathaniel Hoagland was appointed secretary. After resolving to "build a house for the public worship of Almighty God," they chose seven trustees, as follows: George W. Cummins, William Wright, Silvane B. Down, Richard B. Bray, Christian W. Cummins, Jacob R. Shurts, John and P. Sharp. They further resolved to take upon themselves the incorporate name of the "Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Hackettstown," and that the seal of the cross be chosen as the seal of their incorporation. This seal was recorded in the county clerk's office at Belvidere, vol. i. file 16, Dec. 18, 1832. The trustees purchased a lot of ground from Amos Moore, lying on the east side of Main Street. It contained 1½ acres, and the consideration was \$200. Jan. 10, 1833, the trustees met at Jacob Sharp's house to receive proposals for building a new church. They resolved to erect a church 30 by 48 feet. Martin Clawson and Peter Perine agreed to build the house for \$1575, and gave bonds for the proper fulfillment of their contract. The church minutes state at this time (1834) that Aaron Gearhart was preacher in charge. Feb. 11, 1835, the trustees resolved to sell part of their lot, for \$35, to Rev. Jacob Rusling.

At this time Methodism was in its infancy in this part of the State. The ministers had circuits or several appointments, covering large portions of the State. There were two preachers assigned by Conference to each circuit, and, on account of the number of their appointments, they could only preach every two weeks. This was the case here until the town

grew and the membership increased, when they were able to have preaching every Sabbath. There are six years in which no record of the church can be found. In 1840-41, Rev. John S. Swaim was pastor; Richard B. Westbrook, 1842; Mathew Mattison and Jacob Hevener in 1843; Mathew Mattison and Ebenezer Gregory in 1844; Rev. George Banghart and Garret Vanhorne were on this circuit in 1845; Rev. George Banghart was returned, and, with Samuel Post, occupied the pulpit in 1846-47; Revs. James M. Tuttle and Palmer M. Force, 1848-49; John O. Winans. In April, 1849, the circuit of Warren was changed or divided, making a separate charge called Hackettstown. William P. Corbitt was appointed pastor in 1850. Mulford Day was sent to this charge in 1851, but died in June of that year. In September, Charles S. Coit was sent to fill the vacancy. John M. Crane was pastor in 1852-53. In 1854, Jacob P. Fort was called to the place. In 1855-57, C. A. Lippincott was pastor, at which time it was a station. In 1858, Rev. David Groves was pastor, serving two years. He was so well liked the Conference sent him back in 1860. After his time expired Rev. Vanhorne was here three years; 1863, C. S. Van Cleve. In 1864, J. S. Porter was sent, and remained three years. Rev. J. T. Crane preached in 1867. James R. Bryan was pastor for three years; Charles E. Little one year. The church has been supplied since then by the following pastors: J. M. Freeman, E. E. Chambers, S. B. Rooney, C. E. Little, and A. H. Tuttle.

One of the oldest members of the church living is Mrs. Kemple, who resides on the edge of Morris County. There were Methodist meetings held at her house many years before the first church was built. The renowned Lorenzo Dow once preached in her house. There was a new edifice built in front and nearer the street in 1858; the old one is now used as a Sabbath-school room.

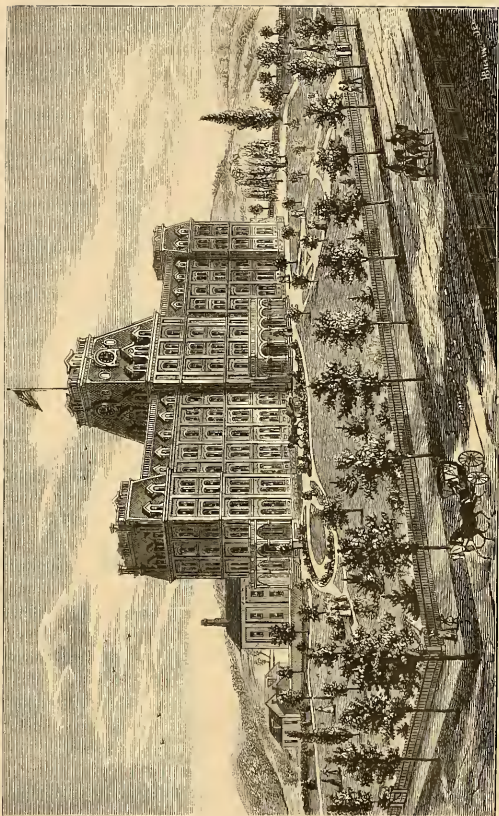
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This denomination in Hackettstown enjoyed services in their church for the first time in 1864, that being the year of its erection, under the pastorate of the Rev. Edward McCosker, who had charge of the Newton, Franklin, Hackettstown, and Stanhope stations. His predecessors had been the Revs. Messrs. McMahon and McKay. St. Mary's Church was dedicated by the Very Rev. B. McQuade, now bishop of Rochester, and then vicar-general of the diocese of Newark, and administrator during the absence of Bishop Dr. Bayley, who, in 1872, was transferred to Baltimore as archbishop of that see.

Before the erection of St. Mary's Church the few Catholics in Hackettstown and immediate vicinity had services once a month in a house near the Morris and Essex Railroad.

In 1872 the mission was divided, the Rev. Edward McCosker retaining Newton and Franklin, Hackettstown and Stanhope being assigned to the Rev. Wil-

* The Dauville Church was a colony from the Hackettstown Church in 1831, prior to which date it was in the parish of the "First Church."



CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

liam Henry Oram. The membership at present is about 200.

V.—CEMETERIES.

The first burying-ground we find any record of was on the lot adjoining the old Presbyterian church. People were interred there as early as 1770. In 1792 a deed was given by Obadiah Ayers to the Presbyterian Church for a lot of ground to be used as a cemetery. The consideration was five shillings. It was situated on the west side of Main Street, and was used as a union cemetery by all the churches until about the year 1860, when, on account of being filled up, a new piece of ground was purchased near the outskirts of the town, in the southeastern part, which has since been used as a cemetery by the several denominations. This cemetery is situated across the Musconetcong River, near the Morris County line.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The earliest record of any school being kept in Hackettstown was 1797. One person only can be found now living who attended school at that day. This is Mrs. Nancy Pownell, who is ninety years of age. The schools were what were known as "subscription" schools, the parents paying a stated sum quarterly for their children's instruction. The school-house stood where Mrs. Vanhorne's house now stands, but it was removed many years ago. In 1825 a new school-house was built, and when it became too small for the needs of the settlement it was converted into a dwelling. It is now occupied by Mr. Metler. Another ancient building, which was formerly used as a school-house, and stood near the old churchyard, is now occupied by William B. Cramer as a carriage-shop.

One of the early teachers was a Mr. McGregor. He taught the higher branches, such as Greek, Hebrew, and Latin. Among his pupils were Alpheus and William Gustin, Thomas Stewart, Joseph W. Campbell, and Aaron Robertson. His terms were \$5 per quarter. Joseph McCord taught school in 1835, and among his scholars were many men who have occupied prominent positions in public life. Those who became most celebrated were Hon. Jacob Vannatta, Theodore Little, attorney-at-law, Rev. Peter Vannatta, the Cole family, Lewis C. and John S. Cook, who are prominent physicians in the place, John and Theodore Crane, George Haszen, president of the Common Council, and Dr. Ruel Stewart. There were two school districts formed as the town grew in population, which embraced part of the surrounding country.

In 1874 the facilities for school purposes were considered inadequate, and a fine three-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$39,000. E. R. Warrencer is the superintendent.

The number of the Hackettstown district is 48, and from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending Aug. 31, 1879, its status is found to be as follows:

Amount from State appropriation.....	\$1,849.72
Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes.....	\$3,349.72
Present value of school property.....	\$24,000.00
Whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the district.....	623
Average number of children in attendance.....	295

One male and eight female teachers are employed in this district.

The "Kindergarten" is a private school taught by Mrs. Elizabeth Osmun. It was opened only two years ago, and has been conducted very successfully since. It has an average of 25 scholars.

THE CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

was projected by the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference at its session in 1866. A number of places competed for the honor of its location, but finally, in 1868, Hackettstown was selected, whose citizens contributed \$10,000 in cash with ten acres of eligible land. The selection was made on account of the grandeur of the scenery, the purity of the water, and the healthfulness of the climate. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 9, 1869, when addresses were delivered by Bishop Simpson, Chancellor Runyon, David Campbell, Esq., C. Walsh, Esq., and Rev. L. R. Dunn. During the centenary year contributions were made amounting to \$12,000. The sum was increased by the gift of \$10,000 from David Campbell, Esq., of Newark, and by subscriptions at the laying of the corner-stone of \$6,000, making \$38,000 for the commencement of the enterprise. In 1869 the Rev. George H. Whitney, D.D., was elected president. The edifice was five years in process of erection, the trustees having wisely adopted the motto, "Pay as you go." During these five years subscriptions were solicited through the bounds of the Conference. The ministers nobly subscribed from their own resources \$30,000; the congregations generously pledged \$120,000. Of this amount more than \$20,000 were given by David Campbell, Esq., of Newark, and over \$40,000 by George J. Ferry, Esq., of Orange. The entire cost of the edifice, furniture, etc., exclusive of grounds, was nearly \$200,000.

The building is of brick, five stories high, with three towers, and is constructed in the most substantial manner. It is heated throughout by steam, lighted by gas, and supplied with mountain spring-water on every floor. Provision is made against fire by the most modern improvements. The sleeping-rooms are furnished with black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, spring-mattresses, carpets, and every requisite. Great attention has been paid to ventilation. The dining-hall and chapel are spacious and well furnished. A powerful pipe-organ adds to the attractiveness of the chapel, which will accommodate over 600 persons. Three elegantly-furnished parlors opening into each other form a suite of rooms 20 by 70, with ceiling of 14 feet. There is also a gymnasium in a separate building.

The institute was dedicated Sept. 9, 1874; a large concourse was present, and addresses were delivered by Hon. George J. Ferry, Governor Joel Parker,

David Campbell, Esq., and Rev. C. N. Sims, D.D. In the afternoon, in the chapel, Mr. Ferry, president of the trustees, delivered the keys to the president of the institution, Rev. Dr. Whitney, who then delivered his inaugural. It was followed by brief addresses. Much credit is due Cornelius Walsh, David Campbell, and George J. Ferry, the successive presidents of the board of trustees, for their noble efforts.

The institute opened with 183 students, 130 of whom were boarders. The first graduating class numbered 25, 11 of whom were ladies. The ladies' department is a full chartered college. Diplomas are granted to ladies who complete the belles-lettres course or the classical course. There are courses in music, art, and commercial branches. In the gentlemen's department students are carried through classes in Greek, Latin, mathematics, and the sciences, being prepared in the most thorough manner. A proof of this thoroughness is attested by the fact that for two late successive years the prize at Wesleyan University for "best college preparation" has been taken by pupils from Hackettstown Institute. Its students stand foremost also in Harvard, Yale, Boston University, Princeton, Rutgers, etc. New Jersey may be proud of this magnificent building and the splendid career of this institution. The science course is wider than in any similar institution, the students having special facilities for thorough work in the chemical laboratory. The president of the institute, Dr. Whitney, had the organization of this great school from the laying of the corner-stone till its formal opening, since which time he has had the pleasure of seeing the enterprise grow continually in strength and influence, taking rank as superior to most and second to none of the collegiate institutes of the land. In addition to his other duties, Dr. Whitney has written several works, among which may be mentioned "A Hand-Book of Bible Geography," the result of years of patient investigation, and which has reached a very large sale both in this country and in England. He is at present engaged upon a work to be known as "Old Testament Archeology."

During the seven years of its history the Hackettstown Institute has had over 1500 students in attendance, representing various denominations and many of the States of the Union and nine foreign countries. Because the building and equipments of the school are the free gift of the people, the trustees are enabled to offer board and tuition at the exceedingly low rate of \$225 per year.

The faculty is constituted as follows: Rev. George H. Whitney, D.D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic; Miss Fanny Gullick, M.L.A., Preceptress, Belles-Lettres and German; L. H. Batchelder, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics; A. O. Hammond, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages; E. A. Whitney, Professor of Commercial Department; A. M. Freeman, A.B., Professor of Latin and Natural Sciences;

Professor F. C. Bauman, Musical Director; Miss Anna Nicholl, M.L.A., History, Painting, and Drawing; Miss Charlotte E. Crane, English Literature, French, and Italian; Miss Stella Waldo, Piano, Organ, Vocal Music; Mrs. C. L. Blake, Matron.

REV. GEORGE H. WHITNEY, D.D.

George H. Whitney was born in the city of Georgetown, D. C., on July 30, 1830, and is a son of William Whitney, a native of Connecticut. The family are of both French and English descent, and were among



Geo. H. Whitney

the early settlers of Connecticut, many of them having been numbered among the benefactors of mankind, notable among whom was Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin.

While yet in his infancy, Mr. Whitney's father removed with his family to the city of Washington, D. C., where young Whitney obtained his rudimentary education. After leaving school he became a bookkeeper in a large establishment, and subsequently, when only seventeen years of age, he became the city editor of the *Daily National Whig*. Two years later he removed to Irvington, N. J., where he taught a select school for two years. On attaining his majority he became one of the teachers of the Wesleyan Institute, at Newark, N. J., where he remained three years. On terminating his connection with that institution he entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in the class

of 1858. Among his classmates were H. P. Shepard, professor in the Albert University, Canada; Nathaniel Fellows, principal of Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts; and Daniel C. Knowles, principal of Pennington Seminary, New Jersey.

Soon after graduating, Mr. Whitney was chosen principal of Macedon Seminary, Macedon Centre, N. Y., and from 1859 to 1861 he occupied the same position at Oneida Seminary, Madison County, N. Y. In 1861 he joined the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed the first year at Somerville, N. J. His subsequent pastoral appointments were as follows: Elizabeth, N. J., two years; Newton, N. J., three years; Plainfield, N. J., two years; Trinity Church, Jersey City, two years; and Passaic, N. J., where he ministered for three years, during this time being the means of having a fine stone church building erected, at a cost of \$80,000.

A short time previous to the laying of the cornerstone of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, N. J., which took place Sept. 9, 1869, Mr. Whitney was chosen president of that institution, the selection being but a fitting recognition of his energetic and valuable services in the establishment of that useful seat of learning. He superintended the construction of the building, and during the erection thereof performed pastoral duty, preaching educational sermons and soliciting aid for the completion of the structure. The institute was finished and dedicated Sept. 9, 1874, and he at once entered upon his duties as its principal.

The school opened with large classes, and the attendance has been to the fullest capacity of the edifice ever since. It is designed to afford the amplest facilities for both sexes to receive a superior education, and to prepare young men for the higher classes in college or in the theological seminary. The department for ladies is a regularly-chartered college, empowered to confer degrees upon those who complete the prescribed course of study. The edifice, which cost about \$200,000, is an elegant and substantial one, and in taste and adaptation to its purpose is one of the most admirable structures of the kind in the Union, and in every respect impresses the most scrutinizing visitor with the forethought displayed in its construction and the ability of its present management. No detail that adds to the care, comfort, or safety of the students seems to have been omitted.

In addition to his other labors, Dr. Whitney has written several works of value, among which may be mentioned "A Bible Geography," the result of years of patient investigation, and which has reached a large sale, and a "Commentary on International Sunday-school Lessons," which was also received with great favor. He has also been a valued contributor to various magazines and periodicals, and is at present engaged on a work to be entitled "Old Testament Archaeology." It is intended to comprise fifteen volumes,

and to be published by the Methodist Book Concern, the entire set to be known as "The Theological Library."

Since Dr. Whitney has been at the head of the Centenary Collegiate Institute he has been called to some of the leading institutions of learning in the country, but he has chosen to remain at Hackettstown to continue the work so auspiciously commenced and successfully carried on under his scholarly supervision. He was married, on Nov. 17, 1858, to Carrie A. Shepard, of Northern New York, who died Dec. 19, 1865, leaving a son, Irving Shepard, now engaged in the mercantile business in New York City. He was united to his present wife, Miss Nettie, daughter of P. M. French, of Plainfield, N. J., on Dec. 24, 1867. By this marriage have been born two daughters, May Vincent and Bertha Hurst Whitney.

VII.—SOCIETIES.

INDEPENDENCE LODGE, No. 29, F. AND A. M.,

was warranted on May 9, 1813, William Hampton, Master; Daniel McGregor, S. W.; Benjamin Gustin, J. W. On the 11th of November, 1817, the warrant was surrendered. On Nov. 13, 1822, the warrant was restored, Caleb H. Valentine, Master; C. F. Lineback, S. W.; George Heberton, J. W.

Nov. 13, 1827, leave was granted to meet at Springtown. The 8th of November, 1842, Independence Lodge was ordered to be struck off the rolls. On the 13th day of May, 1858, a dispensation was granted by Most Worshipful Grand Master Trimble to revive Independence Lodge. The following officers were duly installed by him,—viz., Andrew Ingals, W. M.; E. P. Allen, proxy for C. F. R. Moore, S. W.; William S. Osborn, J. W.; Caleb H. Valentine, Treas.; Eben Winton, Sec.; E. J. Post, S. D.; Marcus Ford, J. D.; George H. Kagler, Tyler.

Jan. 12, 1859, a charter was obtained for Independence Lodge, No. 42 (instead of No. 29, as formerly), the names appearing on the charter being Andrew Ingals, W. M.; C. F. R. Moore, S. W.; William S. Osborn, J. W. Present membership, 98. Present officers (1881): E. F. Ferris, W. M.; C. M. Wade, S. W.; Nathan Klotz, J. W.; J. McClellan, Treas.; A. G. Freeman, Sec.; A. Lundy, J. D.; J. J. Harre, Tyler.

MUSCONETONG LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F.,

was organized May 1, 1845. Its present officers are S. C. Larison, N. G.; T. S. White, V. G.; Jacob Wiley, Sec.; James Burrell, Permanent Sec.; J. M. Everett, Treas. The present membership is 53.

SEDGWICK POST, No. 18, G. A. R.,

is the only post of the Grand Army in Warren County. This order is composed of 42 members, every one of whom is a veteran of the late war. The officers are:

Commander, J. B. Smith; Vice-Commander, J. C. Chamberlain; Adjutant, Andrew A. Neal; Quartermaster, Dr. A. G. Freeman; Chaplain, Rev. Alexander Proudfoot; Officer of the Day, R. B. Kinsey; Officer of the Guard, Lyman Parks; Sergeant-Major, Robert Bellef; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William Hall.

Their hall is above the *Gazette* printing-office, and is well and neatly furnished. They have a full stand of arms, and on the walls hang battle-flags, many of which are torn in shreds and perforated with bullets. They show unmistakable evidence of having been through many a hard-fought engagement. Around the room are hung some beautiful paintings, prominent among which are "Evacuation Day," "The Battle of Gettysburg," "Sherman's March to the Sea," and the famous painting "Decoration Day." The appointments of the lodge-room are very creditable, and evidences that the society is a live institution.

VIII.—THE POST-OFFICE.

The post-office in Hackettstown was established prior to 1800. The names of the first postmasters cannot be learned from the meagre records in this office. About the year 1825 Nathan Stiger was postmaster, with the post-office near the bank of the river, on what is now Mill Street, where he had a store. Subsequently the office was moved to a store in front of the Warren House, where Redding Bell now lives. Here it was kept by one of Stiger's sons. The next incumbent was Robert Steel, and the post-office was located next to Mrs. Rusling's, on Main Street. Following Steel came William and George W. Johnson, who kept the post-office in their store for many years. It was next kept by Wm. Allen, where is now D. McClellan's hardware-store. He was postmaster until Andrew Johnson became president, when Lambert McWilliams was appointed. He died two years later, but his wife served out his unexpired term. Joseph K. Rice then secured the post-office and held it for ten years, when the present incumbent, Robert Rusling, Jr., was appointed.

IX.—WATER-WORKS.

There are few towns more favorably situated for the introduction of water. At a comparatively small cost a fine reservoir was built on the side of Schooley's Mountain by damming up the largest mountain stream, thus securing an abundance of pure cold water at a sufficient altitude to throw it over the top of the highest buildings. In 1853 an act of incorporation was granted to the "Hackettstown Aqueduct Company." William Rea, Robert Steel, Lewis C. Cook, William L. Johnson, and Robert Rusling were appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock. The charter placed the capital stock at \$10,000, with privilege to increase to \$20,000, to be divided into shares of \$20 each.

The company secured a site for a reservoir on Malvern Hill, and went to work. Pipes were laid through part of the town, but the supply was insufficient. As it was found a change would be necessary, legislative aid was again sought, and by an act approved March 17, 1870, the directors of the "Hackettstown Aqueduct Company" were authorized to transfer and con-

vey all their works, property, and franchise to the "Inhabitants of the Town of Hackettstown."

Thus empowered, the town purchased all the stock and franchise of the aqueduct company for \$21,000, and bonds of the town were issued, at the rate of seven per cent. interest, for the purpose of paying the original owners and further improving their works.

The first commissioners under the charter were John Shields, I. W. Crane, Reading Bell, Robert Rusling, Lewis J. Youngblood, and William L. Johnson. They were to serve as follows: Two for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, their respective terms of office being determined by lot. After the purchase was made a new site was procured and the Schooley's Mountain reservoir built, since which the water-supply has been ample. It was found necessary to make a further issue of bonds, and the total water debt now amounts to about \$54,000. The annual revenue derived from water-rates is \$4200. The income more than pays the interest, and enables the town to pay off some of the outstanding bonds each year.

X.—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This department of public interest is represented by "Cataract Hose Company," which was organized in 1877. It has 1000 feet of improved rubber hose and suitable trucks. There is also one hand-engine, under control of the Common Council. S. P. Cook is chief engineer. The water system, however, is so perfect that the one hose company is deemed sufficient to meet all the demands for the protection of property.

The officers of the company are G. W. Smith, Foreman; Nathan Klotz and G. T. Everett, Assistant Foremen; L. C. Cagle, Secretary; N. E. Wade, Treasurer; R. G. Clark, Steward. The members are as follows:

William Ackley, C. H. S. Boettiger, Jacob Creveling, W. B. Cramer, Jacob Albers, O. A. Hummer, W. L. Hairhouse, G. W. King, Jr., Nathan Luff, Theo. Menagh, F. J. Smith, E. F. Tuttle, J. L. Smith, James Brant, E. R. Bell, Wilson Daylie, James E. Gerard, F. W. Halsey, Robert O. Howell, James D. Klotz, Theo. Ackley, Jacob McCracken, A. D. Sidner, J. R. Swick, H. W. Voorhees, G. M. Titus, Jacob Van Syckle, Nelson Wiley, Eugene Billy.

XI.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

STORES.

The first store in Hackettstown was kept by Thomas Helms, in a building which stood near the present site of the brick mill owned by L. J. Youngblood. This was prior to the Revolutionary war, and was for many years the only store in the settlement. In 1820, William Little sold goods in a store opposite the Warren House. The building is now used as a dwelling by Mr. Martin. Jesse Johnson kept store where his grandson, Morris N. Johnson, now is. Nathan Stiger was also a merchant at that time.

The various branches of trade are represented at the present time as follows:

T. G. Plate, Charles Hairtonso, and C. Webber, jewelers; John B. Mucklow, hats; M. Katz, G. A. Beatty, James Mitchell, T. S. Vanhorne, Morris N. Johnson, J. W. Blackwell, C. C. Huff, varieties; J. D. Flock, J. D. Hoffman, W. C. Sharp, J. N. Sharp, and Isaac Katz, dry goods; W. H. Drake & Brother, J. S. Koggen, H. H. Van Dusen, hardware; F. W. Kloppeberg, musical instruments; A. W. Trimmer, stationer; David McClellan, S. M. McClellan, J. N. Everett, and W. D. Moller, barneers; D. H. Naranore, photographer; W. G. Sutphin, Samuel Rea, druggists; F. Wondt, T. C. Emmons, W. L. Douglas, and A. Brown, clothiers; Alexander C. Howell and E. A. Weeks, confectioners; W. B. Rice, F. Kampf, boots and shoes; Rice & Hilderbrant, E. H. Allortson, C. S. Down & Son, Mrs. Hughes, grocers; John F. McClellan, marble; Jacob Young, M. L. Hirst, B. S. Bettiger, and Z. Bush, tobacconists; Klutz & Ackley and W. F. Rodda, butchers; William McCracken, Joseph McCracken, and Frederiek Smith, livery-stables. Hotels are mentioned elsewhere.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

was organized in 1855, with a capital of \$100,000. Dr. William Rea was president, and George Roe cashier. The enterprise proving successful, in 1865 a charter was obtained, and it became the "First National Bank of Hackettstown." At this time its capital was \$150,000. President, John C. Welsh; Vice-President, Seymour R. Smith; Cashier, Robert A. Cole; Directors, William Dellicker, John B. Fisher, William M. Everett, Samuel Rea, Caleb Swayze, and Andrew J. Cummins.

The bank has a surplus of \$50,000, and is considered one of the staunchest moneyed institutions in the county.

"THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY"

commenced business in 1867. The officers are John B. Fisher, President; R. S. Price, Secretary; Caleb H. Valentine, Treasurer. Its directory embrace Seymour R. Smith, J. W. Welsh, William Shields, Richard Stephens, Robert Ayres, Jr., William Dellicker, Joseph K. Rice, William M. Everett, Theodore Young, and John C. Welsh.

It conducts its business strictly on the mutual plan, and has so far been very successful. The company was not obliged to call on its policy-holders for any assistance for over three years after it began to write policies. Notwithstanding the fact that it has paid losses up to the present time to the amount of \$22,000, a cash capital of \$50,000 has accumulated. It is ably managed, and does business quite extensively throughout Warren, Sussex, and Morris Counties.

XII.—PROFESSIONAL PHYSICIANS.

This profession has been well represented since the earliest settlement. Before, during, and after the Revolution this place was included in the ride of the pioneer doctor, Samuel Kennedy, who resided at "Log Jail," or Johnsonsburg. Dr. Robert Cummins, located at Mount Bethel, also officiated here. Dr. Stockton practiced in Hackettstown prior to 1790, and Drs. Fowler and Hoagland soon after that date, and before 1800. Dr. William Hampton came to Hackettstown in 1803 (but remained only a year), Dr. John Beach in 1810, and Ruel Hampton, brother of William, commenced practicing here in 1817.

Thomas P. Stewart, his pupil, became his partner in 1820, and upon the removal of Dr. Hampton, in 1822, succeeded to his practice. Dr. William Rea settled here and commenced practice in 1829. Dr. Silas Cook came in 1828, and practiced until 1841, when he removed to Easton, returning again to Hackettstown in 1857, where he died in 1873. Dr. Lewis C. Cook, son of the last named, followed his profession here from 1841 until his death, in 1874; another son, John S. Cook, studied medicine with his father, and has practiced in this town and vicinity since 1850. Brief sketches of most of the above mentioned will be found in the chapter upon the medical profession, in the general history, antecedent.

Other physicians located here are Drs. E. T. Blackwell, Theodore Crane, John W. Dalrymple, Alvah C. Van Sickle, and Alden E. Martin.

LAWYERS.

Among the prominent members of the bar at the present day is Col. Caleb H. Valentine, grandson of Judge Valentine. He was born in 1838; entered Yale College, where he remained until the death of his grandfather, in 1861. He studied law with Jehiel G. Shipman, of Belvidere; was a member of the State Legislature in 1869 to 1871. While there he was one of the original and most earnest promoters of the present free-school system. He was admitted to the bar in 1869. A. H. Dellicker was a graduate of Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1872; went to Princeton College two years; studied law in the office of Col. C. H. Valentine, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. S. Pierson Cook, a graduate of Princeton in 1874, also studied law with Col. Valentine, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He is a member of the law-firm of Price & Cook. R. S. Price, another student of Col. Valentine, was admitted to the bar in 1875. He has served as mayor one term and as town clerk for six years. He is the senior member of the firm of Price & Cook. J. C. Allen and D. B. Harvey also practice law in Hackettstown. Jacob C. Allen received an academic education at Hackettstown, and was engaged for some years in the mercantile business before he took up the study of law. He is energetic and diligent in the pursuit of his profession. D. B. Harvey is a graduate of Dartmouth College, N. H. He was a professor in a Georgia college till the war of the Rebellion broke out, when he came North, settled at Hackettstown, and opened a law-office, where he has continued since.

XIII.—INDUSTRIAL.

Carriage manufacture is carried on more extensively than any other industry. The first factory was established by Jacob Day, about 1815, and was continued for twenty-five years. Those now engaged in this line of manufacture are Crawford & Co., R. E. Dickerson, L. H. Neighbour, McLean & Co., W. B. Cramer, T. H. Brant, T. H. Heed, Sidner & Niper, Sanders & Mack, and J. F. Bird.

John S. Johnston owns the only kiln in the town. He also works a very extensive limestone-quarry. Another quarry is owned by George Fuller, of New York; it comprises about three squares, located southwest from the college. It is worked by G. W. Frazier, and yields about 2000 tons per month.

The blast-furnace is located near the limits of Hackettstown, next to Mansfield township. It was originally built by a stock company, who purchased a large tract of land and commenced operations under the name of the Hackettstown Land Improvement Company. Among the directors were Caleb H. Valentine, Redding Bell, George W. Johnson, William L. Johnson, Shields & Karr, Joshua H. Curtis, and others. The enterprise was not successful, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale to Wood Bros., of Philadelphia, from whom Joseph Wharton, the present owner, purchased some two years since. The furnace has a capacity of turning out 40 tons of iron daily.

A foundry and machine-shop is carried on by Michael Bowers, Jr.

To Gen. William Helms belongs the credit of building the first grist-mill erected in this part of the country. The exact year it was built cannot be learned, but it is known to have been prior to 1770. It was a frame building, situated on the Musconetcong River, a short distance above where the present brick mill stands. There was a saw-mill attached, and here the lumber was sawed that built the first houses of ancient Hackettstown.

The present grist-mills are the brick mill, owned by Lewis J. Youngblood, and two frame mills, owned by John C. Welsh and Isaac W. Crane, all propelled by water-power.

There is one steam saw- and planing-mill, owned by Messrs. Haszen & Clawson, who also manufacture sash, doors, and blinds. This firm are also extensively engaged in building carriage- and wagon-rims.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DANIEL AXFORD.

Daniel Axford was born in Oxford township, near the present Oxford Iron-Works, July 19, 1794. The farm on which he was born was part of a tract taken up about the year 1730 by his great-grandfather, John Axford, the first settler of this part of the country. This farm, after having been in the Axford family for upwards of a hundred years uninterruptedly, was sold to Cornelius Pittenger, and is now occupied as the site of the principal buildings of the Oxford Iron-Works. John Axford, the ancestor of the entire Axford family known in this country, came originally from Oxford, England, but had lived for a while near Trenton, in this State. When he came to this part of

the country it was an unbroken wilderness, and the government subject to the British crown. He was attracted to this particular locality by the natural meadows in the vicinity, and his first log house was built by the large spring where Charles Scranton now lives. He showed his prudent foresight by taking up all the rich valley between where Washington and Broadway now stand, and sending his claim to the county clerk's office in Burlington, the nearest county record at that time. Through some one's neglect it failed of record, and the property never came in possession of the family.

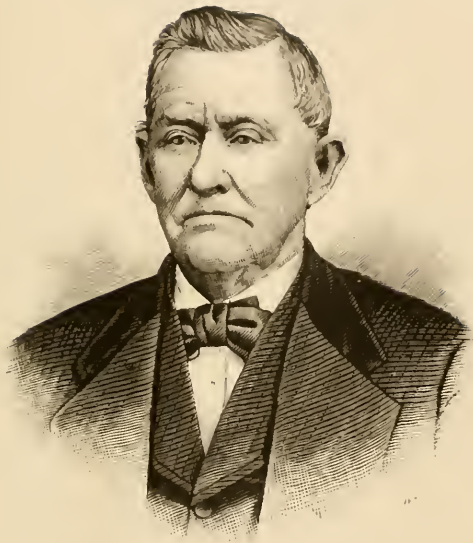
He had, however, taken up sixteen hundred acres nearer to him, which he divided among his four children, who were all sons. John Axford and his wife, Anna Beach, belonged to the Society of Friends, and at their death were interred in the Friends' burying-ground in the Quaker Settlement of this county. The name of Axford was commonly pronounced Oxford in those days, and it is probable the township takes its name from him.

His four sons were named Abraham, Samuel, Jonathan, and John. Abraham settled where Theodore Hoagland now lives; Samuel, where the stone house stands on Furnace Brook, at the junction of the Furnace and Bntzville roads; Jonathan, on the lands owned by the late David and Aaron Smith; and John, the grandfather of Daniel, at the old homestead by the big spring.

John Axford married Abigail Hunt, and Samuel, the oldest of their nine children, was Daniel's father. He married Margaret McDonald, with whom he had twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. Daniel was the third son. Three of his brothers and one sister removed with their families to Oakland Co., Mich., where they all rose to wealth and influence and left a large posterity.

The opportunities for education were very limited in Oxford when Mr. Axford was young, and he grew up with little schooling. He was early put to work on the farm, and was required to apply himself closely until he came of age. He reached his manhood in the midst of the hardships of the war of 1812, and he was himself drafted for the service, but so late in the contest that peace was proclaimed before his company reached the seat of war. On the 1st of January, 1817, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Morgan, and with her began that journey and work of life which they prosecuted afterwards so honorably and successfully together for half a century. Their sole occupation through life was farming.

The Axfords have been farmers, with few exceptions, from the earliest generations, and almost invariably successful ones. Mr. Axford began the world entirely without capital, but by prudence and industry rapidly acquired a competency, which by the meridian of life had grown to a handsome fortune. Had he been ambitious of wealth to the last, he would now have been one of the wealthiest men in the county.



DANIEL AXFORD



T. G. Plate

THEODORE G. PLATE is a son of John Peter and Charlotte Von den Berken Plate, of Roensahl, Westphalia, Prussia. His father, a native of Valbert, Prussia, engaged for many years in the business of a "kline smith" at Roensahl, and died in 1853 or 1854. His mother died ten years previous, and both are interred at Roensahl. Out of a family of seven children but three emigrated to this country,—viz., the subject of this sketch, a younger brother, Emil, who located in California in the year 1854, where he engaged in the confectionery business, and a sister, Leonora, wife of Henry Ammann, of Union Hill, N. J.

Mr. Plate was born at Roensahl, on March 4, 1830, and attended school until he reached the age of fifteen. He then entered the factory of his brother, a piano-manufacturer of Roensahl, for the purpose of learning the trade. He remained with his brother for several years, and then worked at his trade at Frankfort-on-the-Main and at Hesse-Darmstadt for nine months each.

In 1851, upon attaining his majority, he left his native country for the purpose of avoiding the unjust compulsory military service which the laws prescribed, and landed in New York City on September 29th, of that year, with small means, but with a determination to meet the exigencies of life manfully, and if possible to achieve success by honest industry and faithful application to duty.

Upon landing in New York, Mr. Plate at

first entered the employ of Firth & Pont, piano-makers, on Franklin Square, with whom he remained two years. He then worked four years for Raven & Baen, in the same business. In October, 1857, he located at Hackettstown, N. J., and worked in the jewelry business with Charles Hairhouse until the following March, when he established himself at Hope N. J., and carried on the business of a jeweler. After one year he returned to Hackettstown, where he has since remained in successful trade. He is now the leading jeweler of the village, and by courteous and faithful attention to business has accumulated considerable property.

He is a prominent representative of the German element in Warren County, and is deservedly popular with all classes of people. He acts politically with the Republican party, but has always persistently refused to accept office of any kind. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy objects, and is a member of Independence Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Hackettstown. Himself and family have always been members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Plate has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married Sept. 3, 1853, was Friederika Buerhaus, of Kluppelberg, in Rhineland. She was born Aug. 22, 1830, and died May 12, 1870, leaving two daughters, Amanda C. and Cornelia, both of whom are living. His present wife, *née* Julia Vollberg, of Roensahl, he married on Aug. 31, 1872. By this union was born Theodore G. Plate, Jr., who is also living.



T. S. Van Horn

T. S. Van Horn is a grandson of George Van Horn, a native of Frelinghuysen township, born in 1771, and for many years a prominent and representative man in his locality, and a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Isaac H. Van Horn, was born on March 10, 1814, and was a leading farmer in Frelinghuysen township until his demise, in 1858, at the age of forty-four. His mother, Rebecca, daughter of Tobias Stillwell, of Allamuchy township, resides in Hackettstown. Out of a family of twelve children, equally divided in sex, ten grew to years of maturity and are now living,—namely, Lavinia, wife of Henry W. Reynolds, of Hope; George W., a leading merchant at Johnsonsburg; the subject of this sketch; Alice, wife of William Everitt, of Hackettstown, died Sept. 1, 1879; William, Jr., in the mercantile business at Marksboro'; Nettie S., wife of G. K. Hart, Esq., a lawyer at Knoxville, Iowa; Theodore F., doing business at Kenton, Ohio; Philetus R., in mercantile business in Hackettstown; Emma S., wife of Chas. F. Wade, of Hackettstown; and Richard M., pursuing legal studies at Belvidere, N. J.

T. S. Van Horn was born on his father's farm, at Johnsonsburg, Warren Co., N. J., on Sept. 12, 1840. His boyhood days, until the age of fifteen, were passed at home, and comprised the usual routine experiences of a farmer's son. On April 1, 1856, he entered upon the active duties of life by entering the store of Alpheus Swayze, of Hope, N. J., with a view of learning the mercantile business. Here he remained until September, 1862, when, animated by patriotic impulses, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Thirty-first Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and entered the field with his regiment to battle for his country's rights. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he received an honorable discharge, having attained the rank of commissary sergeant. He re-entered the store of Mr. Swayze for a few months after his return home, and in October, 1863, passed to

the store of A. W. Creveling, at Washington, N. J., where he remained until April 1, 1864. On that date he established himself in trade at Johnsonsburg, where he continued five years. At the expiration of that time he made a prospecting tour through the West with a view to a settlement, but returned to his native county, and in the fall of 1868 purchased the site of his present commodious store in Hackettstown, and the following spring entered into mercantile life at that place, where he is to-day one of the leading and prominent business men. He erected his store-house in 1874.

Mr. Van Horn, though but now in the prime of life, is recognized as one of the self-made and growing business men of Warren County. Starting out early in life with only the preliminary training of a farmer's son, and with no capital other than strong hands and a willing and ambitious spirit, he has by industry, economy, and close application to business gradually reached a position of comparative affluence. While he has confined his attention strictly to the legitimate business of a merchant, he has been actively identified with various movements tending to elevate and develop the community in which he dwells, and has been a liberal promoter of church and kindred interests. In 1870 he was one of ten men in establishing the Land Improvement Company at Hackettstown, and in the building of a furnace and car-shops at that place,—a venture that caused him serious financial loss. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hackettstown, and has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school connected with that church, and has been a trustee of the church for the past two years. He takes an active interest in the temperance cause, and is the president of the Band of Hope connected with the Sabbath-school of the church.

He was married on Jan. 15, 1867, to Olivia, daughter of Caleb Swayze, of Hope, and has two children,—Alice E. and Sarah O. Van Horn.

His life is only another illustration that farming is one of the most honorable and lucrative of human callings.

His interest in political affairs dates back to his early manhood. He has filled the offices of justice, collector, freeholder, and sheriff. He was twice appointed by the Legislature of the State justice of the peace, and each appointment was for five years; but, being elected to the office of sheriff of the county in the midst of his second term, he resigned his judicial office. He relates, as a matter of pleasantry, that he married twenty-eight couple while he was justice of the peace. He held the office of sheriff from 1836 to 1839, and during that time inflicted the penalty of public whipping in the county the last time it was done before the repeal of the law. In two instances he was chosen delegate to Congressional conventions: once in the fall of 1830, during Jackson's administration, when the convention was held in Trenton and nominated, according to the custom then prevailing, a ticket for the entire State. The second time was in 1844, when the convention met in the Methodist Episcopal church in Stanhope, and nominated only for the district. Mr. Axford has always been strong and decided in his political convictions, and unswerving in his loyalty to his party. He has voted at every election for sixty-six years, and always a Democratic ticket.

When the county house and farm were purchased to improve the condition of the county paupers, he was chosen a director, with Archibald Robertson, of Beatvestown, to prepare the buildings and to gather in the poor. They began the work in April, and in the August following they had them housed in their new and comfortable quarters. When the necessity afterwards arose for enlarged accommodations, he was appointed a member of the building committee, and the present creditable and commodious county buildings were erected under his supervision.

Mr. Axford was one of the founders of the Belvidere Bank, and has been a stockholder and director uninterruptedly from its origin to the present time. He has also been one of the directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Warren from its organization, and for several years he held the office of treasurer of the company.

His reputation for honesty, ability, and kindness led many of his neighbors to select him as the executor of their wills, and the court to appoint him as administrator of estates. Few men in the county have done

as much in that line, and done it as satisfactorily, as Mr. Axford. He was noted for the accuracy of his accounts and the moderation of his charges. His life has been strictly moral. Without attaching himself to temperance societies, he abstained personally and abolished the use of liquor on his farm, even in harvest, nearly half a century ago. He used no profane language, and always rested, with all his household, on the Sabbath-day. He quit the use of tobacco, after having been addicted to it for thirty years, simply by the exercise of a manly will. His case is in striking contrast with multitudes who, after the most painful and prayerful struggles to give up the weed, are conquered by their appetite in spite of their agony,—

"A man of no purpose no purpose fulfills;
Weak men have wishes, but strong men have wills."

His cheerfulness and sociability made him many friends, and few men enjoy the society of their friends more than he. He loved humor and repartee, and often in his happier moments would indulge in merriment and bursts of laughter which, by quick contagion, would in an instant convulse whole assemblies whether in public or private.

Mrs. Axford was the granddaughter of Rev. Mr. Johnston, a Presbyterian clergyman settled and well known in Hunterdon County in his day. She was of a thoughtful, serious turn of mind, and in her home displayed more than ordinary prudence, skill, and neatness. They had three children,—Rachel, who married William Drake; Margaret, the wife of Rev. R. Vanhorne, of the Newark Conference; and Nancy, the wife of Isaac S. Dill. Mrs. Axford died of paralysis, Oct. 9, 1866, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Although Mr. Axford has never become a communicant in any church, he has always been a believer and supporter of Christianity. He remembers with interest going with his parents, when he was a little boy, on a winter evening, in a sled drawn by oxen, some distance to a Methodist service in his grandfather's house at the big spring, before there were any churches of that denomination in the county. In his later years he has been a pew-holder and a regular attendant on the religious services in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has also enjoyed with a new interest. He lived in Oxford for nearly three-quarters of a century, when he removed to Hackettstown, where he now, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, resides in the house of his oldest daughter, beloved by his children and grandchildren, and respected by all who know him.

GREENWICH.*

I.—DESCRIPTION.

GREENWICH, the most southerly of the townships of Warren, was originally one of the four civil divisions of Sussex County, which at that time embraced Walpack, Newton, Hardwick, and Greenwich. At an early date it comprised a large extent of territory, but has from time to time been reduced in size until its dimensions, including Lopatcong, were 7 miles in length by 6 in width. It was by the creation of the latter township still further diminished until its present limits were attained. Greenwich is bounded on the north by Lopatcong, south by Hunterdon County, west by the Delaware, and east by Franklin and Hunterdon Counties.

In point of population Greenwich ranks as second in the county, having a total of nearly 2600 souls.

The township tax for the last year was \$3000; the county tax, \$6591.83; the State school tax, \$3567.68; the special tax, \$19.81; and the extra school tax, \$806. Greenwich is traversed both by railroads and a canal, which afford it ample facilities for traffic as well as for travel. The Morris and Essex Railroad runs through the northern portion, with a station near Stewartsville. The Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows the Delaware River, with a station at Riegelsville and another at Carpenterville. The New Jersey Central runs through the centre of Greenwich, with a station near Springtown, and an extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad also passes through the township. The Morris Canal begins at Easton, and, passing through Greenwich and other townships, terminates at Jersey City.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of Greenwich is undulating, presenting much variety of scenery, portions of which are very beautiful. The soil is a combination of limestone, clay, and sand, though its prevailing ingredient is limestone. Clay is chiefly found in the centre, sand being occasionally interspersed with it, while occasionally ridges of slate are found in localities. This soil is admirably adapted to the raising of all grains, and abundant crops are the reward of the husbandman's labor. Greenwich is amply supplied with water. The Delaware River follows its western border, while the Musconetcong rises in the mountains above Hackettstown, and, flowing southwest along the southern boundary of the township, pours its waters

into the Delaware near Riegelsville. The Pohatcong Creek has its source in the mountains on the east side of the county, in Mansfield, and, flowing southwest through Washington and Franklin into Greenwich, also empties into the Delaware. These streams afford a superior water-power, which is extensively used for manufacturing and milling in various portions of the township.

Iron ore has been discovered within the township and is now being mined, though to a limited extent. Numerous limekilns are erected in localities where limestone abounds, and have become one of the chief sources of business enterprise.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Few, if any, of the early settlers of the township survive, and their representatives who are still in Greenwich, have not preserved the traditions of their ancestors. It is, therefore, almost impossible for the historian to obtain a sufficient number of facts to make a record of the early settlement interesting or valuable. The earliest families of the neighborhood came from different sections and remote parts of the world. English, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, German, Dutch, Welsh, and probably other nationalities, contributed a share. The larger, and for a time the controlling, element was Scotch-Irish. The Maxwells came from the North of Ireland in 1747. The Stewarts and Kennedys and Ramseys and McCulloughs and Kellys were of the same stock, but the Stewarts and Kellys came hither from Bucks County. The Smiths, Crevelings, Bidlemans, Fines, Hulshizers, Carpenters, Clines, Hances, and Youngs were of German origin, as were also the Boyers. The Hagawouts, Beavers, and Sharpensteins (now abbreviated to Sharps) were of Dutch and Holland origin. The Pursells, Hunts, Hixons, Davis, Hamlins, Carters, Greens, Barbers, Bulmans, and probably the Robbins were of English extraction. The Hughes family were of Welsh origin, and the Hyndshaws of Scotch extraction. In a few cases there may be errors in this classification, but the statements are substantially correct. With the difficulty of obtaining facts in view, it will be possible to touch upon the advent of but a few families, and those briefly. The Kennedy family, one of the first in Greenwich, was early represented by two brothers, Thomas and William, who came from Bucks Co., Pa., and purchased a tract of land in the north portion of the township, the former locating at Stewartsville

* By E. O. Wagner.

and the latter at Still Valley. The year of their advent, as nearly as can be stated, was 1771.

Thomas Kennedy, who was a man of much influence, left two sons,—Robert S. and James,—the latter of whom removed from the township. Robert S. remained upon the homestead, where his death occurred in 1879, in his seventy-seventh year. Having been of Scotch-Irish descent, he possessed many of the characteristics of that race. He was a man of powerful build, and was possessed of a strong mind, a clear judgment, a powerful will, and indomitable energy.

Judge Kennedy was actively interested in political affairs, and in civil life he occupied with credit various positions of responsibility and honor.* In church relations Judge Kennedy was a Presbyterian, and for a period of nearly sixty years actively engaged in Sabbath-school work. He was a leading elder in the Greenwich Presbyterian Church for a period of thirty years and later of the church at Stewartsville, and participated actively in meetings of the General Assembly of the Church. A safe and wise counselor, a firm friend, and an upright man, Judge Kennedy will for years be mourned by the community of which he formed a part.

Robert H. Kennedy was descended from a different family, yet one of the earliest in the township. He was a prominent man in his time, and in political faith was a Democrat, while Robert S. was a Whig.

The earliest representative of the Stewart family in Greenwich was Squire Thomas Stewart, who came from Bucks Co., Pa., early during the present century and purchased land, upon which he resided, having followed farming pursuits. The land on which he at first located is now occupied by Charles Paulus. He died in the year 1837, and left six sons, of whom Jesse, Thomas, and John survive, though neither resides in Greenwich. The representative of the family now in the township is Jesse, the son of William, ex-judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who resides at Stewartsville. Robert, another of the sons of Squire Thomas Stewart, was an early merchant, and subsequently removed to Wisconsin, where his death occurred. Robert, a brother of Squire Stewart, also resided in the township, one-half mile from Stewartsville, upon the farm now occupied by Charles Oberley, Jr. He had a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom removed from the township.

James Hyndshaw (formerly spelled Hyndshan) was of Scotch descent. He served in the war of the Revolution, was taken prisoner, and nearly suffered death from starvation, the shock of which permanently injured him. At the close of the conflict he came to Greenwich and purchased 400 acres of land, which, upon his death, in 1819, was divided among his four children, each of whom was given a farm. Of these children, two sons are now living. James resides in

Chicago, and John S. represents the family in the township and lives upon the homestead.

Lewis Cline was of German extraction, and located at New Brunswick, N. J., before the Revolutionary war. His son Lewis settled upon the homestead, and, two years before his death, which occurred in 1842, removed to Greenwich, upon land now occupied by Michel Cline. Lewis Cline had five sons and five daughters. Of these children, Lewis Cline and Dr. Garner Cline reside in Harmony township. John is located in Franklin and Michel in Greenwich, being the only representative of the family in the township. A daughter, Mrs. Christian Davidson, resides in Oxford.

John Shimer emigrated to the township from Lehigh Co., Pa., as early as the year 1800, and settled upon the land now occupied by Samuel L. Shimer, which is known as the homestead farm. On this place seven children were born,—Peter, John N., Robert K., Isaac S., William B., Samuel L., and Mary, who became Mrs. John P. Smith. Of these sons, four are now living. John N. and William B. reside in Greenwich, Robert K. in Lopateong, and Samuel L. in Phillipsburg. Mr. Shimer's death occurred in the township, and his remains repose in the ancient burial-ground of St. James' Church.

The Shipman family are of Holland descent. Two brothers early emigrated to New York State, and chose a location in Schoharie County. About the year 1760 one of these brothers, named Matthias, removed to New Jersey and purchased a tract of 400 acres of land in the township of Greenwich, which was largely uncultivated, and inhabited principally by Indians. On his death the estate was inherited by his son Isaac, who had 12 children, of whom 6 are now living. Three sons reside in Lopateong township, and one, Dr. William Shipman, a physician enjoying an extended practice, is a resident of Greenwich. The children of Isaac, another son, are also located in Greenwich. Jesse resides in Easton, Pa.

The family of Hulshizers are, as their name indicates, of German origin. A full history of the various branches of this family will appear in the biographical department of this work.

George W. Zeller came from Pennsylvania in 1797, and located upon the farm now occupied by his son, George Zeller. He had two sons, John and George, above mentioned, and two daughters, Maria, who married Christian Kreider, and Margaret, who became Mrs. Michael Messinger. Mr. Zeller died upon the land he purchased, in his eighty-second year. Both sons located in the township. John died in 1879, and George, who resides upon the homestead with his family, is the only survivor.

William Paulison removed from Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Greenwich. He had two daughters and a son, Cornelius, who also resided in the township, and was the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom

* See sketch in chapter on the Bench and Bar of Warren County.

are now deceased, with the exception of Miss Mary Paulson, who resides at Springtown.

The Sharp family were very prominent in Greenwich at an early day. Four brothers, John, Stuffle, Jacob, and Peter, each owned extensive farms, which they improved, and upon which they resided. Jacob, at a later day, removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa. The property of the family has passed into other hands, and none of its former owners are found in Greenwich.

Leonard Stocker, another of the early emigrants from Pennsylvania, located on the west side of the township, near the Delaware River, at an early day, where he purchased land which was occupied until his death. He had five sons and two daughters, of whom Samuel resided in the township, where he died. The remaining children chose homes elsewhere.

The sons of John Stocker now residents of Greenwich are Peter and Edward. Abram Stocker is represented by his sons William, Josiah, and Abram.

Balsar Carpenter early owned a tract of land adjoining that of Peter Sharp. This property on his death passed into the hands of his son Joseph, whose decease occurred in 1878, in his eighty-sixth year, after which his sons William and Samuel came into possession and are the present occupants.

Jacob Youngs, formerly a resident of Pennsylvania, purchased an extensive landed interest in the township, which was inherited by his sons John, Jacob, and Abram. These sons are since deceased, and Alfred, a son of John, only resides in Greenwich.

Godfrey Insley was an early citizen of Franklin, where, after serving his time, he purchased a farm. At a later date he removed to Stewartsville, and finally to Lopatcong, where his death occurred in 1863. He had children,—Philip, Mary, Catharine, Christopher, John, Jacob, George, Isaac, Margaret, and Godfrey. But one of these, George Insley, now resides in Greenwich.

Another of the older settlers was Philip Weller, who on his arrival purchased the land now cultivated by his grandson, William Weller. Here after a life of much industry he died, and was buried in the cemetery of Greenwich Church.

John Weller removed from Franklin township in 1820, and inherited land now occupied by Peter Lantz and George Beers, upon which he resided until his death, in 1839. He had eight children, seven of whom grew to mature years. But one son, William, remains in Greenwich, and is located upon a farm east of Stewartsville.

Charles Oberley came from Northampton Co., Pa., in 1833, and selected land at present occupied by his son Owen. Mr. Oberley died in 1875, and is survived by his widow and five children.

Many old and prominent families of Greenwich have passed from the recollection of a later generation. It is therefore impossible to make this record of early settlements as complete as it might otherwise be.

EARLY HIGHWAYS.

It is probable that roads in a very rude condition existed in Greenwich more than a century ago. As early as the close of the Revolutionary war one of the highways was traversed by a detachment of Burgoyne's army, who marched through the valley and lodged in the old Greenwich church. The earliest remembered turnpike is known as the New Brunswick turnpike, which entered the township near Phillipsburg, and, pursuing a southeasterly course, then an easterly route through Still Valley, left the township at Bloomsbury.

The Morris turnpike began at Phillipsburg, and, running westerly, passed through Stewartsville, and on through Franklin. This was a very early highway. Before this turnpike was constructed a road ran from Easton to Stewartsville, and through New Village to Washington.

The road territory of Greenwich is now divided into 32 districts, over which the following supervisors are appointed:

No. 1, Wilson Metler; 2, John Heller; 3, William Heller; 4, Abram Heller; 5, David Wieder; 6, C. Wallace; 7, William B. Fritz; 8, D. P. Cline; 9, Andrew Lott; 10, Isaac Wyant; 11, William Butler; 12, Henry R. Stone; 13, Peter Myers; 14, William S. Purcell; 15, John Nestley; 16, A. B. Fritze; 17, Andrew Hawck; 18, J. Lanning; 19, F. Vanderbilt; 20, Jacob Bellis; 21, William Shipman; 22, William B. Shiner; 23, George B. Cole; 24, Henry Super; 25, Jacob Frey; 26, Philip Reese; 27, Lewis Cline; 28, J. H. Hulshizer; 29, Peter Stamets; 30, William Sharron; 31, George W. Hance; 32, John Fine.

IV.—ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

That Greenwich was formerly a township under Hunterdon and Morris Counties and had its representatives in the Provincial Assembly is proved by "A Pole of the Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon for Representatives to serve in the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, for the County of Hunterdon, taken per Christopher Search, one of the Clerks, October 9th, 1738, before David Martin, Esq., High Sheriff."

Greenwich township was represented in this election by the following-named electors: Samuel Green, Henry Stewart, John Anderson, Thomas Anderson.

Greenwich was in Morris County from 1738, when set off from Hunterdon, until 1753, when Sussex was formed from Morris. From that date until 1824 it was in Sussex County, but since the last-named year has been a civil division of Warren County.*

* Since writing the history of Greenwich the following act has been passed dividing the township. Approved March 24, 1881:

"An Act to establish a new township in the county of Warren, to be called the township of Pohatcong.

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the township of Greenwich, in the county of Warren, contained within the following bounds,—to wit, beginning at the line between the townships of Lopatcong and Greenwich, at a point on said line between the farms of William Hamlin and Jacob Paulus; thence in a southeasterly course to a corner of the public road at the house occupied by the sexton of the Saint James' Lutheran Church; thence along said road to Still Valley; thence to the forks of the road at the farmhouse of Robert T. Smith; thence in a direct course to a corner between the farms of Daniel Cense and Henry R. Kennedy; thence along the line between ——— Holdings and Robert R. Kennedy; thence on the line between the lands of Kuss and Craveling to the Musconetcong

Although Greenwich is one of the oldest townships in the county in point of organization, no records prior to 1855 have been preserved by its township officers. It is therefore impossible to make the civil list of the township complete.

TOWN CLERKS.

1855-56, William G. Tomer; 1858-59, George Van Ness; 1860-61, John Sherrer; 1862, George Van Ness; 1863-67, James M. Low; 1868-70, James M. Kennedy; 1871, J. M. Hawk; 1872-74, James M. Kennedy; 1875-76, Henry H. Stone; 1877, A. J. Fulmer; 1878, Henry H. Stone; 1879-81, John Fine.

COLLECTORS.

1855, C. M. Fine; 1856-58, A. J. Raub; 1859-62, Jacob Yought; 1863-64, Robert H. Abernethy; 1865-66, Jesse Stewart, Jr.; 1867-74, Charles H. Kremer; 1874, James K. Barber; 1875-77, Charles H. Kremer; 1878, Charles H. Godfrey; 1879-81, David Webber.

ASSESSORS.

1855-56, Daniel Eddinger; 1857-58, John Sherrer; 1859-61, William Carpenter; 1862, John F. Hughes; 1863-64, John Thatcher; 1865-66, John Fine; 1867-68, Benjamin Swartz; 1869-75, William Carpenter; 1876, Nathan Carpenter; 1877-78, William Carter; 1879, David F. Stone; 1880-81, Solomon W. Weider.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1855, Gardon Moulton, R. L. Cline, J. F. Tinsman, William Hager; 1856, John S. Tinsman; 1860, R. L. Cline, J. S. Tinsman, J. W. Low, William G. Tomer; 1861, J. M. Plumer, A. J. Raub; 1862, Benjamin Swartz, Isaac Shipman; 1863, Gardon Moulton; 1865, James W. Low, Peter Snyder, Isaac Carpenter; 1866, J. S. Tinsman, R. H. Abernethy; 1867, William S. Kase; 1868, James M. Kennedy, William S. Carpenter; 1869, Freeman Wood; 1870, William Carpenter, George W. Fackenthal, Benjamin P. Purcell; 1871, William Carpenter, J. C. Smith, B. P. Purcell; 1872, William Hunt, S. George Price; 1873, James M. Kennedy; 1875, J. D. Gray, Abram Seigle, T. G. Price; 1876, William S. Carpenter; 1878, Thaddeus G. Price, John Fine.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1856, John Sharp; 1857-58, L. C. Bowley; 1859-61, Nathaniel Jennings; 1862-64, James Hulshizer; 1865, P. F. Hulshizer.

FREEHOLDERS.

1825-30, Peter Kline, Jonatho Robbins; 1831, John Carpenter, Jonatho Robbins; 1832, Robert H. Kennedy, Jonathan Robbins; 1833-39, Robert H. Kennedy, Jacob H. Winter; 1840-41, Joseph A. Carpenter, Isaac Shipman, Jr.; 1842-43, William Hamlin, William Albhose; 1844-45, Thomas Reese, Spencer C. Smith; 1846-48, John T. Rarick, James Stewart; 1849-50, John M. Roseberry, James Stewart; 1851, Robert H. Kennedy, James Stewart; 1852-55, James Stewart; 1856, John Thatcher; 1857-58, Edward H. Bird; 1859-60, John Thatcher; 1861-62, Andrew M. Fine; 1863, Isaac Shipman; 1864, Andrew J. Fulmer; 1865-67, Peter S. Robbins; 1868, William I. Teel; 1869-71, Jacob S. Hawk; 1872, Vincent Smith; 1873-74, Jacob S. Hawk; 1875-76, Jacob J. Stone; 1877-79, Isaac S. Laubach; 1880, Jesse J. Lake; 1881, Isaac S. Laubach.

V.—SCHOOLS.

The memory of the present residents of Greenwich is not equal to the task of perpetuating in history recollections of the school-days of their ancestors. The facts with reference to early schools are therefore meagre.

An early stone school-house was erected during the latter part of the last century, nearly a mile below

River at or near Pine Hollow bridge; thence down the middle of said river to its confluence with the Delaware River; thence up the Delaware River to the line between the townships of Lopatcong and Greenwich; thence along said line to the place of beginning,—shall be and is hereby set off from the township of Greenwich, in the county of Warren, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of Pohatcong.²⁴

Stewartsville, on the road to Bloomsbury. It is still standing, though not in use. Many of the rising youth of that portion of the township seventy-five years ago here acquired the rudiments of an education, under the tutelage of Master Philip Larch.

Another building, of logs, was erected for school purposes in the northwest portion of the township, in which the teachers were Masters William Wilson, John Simms, Phineas Barber, and Jacob Mellick. The schools were at this early day maintained by subscription, the parents signing two dollars per scholar for a quarter of twelve weeks and agreeing to board the master.

In 1837 an academy was erected by the private enterprise of the citizens of Stewartsville, which was opened by Master Moore as instructor. John S. La Bar was a later teacher. The building is now occupied by the district as a public school. The township is now divided into the following districts, presided over by the teachers named in connection with each:

No. 1, Finesville, D. R. Williamson; No. 2, Hughsville, Wm. C. Freeman; No. 3, Carpenterville, J. K. Stauffer; No. 4, Springtown, E. F. Schug; No. 5, Kennedysville, Peter Hulshizer; No. 6, Still Valley, E. F. Cline; No. 7, Stewartsville, T. G. Price.

The number of pupils in attendance during the past year was 693. The amount of State appropriation was \$211.41, the amount of township school tax \$806, the amount of two-mill tax \$2167.64, making a total amount for school purposes of \$3185.05.

VI.—CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GREENWICH.

The following extracts, embodying a history of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, are taken from a centennial discourse delivered June 17, 1875, by its former pastor, Rev. D. X. Junkin, D.D.:

"No doubt Presbyterian families had come among the earlier settlers of the valley, and it is very probable that some visits from ministers of the gospel would be made before any attempt at organization would be proposed, so as to become matter of record. The earliest record which I have been able to find carries us back about one hundred and thirty-six years. In 1739 the minutes of the Presbytery of New Brunswick inform us, in their antique style, that 'there came before Presbytery a supplication for supplies of preaching in Mr. Barber's neighborhood near Musconneknuk,' and a minister (Mr. Cross or McRea) was directed to supply certain Sabbaths at Lamintank (now called Lamington) and Mr. Barber's. This Mr. Barber was probably the ancestor of Mr. Jesse Barber, who, an old man at the time I came to Greenwich, still worshipped with this church. Mr. Jesse Barber lived at the southwest base of Scotch Mountain. 'Barber's neighborhood was identical with what was afterwards called Greenwich.' Mention is repeatedly made of supplies being sent to Mr. Barber's and Mr. Green's, these names being used interchangeably. Farther down in the minutes the locality designated as Mr. Green's is called Greensridge, Greenridge, sometimes Greenage, and at last Greenwich, the different modes of designation and spelling being arbitrary on the part of the clerks.

"From 1739 forward frequent mention is made of supplies being appointed for 'Greenwich,' for 'Greenwich upon Delaware,' for 'Manstead-Woodhouse,' and other points in this general region.

"At what precise time the first house of worship was built for this congregation we have not ascertained. It must have been between the years 1740 and 1744, for in the Journal of that man of God, David Brainerd, who was laboring among the Indians in the 'Forks of the Delaware,' he mentions having preached twice on Sabbath, Dec. 9, 1744, in Greenwich, N. J.

"That the Greenwich thus hallowed by the prayers and tears of the sainted Brainerd is rendered certain by the fact, which he mentioned, that it was ten miles from his house in the Forks of the Delaware. That house was a rinde cabin, and stood about one-half a mile south by west of where the church of Lower Mount Bethel now stands, near the banks of Martin's Creek, the Indian name of which was *Sohhanawotang*. The site of the cabin was pointed out to me some forty years ago. It is just about ten miles from the site of the original Greenwich meeting-house, but not more than six or seven from Axford's neighborhood, sometimes called, in the old records, 'Greenwich upon Delaware.' The original meeting-house, built of logs, stood upon the farm formerly owned by John Riley, Esq., now by Henry R. Kennedy, Esq. The site of the church and graveyard was to the left of the old road as you ascend the hill from the farmhouse going towards the south. Beneath the soil of that field sleep the bones of many of the early inhabitants of the valley. There, as 'the Elders' have informed me, was a large burying-ground, in which slumber the mortal remains of many who, one hundred and thirty years ago, heard the gospel from the lips of the sainted Brainerd. And that there was a house of worship erected as early as 1744 is proven by the fact that he did not preach in a private house or he would have mentioned it, and that the congregation could not have worshipped on the 9th and 10th of December in the open air or woods. The fact, too, that thirty-one years after Brainerd's visit the old log church was so far decayed as to call for a new erection renders it probable that it had been built some two or three years before his visit,—probably about 1741. That locality was abandoned in 1775. The plowshare has long ago leveled every mound that covered the bosoms of the sleepers. Few of the present generation can tell exactly where that 'God's acre' lies."

The Rev. Francis Peppard, the Rev. James Campbell, and others ministered to this people at an early day. Besides these, it is learned from the minutes of the Presbytery that

"John Cross, Rev. Daniel Lawrence, Rev. John Clark, Rev. Robt. Cross, Rev. John Boyd, the Rev. James McRea, and others, visited the churches of this region and dispensed ordinances; but there was probably no settled pastor before Mr. Roseborough.

"The Rev. John Roseborough* was pastor of Greenwich, Oxford, and Mansfield-Woodhouse about 1755. Late in 1769 he removed from this side of the river Delaware, and became the pastor of the churches in the two Irish settlements, in what is now Northampton County. Mr. Roseborough continued to serve those churches until 1777, when, in the darkest hour of our Revolutionary struggle, he roused by his eloquence the brave hearts of his parishioners to rush to the help of their country. A battalion was raised. The patriotic pastor was chosen to its command. He marched at its head to the camp of Washington, then near to Corryell's Ferry, and tendered their services in the cause of freedom. He requested the general to appoint an experienced officer to command them, and he himself remained as chaplain. They shared in the struggle and glory of Trenton. But, a few days after that victory, the patriot pastor, who had not recrossed the Delaware with the main body of the army, was surprised by a scouting-party of British horse in a farmhouse near Pennington. Finding that he was a Presbyterian, and of course a Whig, they stabbed him in cold blood, and he died under their murderous hands, a martyr to the cause of American liberty."

After this, during the anxious period prior to the Revolutionary war, the church had no settled pastor, though many ministers officiated as supplies. In 1776, Rev. Joseph Treat came to this valley and Mount Bethel, and preached at each point upon alternate Sabbaths. He subsequently removed to the congregation and remained until his death, in 1797 or '98.

"The old stone church, which was erected on this spot one hundred years ago, remained in good condition until it was pulled down to give place to the present edifice, in April, 1835. It must have been one of the best church edifices of its day in the State, and reflected honor upon the congregation which at so early a day, and in troublous times, could erect such a building. It was built of stone masonry so solid and well cemented that the walls seemed as firm and weather-proof in the last

year of its existence as in the first. It was 49 by 38 feet, with walls 17 feet high; ceiling slightly arched across the narrow dimension of the house; gables on the east and west ends (the reverse of the present edifice); two doors in front, opening on aisles which led back to another aisle, which extended, in front of the pulpit, the entire length of the house; pulpit of the ancient tub species, with a procector's box in front of it. The pulpit stood against the north wall, opposite the doors, and galleries were on three sides of the auditorium, reached by stairs which arose from each door.

"After the death of Mr. Treat the Rev. William B. Sloan became the pastor of the two congregations of Mansfield and Greenwich, and was ordained and installed near the close of 1797 or the early part of 1798. For about seventeen years he served the two churches, and then became the sole pastor of this one, which he served until the fall of 1834,—about thirty-six years in all.

"The earliest record of session that can be found is dated Nov. 14, 1803, seventy-two years ago. The first page contains this inscription: 'Greenwich Presbyterian Church Consistory, opened Nov. 14, 1803; Rev. Wm. B. Sloan, Moderator, Peter Davis and Thomas Stewart, Elders ordained, Thomas Kennedy, Wm. Kennedy, and Wm. Smith, Elders elect.' The record is in the writing of the venerable Judge Stewart.

"From that time to the present the records of Session have been kept with a good degree of regularity. Adam Ramsey, Peter Sharps, Sr., and Abraham Carpenter were elected elders Sept. 25, 1811; Charles Carter, Peter Smith, and Dr. Silas Cook in July, 1819; Lefford Haughawout, Aug. 22, 1822; Jonathan Robbins and Samuel T. Stewart, March 6, 1825; William Carter and Daniel Hulshizer, Sept. 19, 1833; Peter Sharps, Jr., and John A. Creveling, Feb. 2, 1839; John Carter, Robert S. Kennedy, and Spencer C. Smith, June 6, 1848; James Stewart and John Kelly, May 4, 1851; William Stewart, Peter Pursell, and John P. Smith, July 26, 1857; William Carpenter, Peter S. Robbins, Robert S. Kelly, and William H. Hamlin, Sept. 8, 1866; Joseph W. Carter, Sept. 27, 1873, the last five constituting the present Session. Of those who were ordained to the office of deacon, the following is a list: John Carter, Spencer C. Smith, Robert S. Kennedy, Henry Gardner, John Kelly, and Jesse Stewart were ordained Feb. 21, 1841; William Stewart, William J. Fishbaugh, and Henry R. Kennedy, July 30, 1848; Peter Pursell, Robert L. Cline, and William Carpenter, April 8, 1849; John H. Hamlin, Robert K. Hamlin, Spencer C. Pursell, Philip L. Hawk, and Joseph W. Carter, in 1869; Lefford H. Pursell, John Hart, and Joseph F. Young, May 1, 1879."

Feb. 7, 1835, Rev. D. X. Junkin received a unanimous call from the congregation, and on March 25th was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of the church. He continued with this people until 1851 (when he accepted a call to the F Street Presbyterian Church of Washington City). During the first year of his pastorate in Greenwich the structure of 1775 was taken down and the present edifice erected, the building committee having been the venerable William Carter, then an elder of the church, Robert H. Kennedy, and John A. Creveling. All of the stones needed, in addition to those of the old building, were taken from the hillside beyond the mill, and were the gift of Mr. Kennedy, besides a liberal cash subscription.

The succeeding pastor was Rev. A. H. Hand, who was called June 17, 1851, and was installed Sept. 2, 1851, continuing here until November, 1870, more than nineteen years, when he accepted a call to the church of Palisades, N. Y.

The present pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Long, was installed May 18, 1871. Under his ministry the church enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF STEWARTSVILLE.

A Sabbath-school organized in the Stewart school-house as early as 1819 or 1820 formed the nucleus of

* Spelled also Rosebrough and Rosebrugh.

a later church organization. The building was located on the site of the old stone school-house, a short distance south of the village, on the road to Bloomsbury. Here the Rev. Mr. Sloan conducted his catechetical examinations, though it is not known that other religious services were held there. Within that old building, now no longer in existence, many a chapter of the Bible was memorized and recited by a generation that is rapidly passing away. This Sabbath-school was continued until 1849, when it was merged into the more recently organized one which met in the academy at Stewartville.

In 1837 the present academy was built, and in December of the same year dedication services were conducted by Rev. D. X. Junkin, pastor of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Daniel Miller, of the St. James Lutheran Church. From this date until the erection of a church edifice in 1850 the pastors of these churches preached in the academy once in four weeks. A union Sabbath-school was also organized, which continued in a flourishing condition, with Elder Robert S. Kennedy as superintendent, until a school was organized in the church in 1853.

In 1849 the expediency of erecting a house of worship in the village of Stewartville was agitated by the Presbyterians residing in the vicinity of the village. The interests of the community called for a weekly service, and many of the citizens were obliged to make weary pilgrimages to neighboring churches for the purpose of regular Sabbath worship. The matter was first brought before the Session of the Greenwich Church on Jan. 1, 1850, but it met with little encouragement. At a subsequent meeting, held January 31st, at the academy, it was unanimously resolved by the citizens that steps be at once taken to secure a separate organization and erect a suitable church edifice. Upwards of \$2400 was at once subscribed.

On March 7, 1850, the Presbytery granted the request of the petitioners for the new organization, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Greenwich Church. Accordingly, on May 29, 1850, the Stewartville Presbyterian Church was organized with 76 members, 54 of whom were from the Greenwich Church, 9 from the Scott's Mountain Church, 3 from Harmony, 2 from Mansfield, and the remainder from other places. At the same time Messrs. Phineas Barber, Daniel Hulshizer, Robert S. Kennedy, and William J. Beers were elected and installed ruling elders of the new church.

The church edifice, a frame building capable of seating about 500 people, was dedicated on the first Sabbath of January, 1851. The controversy growing out of this church was not easily settled. The members of the Session who had formerly been members of the Greenwich Church, feeling that unjust reflections had been made upon their motives and conduct in the matter, and entered on the records of the Greenwich Church, complained to the Presbytery, and finally carried the matter to the Synod, who, in Octo-

ber, 1851, appointed a committee to examine and report. They reported that

"After examining all the papers, documents, and minutes and fully hearing the Sessions of the two churches, they are unanimously of the opinion that the whole conduct of the persons who engaged in and carried out the organization of the church in Stewartville, so far as we have been able to discover, was proper, unobjectionable, and praiseworthy, and deserving of commendation rather than censure and disapprobation."

A minute to this effect was entered on the Session books of both churches.

May 13, 1851, Rev. George C. Bush was installed as the first pastor of the church. During a pastorate of eleven years in the field Mr. Bush did much missionary work, preaching more or less frequently on Scott's Mountain, at New Village, Broadway, Uniontown, Lowe's Hollow, Goodspring, and elsewhere, and had the satisfaction of seeing the church very greatly strengthened. Its membership was increased from 76 to 222, the congregations much enlarged, and the benevolent contributions doubled. The basement of the church was in 1853 fitted for a Sabbath-school room, and, the union school at the academy having been closed, the Presbyterians and Lutherans each organized a school. The same year a parsonage was built on a lot selected by the pastor and occupied by him the same year. Mr. Bush was noted for his social qualities and his excellence as a pastor. In January, 1862, the pastoral relations with this church were dissolved, that he might accept a call to the church at Hacketstown.

On Feb. 19, 1862, the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Samuel M. Studdiford, then of Plainfield, N. J., who was installed April 23d, his father and brother by invitation taking part in the installation service. Mr. Studdiford's pastorate covered a period of four years. His ministry was eminently acceptable to the people, and his associations with them of the most genial character. He speaks of the congregation as "united and harmonious," and of his residence here as full of delightful memories. During this pastorate 59 persons were added to the church, and a membership of 253 were reported to the Presbytery before his departure.

His successor was Rev. William Laurie, who had but recently completed his studies at Princeton. He was ordained and installed June 6, 1866. After a successful ministry, during which 61 persons were added to the church on profession of their faith, and 24 by letter, Mr. Lowrie ended his pastoral labors at Stewartville, Sept. 23, 1872, and accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Penn Yan, N. Y. Rev. William Thomson, the present pastor, assumed charge of the church Oct. 1, 1873. Under his ministry there have been considerable accessions to the church membership, and a degree of prosperity has been enjoyed fully equal to that of former years.

The present officers of the church are:

Elders.—Daniel Hulshizer, Henry Teel, Andrew Hulshizer, Andrew P. Kenney, Thos. T. Stewart, John W. Cline.

Deacons.—Michel Cline, Peter Warman, Thomas T. Stewart, John W. Cline, Charles Tilton.

Trustees.—John Thatcher, P. F. Hulshizer, M.D., James Vliet, A. P. Kase, Robert Godfrey, John McKinney, J. C. Boyer.

ST. JAMES' LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The early records of this church having been lost renders its complete history difficult if not impossible to compile. Doubtless it had its first inception as early as 1750.

The first public notice of the existence of Lutherans in this neighborhood is found in a German publication called "Hallische Nachrichten." From this we learn that in 1760 letters were received from Lutherans living in Greenwich asking for preaching of the gospel. The people had no doubt met and conducted services in their houses, and, as was the custom in the earlier days of Lutheranism in Pennsylvania, had one to read from Luther's "Hauspostille," but, feeling the need of more regular and formal service, had written to Germany for a pastor.

From the same source is derived the information that letters or messages were received in 1762 from the Lutheran congregation in "Greenwich, at the Blue Mountains." It is therefore certain that there has been a congregation organized and worshipping on or near the present location of St. James' for more than 120 years.

From the earliest records which have been preserved we learn that originally there was a union between the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches, but, the former becoming extinct by removals and deaths, the Lutherans became the sole occupants of the church and the possessors of the property, and afterwards formed a new organization under a special constitution. In its early history this church was affiliated with St. Michael's Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, and with it held the faith of the Reformation, as declared in the Augsburg Confession, for more than a hundred years.

The only names which have come down through the history of the church to the present are those of Shipman, Feit, Ensley, and Melick, but the relatives of many others still remain in the congregation.

Tradition states that the first building for the purposes of worship was constructed of logs, and was about 30 by 40 feet in size. It was thatched with straw, which caused it to be generally known as the "Straw Church."

The second edifice was erected in 1790, and was of much more desirable material. It was 40 by 50 feet in dimensions, and built of stone. Galleries occupied three sides of the house and a high pulpit stood on one of the long sides, as was the style in early days.

The third building, which is the St. James of today, was constructed in 1834.

The first pastor was Rev. Peter Muhlenberg, who officiated from 1769 to 1773. His successors, with the dates of their pastorates, were:

Revs. Christian Streit, 1773-77; Mr. Braas, 1777-81; John F. Ernst, 1781-92; John C. Yeager, 1792; Christian Enders, 1815; J. P. Hecht, 1815-1837; Daniel Miller, 1837-47; J. McCron, 1847-51; J. K. Plitt, 1851-65; M. H. Richards, 1865-68; S. Henry, 1868.

The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Hoover, formerly of Leechburg, Pa.

"It is interesting to look over the records of St. James and note the condition of the church as indicated by the various items and incidents therein contained.

"The congregation, just before the war of the Revolution, presented many evidences of life and prosperity, young though it was. Its communion list shows that, even in a sparsely-inhabited country, it is possible for large numbers of people to be gathered; and there is no doubt of the fact that distance and weather were but little regarded.

"The commencement of the Revolutionary struggle is very clearly indicated by the diminution of the members present at communion seasons, and the fewness of other items in the record shows that the congregation must have passed through a trying time. The majority of the men of the church were most probably in the army; and the elder and younger of the male population found themselves burdened with a heavy responsibility.

"Very soon after the end of the war the church again gave evidence of its vitality. From that time to this, with a few exceptional short periods of inactivity and indifference, the church of St. James has given evidence that it was interested in the work which claimed its attention.

"From this congregation quite a little family of churches has sprung. At first it received its preaching from the pastors of some large towns, and enjoyed these services only at long intervals. Subsequently it became a part of the Easton pastorate, and, being so near the pastoral residence, found itself in rather comfortable circumstances. In a comparatively few years, however, many of its members felt the necessity of a separate organization. The effort was made, and it became a distinct charge.

"After sustaining itself, the church began to push out its influences. Its outposts very soon separated from the mother-church and organized for themselves. Stewartsville, a considerable part of Riegelsville, and Grace Chapel in Phillipsburg may be considered as having received their life from St. James' Church, being largely made up of its members.

"Although large numbers have been withdrawn from the congregation for the formation of these churches, yet St. James has at the present time about 250 communicant members.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF STEWARTSVILLE.

The corner-stone of this church was laid in the year 1851, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Plitt, it having been a branch of the old St. James' Church of Still Valley. The building was erected under many discouragements by a small band of determined and liberal-minded men, directed by an efficient building committee, consisting of Messrs. John Fulmer, John H. Kase, William S. Kase, Alvah R. Kase, and George H. Weller. The edifice was at that time considered as substantial, and even elegant, and gave a fresh impulse to the growth of this denomination in the vicinity.

It is a brick structure, 42 by 65 feet in dimensions, and has a seating capacity of 500 persons. It is also furnished with an excellent pipe organ. A parsonage is connected with the church, which was purchased at an expense of \$3000.

The pastors since its organization have been Revs. Henkel, Barclay, Sheeleigh, Sikes, Sizer, and Kelly, the last named being the present incumbent. The Council is composed of the following members:

Elders, G. Weller, C. Hance, and Daniel Bloom; Deacons, Robert Hance, Henry Frey, Samuel Lohn, and Peter Carling.

* Until this time it was connected with St. John's, Easton.

The trustees are William Tinsman, J. Shillinger, J. Shurtz, J. Dutt, and H. Stone. The present membership of the church is about 160. A flourishing Sabbath-school is also connected with the organization.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT FINESVILLE.

The exact date of the formation of a class at Finesville is not a matter of record, though it is certain that a Methodist Episcopal Society existed as early as 1835. During that year a church edifice was erected, in which services were held alternately by the Methodists, Christians, Lutherans, and Presbyterians, the edifice having been erected as a union church. In 1879 it was purchased and rebuilt by the Methodist denomination, who have since that time maintained regular services. The pastor usually resided at Bloomsbury, and included this church and congregation in his field of labor. The earliest pastors who devoted themselves to this charge in 1835 were Revs. Benjamin Reed and Abram Carhart. Often three or four preachers would be upon the circuit during the same year, and as some of the ministers were young men, and were often removed by the presiding elders to distant points after but six months' service, it will be readily seen that it is not an easy task to disentangle the chronology when the time is so long past. A list of the preachers from the year 1835 is given. In most cases it is difficult to give the names of all the junior preachers, for the reason just stated:

1835, Abram Carhart, Benjamin Reed; 1836, Abram Carhart; 1837, James M. Tuttle; 1838, William E. Perry; 1839, — Chittles; 1840, George Baughart, Charles F. Deems; 1841, George Hitchens, Jacob Hovenor; 1842, George Hitchens, Samuel E. Post; 1843, Abram Owen, Richard Vanhorne; 1844, Abram Owen; 1845, Edward Page, Jonathan T. Crane, Jacob P. Dally, M. Stokes; 1846, Edward Page, George Baughart, Jacob P. Dally; 1847, George Baughart, John Fort, E. Sanders, Ellinwood Rutherford, John K. Burr; 1848, Benjamin Kelly, John Fort; 1849, Benjamin Kelly, Thomas S. Dedrick; 1850, George Winsor, R. B. Lockwood; 1851, George Winsor, Isaac Trotter; 1852-53, Isaac Cross, William Cope, William H. Dickerson; 1854, Thomas Rawlings, O. Badgley; 1855, Oliver Badgley; 1856-57, Thomas Walters; 1858, J. P. Dally,* Nathan Coleman; 1859-60, William E. Bakeslee; 1861-62, Charles Walton; 1863, John F. Dodd; 1864-65, William H. Haggerty; 1866-67, John B. Taylor; 1868-69, William H. M. Cornick; 1870-72, William C. Nelson; 1873, Joseph W. Dally; 1876, William Ruth; 1879, Rev. S. H. Decker, the present pastor.

The acting trustees of the church are John Hagerman, Henry White, John Fines, Edward Thatcher, and Levi Laubach. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained by the congregation, with John Hagerman as the efficient superintendent.

CHRISTIANS.

A society of Christians was organized at Finesville as early as 1835, when the union church was erected and services regularly maintained. In 1877 a church edifice was built by the society at Finesville, which is

still in process of completion, the basement being occupied for religious worship. The organization is at present without a pastor.

Another society of Christians also exists within the township, which enjoys much prosperity.

VII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Burial-places of great antiquity exist in Greenwich township. These spots are hallowed as the final resting-places of many of the settlers whose advent occurred prior to the war of the Revolution. The oldest is probably that connected with the Greenwich Presbyterian church. The site of the original meeting-house stood upon the farm of H. R. Kennedy, and adjoining it was the old graveyard, in which repose the bones of many who more than a century and a quarter ago listened to the preaching of the Word in the log church near by. The sod has long since been upturned for purposes of agriculture, and fields of waving grain for successive years have covered the spot which was formerly hallowed ground. Another cemetery adjacent to the present church has superseded the one long since abandoned.

The burial-ground located near the St. James Lutheran church may also lay claim to much antiquity. It is contemporaneous with the existence of the church, and probably was in use some time before. The inscriptions on many of the headstones are of very ancient date.

A burial-ground is located on the farm of Samuel Hughes, which has been in use by the family for generations, though it is now abandoned, and the Greenwich cemetery is used by the family for purposes of interment. Burial-grounds of much later date are located at Stewartsville, Hughesville, and Finesville.

VIII.—SOCIETIES.

WARREN LODGE, No. 53, I. O. O. F.

This lodge received its charter July 21, 1847, its first officers having been N. G., John State; V. G., A. H. Stone; Treas., Lawrence Dean; Sec., C. R. Thompson. It became extinct in 1858, and was re-organized Nov. 25, 1871, with the following officers: N. G., C. H. Kremer; V. G., H. H. Stone; Treas., D. F. Stone; Rec. Sec., Robert B. Tilton. Its present officers are N. G., John Melick; V. G., C. H. Godfrey; Treas., C. H. Kremer; Sec., C. Kremer, Jr.

IX.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

STEWARTSVILLE.

The village undoubtedly derived its name from Squire Thomas Stewart, one of the early settlers, and the pioneer of the family to the immediate locality. The Kennedy family were also among the most active in promoting the interests of the place, and have been more fully mentioned elsewhere. Benjamin Merrill and Abram Lava were early landowners, as was Robert Stewart, a brother of the squire. The earliest manifestation of business enterprise occurred

* In 1858 the Bloomsbury Church was separated from Asbury with a young preacher, named Nathan Coleman, as a supply until the Conference of 1859. He also officiated at the Finesville Church.

in the erection of a store by Robert D. Stewart, after which a hotel was built by Daniel Spouenberry. About the same time or soon after came John Carr, Benjamin Merrill, Philip Hawk, Peter Carling, and Lefert Purcel. Dr. Silas C. Cook established himself as the earliest physician of the township. John Fulmer arrived in 1822 and purchased the hotel property and seven acres of land. He became the popular landlord, and also followed the occupation of a tanner and harness-maker. In 1831 he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, and was succeeded by his son A. J. Fulmer, the present owner, ex-member of the State Legislature. Lawrence Dean next engaged in business in the village.

As the hamlet grew in dimensions the need of suitable educational advantages was felt by the citizens, who erected the academy in 1837, which is still standing and used as a public school. The hamlet since that time has continued to grow, and is now one of the most attractive little villages in the county, with a fair degree of business activity and many substantial and attractive residences.

There are now in Stewartville two hotels, kept by A. R. Kase (temperance) and Titus Tetimer; four stores, the proprietors of which are A. J. Fulmer, A. R. Kase & Son, Frederiek Stock, and H. H. Stone; one tannery, owned by A. J. Fulmer; one harness-shop, by D. F. Myers; two shoe-shops; a machine-shop, by J. H. Sharp & Son; one blacksmith-shop, by William Helm; a tin-shop, by C. H. Kremer; and two undertakers, R. R. Stone & Brother and John Hartung. The physicians of the place are Drs. P. F. Hulshizer and Cyrus Kuecht. Dr. S. W. Bogardus is the dentist. A. R. Kase is the village postmaster.

FINESVILLE.

This village is located in the extreme southern portion of the township. Philip and John Fine, who were of German descent, came at an early date and purchased the land on which the hamlet is built. Philip Fine erected a dam on the Musconetcong River, and soon after built an oil-mill, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. These mills were the earliest in this portion of the county, and successfully conducted by Mr. Fine for some years. The property came by descent to his sons, Philip, Christopher, and Henry Fine, who conducted an extensive business and were large dealers in grain. Philip also erected and conducted a store located on the opposite side of the stream in Hunterdon County. A son Philip was also a merchant, and held the offices of justice of the peace and judge of the Court of Common Pleas. A woolen-factory erected for the manufacture of cloth is still standing and now used as a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop. The flouring-mill was consumed by fire and rebuilt as a paper-mill. It is now devoted to the manufacture of knives and owned by Messrs. Taylor & Stiles. Its location is within the bounds of Hunterdon County. A hotel was erected by John Fine,

of which he was for years the landlord. It is still standing, and occupied now as a residence.

The only member of the Fine family now in Greenwich is John Fine, who resides at Finesville, and is the present township clerk.

There are now in the village two stores, kept by Samuel Warner and John R. Cypbers; one blacksmith-shop, owned by Robert Butler; one wheelwright-shop, by Jacob Seyler; the mill above spoken of, two churches, and a school-house.

HUGHESVILLE.

The earliest settler at this hamlet, which is located on the southern border-line of the township, was Judge Hugh Hughes, who was of Welsh extraction. He came at least a century ago, and purchased a tract of land of vast extent in the vicinity. He died here, and was interred in the family burial-ground. Judge Hughes had three sons, Dr. John, Isaac, and Brace-ridge, and two daughters. All the sons made Hughesville their residence, and died there. The children of Isaac were seven in number, but two of whom—Henry G. and Mrs. John S. Fine—survive. The family of Dr. John Hughes have all removed from the township. The homestead is now occupied by Samuel, son of Henry G. Hughes. At an early day a forge was erected at Hughesville, which did an extensive business. It was converted by James M. Long into a grist-mill, and has since been consumed by fire. There is now at the place a store kept by Howard Young and a blacksmith-shop. A very early school was located at Hughesville, the building of which is still standing, and at present occupied as a stable. It has been superseded by a more spacious and convenient structure.

SPRINGTOWN.

This spot was so named from the numerous small springs emanating from the valley. There is much difficulty in recalling the earliest settler at this point, unless it was one Hixson, who owned much land in the vicinity. His sons, Daniel and Amos, each owned a farm, in which the hamlet was embraced. They are both deceased, and have left no representatives in the township, Edmund Stocker and Samuel Plummer being the present owners of the property. David Mixsell, of Easton, purchased land, upon which he erected a distillery, mill, and store, all of which were conducted by him until his death. The former is now closed, and the latter owned by Jacob Paulus. A church edifice and a school building are the only public edifices. A post-office is located here, with Henry Biglow as postmaster.

MIDDLEVILLE OR SEIGLETOWN.

This spot, which was for years known only as Seigletown, is a mere collection of houses. The earliest member of the Seigle family who located here was Benjamin, who was of German origin, and a large purchaser of land in this vicinity. He had seven children,—Catherine, Charlotte, Abram, Thomas,



Daniel Hulsizer

William, Penninah, and Sallie. The sons all located near the homestead, Thomas having built a clover-mill on the Musconetcong. This was sold to one Grover, who converted it into a grist-mill. It has had successive proprietors, the present of which is Isaiah M. Jacoby. It has four run of stone, and does both merchant and custom work.

The representatives of the Seigle family now in the place are Abram, son of William R. Seigle, Mrs. Levi Apgar, daughter of this gentleman, and the children of Thomas Seigle.

A pottery, owned by the estate of William R. Seigle, is located here, and a store, now closed, formerly enjoyed an excellent patronage.

STILL VALLEY.

The ground occupied by this spot was formerly owned by Judge Kennedy and his son James, the latter of whom built the hotel, and was for a while proprietor. It was later kept by Phineas Kennedy, Fred. Miller, Thomas Hunt, and others, the present landlord being Samuel Metler. The business enterprise of the place is represented by a small store, kept by J. K. Thatcher, a wheelwright-shop, owned by Joseph Ruple, and a blacksmith-shop, by Jacob Stone. A post-office was formerly established here, which has since been withdrawn.

CARPENTERVILLE.

This hamlet is simply a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Belvidere division) with a store kept by — Young, and a grist-mill with two run of stone and moved by water-power from a neighboring spring, and owned by R. B. Ayers. The railroad to this point was completed in 1854, and a depot erected with Jacob Carpenter as station-agent. The earliest settler was Jacob Carpenter, who emigrated from Switzerland as early as 1748, and purchased land in the immediate vicinity. His wife accompanied him and assisted in tilling the soil. He had four children,—two boys, Jacob and John, and two daughters. Both sons settled in the township, where they died. Jacob left two sons, Jacob and Charles, and one daughter. John left two sons, Isaac and William, and two daughters. The family are at present represented by Jacob, son of Jacob, and William and Isaac, sons of John Carpenter. Henry Hawk is postmaster at the hamlet.

RIEGELSVILLE.

This village, which lies both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is located upon the Delaware, at the extreme southern point of the township. It was first settled by a family of Hunts, who came here at least one hundred years ago. William and John Hunt, who reside in the village, are of the same family. Benjamin Riegel, of Northampton Co., Pa., made the place his residence in 1818, purchased the saw- and grist-mill already erected, and conducted an extensive business. Mr. Riegel died in 1860, and his son, John L. Riegel, came into possession of the prop-

erty. The lumbering interest was abandoned in 1865 and a paper-mill erected on the same site, which is elsewhere described. There is a general store kept by Robert A. Shimer, who conducts a large business, and a carriage-factory owned by George W. Snyder.

Riegelsville is located on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with R. A. Poor as station-agent. R. A. Shimer is the postmaster.

X.—MANUFACTURING.

The Warren Manufacturing Company.—This establishment, which is one of the largest of its kind in the State, is located at Hughesville and devoted exclusively to the manufacture of manilla paper. The works are located upon the banks of the Musconetcong River, which affords an ample supply of water, though steam-power is also employed, the establishment being provided with three steam-engines. The works consist of the mill, storehouses, stables, and numerous dwelling-houses. The material principally used is commercially known as jute-butts, and imported from the East Indies. About 14,500 pounds are consumed daily, which produces 5 tons of paper. There are also used daily 64 bushels of lime, three-quarters of a ton of chloride of lime, and 6 tons of coal,—and 16 horses are required in the daily routine of labor. The Warren Manufacturing Company is an incorporated company, the stockholders being John L. Riegel, Benjamin Riegel, John Brown, Samuel Boileau, and James W. Long. John Brown is the president, and Benjamin Riegel treasurer.

Benjamin Riegel's Paper-Mill.—This mill is located at Riegelsville, and is also devoted to the production of a superior grade of manilla paper. It is located on the banks and derives its power from the Musconetcong River, the water-power having been greatly improved by Mr. Riegel. The mill has a capacity of 600 tons of paper per year. The material is imported, and the product of the mills shipped to New York and other large cities.

Mr. Riegel also has a grist-mill, with a capacity of 75,000 bushels per annum, which does both custom and merchant work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL HULSHIZER.

The Hulshizer family is one of the old substantial families of Warren County. Martin Hulshizer came from Germany between the years 1750 and 1760, bringing his family, consisting of a wife and several children, with him. He was a brick-mason by trade, and first located at Phillipsburg, N. J. He subsequently resided at various points along the Musconetcong Creek. His sons were Christopher, Jacob, Valentine, and John Martin. A daughter married

and went South; another married a Mr. Robbins and removed to Pennsylvania.

John Martin Hulshizer was born on Jan. 18, 1747. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and carried on that occupation for many years near Bloomsbury, N. J. He also engaged in farming at the same point. He subsequently became the owner of five hundred and seventy-five acres of land within the present township of Greenwich. Upon this, however, he never resided; but at his death it was divided among his children. This was about the year 1811. His wife was Mary Margaret Melick, born Aug. 20, 1757, who bore him eleven children,—viz., Catharine, Godfrey, Martin, Margaret, William, Hannah, John, Mary, Daniel, Andrew, and James.

Daniel Hulshizer was born near Bloomsbury, Hunterdon Co., on Feb. 15, 1797. He grew up at home, enjoying the benefits of a common-school education. When about fourteen years of age his father died. He remained on the home farm with his mother and an elder brother, and when in his twentieth year commenced farming near Stewartsville, N. J., on a farm which he had derived from his father's estate, and which he still owns. In 1833 he removed to the farm which he now occupies at Stewartsville. On these two tracts of land Mr. Hulshizer has passed a long life of industry and toil engaged in agricultural pursuits. By habits of economy and thrift he has accumulated a large estate, and he enjoys a commanding influence in the township. Aside from his farming pursuits he has entered somewhat into outside business operations. He has engaged largely in selling wood to railroad corporations; was in the mercantile business for several years at Stewartsville, and until a few years ago was interested, with others, in the Phillipsburg Iron-Rolling Mill. He retired from this enterprise after having suffered heavy losses. He was at one time a stockholder and director in the Phillipsburg Saving Institution, filling the position of president for about two years. He is a stockholder in the Phillipsburg National Bank. All his business relations have been characterized by the strictest integrity, and he justly enjoys the respect and esteem of all. He is a liberal contributor to church and kindred interests, and is a friend to the cause of education. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Stewartsville since its organization, in 1850; previous to that time he was connected with the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, where he was also an elder. At the ripe old age of eighty-three he now lives in retirement at Stewartsville, and is in the full possession of all his faculties.

His wife was Margaret, daughter of Abraham and Ann (Noyes) Carpenter, formerly of Carpentersville, N. J. The children have been Andrew, born June 22, 1822; George, born Dec. 8, 1824; Abraham Carpenter, born May 5, 1826; Philip Fine, born Feb. 11, 1828; Theodore, born Sept. 27, 1830; Henry Furman, born Jan. 15, 1833; Ann Elizabeth and Zeruah, born

Jan. 18, 1844. Of these all are living, save George, who died March 11, 1825. Ann Elizabeth is the wife of Abraham Baker, and resides at Mount Bethel, Pa.; Zeruah is the wife of Nicodemus Warne, of Broadway, N. J.; Andrew is a retired farmer, and resides in New Village, N. J.; Philip F. is a prominent physician at Stewartsville; Theodore resides at Stewartsville, and is cultivating the home farm; Henry F. resides with his parents at Stewartsville.

HON. ROBERT S. KENNEDY.

Hon. Robert S. Kennedy was one of the six children of Thomas and Margaret (Stewart) Kennedy who attained mature years. The family was originally from Bucks Co., Pa. Thomas Kennedy, with his father, located in Greenwich township over one hundred years ago. The latter was a large landholder in that section of Warren County, and some of the property that he owned is still in the possession of his descendants. Thomas Kennedy died Oct. 15, 1846.

Judge Robert S. Kennedy was born in Greenwich township, Oct. 10, 1802. His earlier years were passed upon the paternal farm. He attended the common schools of his locality during the winter season, and completed his education at a select school in Easton, Pa. He returned to the cultivation of his father's estate, and at the death of the latter came into the possession of two farms. These he continued to cultivate throughout his life, and they are now owned by his descendants.

While Judge Kennedy confined his life-work to agricultural operations, it was in connection with his public life that he became most widely known throughout the county and State. He was a large, robust man, and possessed of that genial nature and peculiar magnetism that gives a man prominence among his fellows. Politically, he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and finally a Democrat. Besides filling the minor offices of his township, he was called by the people to places of greater trust and responsibility. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, one of the lay judges of Warren County for a number of years, and for two terms one of the lay judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. He was United States marshal of the State in 1850, and took the census of New Jersey for that year. In all his public positions he enjoyed the reputation of an able and upright man and a safe and valuable citizen. He was widely known throughout the State, and enjoyed a commanding influence in its counsels. He was active in all movements tending to improve and develop society, and was a liberal contributor to the various benevolent and Christian enterprises of the day. He was for many years a member of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, and was chosen an elder in 1848. He was subsequently one of the founders of the Stewartsville Presbyterian



Robert S. Kennedy



JESSE STEWART.

Jesse Stewart's grandfather, Robert, resided in Greenwich township and died about 1800, leaving two sons, Thomas and Robert, and daughters, Margaret, wife of Thomas Kennedy, and Mary, wife of William Kennedy.

Thomas was the father of our subject, and married Rachel Deweese. For some time he resided in Pennsylvania, but in the spring of 1793 he removed to Greenwich township, Warren Co., N. J., where he purchased some three hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he resided during the remainder of his life. He was a man favorably known and esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. He held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and was for a term of five years judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County prior to the organization of Warren County. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six, and left his estate to his surviving offspring. His children were Robert, lived to be about seventy years of age, and died in Wisconsin; Rachel, became the wife of Morgan Long, of Durham, Pa.; Samuel, lived to be seventy years of age, and resided in Greenwich; William, reached the age of eighty-five, and died in Greenwich; Thomas, has reached an advanced age, and resides in Loekport, N. Y.; Sally, became the wife of Joseph Carpenter, of Greenwich; Jesse; John, resides in Easton, and is nearly eighty-five years of age; and James, died at the age of eighty.

Jesse Stewart, son of Thomas, was born on the homestead, in Greenwich, Sept. 9, 1793. He resided at home until he was twenty-four years of age, and Oct. 30, 1817, married Mary, daughter of Michael Roseberry, of Greenwich, on the Delaware. She was born July 18, 1800, and died Oct. 15, 1837. The children born of this union are Thomas, Michael, Jesse Deweese, Margaret, wife of Richard Wilson; Rachel Deweese, wife of Peter Pursel, of Lancaster, Ohio; Ann, widow of the late

William Carter; Elizabeth, widow of the late Andrew Lommason; and John. For his second wife Mr. Stewart married, Feb. 14, 1839, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Drake, but at the time of the marriage Mrs. Osmun. She was born Feb. 1, 1797, and died Dec. 2, 1865, leaving one daughter, Mary, who was married to George Lance, and resides on the homestead in Greenwich.

After his first marriage Mr. Stewart settled on a part of his father's farm, and at his father's death received about one-third of his real estate. This farm he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation, and he also erected thereon a stone dwelling-house and a stone barn which are in good repair in 1880. He was a representative farmer in every sense of the term, and his farm and surroundings during his active days of business always showed thrift and prosperity.

Following the line of his father, Mr. Stewart was formerly identified with the old Whig party, and is now a Republican. He has given little attention to politics, preferring the quiet of the farm and the pleasure of seeing its products as the result of his own industry. For a period of sixty-six years he has been a voter, and cast his first ballot about the time of the election of James Monroe for President of the United States. For fifty-five years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich, a part of which time he has officiated as deacon. In all his relations in life, whether in business or otherwise, he has sought to be honest, upright, and manly, and his integrity is acknowledged by all who have known him.

At the age of sixty-six he retired from the active duties of life, and a few years since disposed of his farm to his son-in-law, Mr. Lance, and for the past eleven years has resided with his daughter, Mrs. Lommason, at Belvidere, N. J.

Church, and one of its first elders. On several occasions he was a delegate to the General Assembly of his denomination, and was greatly interested in the Sabbath-school work of his church, serving as superintendent for forty years. He passed away on March 20, 1879.

Judge Kennedy was married, on Jan. 5, 1826, to Catharine S., daughter of John and Frances Strader, of Mansfield township, and had children,—Thomas, Mary, Frances (who married Rev. James McWilliams), Margaret Stewart (who married Rev. Charles T. Kellogg), John S., Henry Martyn, Sarah Louisa (who married Samuel D. Carpenter), James M., and Robert S. Kennedy. Of these, Mrs. Kellogg alone survives, and contributes her father's portrait to the history of the county in which he was born and with whose interests his life was so closely identified. Her mother died Jan. 21, 1868. Judge Kennedy married for a second wife, Aug. 19, 1869, Emma Melick, who survives him.

JOHN R. DICKSON.

His grandfather was Thomas Dickson, who resided at an early day at Durham, Pa., and had children,—Thomas, Mark, John, Henry, Margaret, and Hannah.

Henry Dickson, his father, was born at Durham, Pa., March 16, 1799. His parents were poor, and he himself was bound out to a farmer during his minority. He married Eve Ann Hawk, daughter of David and Elizabeth Hawk, and soon after that event settled at Riegelsville, N. J., where he ran a mill for Benjamin Riegel. Subsequently he engaged in the milling business at different points in Greenwich township and vicinity. About 1844 he purchased of Luther Calvin the farm now occupied by his children in Greenwich township. Here he passed a busy and industrious life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died Nov. 30, 1875; his wife died on June 20th of the same year.

Mr. Dickson was a man of plain habits, modest and unassuming, and passed his life within the inner circles of society, enjoying the respect and esteem of

many friends for his integrity and uprightness as a citizen. He was identified with the Democratic party in politics, and filled the office of overseer of the poor and other minor offices. He was a member of the



John R. Dickson

Lutheran Church of Riegelsville. He had but two children,—Elizabeth, born Dec. 20, 1821, and John R., born Dec. 30, 1832,—both of whom reside on the home farm. After the death of his father, John R. Dickson succeeded to the management of the farm, which constitutes his present employment. He lives a quiet and unostentatious life, though possessed of much enterprise and public spirit. Himself and sister are members of the Lutheran Church at Riegelsville.

O X F O R D.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

OXFORD is one of the western border townships of the county. It is bounded on the northeast by Hope, on the southeast by Mansfield and Washington, on the southwest by Harmony township, and on the northwest by Knowlton township and the Delaware River. It was formed from Greenwich township about 1753 or 1755, and was named Oxford in commemoration of Oxford University, in England, at which place Andrew Robeson, father of the pioneer Robeson, was educated. The township contains 20,589 acres of land, or 32.17 square miles.

The soil of the township is a mixture of clay and gravelly loam, underlaid with limestone and slate. In the valleys it is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, while upon the hillsides large crops also can be raised.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this township is one of the most uneven and mountainous in the county; nevertheless, Oxford has a considerable river front, which, with the Pequest valley, presents much flat or intervalle land.

The mountains are Scott's, along the southeast border of the township, northwest of and parallel with which is Ragged Ridge, an extension of Marble Mountain running into this township from Harmony; Manunka Chunk, in the northwest, along the Delaware River; Scotch, between Scott's and Ragged Ridge; and Mount Nomore, which rears its lofty head west of Oxford Furnace. There are several other elevations deserving the name of mountain in this township, varying from 200 to 600 feet above tide-water, which appear to have thus far existed without the honor of a name.

The principal streams are the Pequest Creek, which empties into the Delaware River at Belvidere; Beaver Brook, which flows southwesterly into the Pequest; Furnace Creek, passing northeasterly through Oxford Furnace and joining the Pequest at the Pequest Furnace; Oxford Creek, whose north and south branches unite a short distance above Oxford church, thence flow westerly into the Delaware at the south boundary line of Belvidere borough; Buck Horn Brook, which rises in the township, and flows first northerly and then southwesterly, passing into Harmony township; and last, but not least, the Delaware River,

which washes the northwest side of the township for a distance of about twelve miles. The portion below the mouth of Paphandusing Creek is quite rapid for nearly two miles, affording several excellent mill-sites. Half a mile below the mouth of the Paphandusing is the Foul Rift, which is to-day as much of an obstacle to the navigation of the upper Delaware as in early times.†

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The task of the sturdy pioneer was not an inviting one, although the road to future honors lay before him. Imagine for a moment Axford and Green, as they came from "down country" or from the sandy plains of Long Island, marching into the then wilderness of old Hunterdon County (for this was Hunterdon then), looking here and there for a place to locate, going a little farther along to see if they could not find a better spot. When far beyond civilization they came upon the hills overlooking the Pequest. Not entirely satisfied with a view of the country from the ground, where the dense woods obstructed their vision, they mounted a lofty tree, and from its topmost branches selected their future earthly homes. Green selected what is now the southwest corner of Hope township, and Axford what is now the southeast part of Oxford township, near where the Pequest Iron-Works are located. Here the old pioneers were far out in the wilderness away from home and friends; night coming on, they built a circle of fires, within which they made a bed of a few boughs, and, after partaking of a most frugal repast, they committed themselves to the sweet embrace of Morpheus, with their knapsacks for a pillow and the starlit canopy of

† The following letter of Major Hoops, to (it is supposed) Robert Morris, in 1791, bears witness that the navigation of the upper Delaware was a subject which engrossed the attention of the early residents of this section:

"BELVIDERE, July 16, 1791.

"Sir,—I have been informed that you and Col. Whalen had contracted to clear the several Falls in the Delaware so as to render the navigation safe and easy, I am willing to engage to clear the Foul Rift, and one or two other Falls in the neighborhood, provided we can agree on the price which will depend on the answer you wish it executed, would therefore wish to have the pleasure of seeing you here and agreeing on the spot it is now time that work of that nature was begun, if it be completed this fall.

"I would just observe that the Foul Rift is the most shallow, rapid, and dangerous Falls in the River. Should you and Col. Whalen wish to view the river higher up, I will endeavor to accompany you.

"I am, sir, your most obedient Humble Servant.
"ROBT. HOOPS."

* By W. H. Shaw.

heaven for a covering. With morning's dawn the pioneers arose from their slumbers, partook of their scanty meal, and began looking around for the best place to erect a cabin. A level spot, a short distance up the Pequest, on its south side, was the one decided upon. This was to be Axford's mansion. There he built his pioneer cabin or log house, and Green's was erected not far away.

In the mean time the hardy old pioneer moved his family into the forest. Here they were isolated from the world. Marked trees were the only means by which they could find their way out of the forest or back to their cabin home. A year passed by; a little clearing in the forest was made, the virgin soil produced a crop, and the pioneer had a yoke of oxen, a cow, a pig, and a faithful dog. The trusty old rifle, with the unerring aim of the pioneer, brought down the bear and antlered roe, which furnished meat for the family. A year or two more, and the clearing was enlarged, a rude barn built, the old cabin somewhat improved, and an air of prosperity seemed to manifest itself on all sides. In a few years broad acres were spread out to the sun and rain, and the virgin soil brought forth abundantly. Twenty-five years, and we see a grown-up family, a modern frame or stone house and numerous outbuildings, a well-stocked farm, and the work done by improved machinery. Such were the humble beginnings of the Axfords and other early settlers of what is now Oxford township, and such the natural result of honest industry.

Among those who soon followed Green and Axford into what is now Oxford township were the families of McMurtrie, Lommason, Hoff, Loder, Linn, Shannon, Mackey, Robeson, Young, Bower, Dalrymple, Burd, Swisher, Snyder, Cox, Beers, Woolfingle, and others in the southern part of the township.

In the northern part of the township, among the early settlers we find the names of Titman, Banghart, Mackey, Butts, Anderson, Baily, Widner, Derenberger, Craig, Kirkoff, Dean, Flummerfelt, Hopler, Shoemaker, and others. Most of these families came between 1735 and 1739. They were all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, with the exception of the Robesons, the Greens, and perhaps two or three others. Here, also, David Brainerd, the celebrated Indian missionary, occasionally officiated. In 1746, Oxford Furnace asked for supplies from the New Brunswick Presbytery, in consequence of the increasing population drawn there by the establishment of the iron-works. Three years later (1749) the second congregation in the county was formed at old Oxford.

"The population steadily but slowly increased. Churches were few and widely separated. School-houses were small, and the books used were few. Mills were rude and far apart. The iron-works, at Oxford, seemed to have given more life to the whole scene, according to tradition, than any other cause then existing. The carting of pig-iron from Oxford to the forges or to the shipping point on the Delaware River, or the carting of bar-iron to exchange for cattle, flour, grain, and the necessaries of life, gave animation to the quiet scene. The household furniture of

that day was primitive indeed. The farming utensils and artisans' tools crude and inexpressive, unwieldy, and hard to be wrought with. The houses built of logs, with rived shingles or slabs for roofs, and the huge old clay oven outside the house. The barns small, with their straw-thatched roofs, with the wooden plow and its wrought-iron share; the harrow with its wooden teeth. The flail to thrash out the crops. The flax and wool spinning-wheels, with their hand-cards and flax-dressers.

"No post-coach, or mail, or daily newspaper, no fiery locomotive with its train of cars, bringing news or visitors. No telegraphic dispatches, bringing good or bad tidings; no mowing- and reaping-machines; no hay-rakes or forks; no sewing-machines, spring-carriages, easy-chairs, and the thousand other inventions, comforts, and improvements of this age, were even dreamed of by these early settlers.

"We introduce just here a reminiscence of the times. In the year 1756 a workman at Oxford in want of clothing of the kind worn in those days had to go twenty-eight miles to a settlement of the Moravians at Bethlehem to get his leather breeches made, his course of travel being through forests and by Indian paths, unless perchance he went via Easton, where a few years later Dr. Franklin and his associates, on the part of Pennsylvania, concluded the final treaty with the Six Nations of Indians. The order and receipt has been very carefully preserved for 125 years. It is as follows:

"OXFORD FURNACE, Oct. 14, 1756.

"Mr. Shackleton desires you'd let the bearer John Jarrat take to the two pair Leather Breeches he left to be made, and charge the same to the Company's acct. Yours, &c.

"THOS. CHAINE.

"To Mr. Bumper or Wm. Edmunds, at Bethlehem."

"Endorsed on the back of the order is the following:

"Received the 1st of March, 1757, The Sum of Seven Shillings, Two Pence, by making Two pair of New Breeches, on acct of Mr. Robinson & Comp'y Iron Works, at Oxford. Being the contents of the within order. I say received by me.

his

"THOS. N. JARRAT."
mark.

Passing over a few years, down to the Revolutionary epoch, we find that Capt. John McMurtrie and Lieut. William White, of Oxford township, being desirous to go to Boston, where the Americans were rallying under the standard of Washington, then just appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, requested the committee to certify as to their "place of abode, character, and reputation," which was at once complied with. All honor to the memory of the two first volunteers from old Oxford!

Again, in the war of 1812, old Oxford was not behind in meeting the same old foe she had assisted in defeating in a previous seven years' war. In the Third Regiment, commanded by Col. John Frelinghuysen, was a company from Belvidere, commanded by Capt. Francis Dunlevy, with 3 officers and 31 enlisted men.

Among the early and most prominently-known pioneers of this township was John Linn, who deserves more than a passing notice. He was a Virginian by birth, and came to Belvidere when it was known as "Mercer," and located where Maggie Cummins now lives. The "city" not being congenial to John's nature, he soon removed to the mountain forests, where he purchased 600 acres of land, on the hills back of Oxford. Here he cleared up a farm, lived, died at the good old age of one hundred and two years, and was buried in the old Oxford church graveyard. He was known throughout the State as the most powerful man, physically, in it. He was sent for at one time by a Philadelphia tavern-keeper to come down and "thrash" a saucy bully from Canada. John performed

the little job with the utmost ease, and then walked back to Oxford as unconcerned as though he had been on a visit. He was by no means a "fighting man," and upon this occasion did not know what was wanted of him till he arrived in the Quaker City, and then would not have "dressed out" his Canadian cousin had not the foreigner forced him to the attempt by the foulest abuse. He caught his antagonist by the back of the neck, boxed his ears severely, and with one hand threw the Canadian over the heads of the crowd, outside the ring, which was the finishing touch of the undesirable job. He was as quick as he was strong, was tall and muscular, and weighed about 225 pounds.

Reuben Searles, though not exactly a pioneer of the township, settled on Rattlesnake Hill, above Oxford Furnace, in 1797, where he raised a large family, some of whom have since been more or less prominent in the development of the resources of the township. Many of the descendants still live in the township.

"Jacob Banghart and wife came to this country from Germany, landing at Philadelphia about the year 1740, with five children, named Barney, Andrew, Michael, George, and Mary. They moved into the neighborhood of High Bridge, and labored eighteen years at the iron business, when the government was under English rule. The youngest son, George, married a Miss Buskirk and settled where the venerable Abram Banghart now resides, and which place has been the homestead of the Banghart family for about one hundred and twenty-five years. Barney, another son, was not married; enlisted in the Revolutionary war, was wounded by a cannon-ball and disabled for life. Michael married and settled in Bridgeville, in Warren County, and raised a family of fourteen children, one of whom was George Banghart, the renowned pioneer Methodist preacher. George Banghart, the youngest of the original family, settled, as before said, where his youngest son now resides, and raised a large family whose names are as follows: Barney, Peter, George, Mary, John, Thomas, Andrew, Michael, Abraham, and William. Four of these had farms adjoining to the old homestead, and lived on them all their days. Michael moved to Ohio, near Cincinnati. Peter and Barney moved to Sunsboro', Pa. George lived near Springtown, Warren Co. From these families came the now numerous families of Bangharts that have scattered over several States."

PIONEER TAVERNS, OLD-TIME AMUSEMENTS, Etc.

The old taverns—and there were plenty of them—were the places at which the old pioneers congregated to compare notes upon the few general topics then presented to the people, trying the speed of their horses and their own skill in the use of cards. One of these old hostelries, and the one most prominent from 1785 to 1815, was the old Lommason tavern, located on the farm now owned by ex-Surrogate George Lommason, about two miles down the river from Belvidere. This and the old Hoffman tavern,

where Joseph M. Roseberry now lives, between that and Belvidere, were the popular places of resort. The Hoff, or Hoffman, tavern was subsequently kept by John Summers. Both were on the road from Hope to Easton, and were only two of the ten taverns in a distance of twenty miles. Thomas Lommason kept the one and John Summers the other, and they were less than a mile apart. The Lommason tavern was then called the "Concord." Between and past these old taverns was the race-course, where the old settlers tried the speed of their horses. Trotting horses in those days was literally unknown, and running was the only gait practiced. One of the old mile-stones is still standing in the corner of McMurtrie's field, above the Roseberry place. Before the pioneer roads were closed and new ones opened this post or stone stood in the roadside and marked the starting point in the races. Another stone stood just below, or between the Roseberry and Lommason taverns, and another one beyond, down the road.

Horse-racing and playing at quoits and cards were not the only amusements indulged in by the early settlers. Men differed not so much from the people at the present time as many seem to think. The old pioneers had not attained to perfection in the art of self-defense, as at the present day, yet they were not without their oft-repeated pugilistic encounters. These two old hostelries were also the scenes of many severely-contested encounters between persons of different localities. As is not known to many of the present generation, some of the old pioneers of this and other townships were giants in stature and herculean in strength. Often did these men of such physical power meet at "Concord," and there test their powers of endurance. Among those giants were such men as the Axfords, Davis, Medlers, Pralls, Davisons, Wyckoffs, Pettys, Vannettas, Hoffmans, Wellers, Wandlings, and others. John Linn was an exception,—that is, he was in his day acknowledged to be the most powerful man, physically, in this State. He could take a 40-gallon cask of cider and hold it up to his mouth and drink from the bung-hole as easily, to all appearances, as an ordinary person could hold a gallon jug to his mouth and drink out of it. Many interesting stories might be told of John Linn and a few others did space permit. Another of these pioneer "characters" was Tom Quick, the Indian-killer. He was as fond of "drawing a bead" on an Indian as on any other wild animal, as he often expressed himself.

Another source of amusement practiced by the pioneers was that of a "fox-chase." Some one would procure a live fox, and at an appointed time the old settlers would appear at John Summers' tavern with their dogs, pay their entrance fee, give the fox a fair start, let the dogs loose, and the fun commenced. The owner of the dog that reached the fox first had his entrance fee refunded to him. A good supper at the tavern usually followed the afternoon out-door sports.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

This township was formed from Greenwich about the year 1753. It derived its name from the Oxford Furnace, so called by its founder, Jonathan Robeson, in 1741, in honor of his father, Andrew, who had been sent to England and educated at Oxford University.

For want of more complete township records, the following lists of principal officers, with the exception of freeholders, do not quite go back to the date of the formation of the county:

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

- 1839.—Aaron Davis, James Davison, Jr., Benjamin T. Hunt, Daniel S. Dowitz, William P. Robeson.
- 1841.—William P. Robeson, B. T. Hunt, William M. Axford, John Kline, Jr., D. S. Dewitt.
- 1842.—Lewis Mackey, John Kinney, Jr., B. T. Hunt, W. M. Axford, D. S. Dowitz, Jacob Miller.
- 1843.—J. Kinney, Jr., Lewis Mackey, Samuel Loller, B. T. Hunt, D. S. Dewitt.
- 1844.—Aaron Davis, D. S. Dewitt, Samuel Loller, Benjamin T. Hunt, Martin Lanzer.
- 1845-46.—Peter P. Campbell, John Young, Nathan Stinson, Henry McMiller, James K. Swayze.
- 1847-48.—Nathan Stinson, Andrew Van Sycle, Walter Wilson, William Summers, James K. Swayze.
- 1849-50.—Jacob C. Miller, Cornelius Flummerfelt, James M. Ribble, William R. Sharp, George Kizer.
- 1841.—W. R. Sharp, C. Flummerfelt, George Kizer, Jacob C. Miller, Francis C. Stiner.
- 1842.—Jonathan H. Bersherer, J. M. Ribble, Joseph Voorhees, Isaac Shoemaker, W. R. Sharp.
- 1843.—Joseph Voorhees, J. H. Bersherer, Joseph Norton, I. Shoemaker, Matthew Dewitt.
- 1844-45.—J. Voorhees, J. H. Bersherer, Isaac H. Norton, Philip Mowrey, I. Shoemaker.
- 1846.—J. Voorhees, J. H. Bersherer, I. Shoemaker, James Hiles, Simon Wyckoff.
- 1847.—Abram McMurtrie, J. Voorhees, I. Shoemaker, J. Hiles, J. H. Bersherer.
- 1848-49.—William Anderson, Phillip Mowrey, Jr., William McTire, David Smith, Peter Rush.
- 1850.—W. McTire, David Smith, Peter Rush, Michael Boyer, Philip Mowrey.
- 1851-53.—M. Boyer, David Smith, George Rinehart, George L. Shoemaker, P. Mowrey, Jr.
- 1854.—John Cole, Jacob Angle, Asa Kinney, Wesley Banghart.
- 1855.—George Rinehart, John Cole, Jacob J. Angle, Asa Kinney.
- 1856.—George Rinehart, Asa Kinney, Cornelius Flummerfelt.
- 1857.—G. Rinehart, Asa Kinney, C. Flummerfelt, John Cline, Thomas Craig.
- 1858-59.—Asa Kinney, George Rinehart, C. Flummerfelt, Jacob W. Derenberger, Thomas Craig.
- 1860.—Asa Kinney, Caleb Wyckoff, J. W. Derenberger, John Anderson, George Rinehart.
- 1861.—C. Wyckoff, J. Anderson, G. Rinehart, E. O. Hulsizer, Robert Henderson.
- 1862.—C. Wyckoff, John Anderson, E. O. Hulsizer, R. Henderson, Samuel Fitts.
- 1863.—J. Anderson, E. O. Hulsizer, Samuel Fitts, Aaron Smith, Andrew Yongh.
- 1864-65.—James C. Cyphers, Quintus Sheeler, E. O. Hulsizer, Samuel Fitts, George Boyer.
- 1866-68.—J. C. Cyphers, Quintus Sheeler, Reuben Searls, S. Fitts, George Boyer.
- 1869.—Reuben Searls, John A. Jones, George Radle, G. Boyer, S. Fitts.
- 1870-73.—Isaac Lance, Reuben Searls, John A. Jones, G. Radle, S. Fitts.
- 1874-75.—J. A. Jones, George Radle, Isaac Lance, S. Fitts, Peter Q. Hopler.
- 1876.—J. A. Jones, G. Radle, I. Lance, S. Fitts, Reuben Searls.
- 1877.—Theodore P. Burt, J. A. Jones, John Cooper, G. Radle, I. Lance.

- 1878.—T. P. Burt, J. W. Cooper, I. Lance, James H. Lukens, John E. Burt.
- 1879.—J. H. Lukens, J. W. Cooper, Isaac Lance.
- 1880.—T. P. Burt, I. Lance, J. H. Lukens.
- 1881.—T. B. Burt, I. Lance, John W. Cooper.

TOWN CLERKS.

- 1856-58, John Robbins; 1859-66, Michael H. Baylor; 1867, George Lomson; 1868-77, Michael B. Baylor; 1878, Henry Hays; 1879-81, J. A. Allen.

We find, also, that George A. Shoemaker was town clerk in 1848.

FREEHOLDERS.

- 1825, Nathan Hoagland, Alexander White; 1826, James Hoagland, Alexander White; 1827, James Hoagland, Jared Sexton; 1828, James Hoagland, Peter B. Campbell; 1829-31, James Hoagland, John Young; 1832, John H. Fleming, James Davison, Jr.; 1833, Jacob Miller, Jacob Armstrong; 1834, Jacob Miller, Jacob Johnson; 1835-38, Amos H. Drake, Philip Shoemaker; 1839-41, William Anderson, Jacob Titmar; 1842, James Hiles, Samuel McCracken; 1843-44, James Hiles, Abraham McMartrie; 1845, George Vass, Peter Smith; 1846, George Vass, Simon Wyckoff; 1847, John Hixon, Simon Wyckoff; 1848-51, Daniel Axford, Thomas Prall; 1852-53, Daniel Axford; 1854-56, John Hixon; 1857-59, Phillip Shoemaker; 1860-62, John A. Jones; 1863, Caleb Wyckoff; 1864-66, Moses A. Dewitt; 1867-68, Phillip Mowrey; 1869-71, Aaron Smith; 1872-74, Marshall P. Mackey; 1875-77, Gershom Trimmer; 1878-80, Theodore P. Hopler; 1881, George Wildrick.

July 25, 1876, the township committee met and divided the township into two election districts, in accordance with an act of the State Legislature passed April 18, 1876. The districts are known as the East and West election districts.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

OXFORD FURNACE, the principal village in the township, is situated near the southwest boundary line of the township, on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and on the surrounding hills. The first settler was he who first settled the township, or rather Jonathan Robeson, who built the pioneer furnace at this place. Taking the Oxford Iron Company's store for a centre, there are three or four suburban villages around it,—Tunnel Hill village on the east, Jonestown on the south, Dutch Hill on the west, Pittengerville on the northwest, and Smithville on the north. From no one of these places can the other be distinctly seen, and no one would imagine, from passing through the town or towns, that the census enumerators found 3000 souls at this place. The mercantile business is monopolized by the company store, which is a mammoth concern, though not a monopoly in the sense in which the term is generally used. There is a general store at Jonestown, a small store on Dutch Hill, another small one at Smithville, also a drug-store at the same place, kept by J. A. Allen. Here are also four churches,—Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran. The rolling-mills, nail-works, and other branches of industry at this place employ several hundred hands. (See Iron Industries, by Col. Scranton, pp. 78-80 of this work.)

BUTTVILLE is a small hamlet in the east part of the township, in the Poquest valley, and on the line

of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. At this place are a Methodist Episcopal church, school-house, grist-mill, store, and post-office.

BRIDGEVILLE is another small hamlet farther down the Pequest valley. This place was settled originally by the Titman, Banghart, and Mackey families, whose descendants are the principal inhabitants in the vicinity. Here are located the Cedar Grove grist-mill, school-house, and a few dwellings, with a railroad depot.

SAREPTA is a small hamlet in the north end of the township. The early settlers in this vicinity were the Hopler, Quick, Boyer, and Derenberger families. Here are a grist-mill, school-house, and five or six dwellings.

OXFORD, known sometimes as "Old Oxford," "Little Oxford," but more familiarly known in early days as "Hog Holler," has lately assumed the name of "Hazen Post-Office," and hung out a sign to that effect, in honor of the third assistant postmaster-general of the United States. Here are located the old Oxford church, a distillery, school-house, store, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, and several dwellings.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are in Oxford township nine school districts, named and bounded as follows:

Oxford Furnace District, No. 32, is bounded on the southeast by Washington township; on the west by Pittengerville District; and on the north by Buttzville and Pace's Districts.

Pittengerville District, No. 33, is bounded on the east and south by Oxford Furnace District; on the southwest by Little York District; on the northwest by Oxford Church District; and on the northeast by Buttzville District.

Little York District, No. 34, in the south part of the township, is bounded on the northeast by Pittengerville District; on the southeast by Washington township; on the southwest by Mount Pleasant District; and on the north by Oxford Church District.

Mount Pleasant District, No. 35, located in the extreme southeast end of the township, is bounded on the northeast by Little York District; on the southeast by Washington township; on the southwest by Harmony township; on the northwest by the Delaware River; and on the north by Belvidere District.

Oxford Church District, No. 36, one of the interior districts of the township, is bounded on the southeast by Pittengerville District; on the south by Little York; on the west and northwest by Belvidere; and on the north by Bridgeville District. The settlement of this district was commenced as early as 1740, and the old Oxford church built in 1744.

Bridgeville District, No. 37, is also an interior district, and bounded on the east by Buttzville District; on the south by Oxford Church District; on the west by Belvidere District; and on the north by Sarepta District.

Sarepta District, No. 38, located in the extreme north corner of the township, is bounded on the northeast by Hope township; on the southeast by Buttzville District; on the south by Bridgeville District; on the southwest by Belvidere District; on the northwest by Delaware River and Knowlton township.

Buttzville District, No. 39, on the east side of the township, is bounded on the northeast by Hope township; on the east by Pace's District; on the south by Oxford Furnace District; on the southwest by Pittengerville District; on the west by Bridgeville District; and on the northwest by Sarepta District.

Pace's District, No. 40, located in the east angle of the township, is bounded on the northeast by Hope township; on the southeast by Mansfield township; on the south by Oxford Furnace District; and on the southwest and northwest by Buttzville District.

The school statistics of the township for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1879, are as follows:

Total amount of money received in 1879 from all sources for school purposes was \$4881.85. Value of school property, \$18,325. Total number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years was 1232, with an average of nearly ten months' school. Total number of children enrolled on school register was 1061. Average attendance, 502. School-house will accommodate 735 scholars. Thirteen teachers were employed, of whom six were females.

VII.—CHURCHES.

OLD OXFORD CHURCH.*

This is one of the oldest churches in Presbytery of Newton. As early as 1739 there was occasional preaching in the bounds of the congregation. In 1744, Rev. James Campbell preached several times and baptized some children. The Rev. David Brainerd, Indian missionary, and Rev. Daniel Lawrence also preached sundry times till the year 1749. At that time the congregation unanimously put themselves under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick and made application for supplies, and have ever since considered themselves belonging to said Presbytery.

In 1755 the Rev. Thomas Lewis officiated as stated supply for some time. In 1764 three elders were chosen, and ordained by Rev. Benjamin Hait. About the same time a call was made out to the Rev. John Rosebrough to officiate in connection with Greuwich and Mansfield-Woodhouse, which call was accepted, and he continued as the stated minister for the space of five years, one-third of his time. This man should be remembered at this time for his services to his country.†

After his leaving Oxford, several supplies officiated till 1775, when application was made to the Rev. John Dabow, who supplied Mount Bethel and Oxford, and afterwards accepted a call and continued for some time as pastor to serve the two churches alternately.

In 1777 the Rev. Philip Stockton accepted a call in connection with Knowlton and Mansfield-Woodhouse, and continued three or four years. From this time several supplies officiated until 1787, when the Rev. Asa Dunham became pastor of the churches of Oxford and Mount Bethel. He continued pastor till 1797. His salary from Oxford for one-half of his time was £50. The last two years of his ministry it was raised to £75. He was a native of Hopewell, N. J. He was three times married, his second wife being a daughter of Abraham Axford. In appearance, it is said, he was stout and tall, with a fair, full face and sandy hair. He was a man of pleasant address and a good preacher.

Some time between the years 1797 and 1802 the Rev. John Boyd was stated supply. As a preacher he was rather heavy. After several attempts to secure a pastor, the Rev. David Barclay was called, and became pastor of Oxford, Mount Bethel, and Knowlton from 1805 to 1812. He was eccentric and brought much trouble to himself by his oddities, but he was a good

* From a sermon by Rev. John Pollock.

† See further notice of Rev. Rosebrough, the soldier-chaplain of the Revolution, in the history of Greenwich township.

man, of good abilities, quick, earnest, and energetic in his motions and speech, of stout, athletic frame, and in temperament impetuous and imprudent.

In 1814, Rev. Garner A. Hunt supplied the pulpit for some time. In 1818, August 29th, Lemuel F. Leake received a call to become stated supply of the two congregations, Oxford and Harmony, and afterwards became pastor, continuing in this capacity till Oct. 19, 1825. He died in 1866, at Mount Nebo, Pa. From 1826 to 1828, Sylvester Graham was stated supply.

In 1829, when the Rev. Isaac N. Candee was called, his whole time was devoted to Oxford, to which all the Presbyterians and many if not all of the Methodists of Belvidere belonged. Mr. Candee continued with Oxford Church as stated supply till the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere was formed, when he became its pastor. Mr. Candee's ministry was the most successful that Oxford Church has ever enjoyed. He died June 19, 1874. He had admirable helpers; his elders (John Clark, William Loder, Chapman Warner, John M. Sherrerd, and George R. King) were men of mark as well as of fervent piety.

When the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere was formed, in 1824, Elders George R. King, William C. Morris, Chapman Warner, and John M. Sherrerd, and 37 members were dismissed to join the new organization. Deprived of so much strength, the mother-church felt unable by itself to support a pastor. They therefore again made an alliance with the Presbyterian Church of Harmony, and together they called the Rev. Robert Love. He supplied the two pulpits February, 1835, to October, 1838. He died Oct. 9, 1838, lamented by all who knew him. His mortal remains sleep in Harmony Presbyterian burying-ground. A substantial memorial, erected by these churches, marks his resting-place and the respect in which he was held by the people. During the years 1839 to 1842, the Rev. John Carroll, now of Easton, Pa., was the pastor of Oxford and Harmony. They wisely resolved to have the next pastor all to themselves. Accordingly, they extended a call to the Rev. James McWilliams, which was accepted, and he continued with them from Dec. 6, 1842, till November, 1853. He came here a young man, this church being his first charge. He was a very scholarly man, and had he been more selfish and less diffident he might have won more fame and glory for himself, but less honor to his Master. Next to Mr. Candee's ministry for success comes that of Mr. McWilliams. This earnest worker died Aug. 20, 1873, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OXFORD,

at Oxford Furnace, is a daughter of the old mother-church of Oxford, known as "Oxford First." It was organized May 8, 1863, by a committee of the Presbytery of Newton, consisting of the Rev. A. H. Hand, D.D., the Rev. E. D. Bryan, and the Rev. W. H. Kirk, and Ruling Elders, James Hiles, Jo-

seph Roseberry, and John M. Sherrerd, Esq. The original roll of members is as follows, all coming into the new organization by letter from the First Church of Oxford: Mrs. Frances Addis, Mr. Elisha Beers, Mrs. Rachel S. Beers, Miss Margaret Beers, Miss Lavina Beers, Mr. Henry A. Kingsbury, Mrs. Sarah R. Kingsbury, Mrs. Margaret Meredith, Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, Mr. Selden T. Scranton, Mrs. Ellen C. Scranton, Mr. Charles Scranton, Mrs. Jane A. Scranton, Miss Ellen H. Scranton, Mrs. Margaret Stout, Mr. William Stout, Mrs. Sarah Stout, Miss Rebecca Van Syckle, Mr. Henry Wolfinger, Mr. Frederick Wolfinger, and Mrs. Mary Young. From these Messrs. Elisha Beers, Henry A. Kingsbury, and Selden T. Scranton were chosen and ordained to the office of ruling elder.

The congregation worshiped for a time, as it had for years previous to the organization, in a little stone chapel, built in 1848, during the pastorate of the Rev. James McWilliams, at Old Oxford. On Jan. 31, 1866, the present church edifice, a neat brick structure, 44 by 65 feet, was dedicated to the worship of God, the Rev. W. H. Kirk, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, preaching the dedicatory sermon. Rev. Isaiah B. Hopwood, now of Newark, N. J., was elected pastor almost immediately at the organization of the new church, and though never installed served the people faithfully and with a large measure of success till July 1, 1865. The present occupant of the pulpit came by invitation of the Session, and preached in the old chapel on the first Sabbath after the retirement of Mr. Hopwood. The invitation was repeated and accepted. He was soon called to the pastorate, but by request of the people his installation was delayed till the completion and dedication of the new church building, which took place, as already stated, Jan. 31, 1865. In 1873 a debt of over \$6000 that had been resting on this house of worship was removed, and a parsonage, costing about \$3000, was erected through the liberality of the congregation. The present value of the church property is \$15,000.

The Sabbath-school in connection with the church was for a long time under the superintendence of Mr. S. T. Scranton. Mr. Charles Scranton is its present superintendent. The number of officers, teachers, and scholars on the roll of the school is about 325, and the average attendance about 200.

The present membership of the church is 211, of whom 32 are living without the bounds of the congregation, and have neglected to secure letters of dismission to other churches. The entire membership of the church since its organization is 315; 19 have died, and 85 have been dismissed.

Mr. Elisha Beers, Mr. Henry A. Kingsbury, and Samuel Sherrerd, Esq., in addition to the present board, have served the church as ruling elders, and Messrs. Charles Scranton, John Jones, and William Stout as trustees. The present officers of the church

and congregation are as follows: Pastor, E. Clarke Cline; Ruling Elders, Messrs. Selden T. Seranton and John Schoonover; Deacons, Messrs. Samuel Jones, Oliver N. Perry, and James H. Lukens; Trustees, Messrs. Selden T. Scranton (president), William A. Jones, Charles B. Weston, Isaac F. Ward (secretary), and Theodore P. Burd (treasurer).

BUTZVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

More than fifty years ago Methodism was established in this place by the traveling itinerant whose voice was heard in school-houses, shops, and barns, and other places where congregations could be gathered to hear the Word of God.

Father Best, as he was familiarly called, is said to have preached here about fifty years ago; Rev. James Long somewhere about the same time. These were followed by Jacob Hevener, Caleb Lippincott, George Banghart, Edward Sanders, Isaac Winner, James Dandy, M. S. Swain, B. Chattels, James More, W. C. Hudson, Vincent Shepherd, David Bartine, and Milford Day. Manning Force, Abraham Gearhart, and F. A. Morrell were also among the earlier preachers.

In 1840 the Methodists had become so strong as to build a church (the school-house had been used for services previous to this), and the next year the building was completed and dedicated, Rev. David Bartine officiating at the dedication, Rev. William Baker being preacher in charge, and Joseph Blamie assistant.

During the dedicatory services the soul of Brother Blamie passed to his eternal rest.

Among the preachers who occupied the pulpit of the church, which is now forsaken and going to ruin, were Ichabod Carmichael, M. S. Swain, George Banghart, E. M. Griffith, J. T. Craue, J. W. Seran, R. Vanhorne, J. W. Cole, Thomas Diedrick, James I. Morrow, J. D. Hays, W. H. Haggerty, C. A. Wambough, J. T. Michaels, and Henry Littz.

In 1876 a new, pleasant, and commodious church was finished and dedicated, Dr. Ives officiating at the dedication. The whole debt was provided for on the day of dedication.

Most of those who joined the church forty or fifty years ago have gone to their rest above. The society at this place now numbers about 60 members. Value of church property, \$2000. Rev. P. G. Ruckman closed a three years' pastorate in April, 1881.

OXFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church or society is located at Oxford Furnace, and was organized in 1867, at the residence of John C. Gould, by Rev. J. L. Hays, with the following-named persons: Baxter Booth, Fanny Booth, John C. Gould and wife, Jacob R. Smith, Nancy Smith, Mrs. Henry Forrester. They resolved at the same meeting to build a church. According to resolution, a lot was secured, and in due time a small frame building was in readiness for dedication. The dedi-

catory services were performed by Revs. A. L. Brice and John Hanlon, assisted by the pastor. This church was built with a seating capacity of 75.

Accessions having been made, it was decided in 1872 to secure a more eligible lot, on which to build a larger and much more commodious edifice. This new enterprise was inaugurated during the pastorate of Rev. S. K. Russell, who succeeded in securing lots, upon which was erected a building calculated to meet the demands of the times and the requirements of the people.

The original intention was to construct a two-story building, with a Sunday-school and class-rooms in lower story and an audience-room in upper story. Only the lower story has been completed; the upper room remains unfinished. The basement was dedicated in the fall of 1872, by the presiding elder, Rev. M. E. Ellison, assisted by the pastor, Rev. S. K. Russell. The building thus far has cost \$7000, and, owing to the shrinkage in values, it is now estimated at \$4000. Present membership, 112.

At one time Butzville was united with Oxford, when Rev. J. L. Hayes was pastor; since then the following have been the pastors:

J. P. Macaulay, 1867-68; W. H. Haggerty, 1868-70; G. G. Smith, 1870-71; S. K. Russell, 1871-73; M. F. Warner, 1873-74; J. P. Macaulay, 1874-77; A. L. Wilson, 1877-78; E. N. Crasto, 1878-81.

The first Sunday-school superintendent was J. S. Matthews; the present one is the pastor in charge.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

There are seven cemeteries in Oxford township,—two at Oxford Furnace (union and Roman Catholic), two at Oxford village, one on the church lot, and one between the residences of Mrs. Davison and L. Mackey. Summerfield cemetery is located adjoining the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal church, in the south part of the township, in which are represented the Myers, Cole, Rittenhouse, Appleman, Stout, Golds, Willever, Froue, Sarson, Pierson, Voorhees, Cox, Radle, Kugle, Mathews, Parks, Milroy, Woolverton, and other families. Butzville cemetery, located at Butzville, on the east side of the township, adjoining the Methodist Episcopal church lot, contains representatives of the Vasbinder, Stevens, Jones, Lanning, Petty, Banghart, Bailey, Smith, Schuyler, Anderson, Major, Shannon, Widner, and other families. There is also an old graveyard on the Young farm, in the southwest corner of the township.

IX.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

MILLS.

The Pequest Creek furnishes some of the most valuable water-powers to be found in this part of the State, and many persons well versed on the subject of water-powers throughout the State claim for it equality with, if not superiority to, any stream of twice its size in the State.

* Mount Bethel was united.

The "Cedar Grove" grist-mill, on the banks of the Pequest, about two miles above Belvidere, was built in 1865 by William Mackey, who is still proprietor and operator.

The Butzville grist- and plaster-mills were built many years ago by Daniel Axford. They are as ancient as they appear to be, and are now owned by John Green.

The Oxford Furnace grist-mill was built soon after the settlement of the township, probably as early as 1750 or 1755. It is now owned by the Oxford Iron Company.

Old Oxford grist-mill is also one of the centenarians of this township, having been built as early as 1780. In 1835 the addition was built for a clover-mill. It is now owned by John C. Prall.

The Sarcpta grist-mill, on Beaver Brook, in the north part of the township, was built by Charles Croxall, in about 1760, as near as can be ascertained. He also had a saw-mill at that place, and tradition says—and that, too, with an air of confidence in the truthfulness of the story—that when the saw-mill required a new roof, Mr. Croxall was very desirous of saving the nails, and, in order to do so, ordered the roof to be burned off, which of course partially destroyed the mill, but he saved the nails, with which he put on the new roof.

The "Foul Rift" grist-mill was originally built in 1814 by William Sherlock, on the bank of the Delaware River, about two miles below Belvidere. It was rebuilt in 1836 by the Sherrerd & Co. Mill Company, and destroyed by fire in 1856-57. The mill was operated two or three years by Abram McMurtrie.

WATER-POWER ON THE DELAWARE.

The water-front, or that portion of Oxford lying along the Delaware River from the mouth of Pophandusing Creek, extending down the river for a distance of one and three-quarter miles, to below "Great Foul Rift," affords some of the best mill-sites and water-powers to be found anywhere in this part of the State.

In or about 1836 the Belvidere Water Company was formed, and a survey made in 1847 by Caleb H. Valentine, civil engineer. The strip of land along the river, as surveyed by the company, crossed the lands of Hoff & Paul, at the mouth of the creek, Hoff, Abraham McMurtrie, John Mackey, Philip Mowrey, and Lommason & White. A village plat was also surveyed at the lower end of the company's tract, which contained twelve and one-half acres, according to maps shown. No improvements have been made since the destruction of the company's mill in 1856-57.

OXFORD MINES.

These mines are situated in the townships of Oxford and Washington, near the line of the Warren Railroad. Some of these mines have been worked for about 140 years.

The original Oxford Furnace, still in operation, was built by Jonathan Robeson in 1741-42, and put in operation in 1743, Mr. Richard Shackleton having had the contract to construct the race-way to carry water for its motive-power. Tradition says that the water-blast was first used, and that the product per week was from 13 to 17 tons of pig iron, consuming from 300 to 400 bushels of charcoal to a ton of iron; at a later period large bellows, similar in shape to those used by blacksmiths, were used, increasing the product two to four tons per week. From the years 1800 to 1809 the power was so increased as to produce from 17 to 22 tons per week. In 1832 what were known by furnace-men as tub-bellows, with a working receiver, were introduced, and the make, with cold-blast, reached about 22 tons per week, consuming about 275 bushels of charcoal. This was under the management of William Henry, Esq., who, as early as 1834, applied hot-blast, obtaining a patent therefor. Soon after this period the subject of heating the blast by means of the waste-heat of blast-furnaces was much talked of, and every improvement or thought in this line was eagerly caught up. In 1837 the hot-blasts had been so much enlarged and improved that a yield of 27 to 28 tons per week was the result. This satisfied the public want at that time. The same stack is at present in use, having been enlarged in its interior diameter and height, and, using anthracite coal as fuel and steam as its motive-power, produces over 70 tons per week, or more than three times its early product.

Of the several veins here, the Franklin vein and the new vein at the west of the property have not been worked for ore; only searches have been made on these. The Harrison vein has been worked to some extent, and contains an immense quantity of ore, a vein of about 12 feet in thickness having been opened for about 250 feet along the surface, and for a depth of 94 feet.

The ore in this mine contains a considerable percentage of pyrites, but, with the recent improvements in working sulphurous ores, this large mine has become a valuable one.

The Washington vein is close to or a part of the Harrison vein, being separated by not over 12 feet thickness of rock. It runs parallel to the Harrison vein, and has been worked about 100 feet in depth and 700 feet in length. Its width averages about 18 feet, and is traced in length 2100 feet, showing about equal dip and variation of the magnetic needle for its whole distance.

The Staley mine was quite extensively worked formerly, and yielded an excellent ore for bars.

The new mine is the centre of the mining operations now carried on. It is a wide vein with a strike N. 25° W., a dip of 55°-70° N., and a pitch to the northwest. It has been worked for a distance of nearly 1000 feet, and is in some places 40 feet wide, and averages 18 feet. It has been worked down 140

feet in depth, and it is at this depth from the surface where it has reached its greatest width (40 feet). A very large annual production can be had from this mine whenever it is wanted.

The Car-wheel or old mine is like an offshoot of the new mine, and its eastern end curves around in a very indescribable way. It has been worked in some parts to a depth of 125 feet for nearly 500 feet in length, and has a thickness varying from two to twenty feet. The ore is a very good magnetite, and has been largely and satisfactorily used at the furnace for making iron for railroad car-wheels. The old workings in the last century were on the western end of this vein, cover a large surface, and are scattered about in a most perplexing way.

The property was first owned by the Robesons; next by the elder Dr. William Shippen and Nicholas Biddle, grandfather of the banker, and David Roberdau, afterwards surveyor-general of the United States; then by Judge Morris Robeson; next by the late Hons. William P. Robeson and John P. B. Maxwell; they were succeeded by the Messrs. Scranton, and at the present time by the Oxford Iron Company.

In its early days the iron not used by forges in the county, or for chimney-backs and cannon-balls, was carted to the Delaware River below Belvidere, and thence transported in Durham boats to Philadelphia, some as pig iron and some in heavy square blocks for ballasting ships. Cannon-balls have occasionally been found in the old cinder-heaps, and many of the old houses in this State and New York were fitted out with iron chimney-backs in their fireplaces. Some still are in existence, dating back respectively 1747, 1758, etc., with carvings of the lion and unicorn, and either the motto, "Dieu et mon droit," or "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

The Rosebury magnetic iron mine is on Marble Ridge, which runs parallel with Scott's Mountain. This mine was opened in 1872 by Joseph M. Rosebury, Jr., and owned by him and A. Depue Rosebury. Twelve hundred tons of this ore were taken out in 1872 and 1873 and shipped to the Durham furnaces, since which time the mine has not been worked until the spring of 1880. This ore contains most excellent fluxing properties, and, used with harder magnetic ore, produces excellent pig iron.

Parties are now negotiating with the owners with the view of leasing it and working it with a strong force of hands. A line of attraction running northeast and southwest from this mine has been traced by Mr. Rosebury several miles.*

* See also pp. 78-80 of this work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

His grandfather Mackey was of Irish origin, and resided at Roxburgh, in Warren Co., N. J. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and after its close carried on farming and milling at Roxburgh, in Harmony township. He became the possessor of a large quantity of real estate, which he left to his children at his death. The children were John, Joseph, William, Jeremiah, Lewis, James, Mrs. Hazel, Mrs. Michael Roseberry, Mrs. William Roseberry, and Mrs. Lowe Miller. The mother of these children was of Dutch origin.

William Mackey, third son of William Mackey, and father of our subject, was born on the homestead, in Harmony, Nov. 1, 1767, and married Hannah Hendershot, who was born Nov. 20, 1773, and died April 18, 1848. During his early business career he carried on farming and milling at home, but after his marriage he settled on a farm in Oxford township, which was a part of his father's estate, where he resided the remainder of his life. To this he added considerable real estate, so that at his death he owned some eight hundred acres of land, besides houses and lots in Belvidere. He was a good business man, and by industry and judicious management acquired a large and valuable property. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the Presbyterian congregation of Oxford, and a liberal contributor to church interests. He died May 21, 1848.

The children of William and Hannah Mackey are Rachel, wife of Jacob Miller, of Harmony (deceased); Margaret, wife of Elias Jones, of Blairstown (deceased); Mercy, wife of Henry Young, of Harmony (deceased); Levi; William; Marshall; Elizabeth (deceased); Mary, wife of A. B. Randolph, of Belvidere (deceased).

William, son of William and Hannah Mackey, was born on the homestead, in Oxford township, May 1, 1808. Until twenty-two years of age he remained at home, where he was fully schooled in the rudiments of a practical business life.

For one year he carried on farming at home, and for several years he worked a farm of his father's in Blairstown. In 1849 he purchased one hundred and sixty-six acres at Bridgeville, in Oxford township, upon which he has erected commodious buildings, and brought the land to a high state of cultivation. Upon this property, in 1856, he built a grist-mill, which he has carried on since in connection with his farming. To this property he has added other real estate, and is in 1880 the owner of some four hundred acres of land, besides parcels of real estate in the borough of Belvidere. He has never been a seeker after political preferment, although as a member of the Democratic party he has always been interested in all measures in any way affecting the prosperity and welfare of the



William Mackay



LEVI MACKEY.

His father, William Mackey, born Nov. 1, 1767, married Hannah Hendershot, who was born Nov. 20, 1773, and died April 18, 1848. Their children were Rachel (deceased), wife of Jacob Miller, of Harmony; Margaret (deceased), wife of Elias Jones, of Blairstown; Mercy (deceased), wife of Henry Young, of Harmony; John (deceased); Levi; William, of Bridgeville; Marshall; Elizabeth (deceased); Mary (deceased), wife of A. B. Randolph, of Belvidere.

William Mackey resided in Oxford township his whole life, and was a farmer. His real estate consisted of some eight hundred acres of land, most of which was situated in Oxford; besides he owned several houses and lots in the borough of Belvidere. He was a good business man, and by his own industry acquired his large and valuable property. In politics he was a Democrat; he was a member of the Presbyterian congregation of Oxford, and a liberal contributor to church interests. He died May 21, 1848.

Levi Mackey was born Nov. 16, 1805, on the homestead which he purchased at the death of his father, and upon which he resided for many years and still owns. To this he has made additions of other real estate, and is now the possessor of upwards of four hundred acres of land.

He married, Feb. 19, 1829, Nancy K., daughter of Robert and Martha (Axford) Axford, of Oxford. She was born July 14, 1809, and died Feb. 11, 1860. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Oxford for many years, and a devoted Christian woman.

Their children were Rebecca K., wife of Theodore Hoagland; Elizabeth A. (deceased), who was the wife of Marshall Titman; Sarah A., wife of J. W. Dernberger, of Oxford; Edward H.; William B.; Martha A., wife of William Prall, of Princeton, Ill.; Levi D. (deceased); Mary, wife of James Wyckoff, of Oxford; Josephine B. (deceased).

Mr. Mackey has spent his life as a farmer, and ranks among the most thrifty and judicious agriculturists of Warren County.

He is a Democrat in politics, and has been honored with some minor offices by his fellow-townsmen. He has served as overseer of the poor and surveyor of highways for several years.

He contributed to the building of the Oxford Presbyterian church and parsonage, as well as to the school originally designed to be under the control of the church, and has always been willing to do his part as a citizen towards forwarding every worthy local work.



Wesley Barryhart.



Gerrit Hopper

country and its citizens. As a member of the Presbyterian congregation at Oxford he has been a promoter of church interests.

Mr. Mackey is a man of sound business principles, and has spent his life as an active and enterprising business man. By his own management he has been successful in acquiring property, but in no way by sacrificing principle or sound business relations. He is known as correct in his habits, unassuming in his ways, and as possessing integrity in all the relations of life. His first wife was Mary, a daughter of Peter Kline, of Harmony. His second wife was Catharine H. Painter, who was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Feb. 25, 1809, and died June 25, 1866.

The children born of this union were Mary H., died young, and William Henry, born June 22, 1845, and died at the age of twenty-eight. His present wife is Huldah Larue.

WESLEY BANGHART.

His grandfather, Michael Banghart, born in Germany in 1740, came to America with his parents when quite young, and with them settled near the old Forge, in Hunterdon Co., N. J. The family was poor, and young Michael was sold for his passage. Upon arriving in the land of his adoption he began learning the shoemaker's trade, but in after-years he gave his attention to farming, which he followed for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1825 on the farm owned by William Mackey, in Oxford township, Warren Co., N. J. He owned some five hundred acres of land, all of which he had acquired by his own industry and hard labor. His first wife was Miss Angle, and his second Miss Bertha Grimes. By the first he had six children, and by the second two sons and two daughters. His son Michael, born of his first wife, was father of our subject; married Elizabeth Cummins, of Independence township, who bore him eleven children, as follows: George; Mary, wife of Cornelius Flummerfelt; Philip; Josiah; Wesley; Catherine, wife of Zachariah Flummerfelt; Sarah, wife of Lewis A. Misner, of Penn Yan, N. Y.; Jacob; Barnabas; Ann, wife of John J. Van Allen, of Easton, Pa.; Bothia, wife of R. Davidson.

Michael Banghart began life upon the farm now owned by our subject, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was a thorough student of the Bible, although he acquired little book knowledge while young. Both he and his father were among the early members of the Methodist Church and promoters of kindred interests. He was born in 1774, and died in 1846. His wife lived a Christian life, and was also a member of the Methodist Church.

Wesley, son of Michael Banghart, succeeded to the homestead of one hundred and thirty-five acres upon the death of his father by purchase of the other heirs. He was born Sept. 1, 1805. He has remained upon the property his whole life, and has made additions

thereto, so that his real estate is, in 1880, two hundred and eighty-one acres. He is also the owner of valuable personal property, and enjoys a good competency as a result of his industry and care. Besides agricultural pursuits he has engaged quite extensively in lumbering, and erected a saw-mill for that purpose. He married, Nov. 29, 1853, Hannah Roubacher, formerly of Cortland Co., N. Y. She was injured by the cars, and died Nov. 11, 1864. For his second wife he married, Nov. 29, 1871, Maria Lott, of New Brunswick.

In politics Mr. Banghart is a Democrat, and has been honored by his fellow-townsmen with the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years, besides filling some minor places. He is an attendant and supporter of the Oxford Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Banghart is one of the substantial farmers and worthy citizens of the township where he resides, and has always been known as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations.

GEORGE KEYSER.

His paternal grandfather, Michael Keyser, came from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania.

His maternal grandfather, John Fulmer, also came from Germany in 1766, and settled in Richmond, Northampton Co., Pa.

His father, Michael Keyser, married Katy, daughter of John Fulmer, and spent a part of his life in Northampton Co., Pa., and was a farmer. He died in 1809 at the age of fifty-one. His mother lived to the age of seventy-five, and died in 1841. Their children were John; Frederick; George; Michael; Jacob; Katy, died unmarried; Sally, became the wife of Jacob Stropy; Susan, became the wife of Frederick Lair; Polly, was married to Jacob Cole; Rebecca, became the wife of Francis Steeples; Elizabeth, became the wife of Henry Mills. Of this large family of children only Michael and George survive in 1880.

George Keyser was born at Upper Mount Bethel, in Northampton Co., Pa., Sept. 26, 1802. He remained at home until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he went to Richmond, Pa., and began learning the tanning and currier's trade. After becoming master of this business at the end of four years, he worked for some six years as a journeyman at his trade. In December, 1826, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick and Christina (Emery) Miller. She was born Feb. 14, 1800, and died Aug. 25, 1872. She was a member of the Oxford Presbyterian Church. Their children were Sally Ann, widow of the late Jacob Pace; Aaron; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Angle; Jane; Christina, wife of William Mackey; Kate, deceased; George; and John.

In 1828, Mr. Keyser removed from Pennsylvania, and settled at Oxford, Warren Co., N. J., where he purchased some sixty acres of land, a part of which

was the site of the distillery owned by Hugh Smith, of Philadelphia. Here he established himself in the tanning and currier business, using the old distillery for his tannery building. At first, for a few years, he hauled his stock of leather to New York and Philadelphia in wagons, which was in striking contrast with the rapid transit carried on nowadays by railroad. He made his shipments by water after the completion of the Morris Canal, and by railroad subsequently.

Mr. Keyser continued to do business in the old distillery until 1839, when he erected a stone building for a tannery, in which he carried on business until 1849. This building is standing in 1880, and for some time after he gave up business as a tanner the building was rented to his sons-in-law for a tannery. By industry and judicious management Mr. Keyser carried on a successful business as a tanner, and used much of his surplus funds in the purchase of real estate; so that in 1880 he is the possessor of something over nine hundred acres of land here, besides in connection with Dr. Green, of Belvidere, he purchased some sixty thousand acres of tax land in Illinois, a large part of which has been redeemed. In 1869 he gave his six children ten thousand dollars apiece.

Mr. Keyser is a careful and judicious business man. He is a man of independent thought and action, although he is conscientious and has always tried to act in justice to all men.

As a member of the Lutheran Church, which he joined in 1823, while a resident of Pennsylvania, and of the Oxford Presbyterian Church since he has been a resident of Warren County, he has always been a contributor to church interests and a promoter of all worthy local enterprises.

For many years he was an elder in the Oxford Church.

BENJAMIN B. COOPER.

Benjamin B. Cooper, son of Benjamin and Mary (Cooper) Cooper, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1796. His boyhood days were spent at home, but before reaching his majority he learned the millwright trade, which he followed for several years. About the year 1823 he married Sophia, widow of the late David Johns, and a daughter of Jacob Creveling, of Bloomsbury, Warren Co. She died in 1850. For his second wife he married, in 1853, Jimina, daughter of William and Jane (Ross) Gal-

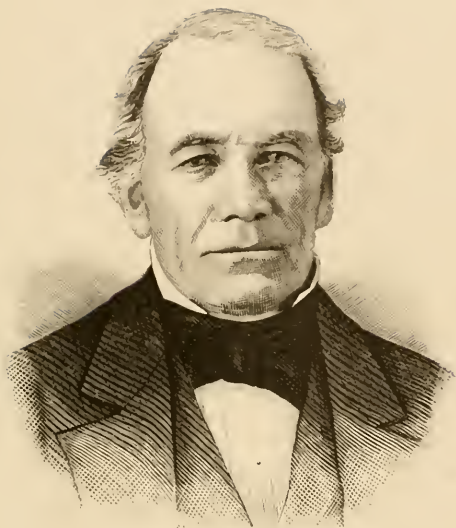
loway, of Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton Co., Pa. She was born Jan. 2, 1815, and is still living. Her only child and daughter is Miss Mary Ellen Cooper. Mrs. Cooper's father, William Galloway, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was engaged at Sandy Hook, where his brother Robert, who also served in the army, died of fever. William Galloway spent most of his life as a teacher in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and died at middle age. Her maternal grandfather, Thomas Ross, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his wife received a pension after his death. Her mother died in 1854, aged sixty-three. The family of Galloway were old settlers of Lower Mount Bethel, and prominent among the founders and promoters of church interests there.

After his first marriage, Mr. Cooper for some time kept a hotel at Bloomsbury, N. J.; but in 1833 he went to New York City, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, his place of business being at 64 Dey Street. In this business he was very successful, and carried it on with that energy and care so characteristic of his business life. Having secured a sufficient competency, Mr. Cooper, in 1849, retired from the business in New York, removed to Belvidere, where he purchased some valuable real estate, upon which he made improvements. A short time before his death, which occurred July 26, 1868, he completed arrangements for the construction of a fine brick residence fronting the public park in Belvidere, which was subsequently completed, and is now occupied by his widow and daughter.

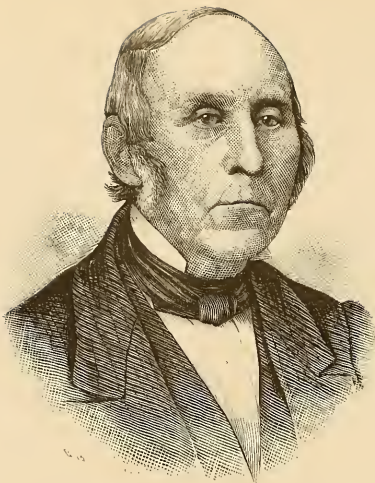
While a resident of Belvidere, Mr. Cooper took an interest in all worthy local objects. He was a man of great kindness of heart, and sympathized with the needy, who always found a friend in him.

During the late Rebellion, when families were left destitute by members of them being called to serve in the army, Mr. Cooper publicly, but more often privately, gave aid and assistance to those in need, and, as he was blessed with property, he liberally distributed to those who risked their lives in support of the Union cause. Although not a communicant of any church, he was a member of the Presbyterian congregation at Belvidere, was one of the trustees of the church, and a promoter of church and kindred interests.

Mr. Cooper was politically a Democrat, although not a seeker after place, yet he was honored by the citizens of the borough of Belvidere, and served as mayor, besides holding some other minor offices.



Benjamin B Cooper



MICHAEL BOYER.

Michael Boyer, great-grandfather of our subject, was the progenitor of the family here, and emigrated from Germany, settling in Pennsylvania, where he died.

George, son of Michael Boyer, was born near the "Dry Land Church," in Northampton Co., Pa., in 1776. Married Anna Maclin, of Saucon, Pa.

In March, 1800, he removed to Warren Co., N. J., and purchased and settled on two hundred acres of land in the township of Lopatecong, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. He belonged to that sterling class of agriculturalists who make up the substantial citizens of a township. He died Jan. 10, 1868. His children were Catherine, deceased, who became the wife of Charles Shimer, of Saucon, Pa.; David W., deceased, was a farmer in Franklin township; and Michael.

Michael, youngest son of George Boyer, was born on the homestead in Lopatecong, March 26, 1804.

He succeeded his father on the homestead farm, and there resided, making improvements and beautifying the place, until 1840, when he purchased one hundred and fifty acres in Oxford township, where he spent the remainder of his active business life. His son John H. succeeded to the homestead in Lopatecong, and his son George to the farm in Oxford.

Mr. Boyer was a man esteemed for his manly ways,

and for his moral and Christian principles. He was a promoter of church interests; was a member of the Greenwich Church while a resident of Lopatecong, and a member and elder of the Oxford Church after his removal to Oxford township. His influence was always for the good of society where he resided, and while he enjoyed pleasant surroundings and a comfortable home, he was interested that his friends and neighbors should also enjoy the blessings of life. In politics, Mr. Boyer was a Democrat, and although he did not seek after office he did not refuse to bear a share of public burden, and for several years officiated as one of the township committee. He died Sept. 10, 1869.

His wife was Naomi, daughter of John and Mary Howell, of Phillipsburg, who survives in 1880, and resides in Belvidere; she was born Oct. 1, 1802.

Their children are John H., deceased; Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Titman, and resides in Oxford township; Mary, died at the age of nineteen; George, married Ellen, daughter of William and Margaret (Demott) Anderson, of Oxford, and resides in Belvidere; Savilla, deceased, was the wife of John Cline, of New Village; Ann C., deceased, was the wife of John M. Andrews; and Emeline, became the wife of Joseph Iliff, of Lopatecong.



Joseph M. Roseberry

JOHN ROSEBERRY, grandfather of the above, was the first settler of the family in Warren County. He was a farmer where Phillipsburg is now located, and there died.

He had four sons and two daughters,—viz., John, Joseph, William, Michael, Hannah, and Sally. Of these children, Michael was father of our subject. He was born on the homestead, where he spent his days as a farmer, and died at the age of seventy-four years. His first wife was Elizabeth Feit. His second wife was Margaret, a daughter of Joseph Mackey, whose father was among the early settlers of the county. She died in 1818.

Of this second union were born the following children: Mary, wife of Jesse Stewart, of Greenwich; John, of Greenwich; Joseph M.; Elizabeth, who was first married to John Kline, and second to Jacob Lovell, of Harmony; Michael, went to Virginia, where he died; Jeremiah, a physician of Cedar Bluff, Wis.; Margaret, wife of Henry Seip, of Easton, Pa.

For his third wife he married Elizabeth Runyon, of Reading, Pa., who bore him children as follows: Isabella, wife of John Allshouse, of Harmony; Valeria, wife of Samuel Able, of Easton; Henrietta, deceased, wife of William Sharpe, of Greenwich; Robert, deceased; Charles E., a physician in Easton, Pa.; and Louisa, wife of Edward Ackerman, of Easton, Pa.

Joseph M., son of Michael and Margaret Roseberry, was born on the homestead, Oct. 4, 1804. He remained at home until twenty-seven years of age, and received a fair education in the schools of his native place, where he learned those inestimable lessons of self-reliance and industry which have so characterized him through life. On Jan. 19, 1832, he married Sally Ann, daughter of Abraham Depue, and granddaughter of Benjamin Depue, who was born in the city of Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1727, was a commissary during the Revolutionary war, removed from Ulster County in 1765 and settled at Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton Co., Pa., where he died in 1811. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Col. Van Campen, of Revolutionary fame. She was born in 1770, and died in 1851. The Depues and Van Campens belong to the most prominent of the Huguenot families which settled at Esopus, now Ulster County, and date back to the middle of the seventeenth century as settlers on the Hudson. Abraham

Depue had eleven children, as follows: Martha, deceased, wife of Henry Taylor, of Niagara Co., N. Y.; James, Moses, Jacob, Abraham, and John, died at Mount Bethel, Pa.; Benjamin; Catharine, deceased; Philip, died in San Francisco, Cal.; Susannah; and Sally, deceased, wife of Joseph M. Roseberry. Only Benjamin and Susannah survive in 1880.

One daughter, Susannah, is the mother of Abraham Depue Hazen, third assistant postmaster-general; and one son is Maj. Benjamin Depue, born Sept. 1, 1796, and is, in 1880, a resident of Belvidere, N. J.

Mrs. Roseberry was born Jan. 21, 1815, and died May 30, 1880. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Belvidere, was a woman of high moral worth and Christian excellence, and educated her children in all that makes true womanhood and manhood.

The children of Joseph M. and Sally Ann Roseberry are Michael, a farmer in Washington township; John and Abraham Depue, farmers in Oxford township; Kate D.; Maggie, wife of William Titman, of Oxford township; Nettie, wife of Jacob Long, of Bangor, Pa.; Joseph M., a student-at-law with J. G. Shipman, Esq., of Belvidere; Arubella; and Frank, a student at Princeton College.

In 1831, Mr. Roseberry settled on a farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres in Oxford township, which he subsequently purchased of his father, and has resided there since. Upon this farm he has erected substantial buildings, besides erecting other commodious buildings on a part of his property for one of his sons. He is among the most thrifty and well-to-do farmers of Oxford, and besides accumulating the fine property now in his possession, he has divided a considerable amount with his children. Mr. Roseberry is known as a man of untiring industry, of prudence and sound judgment, and possessed of strong force of character. He is positive in his opinions, and carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes and conceives to be right. He was a member of the old Whig party and is now a Republican, although he has never held political office or been a seeker after place. He has always been a promoter of all worthy local objects, and as a member of the First Presbyterian Church, at Belvidere, he has sought to live the life of a consistent Christian man.



Caleb Wyckoff

CALEB WYCKOFF is a great-grandson of Simon Wyckoff, who settled in Jackson Valley, Warren Co., from Readington, Hunterdon Co., where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, May 1, 1771, which has been kept as a homestead of this family since, and is now owned by the heirs of the late Jacob Wyckoff.

The children of Simon Wyckoff were John, born Jan. 20, 1771; Caleb, born Oct. 25, 1774; Phebe, born Nov. 4, 1776; Jacob, born Oct. 3, 1784; and Charity, born Jan. 8, 1788.

Of these children, Caleb is grandfather of our subject, and settled in Mansfield township, near Pennwell, where he resided as a farmer as long as he lived.

He died Feb. 17, 1823. His wife was Sarah Willever, born Jan. 16, 1770, whom he married Oct. 8, 1797. She died April 4, 1837. Their only child and son was Simon, who was born on the homestead in Mansfield, Dec. 24, 1797; married, March 23, 1834, Martha, daughter of Joseph and Sally (Lawrence) Colver, of Schooley's Mountain. She was born May 23, 1793, and died Aug. 6, 1833. The Colver family were early settlers on the mountain. The children of this union were Charity, wife of William W. Race; Sarah C., wife of James G. Loder; Caleb; and Elizabeth, wife of Michael Roseberry.

Simon remained on the place where he was born until 1833, when he removed to Buttsville and built a grist-mill, which he carried on for six years. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres of land in the township of Oxford, about one mile from Belvidere, upon which he resided the remainder of his life. He was an active member of the Democratic party, and took an interest in all matters of a local nature. For several years he acted as justice of the peace, and for one term of five years he served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was of great activity, and was known as a man of correct habits and integrity in all the relations of life. At first he was a member of the Grove Church on Schooley's Mountain, but upon his removal to Oxford he united with the Presbyterian Church there, and remained constant in his connection with that body until he united with the church at Belvidere, of which he was elder at the time of his death,

which occurred Nov. 25, 1868. For several years he was an elder of the Oxford Church.

For his second wife he married, March 23, 1834, Sarah C. Colver, a sister of his first wife, born March 7, 1804. She survives in 1880. Caleb Wyckoff, only son of Simon Wyckoff, was born on the homestead in Mansfield, Nov. 1, 1824. His opportunities for an education from books were confined to the common schools of his native place. He settled with his parents on the farm in Oxford in 1839, and upon the decease of his father succeeded to the homestead-farm, which he continues to carry on. Since the settlement of the family on this farm they have very much improved it, and erected commodious and substantial buildings thereon. To this property Mr. Wyckoff has added other real estate, although not adjoining.

In 1847, October 19th, Mr. Wyckoff married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hobler) Baker, of Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton Co., Pa. She was born June 9, 1823. Their children are Elizabeth, James, Jerome, who died at the age of twenty-one, April 26, 1872, and Sarah. James married Mary, daughter of Levi Mackey, of Oxford township.

After his marriage Mr. Wyckoff resided on a farm owned by his father in the township of Hope for two years. He resided in Hackettstown for four years, where he purchased a farm and carried it on. In 1853 he purchased a farm (known as the Titman farm) in Bridgeville, Oxford township, upon which he resided for sixteen years, when he settled on the farm first purchased by his father. Mr. Wyckoff is one of the substantial farmers of Warren County, and seems to inherit the business ability of his ancestors, who have been among the sterling farmers and business men since the first settlement of Warren County.

Like his father and ancestors, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and, although not a seeker after political preferment, he was selected during the late war as freholder, and has held other minor offices.

Mr. Wyckoff is interested in church and kindred interests, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Belvidere.



Wm Chamberlin

WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN'S grandfather, William Chamberlin, born Jan. 16, 1765, married Hannah Snyder, Nov. 16, 1788. He removed from Alexandria township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and settled in Oxford township in 1793, where he purchased a part of Hull's tract. This land, when surveyed, overrun and made two hundred and forty-four acres. Upon this he resided the remainder of his life, and died Jan. 13, 1850. His wife died Oct. 24, 1817, aged fifty-one years, leaving the following children: John, born Oct. 26, 1789; Peter, born Feb. 20, 1792; Benjamin, born Dec. 24, 1798; Mary, born Aug. 27, 1801; and Rachel, born Jan. 16, 1805.

His second wife was Susannah Prall, whom he married July 27, 1819. She died Sept. 25, 1851.

Peter Chamberlin was father of our subject, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Kimple, who was born Oct. 3, 1800, and died Jan. 14, 1863. He died April 4, 1857. He was a farmer through life, and inherited one-half of the homestead near Summerfield church, on the mountain, where he resided. Peter Chamberlin was one of the founders of the Oxford Baptist Church, and officiated as deacon. Both he and his wife were members, and contributors to church and kindred interests.

His children are William, born July 30, 1822, and George, born April 17, 1824.

William Chamberlin received only a common-school education, but in early life learned to depend upon himself. Upon reaching his majority he went into the busy world to carve out a fortune for himself. He had no lack of resolution, but with willing hands and a robust constitution he met the obstacles to success and overcame the difficulties attendant upon every young man starting in life for himself without pecuniary assistance.

He married, July 3, 1847, Sarah, youngest daughter of David and Anna (Oliver) Warman, who was born

on the Warman homestead, in Franklin township, April 9, 1828. Her grandfather, Thomas Warman, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died near New Village, at the home of his son. Her father died March 18, 1858, aged seventy-three years. Her mother died in October, 1865, aged seventy-five. David Warman's children were seven sons and four daughters, all of whom are living but one.

For three years following his marriage, Mr. Chamberlin lived on rented farms. In 1850 he purchased the property first settled by his grandfather, where he resided until 1868, when he sold it and settled at Old Oxford, where he has since resided.

Mr. Chamberlin has been a successful agriculturist, and his life has been one of activity and wholly devoted to business. In all his dealings and business relations he has been esteemed for his integrity and devotion to principle. He has always avoided such business as would lead to litigations or differences, and never sued a man or had a process of law served upon him.

Mr. Chamberlin is a supporter of local objects of a sectarian nature, and a member of the Summerfield congregation. Mrs. Chamberlin was raised under Presbyterian influences, but is a member of the Summerfield Church.

Following the political line of his father, Mr. Chamberlin is a supporter of Republican principles, and was originally a Whig.

They have an only child, Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of Bartley Prall, a farmer in Oxford township, and who has two children,—Mary Geneviva and William Thomas.

The family of Warman is of English descent, and Mrs. Chamberlin's great-grandfather was of English birth, and had one son who was killed in the war of the Revolution. Her father was drafted to serve in the war of 1812, but supplied a substitute. The Chamberlin family is of Dutch origin.



MARSHALL P. MACKEY.

John Mackey, father of Marshall P., was born April 20, 1800, and was the son of William and Hannah (Hendershot) Mackey; he married Meroy Sharp, of Oxford. She was born Oct. 2, 1800, and bore him five children: Israel, deceased; Marshall P.; Abbie P., wife of John V. Deshon, of Belvidere; William M.; Sarah E., widow of the late William Armstrong; and Elias J.

John Mackey resided upon the farm now owned by Marshall P. the most part of his life. He was a representative farmer, and accumulated a large personal property, besides some three hundred acres of land. He was an attendant of the Oxford Church for many years, and during the latter part of his life he was a member of the Presbyterian congregation at Belvidere. He was esteemed for his manly virtues, for his sound judgment, his unassuming ways, and for his good business ability. He died March 23, 1864.

Marshall P. Mackey, born July 16, 1831, succeeded to the homestead upon the death of his father, and has taken great pride in keeping in good repair the property so largely the result of his father's industry. He is safely numbered among the most intelligent farmers of Oxford, and his judicious management and thoroughness in all his undertakings give a look of thrift and prosperity to his home and its surroundings.

He married, Nov. 25, 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Miller) Horn, of Pennsylvania. She was born Nov 4, 1834. Their children are George, Mabel, Bessie, and Nettie.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackey are members of the Belvidere Presbyterian congregation, and supporters of kindred interests.

Following in the line of the political principles of his ancestors, he is a member of the Democratic party.

HARDWICK.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS is one of the northeast border townships of Warren County, and is bounded on the northeast by Sussex County, on the southeast and south by Paulinskill Creek, which is the dividing line between this and Frelinghuysen township, on the southwest by Blairstown township, and on the northwest by Pahaquarry township. It contains 15.91 square miles, or 10,182 acres. The population of the township, according to the census of 1880, was 583.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is very uneven, while all the waters rising in the township, or running through it, flow in a south or southeast direction. The Blue Mountains skirt the northwest border of the township, and form the dividing line between this and Pahaquarry township. This is the highest point of land in the township, and from this to the Paulinskill, which forms the other parallel boundary, is a succession of ridges and knobs till the valley of the Paulinskill is reached.

The principal stream running through the township is Blair Creek, which rises in the northeast corner of the township, flows in a southerly direction to very near the southwest corner of the township, and empties into the Paulinskill at Blairstown village. Upon this stream are several good mill sites, some of which are occupied. Jacksonburg Creek takes its rise in the extreme northeast corner of the township and flows southwesterly at the foot of Blue Mountain and down through Blairstown township into the kill. The Paulinskill washes the southeast border, upon which has been, and still are, several mills. White Pond, a beautiful sheet of water lying about half a mile north from Paulinskill, and about half way between the southwest and northeast lines of the township. This name is given to the pond on account of the deposits of white shells distinctly visible at its bottom. Mud Pond and Shuster Pond are situated in the east corner of the township. The latter was so named from one of the early settlers (Shuster) who located near it, and whose descendants occupy the old homestead. Mud Pond, about half a mile west of Shuster Pond, was so named from its muddy appearance. Both of these are small bodies of water, covering not more than six or eight acres each. Sand Pond is situated on Blue Mountain, on the northwest border of the township, and finds an outlet in Jacksonburg Creek.

* By W. H. Shaw.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Among those who settled in what is now Hardwick township, in the first half of the last century, were Frederick and Jacob Snover, who located here as early as 1735 or 1740, on quite a large tract of land in the west part of the township, nearly all of which is now owned by parties outside of their descendants. Frederick Snover was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

John Vass, or Vass, as it is now spelled, was also among the settlers about the middle of the last century. The Konkles came in about the same time and located north of White Pond, and the Shuster family settled on the southeast side of the township, near what is known as Shuster Pond. John Teel and John Mingle both located here about 1755, taking up land which is still in possession of their descendants. The Armstrongs, Wintermates, Wilsons, Walters, Luses, and the Savacools were also here previous to the Revolutionary war. Their numerous descendants are still the owners, in most cases, of the original homesteads.

The farm settled by Philip Wildrick, uncle of Isaac Wildrick, late sheriff of this county, is now owned by P. W. Squier. Jacob Armstrong was at one time owner of the larger part of what is now Hardwick township, and by some at the present day would not be considered a very large landholder at that.

Among the very first settlers in Hardwick were Jacob Lundy, Ebenezer and Jacob Wilson, Samuel Lundy, and Thomas Heason, or Hazen, as it is now spelled, and Daniel Harker, who were Quakers, and located here as early as 1735. In the beginning these people were compelled to go to Kingwood, in Hunterdon County, for their milling, as no mills had been built in this section prior to 1783. The trip was usually performed on horseback, and occupied, when the weather was favorable and the intervening streams not too much swollen, about two and a half days. About 1783 a grist-mill was built near the present village of Paulina, and shortly after this another was built at Marksboro' by Col. Mark Thomson.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.

One of the most audacious acts in the whole series of predatory aggressions by the Indians in this township was the incursion of a party of Indians into Hardwick in 1755, when they captured a boy named Thomas Hunt, and a negro then belonging to Richard

Hunt; and on their retreat by way of the Big Pond they surprised and made prisoners a man named Swartwout and two of his children, a son and daughter, having first shot his wife, who stood in the door when they reached his house.

When they went to the house of Richard Hunt (an elder brother of the boy Thomas) they found young Hunt and the negro alone. The latter was fiddling and dancing, and the boy Hunt was a gratified spectator. In the midst of their hilarity the Indians were discovered close by and about to enter. Quick as thought the boys sprang to the door, closed and bolted it. The intruding savages bore this rebuff with apparent philosophy, and soon disappeared, but returned in about an hour. Their footprints indicated that they had reconnoitered the house of a Mr. Dildine, in his absence, where Richard Hunt happened to be at the time, but they evidently dared not make an attack at that place.

They returned to Hunt's house and made a movement to set it on fire, as the surest method of making the boys open the door. This stratagem succeeded; the boys yielded, and were forced to accompany the savages.

At Swartwout's house, after murdering his wife, they attempted to enter, but he seized his rifle and held them in check for a while, when he finally agreed to surrender if they would spare his life and the lives of his son and daughter, which proposition the Indians agreed to; but, as usual in all such cases, they violated their pledges, tied him to a tree, tomahawked him, and left his body to the birds and beasts of prey. His two children were taken to an Indian town, Shawnee (now Plymouth), on the Susquehanna, on the opposite side of the river, and five miles below the city of Wilkesbarre, while Hunt and the negro were taken to Canada. Hunt was sold by his captors to a French military officer, and accompanied him as his servant. Hunt's mother, anxious for his return, if alive, attended the general conference at Easton in October, 1758, where a treaty was made with the Six Nations, and finding an Indian there who knew her son, she gave him £60 to procure his freedom and return him to his friends. This proved to be money wasted, but Hunt was soon after liberated under the provisions of the treaty of Easton, which made a restoration of prisoners obligatory upon the Indians, and reached home in 1759, after a servitude of three years and nine months.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS.

The first account we find of a general election was in 1791, as follows:

"We, the Judge of Election, Assessor, and Collector of the township of Hardwick, in the county of Sussex, do hereby certify that, having Proceeded to Receive the Votes of the Electors of the said Township, the following is a list of all the Persons Voted for as Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, and the number of votes for each: Robert Hoops, one hundred and ninety-four; Elias Bodiant, one hundred and sixty-three; James Linn, one hundred and forty-five; Abraham Clark, one hundred and ninety; Jonathan Dayton, fifty-seven;

Abraham Ogden, five; Aaron Kitchel, twelve; John Baily, one; Robert Ogden, fifteen; Lambert Cadwalder, three; Joseph Bloomfield, six; John Weatherspoon, three; Joseph Ellis, one; James Scurenan, five.

"In testimony whereof we have heretofore subscribed our names and affixed our seals, the thirty-first day of January, 1791.

"AARON HANKINSON, Judge.
"GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Assessor.
"THOMAS HAZEN, Collector.

"Attest, JOHN BROWN,
"Town Clerk."

1788.—At the town-meeting held in 1788, it was "Voted that no dog tax be paid Last year nor the present year in this town."

1793.—"Voted that the overplus money in the Collector's or Constable's hands in s^d Town be applied to the use of the Poor of this town."

1798.—"Voted that the Election for town officers next Town meeting be by Ballot & all the Candidates on nomination that day must be given in to the Clerk one week before the day of town meeting & to be Advertised."

1799.—"Voted that the Sum of Forty-five Pounds be raised the Ensuing year for the Support to the Poor of this town."

1800.—"Election to be held the first day at the Log Goal, the Second day at Magor Ah=Shavers."

1801.—"Voted to Raise the Sum of three Hundred Dollars to Support the Poor of this town."

1803.—"The Town Voted to Ease Six hundred Dollars for the Use of the Road."

1824.—"Resolved, That fifteen hundred dollars be raised for the support of the highways."

"Resolved, That one thousand dollars be raised for the support of the Poor of the Township of Hardwick."

1827.—"Resolved, 3d, No man is to work out on the road more than his Road Tax."

1829.—"Resolved, 8th, That the Town appoint a School Committee & lay the Township off in School districts & appointed George Mott, James Cooke, Roderick Byington, Isaac Lanning, Esq., & John F. Sover for said Committee."

"First meeting of the committee, after Warren was erected into a new county, was at the house of Morris Sharp, in Johnsonburg, on Friday, the 18th April, 1825.

"GRANT FITCH, Clerk."

It will be well to notice here that the township of Hardwick embraced at that time the territory now embraced in the townships of Frelinghuysen and Hardwick.

The settlement after the division of Hardwick in 1848, as shown by the records:

"Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, the committees of the township of Hardwick and the township of Frelinghuysen, met at the house of Robert Slater, in the township of Frelinghuysen, on the 17th day of April, 1848.

"The town committee of the township of Hardwick—Michael Hetzel, Charles Wintermute, Isaac Savercol, George W. Conklin, and Isaac R. Konkle—and the town committee of Frelinghuysen—Abraham H. Cooke, Levi Lanning, Henry Mott, John W. Vastbinder, and Dennis Rice—were all present, and appointed Michael Hetzel chairman of the joint committees.

"The chairmen then appointed the following-named persons to draft a duplicate to ascertain the ratables of each township: John Moore, William Armstrong, and Levi Lanning.

"The committee then adopted the following resolutions:

"First.—That the township committee of each township abide by the 23d section of an act of the Legislature concerning roads.

"Second.—That the committee of each township settle with their own overseers of highways for 1847.

"Third.—That the township of Hardwick pay the amount of the old county debt, sixty-nine dollars and forty-six cents being their share of the debt, and the township of Frelinghuysen pay the amount of the old county debt, one hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents being their share of the debt, subject to alterations if any mistakes have occurred.

"Fourth.—That the township of Hardwick receive one-third of the amount on the tax warrant, and the township of Frelinghuysen two-thirds of the amount of tax of the warrant of 1847, in the hands of William Armstrong, constable of the township of Hardwick for 1847.

"The amount paid to the treasurer of the township of Hardwick was \$23, it being its proportion according to taxation, and the amount paid to the treasurer of the township of Frelinghuysen was \$49.54, that being its share according to taxation.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be recorded in the township books of Hardwick and Frelinghuysen.

"Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by both committees.

"For Hardwick,

For Frelinghuysen,

"MICHAEL HETSEL,

ABRAHAM W. COOKE,

"CHARLES WINTERMUTE, JR.,

JOHN W. VOSSBERGER,

"ISAAC SAVERCOOL,

LEVI LANNING,

"ISAAC R. KONKLE,

DENNIS RICE,

"GEORGE W. CONKLIN,

HENRY MOTT,

"BALTUS T. KEEN,

FREDERICK COOKE,

Town Clerk.

Town Clerk."

The township was divided into road districts by the township committee, April 14, 1848, after Frelinghuysen was taken from Hardwick.

District No. 1.—John Shuster, Roadmaster. First, from Markboro' bridge up to the road to Dudder's; second, from Dudder's bridge to the forks of the road by John Shuster; third, from the forks by Shuster's to the cross-roads on to Henry M. Sherrer's; fourth, from the cross-roads by S. J. Squier's to White Pond bridge.

District No. 2.—John V. Crisman, Roadmaster. First, from Markboro' bridge down the factory road to the bridge below Blair's mill; second, from the mill to the cross-roads by S. J. Squier's.

District No. 3.—John C. Crisman, Roadmaster. First, from Eliza Hull through to Henry M. Sherrer to the bridge by Elisha Cooke's; second, from the top of the hill in Cooke's lane to the Paulina bridge; third, from Blairtown line to Henry M. Sherrer's.

District No. 4.—John W. Warner, Roadmaster. From the cross-roads by S. J. Squier's, up to Warner's, to Mud Pond road.

District No. 5.—Andrew F. Voss, Roadmaster. First, from the Kill bridge by Charles Wintermute's saw-mill, from thence to the county line; second, from the county line by Anderson's to John Shuster's, to Warner's, from these to the county line near Dyer's.

District No. 6.—Alfred Lambert, Roadmaster. First, from Isaac R. Konkle's to Philip Titman's, thence to Benjamin Emmons' house; second, from Titman's to Blairtown line, and to the big bridge by Elisha Cooke's; third, from the corner above the Shabtown school-house to Teel's lane.

District No. 7.—Charles Newbecker, Roadmaster. First, from Dyer's corner, near George Wintermute's, up to John Lance's road by Konkle's meadow; second, from Newbecker's cooper-shop to Mills' corner in the Hickory swamp; third, from the cooper-shop to the county line.

District No. 8.—Daniel Kintner, Roadmaster. First, from the Blairtown line, near John Teel's, to the mountain road, thence to forks of the road against Blue Mountain; second, from the top of the ridge to the Blairtown line past Conklin's saw-mill; third, from the mountain road, past Daniel Kintner's to Mills' corner in the Hickory swamp near Wilson's; fourth, from the mountain road to Emmons' house, and from Emmons' house to this district.

District No. 9.—Bernard Cox, Roadmaster. First, from the county line, near John Lance's, and up to the top of the mountain to Pahnquary line; second, from the mountain road to the road by Kintner's, through by Cox and Smith's.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Hardwick was erected by royal patent early in the last century, probably about 1713. The earliest record of a town-meeting now extant is the following:

"At a town-meeting held at the house of Deborah Pettit, Jr., and for the township of Hardwick on the eighth day of March, 1774, then and there the following persons were chosen for the several offices,—VIZ.: Josiah Dyer, Town Clerk; Lawrence Daker, Isaac Bell, Constables; George Allen, Samuel Landon, Overseers of the Poor; Daniel Harker, Jacob Lundy, Freeholders; Aaron Hanksinson, Jacob Doderer, Surveyors of Highways; Josiah Dyer, Assessor; Ebenezer Willson, Collector; Ezekiel Ayers, Samuel Wiggins, John Cline, Adam Mizner, Jacob Lundy, Samuel Sloan, John Ware, Nathan Armstrong, Elisha Cook, John Stevenson, Charles Pettit, Gersham Gobel, Peter Shaver, Jonathan Collins, Overseers of Highways; Samuel Lundy, Sampson Dillidge, Daniel Harker, Thomas Heason, Benjamin Heaton, a committee to settle with the overseers of the poor, and assist them."

We are enabled from the records to give the following list of officers for Hardwick township, from 1774 to 1880, which also includes the township of Frelinghuysen to 1848, the year in which it was set off:

TOWN CLERKS.

1774-76, Josiah Dyer; 1777-78, John Armstrong; 1779-1801, George Armstrong; 1802-3, John Ogden; 1804-7, 1809-14, Daniel Harker; 1808, Andrew Shaw; 1815-11, Elias Mashback; 1812-44, John Miller; 1845-47, James Blair; 1848-49, Baltus T. Keene; 1850, Nelson Smith; 1851-57, Isaac R. Konkle; 1858-60, Philip W. Squier; 1861-65, 1876-78, John R. Konkle; 1866-75, Embla D. Mann; 1879-80, John V. Savercool.

CONSTABLES.

1774, Lawrence Daker, Isaac Bell; 1775, Thomas Heason, Isaac Bell; 1776, Frederick Snover, Daniel Heason; 1777-78, George McCown, Jesse Bell; 1779, George McCown, Abner Fulkinson; 1780, Joseph Reeder, Levi James; 1781, Josiah Singley, John Wilson; 1782, Charles Manno, William Fisher, George McMurtry; 1783, Joseph Reeder; 1784, none recorded; 1785-86, Jonathan Pettit; 1787, Jonathan Pettit, William Armstrong; 1788, Archibald Stinson; 1789, Abram Middlesworth; 1790, Ralph Hunt, Thomas Parker; 1791, Isaac Lanning, Enos Goble; 1792, Francis Glover, Enos Goble; 1793, Consider Cook, Timothy Brown; 1794, John Kirkpatrick, James Squier; 1795, Abram Hilder, John Linn; 1796, Philip Fobinder, Joseph Hull; 1797, Isaac Courson, Hosen Linn; 1798, Daniel Harker, Samuel Glover; 1799, Samuel Glover, David Linn; 1800, Henry Silverthorn, Adam Hilder; 1801, George Vanhorn, Stephen Roy; 1802-3, George Vanhorn, Peter Wintermute; 1804, George Vanhorn, John Hanksinson; 1805, Daniel Harker, George Vanhorn; 1806, George Vanhorn, Frederick Buckner; 1807, Isaac Lanning, Frederick Buckner; 1808, Isaac France, George Vanhorn; 1809, George Vanhorn, Isaac Smith; 1810, Frederick Snover, Jr., Isaac France, Daniel Hanksinson; 1811, Frederick Snover, Jr., John Armstrong, Jr., Daniel Hanksinson; 1812, William Dillide, James Stinson, John Armstrong, Jr.; 1813, William Dillide, George Vass, William Gibbs; 1814, Isaac Wintermute, William Coats, George Vass; 1815, Isaac Wintermute, George Vass, William Gibbs; 1816, Isaac Wintermute, William Armstrong, Jr., William Gibbs, Joseph I. Roy; 1817, A. Hanksinson, William Armstrong, Jr., John F. Snover, and Tunis Allen, elected Feb. 5, 1818, to fill vacancy; 1818, Aaron Vanhorn, John F. Snover, Whitley Edwards, Aaron Howard; 1819, Thomas A. Dillide, Whitley Edwards, George A. Hunt; 1820-21, Thomas A. Dillide, W. Edwards, Isaac Freese, John Brown; 1822, T. A. Dillide, John Brown; 1823, William Allen, John Moore, John Brown; 1824, John Moore, William Allen; 1825-26, William Allen; 1827-32, Isaac Wildrick; 1833-36, John C. Hazen; 1837-38, Isaac L. Cooke, John P. Hazen; 1839-40, Henry B. Beatty, Isaac L. Cooke; 1841-42, Jacob T. Vass, Abraham S. Vanhorn; 1843, J. T. Vass, John Harrison; 1844, John Cox; 1845, William Armstrong; 1846, Elisha Cooke, William Armstrong; 1847, William Armstrong, Mahlon Wilson, Jr.; 1848, Mahlon Wilson, Isaac S. Vass; 1849, Isaac S. Vass, Andrew F. Vass; 1850, John Harris, Isaac S. Vass; 1851-52, John V. Crisman, Benjamin T. Courson; 1853-55, Frederick S. Yought, John V. Crisman; 1856, J. V. Crisman, Mahlon Wilson; 1857-58, Alfred Lambert, J. V. Crisman; 1859, F. S. Vought, J. V. Crisman; 1860, J. V. Crisman, Jacob Bowers; 1861, J. S. Bowers, J. V. Crisman; 1862-70, Jacob S. Bowers, Andrew R. Hill; 1871, J. S. Bowers, William Lambert; 1872, William L. Nulton, J. S. Bowers; 1873-75, J. S. Bowers, William V. Walters; 1876, William Lambert, W. V. Walters; 1877-78, William H. Lambert, W. V. Walters; 1879, W. V. Walters, Robert Drumm; 1880, Charles Vass, W. V. Walters.

FREEHOLDERS.

By consulting the records of the county board of freeholders of old Sussex County, we are enabled to give a list of the freeholders of this township from the organization of Sussex County, in 1754, to 1880, inclusive:

1754-55, Richard Lundy, Jr., Robert Wilson; 1756, Daniel Harker, Robert McMurtrie; 1767, Daniel Harker is the only name appearing on record from Hardwick; 1758, Ephraim Darby, Daniel Harker;

1759-61, Thomas Van Horn, Ephraim Darby; 1762, Ephraim Darby, Richard Wilson; 1763, George Allen, Abram Bescherer; 1764, Jonathan Collins, George Allee; 1765, Sampson Dildine, Samuel Lundy; 1766-72, Richard Hunt, Samuel Lundy; 1773-75, Daniel Harker, Jacob Lundy; 1776, John Shaw, Uriah Dildine; 1777, William Hanksinon, Henry Cooper; 1778, John Roy, Steven Shiner; 1779, Jacob Doderer, Richard Hunt; 1780-82, William Hanksinon, John Shaw; 1783, Thomas Heason, John Armstrong; 1784-86, Joseph Gaston, Thomas Heason; 1787-88, Isaac Lanning, Thomas Heason; 789, John Shaw, Alexander Linn; 1790-91, John Shaw, Gershom Goble; 1792, John Armstrong, John Shaw; 1793, Isaac Lanning, John Roy; 1794, Francis Glover, Gershom Goble; 1795, Jacob Courson, Henry Johnson; 1796-98, Henry Johnson, Levi Howell; 1799-1800, Levi Howell, Abraham Shaver; 1802, Levi Howell, Jeremiah Allen; 1803, Levi Howell, Stephen Roy; 1804-5, Daniel Corles, Col. John Courson; 1806, Jeremiah Allen, David Gustin; 1807-10, J. Allee, James Primrose; 1811-13, Col. Abraham Shaver, Daniel Corles; 1814-16, Daniel Corles, James Primrose; 1817, Isaac Lanning, James Primrose; 1818, James Cooke, Robert C. Shaw; 1819-21, James Primrose, James Cooke; 1822-24, George Mushback, Daniel Gustin; 1825, Myal O. Howell, George Mott; 1826-29, George Mott, Jacob Armstrong; 1830-33, Jacob Armstrong, Jacob Simmons; 1834, Jacob Armstrong, George Ryan; 1835, George Ryan, John Simpson; 1836-40, Jacob Armstrong, Robert T. Johnson; 1841, Robert T. Johnson, James Simpson; 1842-45, Baltus T. Keio, Robert D. Sticer; 1846, David Read, Abram Newman; 1847, David Read, Robert Blair; 1848-50, Jacob S. Mott, William Sears; 1851, John Moore, Nelson Smith; 1852-53, Nelson Smith; 1854, James Hill; 1855-56, Frederick S. Vought; 1857-59, Embla D. Mann; 1860, John K. Teel; 1861, no name recorded; 1862-63, John V. Crisman; 1864-66, F. S. Vought; 1867-69, Charles Koukle; 1870-72, 1878-80, William V. Walters; 1873, Philip W. Squire; 1876, David B. Shuster; 1877, Jacob C. Van Horn.

COLLECTORS.

1774, Ebenezer Willson; 1775, John Laing; 1776-77, 1795, Gershom Goble; 1778, William Hanksinon; 1779, Ezekiel Ayers; 1780, William Armstrong; 1781, 1784, George Armstrong; 1782, Stephen Shiner; 1783, John Armstrong; 1785-87, Francis Glover; 1788-89, Frederick Snover; 1790-92, Thomas Heason; 1793-94, Stephen Roy; 1796, Levi Howell; 1797-99, 1818-19, Isaac Lanning; 1800-3, Frederick Shaver; 1804-5, Col. John Courson; 1806, John Courson, Sr.; 1807-10, Abraham Shaver, Jr.; 1811-14, 1820-23, Aaron Hazen; 1815-17, John Tillman; 1824, 1826-29, 1831-33, Wilson Hunt; 1825, David Luse; 1830, John Mushback; 1834-41, Robert Blair; 1842-45, John C. Hazen; 1846-47, David L. Armstrong; 1848-50, 1854-57, Jacob T. Vass; 1851-53, Charles Wintermute, Jr.; 1858-60, Robert M. Teel; 1861-67, Charles H. Newbaker; 1868-74, Isaac S. Vass; 1875-77, Jacob S. Huff; 1878-80, Philip Van Horn, Jr.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

At the town-meeting in 1774, the gentlemen elected to fill the position of "town committee" were called "a committee to settle with the overseers of the poor and to assist them." The words "and for other purposes" was added in 1775, and in 1779 they were called a "commission of appeals and a committee to settle with the overseers of the poor." In 1781 their title was changed to "committee to settle all the public business of the town." In 1799 it was known as "committee of the town." In 1801 the title of the committee was "committee of five." In 1843 it was called "township committee," and in 1844 changed again to "town committee," which title the committee still retains. The following comprises the list from 1774 to 1880, inclusive:

1774.—Samuel Lundy, Sampson Dildine, Daniel Harker, Thomas Heason, Benjamin Heaton.
1775.—Samuel Lundy, Mark Thompson, William Hanksinon, Josiah Dyer, Stephen Shiner.

1776-77.—The names of the committeemen were not recorded.
1778.—William Hanksinon, Henry Cooper, Abraham Giles.
1779.—Aaron Hanksinon, Samuel Kennedy, John Roy.
1780.—John Armstrong, Samuel Landon, George McCown.
1781.—John Armstrong, Abraham Johnson, Charles Rosta.
1782.—Gershom Goble, John Armstrong, Abraham Johnson.
1783.—Francis Glover, Isaac Lanning, Thomas Heason.
1784.—Garret Albertson, Gershom Goble, Peter E. Shaver.
1785.—Thomas Heason, Gershom Goble, Charles Pettit.
1786.—James Hlyndshay, Garret Albertson, John Roy.
1787.—Names of committee not recorded.
1788.—Garret Albertson, Abraham Shaver, Alexander Linn.
1789.—Garret Albertson, Adam Green, Alexander Linn.
1790.—G. Albertson, Nathan Hazen, Alexander Linn.
1791.—George Allen, Esq., Thomas Heason, Alexander Linn.
1792.—John Armstrong, Thomas Heason, Isaac Shaver.
1793.—Isaac Courson, Mark Thomson, J. Gaston, Esq.
1794.—John Armstrong, John Courson, Abraham Shaver.
1795.—Francis Glover, Samuel Johnson, Joseph Gaston, Esq.
1796.—Francis Glover, Alexander Linn, Samuel Johnson.
1797.—Thomas Heason, Esq., Isaac Shaver, Jonathan Johnson.
1798.—Isaac Shaver, Joseph Gaston, John Armstrong, Gershom Bartow, Antoxy Squires.
1799.—John Armstrong, Joseph Gaston, Isaac Shaver, Daniel Harker, Thomas Heason, Jr.
1800.—Jeremiah Allen, J. Armstrong, John Ogden, John Courson, Peter Wintermute.
1801.—Jeremiah Allen, John Ogden, Esq., J. Armstrong, Esq., Col. John Courson, Josiah Dyer.
1802.—William Cook, Nathan Hazen, Joseph Demand, Oren Kerr, Gershom Bartow.
1803-4.—Jeremiah Allen, Nathan Hazen, Joseph Demand, Oren Kerr, George Wintermute.
1805.—Abraham Dildine, Jr., Nathan Hazen, Joseph Demand, Aaron Kerr, George Wintermute.
1806.—Daniel Cooke, Abraham Shaver, Jr., James Primrose, Joseph Demand, Mark Thompson.
1807.—John Courson, Esq., John Ogden, Esq., Joseph Demand, Mark Thompson, John Locke.
1808-9.—John Ogden, Esq., John Courson, Esq., John Shaw, Mark Thompson, Daniel Cooke.
1810.—John Ogden, Esq., William Hanksinon, John Shaw, Mark Thompson, Daniel Cooke.
1811-12.—Abraham Shaver, Jr., Isaac Smith, Andrew Shaw, Mark Thompson, Levi Howell.
1813.—Dr. Elijah Everitt, Isaac Smith, Abraham Shaver, Jr., Robert C. Shaw, John H. Howell.
1814.—Amos Shiner, Theophilus Hunt, Abraham Shaver, Jr., Robert C. Shaw, John H. Howell.
1815.—Ephraim Green, Jr., Frederick Boughner, Joseph Gruber, Andrew Shaw, John R. Howell.
1816.—Abraham Shaver, Jr., Frederick Boughner, Peter Minkle, Isaac Hanksinon, John F. Snover.
1817.—George Van Horn, Frederick Boughner, Peter Minkle, Isaac Wintermute, John F. Snover.
1818-19.—George Van Horn, John Ogden, Esq., Aaron Hazen, Nathan A. Shaver, Abraham Shaver, Jr.
1820-21.—George Van Horn, John Ogden, Esq., Samuel Harker, Nathan A. Shaver, Abraham Shaver.
1822.—George Van Horn, Samuel Laing, Samuel Harker, Nathan A. Shaver, Grant Fitch.
1823.—Isaac Lanning, Samuel Laing, Nathan A. Shaver, Samuel Harker, Grant Fitch.
1824.—Myal O. Howell, Samuel Laing, Nathan A. Shaver, William Green, Isaac V. Courson.
1825.—Isaac Dennis, Abraham H. Cooke, Grant Fitch, John Mushback, George Wintermute.
1826.—Isaac Dennis, Isaac Shaver, Grant Fitch, John Mushback, Isaac Lanning.
1827.—Edward Sharp, Isaac Shaver, John F. Snover, John Mushback, Isaac Lanning.
1828.—Abraham Wildrick, William Allen, Jr., John F. Snover, John Mushback, Samuel Laing.
1829.—Abraham Wildrick, William Allen, Jr., David Luce, John Mushback, Samuel Laing.
1830.—John Vought, Jr., William Allen, Jr., David Luce, Isaac B. Smith, John F. Snover.

* In 1779, Mr. Ayers, the collector elected, subsequently resigned, and Joseph Reder was appointed by two of the justices of the peace to fill the vacancy.

- 1831.—John Vought, Jr., William Allen, Jr., George Mott, Isaac B. Smith, John F. Snover.
- 1832.—John Vought, Jr., William Allen, Jr., Jacob Dunn, Isaac B. Smith, John F. Snover.
- 1833.—John Vought, Jr., Hampton B. Armstrong, Jacob Dunn, Isaac B. Smith, Robert M. Teel.
- 1834.—John Vought, Jr., Isaac B. Smith, Robert M. Teel, Jacob Dunn, Abraham Newman, Jr.
- 1835.—John Vought, Jr., Isaac B. Smith, Thomas H. Hankinson, Isaac Dennis, Abraham Newman.
- 1836.—John Vought, Jr., Isaac B. Smith, Thomas H. Hankinson, Isaac Dennis, Martin Vass.
- 1837.—John Vought, Jr., Isaac B. Smith, Thomas H. Hankinson, Martin Vass, George Van Horn, Esq.
- 1838.—John Vought, Isaac B. Smith, Sampson G. Howell, Martin Vass, George Van Horn, Esq.
- 1839.—John Vought, Jr., Alexander H. Thomas, Sampson G. Howell, Martin Vass, George Van Horn, Esq.
- 1840.—John Vought, Jr., Alexander H. Thomas, Sampson G. Howell, Thomas Hankinson, Martin Vass.
- 1841.—George Van Horn, John Vought, Jr., Sampson G. Howell, James Blair, Martin Vass.
- 1842.—Samuel Mayberry, John Vought, Jr., Moses Hazen, James Blair, William Wintermute.
- 1843.—Samuel Mayberry, Nelson Smith, Moses Hazen, James Blair, William Wintermute.
- 1844.—Samuel Mayberry, Nelson Smith, William A. Durling, James Blair, William Wintermute.
- 1845.—Abraham H. Cook, John C. Konkle, Thomas H. Hankinson, James Blair, Levi Lanning.
- 1846-47, Abram H. Cook, John Konkle, Thomas H. Hankinson, Henry Mott, Levi Lanning.
- 1848-49.—Michael Hetzel, Isaac Savercool, George W. Conklin, Isaac R. Konkle, Charles Wintermute.
- 1850.—Hugh S. Wintermute, Isaac Savercool, William R. Hill, Jacob M. Divers, George W. Conklin.
- 1851.—Isaac Savercool, Elisha Cook, William R. Hill, William Sears, Israel C. Cogle.
- 1852.—Isaac Savercool, Elisha Cook, William R. Hill, James Hill, Isaac L. Courson.
- 1853.—Isaac Savercool, Jacob T. Vass, William R. Hill, James Hill, Isaac L. Courson.
- 1854-55.—Isaac Savercool, Lemuel F. L. Wilson, William R. Hill, Alfred Lambert, Isaac L. Courson.
- 1856.—Isaac Savercool, Lemuel F. L. Wilson, William R. Hill, Alfred Lambert, Isaac C. Konkle.
- 1857-58.—I. Savercool, L. F. Wilson, W. R. Hill, A. Lambert, Charles Wintermute, Jr.
- 1859-60.—I. Savercool, J. M. Divers, W. R. Hill, A. Lambert, C. Wintermute, Jr.
- 1861-62.—I. Savercool, J. M. Divers, W. R. Hill, James D. Lanterman, John W. Warner.
- 1863.—I. Savercool, J. M. Divers, W. R. Hill, Frederick S. Vought, J. W. Warner.
- 1864.—I. Savercool, J. W. Divers, W. R. Hill, Robert M. Teel, J. W. Warner.
- 1865-67.—I. Savercool, Isaac B. Konkle, W. R. Hill, R. M. Teel, J. W. Warner.
- 1868-69.—I. Savercool, I. R. Konkle, L. F. L. Wilson, W. R. Hill, William L. Lanterman.
- 1870.—I. Savercool, John L. Teel, Philip W. Squier, W. L. Lanterman, Robert M. Teel.
- 1871.—I. Savercool, J. L. Teel, P. W. Squier, W. L. Lanterman, Charles Konkle.
- 1872.—I. Savercool, J. L. Teel, J. R. Konkle, W. L. Lanterman, C. Konkle.
- 1873.—I. Savercool, I. R. Konkle, W. L. Lanterman, Jacob C. Van Horn, Jacob E. Hoff.
- 1874.—W. L. Lanterman, Samuel Cole, Clark Hill, J. C. Van Horn, Sedgwick Vass.
- 1875.—Samuel Cole, Clark Hill, W. L. Lanterman, J. C. Van Horn, M. M. Sutton.
- 1876.—Samuel Cole, Hiram France, John C. Crisman, Philip Van Horn, Jr., M. M. Sutton.
- 1877.—S. Cole, H. France, J. C. Crisman, P. Van Horn, Jr., Isaac S. Vass.
- 1878.—John C. Crisman, Isaac S. Vass, Philip W. Squier. Oscar Snover appointed to fill vacancy in place of Squier.
- 1879-80.—J. C. Crisman, I. S. Vass, Hiram France.

ASSESSORS.

- 1774, Joseph Dyor; 1775, Aaron Hankinson; 1776, John Armstrong; 1777-79, 1786, Charles Rhoads; 1780, Joseph Gaston; 1781, George McCowing; 1782-84, Alexander Linn; 1785, Garret Albertson; 1787, Joseph Dyor; 1782, 1789-91, 1797-1817, 1820-24, George Armstrong; 1793-94, Daniel Hunt; 1795, Henry Johnson; 1796, Gershom Barlow; 1818, Isaac Wintermute; 1819, John R. Howell; 1825, George F. Snover; 1826-28, Grant Fitch; 1829, Charles Wildrick; 1830-31, Henry Mingle; 1832-33, 1848-50, John Moore, Esq.; 1834-41, 1845-47, David H. Armstrong; 1842-44, Henry B. Beatty; 1851-58, Hugh S. Wintermute; 1859-65, 1870-72, Lemuel F. L. Wilson; 1866-69, Philip W. Squier; 1873-77, Oscar Snook; 1878-80, Marcus C. Hill.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The first record we find of this committee is in the list of officers for 1834, and in 1847 the number appears to be reduced to one person, and the title changed to "superintendent of schools." We give the list entire from 1834 to the time the law was changed abolishing the office of township superintendent:

- 1834.—Levi Lanning, Samuel Laing, Dr. Roderick Byington, James Cooke, Esq., Dr. William P. Vail.
- 1835.—John B. yal, Levi Lanning, Dr. Roderick Byington, James Cooke, Esq., Dr. William P. Vail.
- 1836.—Isaac Dennis, L. Lanning, J. Cooke, Esq., Dr. R. Byington, W. P. Vail.
- 1837.—Dr. R. Byington, William Mattoch, David Luse, Isaac Lanning, Esq., Alexander H. Thompson.
- 1838.—Dr. R. Byington, Abraham H. Cooke, Alexander H. Thompson.
- 1839-41.—Dr. R. Byington, A. H. Cooke, William W. Wilson.
- 1842.—Henry Hallock, M.D., John Albright, M.D., William Sears.
- 1843.—Jesse Berry, William C. McGee, William W. Wilson.
- 1844.—Peter Butler, William C. McGee, Jacob Armstrong.
- 1845-46.—W. W. Wilson, Rev. W. C. McGee, Ira K. Wilson.
- 1847.—Rev. William C. McGee.
- 1848-49.—Hugh S. Wintermute.
- 1850.—William Vliet.
- 1851-53.—Jacob M. Divers.
- 1854.—Nelson Smith.
- 1855-57.—Elijah Hankinson.
- 1858-59.—Ralph Titus.
- 1860-64.—Michael Hetzel.
- 1865.—Alonzo M. Hatch.
- 1866.—Lemuel F. L. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson appears upon the record as the last "superintendent of schools" for Hardwick township.

V.—SCHOOLS.

There are but two school districts in this township, numbered 78 and 79, and bounded as follows:

Hardwick Centre District, No. 78, is bounded on the east by Districts 26 and 28 of Sussex County, on the southeast by District 59 of Frelinghuysen township, on the south and southwest by Districts 59 and 60 of Frelinghuysen and 73 of Blairstown, on the west by Blairstown township, and on the north by District No. 79 of Hardwick. The school-house is located near Slabtown, is valued at \$50, and has a seating capacity of 30 pupils. Total number of children in the district between the ages of 5 and 18 years, 48. Number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years enrolled on the school register during the year, 36. Number of months the school was kept during the year, 9. Average attendance during the year, 13. One male teacher was employed during the year. Total amount of money received for school purposes during the year, \$300.

Franklin Grove District, No. 79, is located in the north end of the township, and bounded on the north-east by Sussex County, on the east by District No. 26 of Sussex County, on the south by District No. 78 of Hardwick, on the west by Blainstown township, and on the north by Pahaquarry township. Total amount of money received for school purposes in 1880, \$300. Value of school-house, \$250. Total number of children in the district between the ages of 5 and 18 years, 65. Number of months school during the year, 9. Number of children between 5 and 18 years of age enrolled on school register during 1880 was 55. Average daily attendance during the nine months' school, 16. Seating capacity of the school-house, 40. One male teacher employed.

Total amount of apportionment from State appropriation for Hardwick for 1879 was \$600. Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes for 1879 was \$600.

VI.—CHURCHES.

When this township was cut down to its present boundaries it was left with but one church edifice, which once belonged to the Christians. It has not been occupied, save semi-occasionally, for many years, and there is no church organization in the township at the present time.

VII.—CEMETERIES.

There is but one cemetery in Hardwick, and that is located in the south part of School District No. 78, on the road from Slabtown to Marksboro'. The Vass, Hill, Konkle, Savercool, Walters, Van Auken, Lambert, Crisman, Kilpatrick, Hunt, and some other families are represented among the interments.

VIII.—SOCIETIES.

HARDWICK TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This society is one of the things of the past, and the men who formed it have all passed away. In the year 1829 or 1830 (date uncertain, as the records are lost) the "Hardwick Temperance Society" was formed upon the basis of the old pledge. Judge John Armstrong was its first president. It was deemed advisable to hold public meetings upon the subject, and

at one of these, held at Johnsonsburg, in the old Episcopal church, a profoundly impressive sermon was preached by Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, of Hunterdon County. Another meeting was held in the Snover School District, near what is now Hardwick Centre, in August, 1832, at which Judge Armstrong, then eighty-three years old, presided, and William C. Morris and John M. Sherrerd, Esqs., of Belvidere, and Rev. Dr. George Junkin, president of Lafayette College, delivered addresses. The use of the school-house had been refused by the trustees, and the meeting was held in the woods adjacent. It was a memorable occasion.

IX.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The pioneer grist-mill in this township was built by Peter B. Shafer about the close of the Revolutionary war. The old mill-site is now occupied by the saw-mill of A. J. Hill, who is engaged in the lumber business and the manufacture of axe-helves.

In 1790, Judge Armstrong built a forge a short distance above Paulina for the purpose of making refined iron from pig metal, and, the business proving unprofitable, he abandoned it after a few years.

The walls of the old cotton-factory, built by Col. Mark Thomson, on the Hardwick site of the Paulinskill, about half-way between Paulina and Marksboro', are still standing, and the factory was in operation as late as 1835. The property is now owned by J. I. Blair.

The pioneer saw-mill at Marksboro' was built by Mark Thomson previous to 1800, and now owned by Jacob Van Horn.

The sash- and blind-factory at Paulina is operated by Heltermeyer & Snyder.

The old Wintermute saw-mill is still in operation, and owned by George Wintermute.

The sorghum-factory, below Wintermute's mill, on the Paulinskill, is owned and operated by G. Simmons.

The saw-mill and tannery property at Slabtown is now owned by James Hill.

J. McGrath owns and operates a saw-mill on Blair Creek. The saw-mill on Jacksonburg Creek is owned and operated by N. Conklin.

The Alexander Dunn grist-mill, at the head-waters of Blair Creek, is owned and operated by William Pinkney.

KNOWLTON.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

KNOWLTON is one of the northwest townships of the county, and was formed from Oxford in 1764, and embraced at that time all of Blairstown and a part of Hope townships. The name of the township was derived from its natural features or the appearance of its surface. It is bounded on the northeast by Blairstown, southeast by Hope and Oxford, southwest by the Delaware River, and northwest by Pahaquarry township, and covers an area of 25.13 square miles, or 16,083 acres of land. The soil in the valley of Paulinskill and along the Delaware River is a rich alluvial mould, while that portion lying up against the Blue Mountain is a mixture of conglomerate and gravelly loam, and the southeastern portion of the township is a mixture of different soils, according to location.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this township is very uneven, being covered by a larger number of small hills or knolls, some of which are limestone knobs. From the large number of knolls the township derived its name, and for many years was known and written *Knoll*-town. The Blue Mountain forms the north border, between this township and Pahaquarry, and the northwest corner of this township lies in the celebrated Water Gap. The principal streams are the Paulinskill, which crosses the township from northeast to southwest and empties into the Delaware a short distance below Columbia village; Yard's Creek, which empties into Paulinskill at Hainesburg; and Shawpoessing and Centreville Creeks, which flow southwesterly into the Delaware River. There are two other small creeks in the south part of the township, falling into the Delaware River at Ramsaysburg.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Most of the pioneers of what is now Knowlton township were Germans by birth and education, as well as habits, bringing with them the forms and customs then prevalent in the "Faderland." Honest industry was one of the cardinal virtues of the pioneer Germans along the shores of the Delaware. Their religion was that for which Luther battled and suffered. Their love of freedom brought them to this land of free speech, "flowing with milk and honey," where they could worship the God they revered with-

out fear of molestation from any one, whether of Church or State. Among the little band of pioneers that found their way thither we find the name of Jacob Engle, located a short distance north of what is now Delaware Station, where he took up a large tract of land. It has been subdivided, sold, and resold, until none of it remains in the Engle (or *Angle*, as it is now spelled) name. Mr. Angle's old plantation is now owned by Bowers, Brown, and Cool.

The farm upon which Matthias Cummings lives, just out from Delaware Station, was first occupied by Nicholas Albertson, a grandson of Cornelius Albertson. Mr. Cummings has lived upon the farm since 1846, succeeding Mr. Albertson, the original settler.

Jacob Cummings was the original owner of the farm upon which William F. Albertson now lives. Cummings was succeeded by Nicholas Albertson, then by William F., the present owner.

Robeson, another pioneer, located where James Hutchinson now lives. Robeson was succeeded on that farm by Cornelius Albertson.

The "Robeson Rift," just below where the railroad crosses the Delaware, derived its name from the circumstance which caused the death of Elam Robeson, a son of the old pioneer. In 1777 the white settlers upon the opposite shore, in Pennsylvania, had been driven from their homes by the savage hirelings of British gold, and to all appearances the settlement and clearings had been abandoned by both white man and redskin. The opportunity seemed to present itself to the elder Robeson, together with the temptation of those idle fields lying just across the river, when the old gentleman thought it would be a good investment to cultivate the neighboring fields. Accordingly, he sent his hired man and his son Elam over to plow and sow, without the slightest idea of what the harvest would be, other than wheat and corn. Taking their trusty rifles with them, they were very careful for awhile to keep them at hand,—fastened to the plow while working with that, or to the drag while putting in the grain, etc.,—until the thing became rather monotonous, and, not thinking that they were closely watched by a few lurking Indians, they became careless, and left their rifles on one side of the field while they went across and back. They performed this act of carelessness once too often. Their rifles were seized by the Indians when they were on the opposite side of the field, and an attempt to capture the boys was made. The hired man, being a good

* By W. H. Shaw.

swimmer, plunged into the river, and, by diving and swimming under water quite a distance, escaped with his life. The Robeson boy thought to cross on the rift, ran in that direction, and when about half-way across was shot by the Indians. From that time to the present that gravel bar has been known as "Robeson Rift."

Several years before the Revolutionary war, Robert Allison came to America and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by M. K. Allen. He came from England, and was an ardent Episcopalian. He contributed largely towards the building of the old Episcopal church down at Ramsaysburg, also for the support of the rector.

James Ramsay, after whom the hamlet was named, came from Ireland, and in 1795 settled on the property now owned by Mary Van Kirk and James Ramsay, at Ramsaysburg.

Jacob Brands emigrated from Germany while young, located in Bucks Co., Pa., where he married Dorothy Fiestler, also from Germany. About the year 1775, at the solicitation of her brother, Aaron Fiestler, they came to Knowlton township and settled on the latter's farm, two miles north from Delaware Station; it now belongs to the estate of James Brown. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter, David, the eldest, being fourteen years old when they settled in Knowlton. He married Hannah Harris and located on a farm adjoining his father's, now owned by his grandson, David A. Brands. He had four sons and four daughters,—Jacob D., David, James, John B., Mary, Rachel, Dorothy, Experience. Jacob D. married Margaret Freese, and located on Paulinskill, near Hainesburg. Rachel married William Blair, and Dorothy married Daniel Silverthorn. David married Sarah Angle, located on the Bartley farm, in Knowlton. James married Amelia Angle. John B. married Elizabeth Leida, owned and occupied the old Craig farm. Rachel Brands, daughter of the senior Jacob, married Daniel Brown, who was killed in his mill, near Centreville. Jacob Brands, the second son of the pioneer Jacob, married and settled in Knowlton. His family was two sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Daniel B., married Anna Linaberry, and raised a large family, all industrious farmers; the other, David I., married and moved to Paterson, N. J. The daughters married David Wildrick, James Green, and a Mr. Cooper. James Brands, third son of the first Jacob, married Rachel Vanscooten, and owned the farm now occupied by his son William, at Warrington. His family were four sons and one daughter,—namely, John (married the daughter of Jacob Decker and moved to Upper Mount Bethel, Pa.), David (went West), William (married Fanny Faunce), Jacob (married Caroline Mann), and Eleanor (married James Lisk),—who were residents of Knowlton. Most of the descendants of the pioneer Jacob reside in Knowlton, and a very large majority are farmers. All bearing the name of Brands in this

region of country have descended from the emigrant Jacob.*

The Gwinnup, Kirkuff, and Albertson farms are now owned principally by John I. Blair. The Presbyterian parsonage at Delaware Station was the farmhouse of Cornelius Albertson. The village of Delaware Station is mostly upon the Albertson and Gwinnup property. Dr. Gwinnup located here in 1815, and practiced medicine for many years. With all his eccentricities, he was considered a good physician, and was trusted with many very critical cases. By his request his old horse, that had faithfully served him for so many years, and on many occasions seemed to be his only true and trusty friend, was accorded the honor of conveying his remains to the cemetery, between Delaware Station and Ramsaysburg.

Jacob Cummings was the pioneer settler on the farm now owned by Charles Hartung. Cummings sold to Courson, and he to Henry Hartung, who was succeeded in the ownership by Charles Hartung, the present owner.

George Ripple was the original settler on the farm now owned and occupied by Cline Allen, west of the railroad, opposite Charles Hartung's.

The John Hay plantation was divided among his heirs, subsequently sold to Vankirk, who in turn sold to John I. Blair.

The farms now owned by Daniel C. Adams, G. Hiles, Harrison Blair, A. Wildrick, J. Loller, and others, in the southeast corner of the township, are parts of a tract of 1700 acres of land taken up by Alexander Adams in the latter half of the last century. His purchase was made from the proprietaries of West Jersey.

Isaac Leida, another of those sturdy German pioneers, located on the property now owned by William H. Swisher, a few rods south of the "Knowlton Frame" church.

Philip Snidor (now spelled Snyder) located on the farm now owned and occupied by Adam Harris, north of Centreville. A large number of the descendants of Leida and Snyder are still living in this vicinity, southeast corner of the township.

The farm now owned by Henry Teel, a short distance north of Centreville, was settled upon by William Cool.

William and John Barnes, two brothers, settled on the creek west of Centreville, taking up the farm now owned by Henry V. Nyce, also the two farms farther west now owned by J. Dewitt.

William and John Craig located on the farm where Edward Averill lives, owned by E. Kirkhuff.

The farm now owned by Benjamin Bartow, near the village of Hainesburg, was originally owned by a man named Fungler, a German, as the name readily implies.

The farm of John B. Angle, on the east side of the

* Contributed by A. Brands.

township, was located by Jacob D. Brands, and is a part of the old Hyndshaw tract, purchased by him in 1729, and surveyed by Samuel Green, deputy surveyor of the province of New Jersey.

The farm now owned by Philip Beck, north of Hainesburg, is also a part of the Hyndshaw tract, as well as the adjoining farms of Matthias Beck, R. Cowl, and Jabez G. Smith. Among the other early settlers in this vicinity were Gershom Bartow, Jacob Beck, James Brugler, and others.

Howell Ryman located at Columbia. He was born Sept. 14, 1790, in Bucks Co., Pa., and was a member of the "Rifle Rangers" of Hunterdon Co., N. J., in the war of 1812, when they were ordered to Long Island. When he entered the army his description was as follows: Height, 5 feet 7½ inches; weight, 155 pounds; blue eyes, black hair, and regular features; age, twenty-two. It is said that he put the last stick of wood into the Columbia glass-factory furnace.

In 1756, during the Indian wars, there was a meadow along the Paulinskil, near Columbia, known now as the "marsh," where at times the colonists kept quite a number of cavalry horses in pasture, and during one of the times a storm-cloud burst up the creek, near Walnut Valley, and deluged the whole valley below, drowning the horses and doing also an immense amount of damage, and traces of it are still visible in that locality.

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

Somewhere about 1820 there lived in the village of Columbia a Presbyterian minister named Bartley, an eloquent divine, who loved a good joke as well as a good horse. He subsequently moved to Hope, and one day, receiving a call from a few old parishioners, he, as was the custom in those days, set out his decanter and glasses to his guests, among whom was old Gen. Hill, quite a notable man in his day. Of course the "general" must be treated first, and, being fond of his "toddy," he poured out a little more than "the man of cloth" thought best for a church-member to imbibe at once, so he called out, "Hold, hold, general; that's fourth-proof brandy." The general looked a moment at his host, and then said, "Heavens! is that so? Then here goes for a little more;" and filled the glass to the brim and drank it with great glee, while the good old dominie laughed heartily at the general's appreciation of the quality of his liquor.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PIONEER RECORDS.

The following extracts, from the original "record book" of the township, will give a very good idea of who the pioneer settlers of this township were and what they did:

At the town-meeting, March, 1769.—"This Day the Dog's Tax was laid aside by the general Vote of the Town."

1775.—"Henry Teall is to have at the rate of Nine Pounds five shillings for a year for so long a time as he shall keep the Widow Deslay."

"May 1, 1776.—Mem. William Harris, the overseer of the poor, has agreed with Jacob Teator to keep the widow Deslay for one year from the first day of April last past for the sum of nine pounds five shillings,

or in proportion for the time she will be with him. Note.—She was not willing to go to Henry Teels."

"Dr. Joseph Sweeney to Knowl Town. To the money in his hands as collected for the year 1768, is £5 12s. 2d. This money was given into Lucas Brass, assessor, for the year 1774, and no further account to be given of it." Thus it will be seen that the old doctor's official record was a clean one, which many officials would like to have said of their record at the present day.

"November 29, 1775.—William Stringer Recorded one stray year old Past heifer. She is Brown, and has a Crop of her Right Ear and a Silt in the same With a Short Tail."

Dec. 17, 1775.—"David Luce Recorded one stray Ham Marked with a halfpenny under the Right Ear, with Large Horns."

Dec. 28, 1778.—"William Magvery Recorded a two Year Old Past heifer, no mark, Brown Ears and legs, Else wait."

Jan. 16, 1781.—"Widow Drake Recorded a Sheep, a half penny top of the Right Ear and one under."

1782.—"Easter Monday the Overseers of the poor agreed with Phillip Mann for him to keep the old Widow Deslay for nine bushels of Wheat per Quarter, to be paid every Quarter punctually, which is for the whole thirty-six bushels of wheat."

"By a vote of the town-meeting in the year 1786, agreed that the sum of £3 be given for the relief of Hanna Parker as a Charity by the Town, by the Overseers of the poor of said town." She was the widow of a soldier, and this shows that Knowlton was quite as mindful of soldiers' widows in the Revolutionary war as in the late Rebellion.

At the town-meeting in March, 1788, Samuel Kirkendall, Esqr., was appointed by the Meeting Collector for the Purpose of Collecting Arrearages of Tax in the Room and stead of Reuben Manning, late collector in the Years 1782, 1783, and 1784, which said Reuben Manning left unsettled when he moved out of the state. And the said Town voted that the said Samuel Kirkendall should not be made liable for more money of such old arrearages by the Town than he the said Samuel Kirkendall will actually collect."

At the town-meeting in 1789, "The Town allowed the Overseers of the Poor the expense in going to the Court House on Town affairs."

"On the 19th of January, 1791, By order of Gabriel Ogden and Samuel Kirkendall, public notice was given by advertisement for the Township of Knowlton to meet on the 25th of this instant to Chose a Committee to take into Consideration and inspect into Reuben Manning's present situation. Agreeable to Notice the Town Met on the aforesaid 25th of Jan'y, 1791, and Chose a Committee of three which was Samuel Kirkendall, Esqr., Wm. Park, and Jonathan Hill."

At the same meeting we find that Henry Hartsell was sold for £21 10s. for one year, and Cried by James Bishop to be returned in as good apparel as he now has on.

John Carol was voted £25 the same year to keep his "Father and Mother-in-law" one year.

In the spring of 1790 the town voted a bounty of £3 as a "premium for a Wolf's head taken and killed in the township of Knowlton."

In 1800, it was "Voted by the town for Dr. Axford to bring forward his bill for doctoring Willet Semmen, to the committee of acts."

At the same time it was "Voted by the town to send three men to attend a Committee at Newton on a day appointed hereafter, to consult measures for adopting a Republican system."

April 12, 1802, it was "Voted by the town to leave it to the discretion of the assessor to Judge who may be able to pay tax."

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The township of Knowlton was erected by an act of the State Legislature during its session of 1768, and the first town-meeting held on the second Tuesday in March following, of which we give herewith a correct transcript:

"At a Town Meeting held on the Second Tuesday of March, Anno 1768, for the Township of Knowlton, were chosen the following Persons, Officers for the present year: John Smith, Town Clerk; Benjamin Smith, Sr., Philip Snider, Freeholders; John Hunneywell, Widd Loftsbrow, Overseers of the Poor; Isiah Ball, Assessor; Joseph Sweeney, Collector; Henry Swover, Barnabas Swozey, Jr., Commissioners of the Roads; John Cotouch, Cornelius Albersen, James Brown, Overseers of the Road; George Mardon, Constable.

We also give a complete list of town clerks, freeholders, assessors, and collectors, from 1768 to the

present time; also the town committees from 1771—the first record of election of such officers in this township—to 1880.

TOWN CLERKS.

1768, John Smith; 1769, 1777, Abraham Bescherer; 1770-75, 1796-97, Cornelius Albertson; 1776, Richard Shackleton; 1778-79, Jacob Wintersteen; 1780-88, Frederick Linebach; 1788, Jacob Wintersteen; * 1789-90, 1794, Ephraim Colver; 1791-93, Jonathan Hill; 1795, 1798-1804, Garret Albertson; 1805-10, 1815-16, Barnabas Swayze; 1811-14, Gershom Bartow; 1817, James Van Kirk; 1818-25, Jacob McCracken; 1826-29, Joseph R. Baird; 1830-38, Frederick Salade; 1839-41, Charles W. Angle; 1842-53, William A. Johnson; 1854-55, Alfred Kern; 1856-62, 1870-72, Lewis C. Weller; 1863, Jehiel T. Brugler; 1863-66, William B. Swisher; 1867-69, E. Deitrich; 1873-75, 1879-81, Marshall Cool; 1876-78, Marshall Dewitt.

FREEHOLDERS.

1768-69, Benjamin Smith, Sr., Philip Snider; 1770-71, Abraham Bescherer, Andrew Wageon; 1772-75, James Brown, William Dilce; 1776, William Dilce, James Dowdy; 1777, James McLannan, Reuben Manning; 1778, Jeremiah Bright, Gabriel Ogden; 1779, George Ribble, George Ogden; 1780-82, Joseph Coats, James Dobby; 1783, Richard Shackleton, Joseph Coats; 1784-89, Joseph Coats, John Linn; 1790, John Linn, William Dilce, Jr.; 1791, Joseph Coats, John Linn; 1792, John Brown, Joseph Coats; 1793, Joseph Coats, William Parke; 1794, James Dawdy, Alexander Adams; 1795, James Dawdy, Joseph Coats; 1796, James Dawdy, John Boboot; 1797, Richard Hunt, Joseph Coats; 1798-1800, Abraham Swisher, Richard Hunt; 1801-2, James Ramsay, Abraham Swisher; 1803-4, James Dawdy, James Ramsay; 1805, James Dawdy, Isaac Read; 1806, James Dawdy, Gershom Bartow; 1807-8, Gershom Bartow, James Ramsay; 1809-10, Isaac Read, William Cook; 1811, Frederick Kinney, Daniel Swayze; 1812, Daniel Swayze, Andrew Titus; 1813-16, James Ramsay, Andrew Titus; 1817, James Ramsay, William Blair; 1818, James Ramsay, Henry Hasting; 1819-20, James Ramsay, David Read; 1821, James Ramsay, James Newman; 1822, James Ramsay, William Cooke; 1823-24, Daniel Swayze, William Cooke; 1825, Daniel Swayze, David Read; 1826-27, Anthony Belles, David Read; 1828, Abram Freese, William Hankinson, Esq.; 1829, William Blair, William Hankinson, Esq.; 1830-31, George Flommerfelt, James Brock; 1832, Philip J. Snyder, William Lounce; 1833, Philip I. Snyder, Isaac Read (3d); 1834-35, George Flommerfelt, James Brown; 1836, George Flommerfelt, Garret Howell; 1837, George Flommerfelt, David Brands, Jr.; 1838, David Brands, Jr., Anthony Belles; 1839-40, Anthony Belles, Charles G. Hougland; 1841, Charles G. Hougland, James Brown; 1842-43, Elias Jones, James Brown; 1844, John Honeywell, Philip Belles; 1845-48, Philip Belles, David B. Silvertone; 1849, John R. Belles, Josiah Dewitt; 1850-51, John R. Belles, William Kern; 1852-53, Nelson R. Belles; 1854-55, Jesse Carshbach; 1856-57, Peter Belles; 1858-60, 1879-81, David B. Silvertone; 1861-65, John Young; 1866, William G. Weaver; 1867-69, Theodore Anderson; 1870-72, Samuel Young; 1873, John Brown; 1874-75, John L. Brown; 1876-77, Isaac N. Smith; 1878, Isaac Smith.

ASSESSORS.

1768-69, Isaiah Ball; 1770, Daniel Moore; 1771, John Mitchell; 1772, John Smith; 1774, Lukes Brass; 1775, 1782-88, Richard Shackleton; 1776, 1789-90, Nicholas Albertson; 1777-79, Peter Woolfe; 1780-81, 1791-92, 1795-1808, Cornelius Albertson; 1793, John Hill; 1794, Garret Albertson; 1809-11, Samuel Wilson; 1812-14, John A. King; 1815-16, Daniel Swayze; 1817, Isaac Chrisman; 1818, Gershom Bartow; 1819-20, James Yankirk; 1821-22, 1824, William Hankinson; 1823, John Stewart; 1825, Elijah Allen; 1826-28, Jacob McCracken; 1829-30, 1840, Zedec Adams; 1831, Ralph L. Titus; 1832-34, 1836, Isaac S. Smith; 1835, 1837-38, 1814, John Allen; 1839, Samuel Mayberry; 1841-43, Josiah Dewitt; 1845-49, 1852-56, John Lohr; 1850-51, Mahlon D. Moore; 1857-60, James Cool; 1861-65, 1860-71, Nelson L. Belles; 1866-68, Ephraim A. Belles; 1872-74, John A. Baughart; 1875-80, Lewis C. Weller; 1881, William C. Belles.

COLLECTORS.

1768, 1773-74, 1785, Joseph Swayze; 1769, William Gibbs; 1770, William Dilce; 1771, Abraham Bescherer; 1772, Jonathan Hopkins; 1775,

Cornelius Albertson; 1776, Philip Belles; 1777-79, Jacob Teeter; 1780-81, John Leidy; 1782-84, Reuben Manning; 1786-88, Frederick Linebach; 1788, Alexander Adams; 1789, Peter Belles; 1790, William Cool, Sr.; 1791, Thomas Green; 1792, Robert Ellison; 1793, Henry Hayner, James Dawdy; 1794, William Dills, Jr.; 1795-96, Adam Dilce; 1797-99, Edward Hunt; 1800, Benjamin Parke; 1801-5, 1807, Anthony Johnson; 1806, John Snyder; 1808, 1813-14, Daniel Swayze; 1809-12, James Dawdy; 1815-16, Gershom Bartow; 1817, William Hankinson; 1818-19, Elijah Allen; 1820-21, Abram Snyder; 1822-25, John Furguson; 1826-27, Adam Freese; 1828, James Blair; 1829-30, Henry Snyder; 1831-32, James Brown; 1833-34, John Miller; 1835-36, Philip Belles; 1837-38, Matthias Cramer; 1839, Michael Weller; 1840-43, John Loller; 1844, John F. Cool; 1845-46, Moses Foster; 1847-48, Mahlon D. Moore; 1849-50, Joseph Gardner; 1851-53, Isaac Lyda, Jr.; 1854-55, James Cool; 1856, Lewis Cramer; 1857-58, William G. Belles; 1859-60, Freeman Hildebrandt; 1861-63, Abraham Hopler; 1864-66, Zedec A. Loller; 1867-69, Jacob D. Addis; 1870-72, William McCracken; 1873-75, Peter J. Young; 1876-78, Abram Belles; 1879-81, Alfred M. Smith.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

There is no record of a town committee for Knowlton previous to 1771. If such committee was elected, it is not known to the present generation.

1771.—Andrew Wageon, Jabez Colver, Benjamin Manna, John Mitchell.

"The Above Committee having met the tuesday next following the town-meeting did find in Dolvis Smiths hands of over Plush of Dog tax the Sum of two Pounds seventeen Shillings and two Pence, who Refusing to Render account was Prosecuted by Jeremiah Bright and Recovered the Same, and the same Comity Being met on the Eighth Day of March, 1773, Do Order that the Said Bright Receive for his trouble the Sum of one Pound four Shillings, and that the Remainder one Pound thirteen Shillings and two Pence Be Delivered to Frederick Linebach to Be Expended in Erecting a Bridge over Bever Brook opposite the New Stone Mill."

1772-73, Jeremiah Bright, Barnabas Swayze, Jr., John Mitchell, Nathaniel Drake.

1774.—Jeremiah Bright, James Dobby, John Honeywill, Frederick Linebach.

1775.—Jeremiah Bright, James Dobby, Richard Shackleton, Frederick Linebach.

1776.—Anthony Steele, Joseph Swayze, Joseph Coates, Richard Shackleton.

1777.—Anthony Steele, James McLannan, Nathaniel Drake.

1778.—Richard Shackleton, William Herres, John Besherrer.

1779.—Samuel Kirkendall, William Herres, John Lanterman.

1780.—Jacob Wintersteen, William Herres, Reuben Manning.

1781.—Jacob Wintersteen, William Haerin, John Besherrer.

1782.—Jacob Wintersteen, Peter Belles, John Besherrer.

1783.—Peter Wolf, Peter Belles, Frederick Cramer.

1784.—Peter Wolf, Peter Belles, Philip Triller.

1785.—Peter Wolf, John Bright, Philip Triller.

1786.—Benjamin Martin, Nicholas Albertson, Peter Wolf.

1787.—James Dawdy, Nicholas Albertson, Joseph Swayze.

1788.—Jacob Wintersteen, Nicholas Albertson, Joseph Swayze.

1789.—Jacob Wintersteen, Robert Allison, Alexander Adams.

1790.—Cornelius Albertson, Joseph Coats, William Sutton.

1791.—William Parke, Alexander Adams, Joseph Swayze.

1792.—William Cool, Sr., Alexander Adams, Joseph Swayze, Sr.

1793.—Thomas Green, James Dawdy, Frederick Cramer.

1794-95.—Thomas Green, Jonathan Hill, Frederick Cramer.

1796.—Benjamin Shackleton, Jonathan Hill, Frederick Cramer.

1797.—Jonathan Hill, Benjamin Shackleton, Thomas Green.

1798-99.—Col. Jonathan Hill, Benjamin Parke, Thomas Green.

1800.—Alexander Adams, Jeremiah Brown.

1801.—Nicholas Albertson, Isaac Reed, Daniel Swayze, Daniel Brown, John Kinny.

1802.—Nicholas Albertson, Isaac Reed, Daniel Swayze, Daniel Brown, John Vandorn.

1803.—Nicholas Albertson, Esq., Isaac Reed, Daniel Swayze, Barnabas Swayze, Esq., John Vandorn.

* Elected in June to fill a vacancy.

† The "New Stone Mill" spoken of refers to the Moravian grist-mill at Hope village, as that part of Hope township was then in Knowlton township.

- 1804.—Cornelius Albertson, Jacob Lauterman, Daniel Swayze, Abraham Swisher, Nicholas Albertson.
- 1805.—Matthias Cummins, Jacob Lauterman, Daniel Swayze, Abraham Swisher, Nicholas Albertson.
- 1806.—James Ramsay, Isaac Reed, Anthony Johnston, Joseph Orr, Nicholas Albertson.
- 1807.—Richard Hunt, Isaac Reed, Daniel Swayze, Joseph Orr, John McMurtrie.
- 1808.—Anthony Johnston, James Ramsay, Joseph Swayze, Jacob Kerr, John Vandorn.
- 1809.—Frederick Kinney, Michael Raub, Elijah Allen, Nathan Howell, Jesse Knowles.
- 1810.—Gershom Bartow, George Snover, Elijah Allen, Nathan Howell, Jesse Knowles.
- 1811.—James Ramsay, William Cook, Elijah Allen, Peter Angle, Jesse Knowles.
- 1812.—Gershom Bartow, William Cook, Cornelius Albertson, Peter Angle, Jesse Knowles.
- 1813.—Gershom Bartow, William Cook, William Hankinson, Peter Angle, Jesse Knowles.
- 1814.—Jesse Corkuff, Gershom Bartow, John Mayberry, William Hankinson, Peter Angle, Jesse Knowles.
- 1815.—William Allen, William Cooke, Isaac Crisman, Jesse Knowles, Joseph Adams.
- 1816.—Elijah Pearson, Thomas Bartow, Isaac Crisman, Jesse Knowles, James Stout.
- 1817.—Peter Angle, John Hay, Anthony Belles, Gershom Bartow, Michael Raub.
- 1818.—Gershom Bartow, Esq., Anthony Belles, William Cook, Esq., Jacob Swisher, William Hankinson.
- 1819.—Anthony Belles, William Hankinson, Jacob Swisher, Samuel Reed, Peter Angle.
- 1820.—Anthony Belles, William Allen, Esq., Jacob Swisher, Samuel Reed, Peter Angle.
- 1821.—James Vankirk, William Allen, Gershom Bartow, Daniel Swayze, James Gwinnaup.
- 1822.—James Vankirk, Garret Howell, Thomas Yeomons, D. Swayze, Abraham Newman.
- 1823.—James Vankirk, Garret Howell, Elijah Allen, Daniel Swayze, William Allen.
- 1824.—Anthony Belles, Garret Howell, Elijah Allen, Daniel Swayze, William Allen.
- 1825.—Anthony Belles, William Cooke, Elijah Pearson, Daniel Swayze, William Allen.
- 1826.—Benjamin Williams, James Duckerton, Elijah Pierson, Gershom Bartow, Esq., Elias Jones.
- 1827.—Benjamin Williams, George Flummerfelt, Elisha Cooke, Gershom Bartow, Elias Jones.
- 1828.—Frederick Salade, Esq., George Flummerfelt, Elisha Cooke, Gershom Bartow, John I. Blair.
- 1829.—Frederick Salade, George Flummerfelt, Abram Newman, James Ramsay, John I. Blair.
- 1830.—John J. Vankirk, John Kerns, Jr., Abram Newman, Jacob Cummins, William Allen, Esq.
- 1831.—John J. Vankirk, Phillip J. Snider, George Green, William Haybeyer, Gershom Bartow.
- 1832.—John Kern, Jr., William Weller, George Green, William Haybeyer, William F. Allen.
- 1833.—William Weller, William F. Allen, Samuel Mayberry, Charles Hoagland, Gershom Bartow.
- 1834.—John Hay, Jr., Phillip Raub, Samuel Mayberry, Charles Hoagland, Anthony Belles.
- 1835.—John Hay, Jr., Phillip Raub, Samuel Mayberry, Jacob R. Freese, Cummins O. Harris.
- 1836.—John Hay, Jr., Gershom Bartow, Samuel Mayberry, Jacob R. Freese, Cummins O. Harris.
- 1837—38.—Francis Stibe, William H. Davison, Samuel Mayberry, Jacob R. Freese, William Green.
- 1839.—John Teel, John J. Angle, Phillip J. Snider, Jacob R. Freese, Phillip Belles.
- 1840—41.—John J. Angle, John Teel, Jacob R. Freese, Phillip Belles, Elias Jones.
- 1842.—John J. Angle, John Teel, Ira Cook, Phillip Belles, Elias Jones.
- 1843.—John J. Angle, John Teel, Ira Cook, Phillip Belles, Robert M. Butz.
- 1844.—John J. Angle, John Teel, James Cool, Josiah Dewitt, Robert M. Butz.
- 1845.—Josiah Dewitt, John J. Vankirk, William A. Johnson, Peter Brugler, Elisha E. Angle.
- 1846.—John J. Vankirk, William A. Johnson, Josiah Dewitt, Peter Brugler, Elisha E. Angle.
- 1847—48.—William A. Johnson, Josiah Dewitt, Jacob L. Teel, Derrick Albertson, Peter Brugler.
- 1849.—William A. Johnson, Phillip Belles, Derrick Albertson, Jacob J. Beck, Jacob L. Teel.
- 1850.—Phillip Belles, Jacob J. Beck, Jacob L. Teel, Benjamin Bartow, Jesse Kishpaugh.
- 1851.—Phillip Belles, Jacob J. Teel, Jesse Kishpaugh, Alexander Snyder, Benjamin Bartow.
- 1852—53.—Benjamin Bartow, Henry Brugler, Jr., Alexander Snyder, Jesse Kishpaugh, Henry Hartung.
- 1854.—Henry Brugler, Nelson L. Belles, Benjamin Bartow, Alexander Snyder, Henry Hartung.
- 1855.—H. Brugler, N. L. Belles, A. Snyder, B. Bartow, Mathew Cummins.
- 1856.—H. Brugler, N. L. Belles, A. Snyder, John H. Burdge, M. Cummins.
- 1857—59.—Jesse Kishpaugh, H. Brugler, N. L. Belles, A. Snyder, M. Cummins.
- 1860.—J. H. Burdge, J. Kishpaugh, Charles Smith, Hugh F. Albertson, George Lauterman.
- 1861—62.—J. Kishpaugh, J. H. Burdge, George Hiles, John S. Smith, Charles Smith.
- 1863.—George Hiles, C. Smith, M. D. Moore, John H. Burdge, A. Snyder.
- 1864.—G. Hiles, C. Smith, M. D. Moore, A. Snyder, Jesse Kishpaugh.
- 1865.—G. Hiles, C. Smith, M. D. Moore, William G. Belles, Derrick Albertson.
- 1866.—D. Albertson, Jacob D. Addis, William G. Belles, John Loller, Lewis C. Weller.
- 1867.—D. Albertson, W. G. Belles, J. Loller, W. H. Swisher, John Young.
- 1868.—J. Loller, W. H. Swisher, John Young, M. Cummins, Jabez G. Smith.
- 1869.—W. H. Swisher, J. Young, M. Cummins, J. G. Smith, George Hiles.
- 1870.—D. Albertson, A. Snyder, Edward O. Hulsizer, M. Cummins, G. Hiles.
- 1871.—D. Albertson, A. Snyder, E. O. Hulsizer, John Beck, G. Hiles.
- 1872.—J. Beck, A. Snyder, S. S. Bogart, Peter Belles, John Young.
- 1873.—J. Beck, S. S. Bogart, P. Belles, J. Young, W. H. Swisher.
- 1874.—Samuel Bogart, P. Belles, J. Young, W. H. Swisher, Wellington Hunt.
- 1875—76.—W. H. Swisher, W. Hunt, Benjamin F. Howey, William McCracken, James Prall.
- 1877—78.—B. F. Howey, J. Prall, W. McCracken, Jacob O. Titman, Jabez G. Smith.
- 1879.—J. Prall, J. G. Smith, Harrison Blair.
- 1880.—J. Prall, Peter J. Young, H. Blair.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

RAMSAYSBURG,

located in the southwest corner of the township, along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was first settled as early as 1795, by James and Adam Ramsay. In this small and somewhat scattered hamlet was located the pioneer Episcopal church. Here, too, was located the pioneer Baptist church, built of brick, and long since abandoned for the purposes for which it was built. There are at present at Ramsaysburg a steam saw-mill, the old church building, and about a dozen dwellings. James Ramsay was postmaster at this place in 1846.

DELAWARE STATION,

located on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in the southwest part of the township, and at the southern terminus of the Blairstown Railroad, is comparatively a new town, having been built up since the advent of the former railroad. The town

is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Delaware River, whose waters majestically sweep around its southwestern border, while the mountainous limestone knobs rise abruptly in rear of the village, presenting a rock-ribbed barrier to ingress or egress in that direction.

The land upon which the village is located was purchased by Hon. John I. Blair, and in 1856 surveyed into squares and building lots. In 1846 there were but three houses in what is now the village proper. These were the old Dr. Jabez Gwinnup house, on the corner of Arthur and Ann Streets; the Samuel S. Bogart house, on Mill Street; and what is now the Presbyterian parsonage, on the corner of Clarence and Valley Streets. Just when these houses were built we cannot state, but probably as early as 1815 or 1820. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was built through this place in 1856, and the passenger trains commenced running in July of that year. The pioneer storehouse in this village was built in 1860, of brick, by John I. Blair, on the northwest corner of Clinton and Valley Streets, and James R. Dye was the pioneer merchant. He was succeeded in the mercantile business by James Prall & Co., and that firm by Prall & McMurtrie, the present merchants in the brick store. The brick storehouse is now owned by James Prall. The frame storehouse on the southwest corner of Clinton and Valley Streets was built in 1871 by Charles Hartung, who is still the owner. Theodore McCollum commenced the mercantile business in this store in the spring of 1880, and still continues in the business. The pioneer blacksmith in this village was Albert Ammerman, who located here in 1866, and is still engaged in the general blacksmithing business.

The "Delaware House," on the southeast corner of Clinton Street and Railroad Avenue, the only hotel in the village, is a large frame building erected in 1858 by Charles Cool. He subsequently sold to George Hiles, and Hiles to J. & D. Hildebrandt, of whom D. S. Ayers, the present owner and proprietor, purchased in 1867. The large frame building on the northeast corner of Clinton Street and Railroad Avenue, in which is Charles Cool's restaurant, was built in 1860 by George G. Flummerfelt, who is the present owner.

The pioneer postmaster at Delaware Station was Charles Cool. He was appointed in 1857, and was succeeded by James R. Dye, when the post-office was removed from the hotel to the brick store. James Prall has been postmaster at this place since 1863. The bending-works of C. T. James, on the northwest corner of Amelia and Valley Streets, was built by him in 1863. Troxell & Brands' bending-works was built by that firm in 1870, and located on Valley Street, north of Charles Street.

Dr. Jabez Gwinnup was the pioneer physician at what is now Delaware Station. He located here in 1815. Dr. L. C. Osmun is the present village physi-

cian, with residence and office on Clinton Street, between Railroad Avenue and Valley Street.

At present, January, 1881, there are at Delaware Station, two churches,—Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal,—two stores, two bending-shops, one blacksmith-shop, one restaurant, one hotel, post-office and railroad depot, with W. H. Hemingway as agent, and W. A. Hemingway assistant agent, and J. W. Angel telegraph operator. The population of the village is 235.

CENTREVILLE.

This is a small hamlet in School District No. 70, in the southwest part of the township. How the place came to be named Centreville is as much of a conundrum to the present generation as it probably was to the first; yet it was for many years, previous to the cutting off of Blairstown and a part of Hope townships from Knowlton, the great centre of town business, and town-meetings were held at this point, and when the post-office was established the name Knowlton was given it, as it is near the Knowlton frame church which was established here as early as 1766.

The first postmaster within the memory of any of the present generation was Peter Blair. His house was on the site now occupied by the fine residence of Charles Leida. He was also the second tavern-keeper at this place, and in rear of his tavern was his little store, where he exchanged codfish and molasses, sugar and rum, the good old Bohea, and snuff, tobacco, and calico for such surplus truck and cash as the surrounding farmers had to dispose of. At the time Mr. Blair was postmaster at this place the mail was carried on horseback from Columbia to Hackettstown by a Mr. Drake, and the postage on a single letter was twenty-four cents.

The pioneer tavern-keeper was Francis Hegeman, who built and kept the tavern afterwards kept by Mr. Blair. The pioneer blacksmith at Centreville was John Hodge, who located here in 1818. His successors have not been very numerous. The pioneer shoemaker was Gabriel Woolverton, whose shop was in the house occupied by J. D. Faunce. Mr. Woolverton subsequently located in Hope village, and was for many years a justice of the peace for Hope township. John McCain was postmaster here in 1846.

J. D. Faunce built his present storehouse in 1846, where he commenced the mercantile business, in which he is still engaged. He was appointed postmaster during the first term of the martyred and sainted Lincoln, an appointment of which Mr. Faunce feels a just pride.

The first wheelwright-shop at this place was established in 1875, by Gideon L. Rynan, who subsequently abandoned the business at this place.

At present there are at this place a store and post-office by J. D. Faunce, a blacksmith-shop by Jesse Kinney, and six or eight dwellings, with about 40 inhabitants.

HAINESBURG.

This ancient-looking village is located on the right bank of the Paulinskill Creek, about four miles from its confluence with the Delaware River, and the same distance northeast from Columbia, and on the Hyndshaw tract, surveyed in 1729. For many years this locality bore the name of "Sodom," whether to warn the dwellers therein of the fate that befell its ancient namesake, or for other and better reasons, we cannot say. Hainesburg was the name given when the post-office was established, and that in honor of John Haines, who made a liberal donation to the school district in which the village is located. For the same reason the school district was named "Hainesburg District."

From 1816 to 1843 the land upon which the village is situated was owned by Andrew Smith. His house was a small one-story frame building, and stood on the south side of the foot of the lane that leads from the main road up to the present residence of Jabez Gwinnup Smith. In 1828, Andrew Smith built the old "Mansion House" on the corner where John Beck now lives. Mr. Smith sold what is now the village property to Jacob M. Blair, about 1843, and Blair sold to the Beck brothers, when the land was cut up into village lots.

The storehouse in which is now the store of Dernberger was built by Andrew Smith about 1835.

In 1830 a store was kept in the old stone building, near where the railroad depot now stands, by William Johnston.

Sherman & Shackelton were the first merchants in the building now occupied by Dernberger. They were succeeded by Jacob M. Blair, and he by William McCracken, who was followed by Joseph Andrus from 1860 to 1877, when I. Dernberger, the present merchant, assumed control of the mercantile business at Hainesburg.

The pioneer tavern at this place was kept by a Mr. Ridgeway in the old "Mansion House," and in 1845 Lewis C. Weller hung out the first tavern-sign from the present hostelry.

The pioneer blacksmith in Hainesburg was Isaac Allen, who located here in 1840. His shop stood on the site now occupied by the hotel shed. He was succeeded by a Mr. Robins, and he by James Snover, when the shop was moved across the road.

The present wheelwright-shop was built by Jacob M. Blair, and sold by him to Beck, and by Beck to Samuel Snover, whose estate now own the property.

The old stone grist-mill on the south side of the creek was built prior to the Revolutionary war. The "toll scooper" in 1835 was Ignatius Dockaday. He was succeeded by Bartley Laren, who remained in charge of the old mill for several years.

In 1840 a tannery was built, on the site now occupied by the saw-mill, by Jacob Hibler. He sold to Aaron Kizer, and he to Levi Albertson. The tannery was quite an extensive one, in which a large

amount of work was done. It was burned in 1849-50, and immediately rebuilt by Aaron Kizer, and in 1880 was removed to make room for a new saw-mill built, in 1881, by George Adams. Mr. Adams also built, in 1880-81, the frame grist-mill on the west side of the old stone mill.

In January, 1881, there were at Hainesburg one church (Methodist Episcopal), one school-house, hotel by Robert Smith, store by I. Dernberger, two blacksmith-shops by Belles Brothers and Valentine Deitrick, grist-mill and chap-mill by George Adams, with John Linaberry as miller, saw-mill, wool-carding shop by David Pierce, railroad depot of the Blairstown Railway. William C. and John M. Belles are the wheelwrights. Joseph Andrus is the present postmaster. The physicians at this place have been Drs. Mills, Wilson, Vaughn, Hunt, Bond, from 1850 to 1863, and Charles Kline, the present physician.

POLKVILLE

is a small hamlet on the Highlands, in School District No. 87. A post-office was established here during the administration of James K. Polk, and named in honor of this Tennessean. There are at this place a store and post-office by Amos Flummerfelt, school-house, a physician, Dr. Robert Bond, cooper-shop, and a few dwellings.

WARRINGTON,

situated on the left bank of the Paulinskill, about half-way between Hainesburg and the Delaware River, is a small hamlet, where there are a grist-mill, tavern, post-office, railroad depot of the Blairstown Railway, and about half a dozen dwellings.

COLUMBIA.

On the left bank of the historic old Delaware River, and three miles south of the celebrated "Delaware Water Gap," situated on a plateau about forty feet above the level of the river, is the quaint old village of Columbia, once the pride and glory of so much of this valley as lies between the Blue and Manunka Chunk Mountains. The village at present does not manifest the enterprise of years gone by.

In 1812, Francis Myerhoof, with a colony of Germans, located at this place, and engaged in the manufacture of glass-ware, building a manufactory for that purpose; also built several residences. Myerhoof is spoken of as a gentleman of education and refinement, and naturally appeared to some as rather aristocratic.

After an outlay of many thousands of dollars, the glass-works were finally put in operation, the sand having to be hauled from Sand Pond, in the extreme north end of Hardwick township, a distance of twelve miles. The flint and wood used in the manufacture of the glass were products of Knowlton township.

The factory gave steady employment to over thirty persons, and was in its way a great curiosity, people coming long distances to witness the operation of "glass blowing," and to this day there are in the

houses in this vicinity not a few mementoes of the skill of those old Germans, in the form of canes, mugs, etc.

In 1825, through various causes, the glass-works suspended operations, and Myerhoof was sold out by the sheriff, and the result was the transfer to other hands of nearly all the property at Columbia. The only German that settled here during the operation of the glass-works, and whose descendants still remain, was a Mr. Geiss, who came from Philadelphia about 1815, and purchased a tract of land, a part of which is now in possession of his descendants.

After the failure of Myerhoff, Abram Pish became manager of the glass-works, who also was obliged to suspend business. He was succeeded by Liliendohals, who met with no better success than his predecessors, and gave up the business, when he was followed by a Mr. Smouth, who tried his hand at glass-blowing with ill success. The old saw-mill at the mouth of Paulinskill belonged to the glass-works, and was used as a stamping-mill to pulverize the clay used in making glass.

The pioneer merchants at this place were Messrs. Johnson & Shafer, who built a storehouse in 1817, though Abram Pish had a small grocery here some time previous to this. There were four hotels in the place at that time, and each doing a flourishing business. The large old house standing on the corner opposite the present Columbia Hotel was built about 1817 by George A. Sessenberg, and occupied by him as a residence, though subsequently there was an addition built to it, and occupied as a store and tavern.

A ferry was established across the river at this point by William Able, about 1800, and sold to Myerhoof when he came in 1812.

In 1817 a company was formed, and capital subscribed, for the building of a bridge across the Delaware River between Columbia and Portland, but a financial crisis nipped the enterprise in the bud.

In 1828, ex-Sheriff Vankirk commenced tavern-keeping in what is now the "Columbia House," where he remained several years, and in 1846 was postmaster at this place.

This village has some peculiar advantages for building purposes over most other villages in the county. It is on a level, with easy drainage. The purest of water is found at a depth of forty feet below the surface. The streets are laid out at right angles. It has one of the best water-powers in the county; the whole of the Paulinskill Creek can be easily utilized for driving machinery.

There is in the village at present one church (Methodist Episcopal), a small, old, octagon stone school-house, a tavern by a Mr. Lisk, who is also the village postmaster.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are in this township eight school districts, named and numbered as follows: Water Gap, No. 85; Hainesburg, No. 86; Polkville, No. 87; Mount Pleas-

ant, No. 88; Walnut Corner, No. 89; Columbia, No. 90; Chapel Hill, No. 91; and Delaware Station, No. 92. The statistics of these districts for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1879, are as follows:

DISTRICT.	Total amount money received from all sources.	Value of school property.	No. of children of school age in the district.	No. of children enrolled on the school register during the year.	Average attendance.	Number of children the school will seat.	Number of teachers.
Number 85.....	\$331.00	\$490	47	40	19	80	1
" 86.....	337.50	699	69	63	28	80	1
" 88.....	322.50	350	36	33	14	45	1
" 89.....	340.50	200	71	64	30	50	1
" 90.....	336.00	460	82	64	30	40	1
" 91.....	327.50	1230	50	50	16	50	1
" 92.....	342.50	1080	86	66	37	90	1
	\$2337.50	\$4750	441	380	174	435	7

The above does not include District No. 87, for which no report was received in 1879.

VII.—CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is located at Delaware Station, in School District No. 92, in the southwest part of the township. Just when or where the pioneer Episcopal services were held we are unable, for want of proper data, to state positively, but probably at the house of Robert Allison, who was one of the pioneers and a devotee of this branch of the great Christian family. There have been three church edifices, including the present one, belonging to this society. The pioneer was built in 1784, at the point of rocks near the Delaware River, below Delaware Station.

The lot upon which the old church stood, also the school-house lot, and a lot for burial purposes, all adjoining, were the donation of Robert Allison, who also was a liberal contributor towards the building of the house of worship. The old church was taken down, and rebuilt in 1841, of stone, near where the old one stood. This second church was dedicated March 13, 1842, by Rev. George Washington Doane, D.D., bishop of the diocese of New Jersey.

This church was of rather more modern architecture than the first one, having Gothic windows and door, all painted red, yet the inside was never defiled by the painter's brush. This building was burned on Wednesday, June 27, 1866. The fire was caused by sparks from a passing engine on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the fire catching in the belfry. The present church edifice was built in 1869, and is located between the Belvidere road and Railroad Avenue, in Delaware Station. It is of wood, 32 by 60 feet, with basement for lecture-room, Sunday-school, etc., and cost \$6000. It was dedicated May 23, 1870, by Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D.D., bishop of the diocese of New Jersey. This church was first opened

for divine service on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, 1869. The record of its organization is as follows:

"In accordance with an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, the congregation met at the church on Monday, April 13, 1789, when a sermon was preached by Rev. John Frederick Ernst, who was also chosen moderator, and did then and there choose the following trustees: Nicholas Albertson, president of the board, George Mordaunt, Sr., Peter Appleman, Paul Engle, Sr., Joseph Cummings, Sr., Joseph Coats, and John Teeple; Vestrymen, Robert Allison and Peter Appleman; Clerk, John Teeple; Vestryman, Jacob Lerman, George Mordaunt, Sr., Joseph Coats, Paul Engle, Sr., Nicholas Albertson, Matthias Cummings, Jacob Cummings, Sr., Benjamin Goodwin, Richard Goodwin, Jr., Thomas Bowman, John Barnes, and Jacob Cummings, Jr.

"At this meeting the trustees adopted the name of 'Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James in Knowlton, county of Sussex, and State of New Jersey.'"

On June 9, 1789, the trustees met at the house of Peter Appleman and took the required oath of office, administered by John McMurtrie, Esq., one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex County. Aug. 8, 1789, the following-named persons were duly elected a committee of accounts: Cornelius Albertson, Benjamin Goodwin, Peter Bellis, and Thomas Parry. April 5, 1790, divine service was conducted by Mr. Caleb Hopkins. May 25, 1790, Rev. Uzal Ogden preached, and Caleb Hopkins was appointed to represent this society in a convention of Protestant Episcopal clergy, to be held in Trenton on Wednesday, June 2, 1790.

This parish was reorganized in accordance with an act of the State Legislature, passed Feb. 17, 1829, in which the office of trustee was abolished, and under the same act the parish was incorporated. The following-named persons were elected under the new organization: Wardens, Henry Hartung and John Hay; Vestrymen, Henry Albertson, George W. Ribble, Joseph Hay, Francis C. Stine, John Albertson, Henry Hartung, Jr., and William F. Albertson; Secretary, Henry Hartung, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry Albertson.

The following officers were elected March 29, 1880: Wardens, David Shannon and William F. Albertson; Vestrymen, Derrick Albertson, Charles Hartung, Henry Albertson, Matthias Cummings, Philip H. Albertson, Archibald Shannon, William H. Hartung, and Alfred Silverthorn; Treasurer and Secretary, Matthias Cummings.

Mr. Cummings has been treasurer of this church since 1811.

By the will of the late Jacob Cummings (deceased) St. James' Church was endowed with a fund of \$1000, the interest of which was to be and is applied on the rector's salary. By a provision of that will, the interest accruing at periods when the church was without a rector should be applied to the principal, thus increasing both principal and interest.

The present membership of St. James' is 35; value of church property, \$6000. This parish is under the pastoral care of Rev. Charles Douglas, who is also rector of the Belvidere parish.

The parish Sunday-school is under the supervision

of Derrick Albertson, with an average attendance of 25 scholars.

KNOWLTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

This church is one of the oldest in the Presbytery of Newton. A book was lately found among the papers of the late Joseph R. Diltz, that contains a record of baptisms extending over a period of forty-four years from Jan. 8, 1776, to Oct. 26, 1810. This book is written almost entirely in the German language. It contains a list of more than six hundred baptisms. The record contains the name of the child, the date of its birth, the date of the baptism, the names of the parents, and the names of the sponsors or god-parents, and in most cases the name of the minister by whom the sacrament was administered. There are twelve such records for the year 1766. About one hundred and twenty-five such entries occur in the first ten years. Twenty-one are given for the year 1776, thus showing that the people even in the midst of political strife and impending war remembered the God of their fathers and devoted themselves and their offspring to His service.

Many of the names given are the names of the ancestors of those living in and about here at the present time. Knowlton was first a German-English church, and organized under the title of "First English and German Congregation in Knowlton." The first record that can be found of the Knowlton Presbyterian Church is taken from the minutes of a meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, held at Freehold, April 22, 1775:

"A number of people in Knowlton, Sussex County, being collected into a Christian society, desire to be under the care of this Presbytery and supplicate for supplies."

The following answer was given:

"The Presbytery do most cordially receive them under their care and order the following supplies, viz.: Rev. Mr. Peppard, one Sabbath, Mr. Roseborough one, and Mr. Hanna one."

Rev. Francis Peppard was received from the Presbytery of New York, April 27, 1773, and labored some forty years in this general region of country.

Rev. John Roseborough was a man of rare eloquence and undoubted patriotism. For further mention see histories of the township of Greenwich and borough of Washington. Knowlton was supplied six Sabbaths during the year 1775, and eight Sabbaths during the year 1776.

From Oct. 14, 1777, until October, 1780, Rev. Mr. Stockton supplied this church in connection with those of Oxford and Mansfield-Woodhouse.

He was ordained Aug. 11, 1778. At a meeting of the Presbytery, in Basking Ridge, Oct. 17, 1780, Mr. Stockton petitioned the Presbytery—that, on account of the divided and broken state of the Knowlton congregation, he be liberated from that part of his charge. The Presbytery granted his request. Thus

* By the pastor, Rev. D. Donnelle.

the first pastorate only continued two years and two months. During the next eleven years Knowlton was supplied from time to time by different persons.

On April 26, 1791, application was made by the congregation of Knowlton for supplies for the administration of the Lord's Supper, and to have some person set apart to the office of elders. The Rev. Mr. Wilson was appointed to ordain the elders the third Sabbath in May, 1791, Rev. Mr. Condit to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the first Sabbath in July.

Application was made April 26, 1796, for one-third of Rev. Mr. Peppard's time, one year, which was granted. Sept. 22, 1802, Rev. Ebenezer Grant was appointed to supply the church at his discretion; he was also to inquire into the state of the congregation and to find out if they considered themselves under the care of the Presbytery. The congregation having been for a long time without a regular pastor, it had become greatly divided and scattered. In many of the old records the name is spelled in different ways; for instance, "Nolton," "Knowlton," "Knolton," and frequently, as at present, "Knowlton."

At the meeting of the Presbytery held at Princeton, April, 1803, Rev. Ebenezer Grant made the following report in regard to the people of Knowlton:

"That so far as he had been able to learn there is no regular organized congregation in the township of Knowlton, nor any house of worship belonging exclusively to the Presbyterians, the officers and members of the society with which the Rev. Philip Stockton was formerly connected having almost all died or removed, and that the Presbyterians, who were the most numerous, and a considerable number of High Dutch Calvinists, together with a small body of Episcopalians, all worshipped in a stone church which had been erected many years since, near the banks of the Delaware River, into which the clergy and people of all denominations were reciprocally admitted. But this house being situated on one side of the township rendered it inconvenient for the great body of the people to attend public worship, and that therefore the three congregations before mentioned had subscribed liberally towards erecting a large and convenient building for public worship, in a pleasant spot and nearly in the centre of the township."

This was the first church building erected on the present site of the Knowlton frame church.

The union church, "built of stone," near the banks of the Delaware, in all probability stood a short distance below where Delaware Station is now located.

The first Presbyterian church building erected on the present site of the Knowlton church was built during the summer of 1802 and 1803, through the liberal subscriptions of the "High Dutch Calvinists," Episcopalians, and Presbyterians. The building was large and convenient, and located in a pleasant spot neatly in the centre of the township. At this time the Presbyterians, although many had died, and some families removed, were still the most numerous denomination in the township.

At a meeting of the Presbytery held in Trenton, April 20, 1803, Mr. John Linn, an elder from Knowlton, was present. This is the first time the name of an elder from Knowlton appears upon the records of Presbytery. Mr. Linn asked for supplies. Five were appointed. In October, at the meeting of the Presbytery, two elders were present from "Nolton,"—Hugh Forsman from the old church, and J. Linn from the new. Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith was appointed to administer the communion and catechise the people the third Sabbath in November. This is, in all probability, the first time the sacrament was administered in the new church.

At the advice of Presbytery, Rev. David Barclay accepted calls from Lower Mount Bethel, Oxford, and "Nolton." June 19, 1805, Mr. Barclay

was installed into the pastoral charge of the three churches. Each of the churches was to give two hundred dollars toward the pastor's salary.

At a meeting of the Presbytery held in Newton, in the year 1811, certain charges were preferred against Mr. Barclay by members of the Knowlton congregation, which occupied the attention of the Presbytery and even the Synod for the space of four years, at the conclusion of which the pastoral relation between Rev. Mr. Barclay and the Knowlton congregation was dissolved.

Oct. 3, 1815, Mr. Joshua Swayze represented Knowlton in the Presbytery. Supplies were appointed for this and a part of the following year.

In the year 1817 the Knowlton and Hardwick Churches called Mr. Jehiel Talmage, a licentiate, to become their regular pastor. The call was accepted, and June 19, 1817, he was installed.

In the year 1817, Rev. Mr. Talmage and others were set off, and became the Presbytery of Newton, under whose care this church still continues. Mr. Talmage continued to be pastor of this church until some time during the year 1839, when the pastoral relation was dissolved and he went to Ohio. During this pastorate of twenty-two years, 57 were added to the church on examination and 4 by certificate, making in all 61, of which 9 are still living and connected with the church.

Rev. T. B. Condit served the church as a supply a part of the years 1839-40. In 1841 he became the settled pastor, but continued as such only a few months.

Rev. David Longmore served the church as supply from December, 1841, to April, 1841, he having declined to accept a call made to him. He was a native of Ireland,—a man of great power, although very peculiar in his personal habits.

The Presbyterian Church at Blairstown was organized in 1840, largely from members of the Knowlton Church. Rev. Mr. Longmore supplied both churches, and it is said he, being a poor horseman, was accustomed to walk from Blairstown to meet his appointments at Knowlton.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery, held Oct. 16, 1843, Rev. John M. Lowrie was ordained and installed pastor of the churches of Blairstown and Knowlton. He continued to serve these churches until August, 1845, when failing health caused him to resign his charge. He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., in the year 1857.

In the fall of 1845, Rev. John A. Reiley became pastor of the two churches. This arrangement continued until 1854, when Blairstown became self-sustaining, and called Mr. Reiley for all his time. Mr. Reiley is still living, although not actively engaged in pastoral labor. His home is in Louisiana.

A church was organized at Hope with 11 members, June 11, 1854.

Rev. R. H. Reeves was ordained and installed by the Presbytery as pastor of the churches of Knowlton and Hope, at Knowlton, Nov. 21, 1854. He remained with the Knowlton Church until Oct. 2, 1867, and died at Franklin, Ind., May 7, 1875, in the fifty-first year of his age.

The Rev. Peter H. Brooks was called to this pastorate in the fall of 1868, and entered upon his duties in the spring of 1869. During the pastorate of Mr. Brooks the present parsonage property was purchased and nearly paid for. The church building was repaired, the pews were reversed, and the pulpit placed in a recess.

In October, 1871, at a meeting of the Presbytery, the pastoral relation of the Rev. Mr. Brooks was dissolved in order that he might accept a call from the Presbyterian Church at Susquehanna Depot, where he still resides.

In the spring of 1872, Rev. D. F. Lockerby became pastor of the three churches. This pastorate continued just one year, and was unfortunate in every respect.

During 1872, Rev. Andrew Tully acted as stated supply, but no permanent settlement was effected. During the years 1873 and 1874 occasionally supplies were enjoyed and many candidates were heard, but one cause and another prevented the settlement of a pastor.

A call was made out April 17, 1875, from the churches of Knowlton, Hope, and Delaware, for the present pastor, Rev. Daniel Deuelle, then of the Presbytery of Lehigh. The call was accepted, and he was installed June 9, 1875. During the past winter the rotary system of eldership was adopted.

The records show that at least 360 persons have been connected as members with this church. Knowlton is also a mother of churches, Blairstown, Hope, and Delaware all being her daughters, while she has contributed members to many other churches. There have been four seasons of special revival in the history of this church. In the year 1832, under the pastorate of Rev. J. Talmage, 26 were added on examination; in 1843, with the Rev. David Longmore as pastor, 21 were gathered in; in 1851, 27 were received on profession of their faith; Rev. John A. Reiley was pastor at that time; and lastly, in the year 1875, 23 were received on examination.

How many changes since Jan. 8, 1766! It is recorded that preaching was occasionally done in a log building standing in what is now the cemetery, and that the services were conducted in the German language, but of this there can be no definite records found, except the book above referred to. As Knowlton was first organized as a German-English church, this was probably before the alliance had been formed between the Presbyterians and the German Reformed Societies. How many hallowed memories linger around this old church site! Some of the logs from the old log structure can still be seen in a building near the church. The church building that was erected in the year 1802 is now used as a barn, having been removed a short distance from its original site. The present church edifice was dedicated in October, 1841, during the pastorate of Rev. John M. Lowrie, and is a neat frame building, painted white, with neither belfry nor basement. The pews are free, and, as in days of old, large congregations are present each Sabbath. Services are held every Sabbath morning, and a congregational prayer-meeting is held on Sabbath evenings.

The following-named persons were the elders and trustees in 1881: Ruling elders, William O. Ward, David B. Low, I. W. Smith, Jehiel Harris, John Swartswelder; trustees, Harrison Blair, David A. Brands, I. W. Smith, Jehiel Harris, Alfred M. Smith, Charles Smith, Jr.

The present value of church property, including parsonage, is \$5000; the membership, Jan. 27, 1881, was 60; Sunday-school superintendent, Jehiel Harris; total number of scholars, 80; average attendance, 35.

A society known as the "Sunday-school Temperance Alliance of the Presbyterian Church of Knowlton" is connected with this church, and was organized in 1878, and numbers 148 members. Its officers are Rev. David Deurelle, President; William S. Perry, William O. Ward, and Jehiel Harris, Vice-Presidents; W. S. Anderson, Secretary; M. L. Deurelle, Treasurer.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DELAWARE STATION.

This church, located in the village of Delaware Station, is an offshoot of the Knowlton Church, and with that church shares the support of a pastor, he living at Delaware Station, preaching there in the morning and evening, and at the Knowlton Church, five miles distant, in the afternoon. When the village of Delaware Station had attained to nearly its present size, it was found that there were several Presbyterian families among the inhabitants, and the distance from the Knowlton church, together with bad roads a great portion of the year, rendered church-going by the villagers quite unpleasant; therefore we find that

"At the spring session of the Newton Presbytery, held at Phillipsburg in April, 1871, a committee, consisting of Rev. David Tully, Rev. Thomas A. Sanson, Rev. Peter Brooks, and Elder Charles E. Vail, were appointed to visit Delaware Station and ascertain the views and desires of the people, and if the way be clear to organize a church there."

The following persons, having received certificates of dismission from the Knowlton Church, presented them to the committee, thus becoming the constituent members of this organization,—viz., Elders William H. Hemingway and John Burd, Mrs. W. H. Hemingway, Mrs. John Burd, William F. Hutchinson, L. C. Osmun and wife, Jeremy Osmun and wife, A. J. Hutchinson and wife, Mrs. Joseph G. Angle, Miss

Ann E. Angle, Miss Sarah C. Angle, Mrs. Philip Hartung, Mrs. Mary E. James, the latter presenting a certificate from the Presbyterian Church at Belvidere.

The following ruling elders were then chosen: William H. Hemingway and John Burd. The proceedings thus far were signed by Peter H. Brooks, who became pastor of this church, in connection with that of Knowlton, of which he was already the pastor.

The first board of trustees of the Delaware Presbyterian Church were elected June 7, 1871, as follows: William F. Hutchinson, president of the board, for three years; C. T. James, for two years; and James Prall, for one year.

The present frame edifice, 38 by 60 feet, with basement for lecture-room, Sunday-schools, etc., was built in 1875, and dedicated August 10th of that year by Rev. George W. Smith, D.D.

The church edifice is of modern architectural design, surmounted with a slated spire in which hangs a very fine-toned bell costing \$300. At the dedication services Hon. John I. Blair presided, when he gave an exhibition of his usual liberality upon such occasions by presenting to this infant organization the lot upon which the church stands, also the parsonage house and lot now occupied by the pastor, together with money enough to make his donation \$4000, which was just one-third of the total cost of church, parsonage, and grounds, thereby dedicating the church without any debt upon it. The auditorium will comfortably seat 250 persons. The orchestra or choir is supplied with a fine church organ.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. Peter H. Brooks, from date of organization until Aug. 29, 1871, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. D. F. Lockerby, from Sept. 14, 1872, until Feb. 9, 1873. Rev. David Deurelle, the present pastor, was installed July 18, 1875.

The membership at the dedication of the church edifice was one less than at the organization. The membership in January, 1881, was 48; value of the church property, \$8000. Ruling elders, William H. Hemingway, John Burd, Dr. L. C. Osmun, Jeremy Osmun; trustees, A. Ammerman, William F. Hutchinson, James Prall, Dr. L. C. Osmun, William H. Hemingway, John Burd.

The Sunday-school superintendent is William H. Hemingway. Total membership, 75; average attendance, 55.

There is connected with this church a society known as "The Sunday-school Temperance Alliance of the Presbyterian Church of Delaware." It was organized in 1879, and numbers 85 members. Its officers are: President, Rev. D. Deurelle; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Hemingway, Jennie E. Lynes, and Annie Bellis; Secretary, Miss Lizzie Hutchinson. The regular meetings are held on the Tuesday evening on or before the full of the moon in each month, in the parlors of the Presbyterian church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HAINESBURG.

Just when the Methodist class and society was formed at this place we are unable to state with any degree of data upon which to place reliance. However, Hainesburg was one of the preaching appointments as early as 1825 or 1830, when this place was yet connected with a large circuit and had Methodist preaching only once in four weeks.

In 1840 the society had attained that numerical and financial strength that warranted it in agitating the subject of church building, as thus far the accommodations were only such as were afforded by a private house or the old district school-house.

In 1842 it was decided by the society and congregation to build, when the site upon which the church edifice stands was selected, which, together with \$100, was donated by Andrew Smith. He also took the contract for building for \$1100, and used the timber for the church frame that he had just got ready for a barn of the same size, and thus, without delay, the church was built and dedicated that year. The parsonage connected with the church was built in 1849. Present value of church property is \$2000; present membership 35, with Rev. Sylvanus Harris as pastor. This place is connected with Columbia, which is also under charge of Rev. Harris.

The present trustees are Jabez G. Smith, John C. Davison, John Beck, Samuel Albertson, Lemuel Harden, and Abram Hedding.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COLUMBIA.

Preaching by the old itinerant Methodists was commenced at Columbia as early as 1828 by old Fathers Colburn and Hevenor, two noted Methodist evangelists, and such was the prejudice of the people against the "sect," as they were called, that the itinerants were obliged to make converts to their faith as best they could till they got a foothold in some pioneer cabin, or barn; if not there, then in the highway. However, in 1835, people having begun to get the scales off their eyes, we find that "Old Hevenor," as many called him, was holding a "revival" in the school-house, which had been built a couple of years previous. Here "Old Hevenor" continued to "hold the fort" till 1840, when the present Methodist church was built, the first and only one in this village.

ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal society of Wolfstown, Knowlton township, was organized at the house of Zenos Everitt, about the year 1832, near where Zion Methodist Episcopal church now stands.

A regular afternoon and evening service was held once a fortnight at Everitt's residence.

We see by an old Methodist Episcopal class-book for 1833 that Samuel Grace and Francis A. Morrell were the preachers in charge, Zenos Everitt leader, and Philip Q. Quick assistant leader.

At that time the class contained 20 members, and continued holding service at the same place mostly

until after the school-house was built, in 1836, when the service was held at that place. In 1841, at the request of Rev. Mr. Hevenor, preacher in charge, David Brands, with most of his family, who were members at Green's Chapel (now Mount Hermon), joined the society at this place. Service was held Sunday afternoon, once in two weeks, for some ten years. The congregation in 1851 built a small house of worship. Many precious revivals were enjoyed by the society while they worshiped in the school-house, which added much to their numerical strength; also after the church was built the congregation continued to increase until 1875, when the church was enlarged and remodeled.

When the church was built the membership was about 50; Rev. R. Van Horn was preacher in charge. About the beginning of 1852 it was dedicated. Rev. George Winsor officiated at these services. Revs. George Banghart and C. Larew were the preachers in 1852; in 1853-54, Rev. W. M. Burroughs; 1855-56, Rev. M. Herr; 1857, F. Lummis; 1858-59, A. H. Brown; 1860-61, J. C. H. Brown; 1862, J. A. Ratan; 1863, J. Mead; 1864, J. I. Boswell; 1865, J. Mead; 1866, E. P. Crane; 1867-69, S. N. Bebout; 1870-71, W. H. McCormick; 1872-74, J. N. Keys; 1875, A. R. Shaw; 1876-78, C. S. Vancleve; 1879-80, W. W. Voorhees. The society at present contains about 90 members. One Sunday-school, the first superintendent, A. Brands; superintendent at present, George G. Depue. Sunday-school held during the season every Sunday afternoon, immediately preceding the preaching service.

DELAWARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was constituted in 1835 by Rev. Edward Barrass, who became the first pastor and remained three years. During his pastorate a brick meeting-house was built at Ramsaysburg. Mr. Barrass was succeeded by Rev. J. Spencer, who remained one year, when Rev. Mr. Barrass again assumed the pastorate for one year. The next pastor was Rev. J. R. Morris, who remained one year, and was followed by Rev. J. Currin for three years. He was succeeded by Rev. John Teasdale from 1845 to 1847. Rev. T. F. Clancey became pastor of the church in 1849, and remained four years, and was succeeded by Rev. Alfred Harris, who remained one year, when a call of the church was accepted by Rev. William M. James, who remained one year, leaving in 1859. The church was then without a pastor till 1864, when Rev. Charles E. Cordo became pastor of this church, in connection with the Baptist Church at Belvidere. Mr. Cordo was the last pastor of this church. In 1868, by a special act of the Legislature of New Jersey, the church property was sold, on account of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad running so near the meeting-house that it became untenable as a house of worship. During the thirty-odd years of the existence of this church it received by baptism 105 members, and at the time of dissolution of the



B. J. Howey

The family of Howey in this country are descendants of Quakers bearing the name of "Howe," of Suffolk County, England. John and Robert came to America during the old colonial times, and one brother, unmarried, remained in England and inherited the parental estate. John settled in Philadelphia. Robert, progenitor of the family in New Jersey, purchased some three thousand acres of land in the county of Gloucester, State of New Jersey, a part of which tract, "Pleasant Meadows," became the homestead of the Howey family for five generations, and was finely situated and well cultivated. Isaac, son of Robert Howey, born in 1766, succeeded to this homestead, and upon his death Benjamin M., father of our subject, came into possession of the property.

Benjamin M. Howey was born Jan. 18, 1792, and married, in 1816, Isabella, daughter of Dr. James Stratton, a prominent physician of Swedesboro', N. J., who died in 1812; she was born July 10, 1799, and died July 1, 1847. Benjamin M. Howey died July 4, 1840.

Benjamin M. Howey died on the homestead at "Pleasant Meadows," where he resided during his life. He was an active business man and a representative agriculturist. He took an interest in all worthy local objects, and was largely instrumental as a contributor and foremost in rebuilding the Zion chapel of Moravia at that place. During the times of the old State militia he was an officer.

Benjamin M. Howey was a man of positive convictions, and carried to a successful completion whatever he was engaged in or he conceived to be right. Upon his marriage to Miss Stratton, who had been reared an Episcopalian in religious belief, he was waited upon by a committee of Quakers under whose influences he had been reared, and asked to express his sorrow for uniting with one of a different religious faith; he refused, whereupon he was expelled from the Society of Friends. Ever afterwards he was a promoter of church interests, and during the latter years of his life a member of the Episcopal Church. Four of his children and grandchildren served with honor in the recent civil war: Benjamin F. Howey was captain of a company of New Jersey Volunteers, Dr. Charles C. Champion served as surgeon, Lewis

Henry Carpenter as colonel, and James Edward Carpenter as captain.

Benjamin F. Howey, son of Benjamin M. Howey, was born on the homestead, in Gloucester Co., N. J., March 17, 1828. His education was received at the common school of his native place and at the academies at Swedesboro' and Bridgeton. At the age of nineteen he went to Philadelphia, where for eight years he was engaged in general business as a grain and flour commission-merchant. In 1855 he removed and settled in the township of Knowlton, Warren Co., N. J., and, in partnership with Robert K. Kille, of Philadelphia, engaged in the slate business, quarrying and manufacturing slate-roofing and school-slates. In 1861 a company known as the "Delaware Water Gap Slate Company" was organized, in which Mr. Howey has since had an interest, and which has been successful in its operations. Following in the political line of his father, he is a member of the Republican party, having formerly been a Whig.

In the fall of 1878, Mr. Howey was elected sheriff of Warren County, and it is a fact worthy of note in this sketch that he is the first incumbent of that office from the Republican ranks since that party was formed, in 1856,—the county of Warren being largely Democratic, and more especially his own town-ship, in which, however, he received a handsome majority. Sheriff Howey's frankness, genial and social disposition, and his adaptability to the duties of his office, make him popular with and esteemed by both political parties.

Mr. Howey married, June 5, 1867, Miss Martha, daughter of Owen and Catharine (Roberts) Evans, of Knowlton, where she was born. Her father, born in Wales, came while a young man to Nova Scotia to explore for slate-quarries. He subsequently resided in New York City, and in 1825 married Miss Roberts. He removed to Knowlton township, Warren Co., and was the first man successfully to operate and carry on the slate business there. He died in February, 1849, aged sixty-four years. His wife, also a native of Wales, came to America in the beginning of the century, and died June 15, 1857, aged sixty-four years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Howey were Frances Stratton (deceased), Mary Isabella, and Anna Carpenter.

organization, in 1867, there were 30 members in good standing.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

There are three burial-places or cities of the dead in this township. Columbia cemetery is located in the village of Columbia, opposite the Methodist Episcopal church. Here lie the representatives of the Brugler, Cool, Yeomans, Cramer, Vankirk, Phillips, Snyder, Snover, Kitchen, Jones, Allen, and other families of that vicinity.

Hainesburg cemetery is located on a knob or knoll north of the main road and east of Yard's Creek, where are buried representatives of the Angle, Davison, Brands, Bartow, Beck, Smith, Carol, Engler, Loller, Kinney, Merick, Burns, McCain, Albertson, Huff, Hedden, Kiser, and other families in that neighborhood.

Ramsaysburg cemetery is very pleasantly located on the west side of the road between Hartung's mills and Ramsaysburg. The land for this cemetery was the gift of Robert Allison, and here repose the mortal remains of the old pioneers. Here also lie the remains of Drs. Leeds, Gwinnup, and Larabee, three of the noted pioneer physicians of this county. Here also rests the body of that witty pioneer Irishman, James Ramsay, who was often honored by the voters of Knowlton township. Here the Cummings, Albertsons, Adams, Brands, Hartungs, Kirkuffs, Craigs, Fitzgeralds, Johnsons, and other families are represented.

IX.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Like most others, this township has quite a variety of industries; the foundation of all, however, is agriculture. Along the valley of the Delaware, the Paulinskill, and their tributaries, are some of the most productive lands in the county, whose crops furnish food for all the other industries of the township.

SLATE QUARRIES.

The pioneer slate quarry in this section of country was opened in 1820 by a Mr. Schofield. It was located up the mountain-side above the present quarries, and was worked but a few years.

In 1825, Owen Evans opened the quarry now worked by the Delaware Water Gap Slate Company, and worked it until his decease, in 1849. The business was continued by his widow until 1856, when Benjamin F. Howey, now sheriff of Warren County, assumed control of the business and conducted it until 1868, when the Delaware Water Gap Slate Company was chartered. The first officers of the company were William A. Ingham, President; Edward Roberts, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; Abram Browning, Edward Browning, George Markley, Charles Haeker, Edward Roberts, Sr., Directors; Benjamin F. Howey, agent.

There is also a large factory connected with the quarry for the manufacture of mantels, flagging, etc., in which is placed the most approved machinery for

this kind of work. The slate mantels, flags, and all the slate work used in and around the insane asylum at Morris Plains were from this quarry, which has now reached such a depth that its workings daily become more and more profitable. The small uncovering and the thorough drainage, with its railroad facilities, aside from the good quality of the slate, combine to make it a valuable quarry.

The school-slate factory on Centreville Creek, north of Delaware Station, belonging to the Widow Bell's estate, was built in 1865 by Charles Cool. School slates are manufactured at this place in large quantities.

MILLS.

The pioneer mills of this township were built prior to the Revolutionary war, on the banks of the Paulinskill Creek,—the old stone grist-mill at Hainesburg, also the one at Warrington. The old grist-mill near the mouth of Centreville Creek was also one of the pioneer mills. This latter mill was in use till about 1835, when it was abandoned for mill purposes and the present grist-mill at that place was built in about the year 1869 by Hutchinson & Osmon. The mill is now owned by Mr. Low.

The old Washington grist-mill was abandoned several years ago, and the present grist-mill built in 1873-74 by J. & A. Swayze, the present owners.

In 1800 a saw-mill stood on the site now occupied by the grist-mill a short distance above Delaware Station. The present grist-mill was built in 1850 by William F. Hutchinson, the present owner.

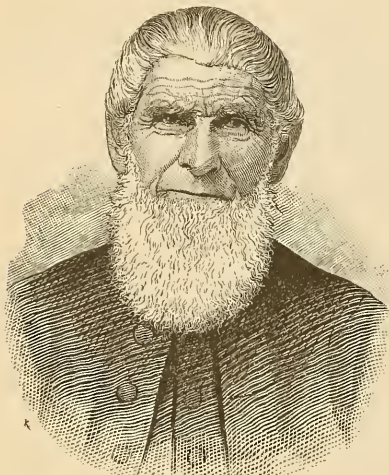
The Hartung saw-mill, between Delaware Station and Ramsaysburg, was built in 1840 by Henry Hartung, and rebuilt in 1862-63 by Charles Hartung, who had become the owner of the property. When the improvements were made, in 1862-63, steam-power was added, to be used when occasion required, and is now a first-class saw-mill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DANIEL C. ADAMS.

The Adams family is probably one of the oldest in Knowlton. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Alexander Adams, who served his time as a bound boy for a hotel-keeper in Hunterdon County. About 1730 he came to what is now Knowlton township and settled there. He was married twice; his first wife was Ann Bellis, of Knowlton. By his industry and prudence he was able to leave each of his seventeen children a farm. His son, Alexander Adams, was born in Knowlton, married Phebe, daughter of George Lundy, of Hardwick. Of this union were born Esther (deceased), Stroulsburg; George (deceased), New Orleans; and D. C. Adams.

Alexander Adams died in 1810; his widow married William Fowler, of Stroudsburg, and died there.



D. C. Adams

D. C. Adams was born on the old homestead in Knowlton, 18th of the ninth month, 1807. After the

death of his father he went to live with his maternal grandfather, in Hardwick, where he remained until his sixteenth year, when he commenced to learn the trade of tanning and currying with A. McCoy, at Martin's Creek, near Easton, Pa., remaining three years. After that he went to New York State; first to Green County, and then to Batavia and Elba, N. Y., working on farms and at his trade. He then went to Canada for a short time, and then to Aurora, N. Y., where he followed tanning and currying, working for A. Cross. Wishing to find out about his brother, he went to Philadelphia; then he removed to Lafayette, Sussex Co., where he entered into partnership with his uncle, J. Lundy. They carried on currying, harness and shoemaking until 1834, afterwards removed to Knowlton.

In 1833 he married Catherine, daughter of William Snyder, of Lafayette. Her maternal ancestors were the Putnams, of Connecticut. Of this union were born George C., married, 1879, Elizabeth Strahan, of Cuba, N. Y., who died the same year; George C., now resides at Stroudsburg, Pa., but owns the Hainesburg grist-mills, Knowlton; W. S., deceased 1863; John, now living at Philadelphia; Sarah, at home.

In politics, D. C. Adams has always since the formation of the Republican party been a consistent supporter of the same, and has never sought office. He has for many years followed farming, and his farms are in as high a state of cultivation as any in the county. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends.

BLAIRSTOWN.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

BLAIRSTOWN, one of the northern townships of Warren County, so named in honor of Hon. John I. Blair, one of its most prominent citizens, was formed from a part of Knowlton township, by an act of the State Legislature, in February, 1845, and embraces 27.30 square miles, or 17,472 acres of land, and at the census of 1830 contained a population of 1458. It is bounded on the east by Hardwick and Frelinghuysen townships, on the south by Hope, on the west by Knowlton, and on the north by Palaquarry township.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The north border of this township lies along the summit of the Blue Mountains, and from that point down to the valley of the Paulinskill is a succession of hills and valleys, and from the Paulinskill toward

the south border is a gradual rise, until near the south line, where a ridge runs across the township, forming a divide; the waters on the north side falling into the Paulinskill, while those upon the south flow into the township of Hope. The soil is mostly a gravelly loam, susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and yields abundantly under proper treatment.

The principal stream is the Paulinskill. Other water-courses are the creeks named Jacksonburg, Walnut, Yard's, Ditts', and Blair. Buttermilk Pond is a beautiful sheet of water lying in School District No. 71, about one and a half miles from Blairstown village. It has become quite a popular summer resort. Cook's Pond is in the southwest corner of the township.

Elephant Rock is one of the natural curiosities of this township, and it is doubtful whether there is a like specimen to be found in the United States. It is

* By W. H. Shaw.

situated on the road leading from Jacksonburg to Walnut Valley post-office, about half way between the two places, and is a perfect likeness of a big elephant asleep.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Just when the first white settler located in this township, or who he was, is not a certainty at the present time; however, we give the names of several of those who are supposed to have been the pioneers of what is now the township of Blairstown.

Henry Dilts was among the early settlers, locating on a tract of 600 acres of land on the Paulinskill at Walnut Valley. At his death the tract was divided between his four sons, and was subsequently divided into six farms, upon some of which his descendants are still living. Alfred Gwinnup located on the south side of Paulinskill in about 1800, where he still lives. Charles Jones lives on the farm settled by his grandfather, Elias Jones, in the early part of this century, a mile east of Walnut Valley post-office. Joshua Smith, who came about the same time, located on the Paulinskill, east of the mouth of Walnut Creek, where he and his sons still live. A part of the original Gwinnup and Dilts property is now owned by J. I. Blair, and occupied by Philip Linaberry. Ervin Smith was also one of the early settlers along the Paulinskill.

John Henry came to this valley prior to the Revolutionary war, and located half a mile north of Walnut Valley post-office, on the place now occupied by George Prellis. The balance of the 300 acres taken up by Mr. Henry is now owned by different parties.

The Raub property, upon which Mr. E. Raub now lives, along the Paulinskill, two miles east of Walnut Valley, was settled by his grandfather, as near as Mr. Raub can ascertain, about 1780. The Cool and France farms in this same vicinity were settled about the same time, as near as can be ascertained.

The farm now owned and occupied by Morris Crisman, one and a half miles south of Blairstown village, in School District No. 72, was settled by Charles Crisman in 1765. Abraham Lanterman located on the farm now owned by his great-grandchildren. The property on which Gershom Bartow located in the latter part of the last century is now owned and occupied by Hon. Isaac Wildrick. John Bescherer located on what is now the Cooke property, in the southeast corner of the township.

The tract of land embracing the farms of David F. Brands, G. Kiser, and Elias Angle, west of Walnut Valley Creek, and on the north side of Paulinskill, and D. F. Brands', south of the "kill," was first surveyed by Samuel Green, Deputy Surveyor of West Jersey, in 1729, and was deeded to John Hyndshaw, and contained 1000 acres, with a tenth added for public roads, and is described as being a part of what was then known as "the last Indian purchase."

The deed covers Paulinskill, or, as it was then called, the "Tonhonkeatkung." In 1762, Hyndshaw became involved in debt, and there appears a judgment against him for £563, and other claims afterwards running up to nearly £2000. Some of his creditors resided in Philadelphia, and others in the city of Bristol, England.

On the draft of the track the springs on David F. Brands' farm appears, but no graveyard is shown.

It is quite probable that there were white settlers in this vicinity as early as 1700.

Among the other early settlers in the southeast part of the township was Gabriel Ogden, Benjamin Ogden, Rev. Daniel Vaughn, who used to preach in the school-house, in what is now District No. 72, and Joseph Read, John Allen, the Balls, Bolsbys, Butts, Freemans, Greens, Kerrs, Konkles, Lannings, Lantermans, Lebars, Robbins, Stouts, Snovers, Swishers, Sipleys, Silverthorns, etc., the descendants of most of whom are still living and occupy the old homestead, or live in the immediate neighborhood in which their ancestors dwelt.

"In July, 1857, as some men were employed in digging upon the premises of John M. Raub, a short distance west of Painter's grist-mill, and about two miles from Blairstown, they unearthed a large stone, under which were found four heavy iron bars, upon which was stamped the word OXFORD in large letters.

"Before the Revolutionary war there was an old distillery located at this point, and owned by Tories, and it is believed that these irons were used in its construction, and that they were manufactured at Oxford in this county. The late Michael Raub used to relate that he heard his grandfather frequently speak of this still-house and its British owners, while Washington and his troops were stationed at Morristown and other points in this State."

There are yet visible signs of an Indian village along the Paulinskill, on the farm of David F. Brands, near the west line of the township. On the high knoll above the big spring was the old Indian burying-ground. The mounds and rude headstones are still visible, though grown over by trees and underbrush.

Alexander Adams, one of the pioneers of what is now Blairstown, located in the latter part of the last century on the farm now owned by A. F. Lanning, in the southwest corner of the township. He took a tract of 1700 acres of land, comprising the present farms of J. McCain, — Albert, B. Titman, D. T. Tinsman, J. Lundy, and others, comprising what is now a line of farms from a little east of the Delaware River, across the township of Knowlton, and the south end of this township as far east as the Union brick school-house.

Joseph Reed located in the latter part of the last century on the Aaron Haggerty farm, in the southeast corner of the township, taking up 1400 acres of land in the southeast corner of this township, and running over into what is now Frelinghuysen. Among the farms as now divided are the J. Cook, J. Hendershot, H. Cook, H. Nulton, A. Swisher, M. West, John West farms in this township, and the Theodore Haggerty, J. V. Allen, A. H. Allen, J. Smith, and Thomas

West farms in the northwest part of Frelinghuysen township.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The following is a correct copy of the record of the first town-meeting of the township of Blairstown:

"BLAIRSTOWN, April 14, 1845.

"At the first annual town-meeting of the township of Blairstown, in the county of Warren, and State of New Jersey, held at the house of John Hull, in said township, agreeable to an act entitled 'an act to divide the township of Knowlton, in the county of Warren, and to establish a new township in said county, to be called the township of Blairstown,' passed February, A.D. 1845.

"The following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year, together with all the proceedings had thereat: Isaac Wildrick, Moderator; Simon Cooke, Town Clerk; Jacob Mayberry, Judge of Justices' Election; Ira Cooke, Clerk of Justices' Election; Isaac Smith, Assessor; John F. Cool, Collector; Isaac Wildrick, John N. Honeywell, Freeholders; Elias Jones, Gideon L. Swisher, Constables; Robert Clayton, Cornelius Stout, Overseers of the Poor; Abraham Rice, George Titman, Surveyors of the Highways; John V. Cornell, William Lanterman, John Lanterman, Committee of Appeals in Case of Taxation; James Cool, Ira Cooke, Walter Wilson, Abraham Wildrick, John Flock, Town Committee; John M. Lawrie, Simon Cooke, John D. Mills, School Committee; John Hull, Daniel Van Sooten, Pound-Keepers; Overseers of the Highways: First District, Jacob C. West; Second District, Isaac Lambert; Third District, Philip Raub; Fourth District, Matthias Voss; Fifth District, William Harden; Sixth District, John Doree; Seventh District, George F. Snover; Eighth District, Cornelius Stout; Ninth District, Gershon C. Linaberry; Tenth District, William A. Gardner; Eleventh District, Joseph S. Smith; Twelfth District, Bartley Titman; Thirteenth District, Samuel T. Titman.

"RESOLUTIONS.

- "First. That the sum of \$500 be raised for the repairs of the highways.
 "Second. That 75 cents per day be allowed a hand for working on the highways. Two dollars for a team, plow, and hand, and \$1.50 for a team, wagon, or sled, and hand per day.
 "Third. That the last day of working on the highways each district elect their overseer, and report the same to the next annual town-meeting for confirmation or rejection.
 "Fourth. That the interest of the surplus revenue be appropriated to the use of common schools.
 "Fifth. That the next annual election and town-meeting be held at the house of John Hull, in the village of Blairstown.

"SIMON COOKE, Town Clerk."

"ISAAC WILDRICK, Moderator.

For the election of justices of the peace, held April 14, 1845, the whole number of votes polled were 221, given as follows: For David Vankirk, 120; John Teel, Jr., 96; John Bunnell, 96; Peter Lanterman, 64.

The following is a complete list of the town clerks, collectors, freeholders, and town committee from 1845 to 1880:

TOWN CLERKS.

1845-50, Simon Cooke; 1851, David Park; 1852-54, 1856, William L. Hoagland; 1855, 1857-58, Samuel H. Lanterman; 1859-60, Andrew L. Flock; 1861-63, A. N. Snover; 1864-65, Nathan S. Smith; 1866, 1870, 1875-77, Samuel McConachy; 1867-68, 1871-72, John Painter; 1873-74, John R. Logan; 1878-80, Frank P. Bunnell; 1881, A. F. Edmonds.

COLLECTORS.

1845-46, John F. Cool; 1847-49, Joseph D. Linaberry; 1850-52, Lewis Smith; 1853-55, Abraham Hill; 1856, Isaac Kinney; 1857-59, Bartley Larowe; 1860-62, William I. Teel; 1863-66, John M. Raub; 1867-68, Nelson L. Brands; 1869-72, James D. Hill; 1873-81, John Painter.

FREEHOLDERS.

1845, Isaac Wildrick, John N. Honeywell; 1846-48, Isaac Wildrick, Baltus Titman; 1849, Philip Raub, Baltus Titman; 1850-51, John F. Cool, George F. Snover; 1852-56, 1865, Matthias Voss; 1857-58, Jacob B. Raub; 1859-60, Elias Jones; 1861-64, Isaac Wildrick; 1866-68,

Gershon C. Linaberry; 1869-71, Andrew Yeater; 1872-73, Isaac F. Reade; 1874-76, John R. Logan; 1877-80, Joshua Jones; 1881, Samuel McConachy.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

- 1845.—James Cool, Ira Cooke, Walter Wilson, Abraham Wildrick, John Flock.
 1846.—Ira Cooke, Walter Wilson, Abraham Wildrick, John Flock, Noah Hixson.
 1847-48.—A. Wildrick, N. Hixson, John I. Blair, Philip Raub, David Vankirk.
 1849.—A. Wildrick, Bartley Larowe, David Vankirk, M. Voss, John I. Blair.
 1850.—William L. Hoagland, B. Larowe, Elias Jones, Joseph D. Linaberry, David V. France.
 1851.—B. Larowe, Andrew Teel, Joseph R. Dilts, E. Jones, Cornelius Stout.
 1852.—Andrew Teel, B. Larowe, J. R. Dilts, Andrew Vought, Gershon Parr.
 1853.—B. Larowe, A. Teel, A. Vought, G. S. Parr, David V. France.
 1854.—Andrew Vought, Andrew Teel, Gershon S. Parr, Elias Jones, Casper L. Henry.
 1855.—G. S. Parr, C. L. Henry, Bartley Titman, Jacob B. Raub, George F. Snover.
 1856.—B. Larowe, Jacob Mayberry, Jeremiah McCaig, Michael Raub, Richard France.
 1857.—Nathan S. Smith, Jacob Mayberry, John V. Cornell, Michael Raub, Richard France.
 1858.—N. S. Smith, J. Mayberry, Abraham Wildrick, M. Raub, R. France.
 1859-61.—A. Wildrick, Charles G. Hoagland, John McCracken, M. Raub, L. Luce.
 1862.—A. Wildrick, Matthias Voss, John McCracken, M. Raub, Abraham France.
 1863.—A. Wildrick, C. G. Hoagland, J. McCracken, M. Raub, A. France.
 1864.—A. Wildrick, C. G. Hoagland, Conrad N. Linaberry, Ernstus V. Raub, Jacob L. Luce.
 1865.—A. Wildrick, J. L. Luce, C. N. Linaberry, John I. Blair.
 1866.—A. Wildrick, Edmund Hoagland, J. L. Luce, Walter Wilson, J. I. Blair.
 1867-68.—A. Wildrick, J. I. Blair, W. Wilson, J. L. Luce, John Messler.
 1869-70.—A. Wildrick, J. I. Blair, W. Wilson, J. Messler, Nathan S. Smith.
 1871-74.—J. I. Blair, N. S. Smith, A. N. Snover, W. Wilson, J. Messler.
 1875-78.—N. S. Smith, J. I. Blair, W. Wilson, James D. Hill, George F. Reeler.
 1879-80.—J. I. Blair, N. S. Smith, Samuel Linaberry.

At the thirty-seventh annual town-meeting, held in March, 1881, the following were elected: John M. Place, Judge of Election; A. F. Edmonds, Town Clerk; George Carter, Assessor; John Painter, Collector; Samuel McConachy, Freeholder.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS.

Roads.—At the time this township was formed it became necessary to lay out and bound the several road districts in the township, which was done in the following manner, as recorded in the township committee's book:

District No. 1.—Beginning at the southeast corner of the township, near Anthony I. Osman's house, thence along the Hardwick line to William Lanterman's farm, from thence to the stone bridge at Israel Swayze's, from thence passing between Elijah Pearson's and widow of Thomas West's, to where the Hope line crosses the road that runs in front of West's farm, thence along the Hope line to the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 2.—Beginning at the stone bridge at Israel Swayze's, thence along the line of District No. 1 to where the Hardwick line strikes William Lanterman's farm, from thence along the said Hardwick line to Paulin's Kill, thence down Paulin's Kill to lower side of the stone bridge at Blairstown, from thence to the west side of John Lanterman's house, from thence passing between Abram Lanterman's and Abram Rice's to where John V. Cornell and Barchy Larowe's line crosses the road near J. V. Cornell's barn, from thence to the most easterly corner of Alexander Decker, Jr.'s barn, thence to the stone bridge at I. Swayze's, the

place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 3.—Beginning at the lower side of the bridge at Blairstown, thence along the line of District No. 2 to the road near J. V. Cornell's barn, from thence to the southeast corner of William Wintersteen's lot, from thence to the northwest corner of Lawrence Sharp's farm, from thence to the road where William Teel's and Freese's line crosses the road between William Teel's and Susan Freese's house, from thence to the southwest corner of Alfred Gwinny's farm, from thence to the west end of A. Gwinny's house to Paulin's Kill, from thence up Paulin's Kill to the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 4.—Beginning on the Paulin's Kill where the Hardwick line crosses it, thence down Paulin's Kill to the lower corner of John La Bar's farm, from thence on the line between John La Bar and Jacob Snover to the north side of the road leading from Blairstown to Columbia, from thence to the Hardwick line, fifteen rods north of the road near Isaac Lanning's, from thence along the Hardwick line to the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 5.—Beginning at fifteen rods north of the road near Isaac Lanning's, thence along the line of District No. 1 to forks of the road east of John Hardin's, Esq., thence to bridge at Durling's Mill, thence up the creek to where the old saw-mill stood, thence up the road to Isaac Hall's stable, from thence to the Hardwick line at or near Charles Wintermute's house, thence along the Hardwick line to fifteen rods north of the road near Isaac Lanning's, the corner of District No. 4 and the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 6.—Beginning at the Hardwick line near Charles Wintermute's house, corner of District No. 5, thence along line of District No. 5 to Isaac Hall's stable, thence to ten rods north of Jacob Raab's house, thence to upper corner of orchard on the farm where Charles Kirkoff now lives, thence to the bridge at Titman's saw-mill, thence due north to the Pahaquarry line, thence up the Pahaquarry line to the Hardwick line to Charles Wintermute's, the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 7.—Beginning on Paulin's Kill, on the line between John La Bar and Jacob Snover, thence along the line of District No. 4 to the north side of the road leading from Blairstown to Columbia, thence to the bridge at Durling's Mill, thence up the creek to where the old saw-mill stood, thence on the north side of the road leading to Daniel Vaughan's, to ten rods north of Jacob Raab's house, thence to the lower corner of Christopher Kirkoff's garden, thence due south to Paulin's Kill, thence up the Paulin's Kill to the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 8.—Beginning at the lower corner of Christopher Kirkoff's garden, thence due south to the Paulin's Kill, thence down the Paulin's Kill to opposite Widow Kinney's barn, thence from the Widow Kinney's barn to the bridge at D. Vanosden's, thence to Walnut Valley school-house, thence to J. Beall's third barn, thence west to Jacob Gonger's, to where the new road intersects the road leading to Titman's saw-mill, thence on the lower side of the road to the bridge at or near Titman's saw-mill, thence along the line of District No. 6 to the upper corner of Charles Kirkoff's orchard, thence to ten rods north of Jacob Raab's house, thence to the lower corner of Christopher Kirkoff's garden, the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 9.—Beginning at Walnut Valley school-house, thence to J. Beall's barn, thence west of Jacob Gonger's to where the new road intersects the road leading to Titman's saw-mill, thence to Titman's bridge, thence due north to the Pahaquarry line, thence down said line to Knowlton line, thence along the Knowlton line to where it crosses the road near John Cowell's farm, thence to Walnut Valley school-house, the place of beginning, including all the roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 10.—Beginning at the Walnut Valley school-house, thence on the east side of the road to Daniel Vanosden's bridge, thence to the Widow Kinney's barn and to Paulin's Kill, thence down the Paulin's Kill to Jacob D. Brand's bridge, thence above the bridge to Knowlton line to where it strikes the road near John Cowell's, thence along the line of District No. 9 to Walnut Valley school-house to the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 11.—Beginning on the Paulin's Kill, at the upper side of J. D. Brand's bridge, thence along the line of District No. 10 to the south side of J. D. Brand's farm, thence to the barn where Jeremiah K. Snider lives, thence to the road at south corner of Robert Clayton's adjoining

James Blair's farm, thence to the forks of the road near C. G. Hagan's barn, thence to the northwest corner of Lawrence Sharp's farm, thence along the line of District No. 3 to Paulin's Kill near A. Gwinny's house, thence down the Paulin's Kill to J. D. Brand's bridge to the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 12.—Beginning at the Knowlton line on the south side of J. D. Brand's farm, thence along the line of District No. 11 to the northwest corner of Lawrence Sharp's farm, thence to the upper corner of John Hagerty's meadow at the road, thence to the northwest corner of William Tinsman's farm, thence to William Tinsman's house, thence along the Hope line to the Knowlton line near Daniel McCain's, thence along the Knowlton line to J. D. Brand's farm to the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

District No. 13.—Beginning at the north corner of William Tinsman's house, thence along the line of District No. 12 to the northwest corner of William Tinsman's farm to the upper corner of John Hagerty's meadow and to the northwest corner of Lawrence Sharp's farm, thence along the line of District No. 3 to the road on the south side of William Wintersteen's lot and to the road near J. V. Cornell's barn, from thence along the line of District No. 2 to the most easterly corner of Alexander Becker, Jr.'s barn, and thence to the stone bridge at Israel Swayze's, from thence along the line of District No. 1, passing between Elijah Pierson's and widow of Thomas West's, thence along the Hope line to William Tinsman's house, the place of beginning, including all the within roads and inhabitants in said district.

Divisions, alterations, additions, and creations of road districts have taken place from year to year, until there are at present twenty road districts in this township. We give the first and last apportionment for moneys for support of roads, which shows the difference between cost of roads in 1845 for 13 districts, and in 1880 for 20 districts.

The names of overseers, number of miles in district, and amount of money apportioned for 1845, the first year of the organization of the township, are as follows:

April 19, 1845.		
District.	Miles.	Amount.
No. 1. Jacob West.....	4½	\$70.00
" 2. Isaac Lambert.....	4½	40.00
" 3. Philip Raab.....	5	43.00
" 4. Matthias Voss.....	2	27.00
" 5. William Hardin.....	2½	25.00
" 6. John Bore.....	2½	50.00
" 7. George F. Snover.....	4	36.00
" 8. Cornelius Stout.....	4	30.00
" 9. Gershom C. Limberry.....	4	36.00
" 10. William A. Gardner.....	4	35.00
" 11. Joseph S. Smith.....	5	48.00
" 12. Bartley Titman.....	5	47.00
" 13. Samuel T. Tinsman.....	4	36.00
		\$500.00

The following is the number of district, name of overseer, and amount of money apportioned to each for 1880. The number of miles were not given in the records:

March 13, 1880.		
District.	Miles.	Amount.
No. 1. Abram Snider.....	5½	\$75.00
" 2. Isaac Wildrick.....	9½	94.00
" 3. Simon H. Messler.....	7½	87.00
" 4. Roderick H. Andrus.....	10½	105.00
" 5. Jacob S. Smith.....	7½	75.00
" 6. Morris H. Tinsman.....	8½	87.00
" 7. Leonard Snover.....	12	120.00
" 8. Joshua Jones.....	47	47.00
" 9. George A. Titman.....	10	100.00
" 10. Anthony Lance.....	10½	105.00
" 11. Josiah Teel.....	8	80.00
" 12. John H. Cook.....	6½	65.00
" 13. Alexander Decker.....	47	47.00
" 14. Albert V. Teel.....	87	87.00
" 15. Isaac D. Lanterman.....	42	42.00
" 16. Robert S. Sawasaw.....	40	40.00
" 17. T. L. Lewis.....	41	41.00
" 18. John Hill.....	8½	85.00
" 19. Conrad Smith.....	51	51.00
" 20. James R. Harris.....	5½	55.00

\$1883.00

The iron-arch bridge spanning the Paulinskill at Blairstown village was built in 1877, by the Cincinnati Bridge Company, for \$2075.

THE NEW TOWNSHIP BILL.

"AN Act to transfer certain portions of the townships of Frelighuysen and Hardwick, in the county of Warren, to the township of Blairstown, in the county of Warren.

"1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the townships of Frelighuysen and Hardwick, in the county of Warren, included within the following described boundaries,—to wit: beginning at a point in the line between the townships of Blairstown and Frelighuysen, where the centre line of the public road near the residence of Lemuel Crisnaam crosses said line, and running thence by the centre of said road in a northeasterly direction to the junction of the road leading from James V. Van Camp's to Paulina, on the hill near the Paulina school-house; thence, crossing the Paulinskill, in a course north twenty-six degrees west eighty-four chains and thirty-two links to a heap of stones on the north side of the road leading from John Koukle's to Philip W. Squier's, both in the township of Hardwick, about six chains east of John Koukle's residence; thence by a line north forty-five degrees west twenty-six chains and ten links to a heap of stones in the line between the townships of Blairstown and Hardwick; thence by the line between Blairstown and the townships of Hardwick and Frelighuysen, in a southeasterly direction, to the place of beginning—be, and the same is hereby, transferred and set over from said townships of Frelighuysen and Hardwick, and is attached to and made part of the township of Blairstown, in said county of Warren, and subject to all laws, rules, and regulations to which said township of Blairstown now is or may hereafter be made subject, and all persons residing within the boundaries of the aforementioned tract of land shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and obligations, of residents of said township of Blairstown, and that the boundary line between the said townships of Frelighuysen and Hardwick and the township of Blairstown shall henceforth be, in part, as hereinbefore set forth and described.

"2. And be it enacted, That all taxes heretofore assessed in said townships of Frelighuysen and Hardwick, or either of them, upon any lands lying within the boundaries of the tract of land by this act transferred to the township of Blairstown, or upon any person residing within said boundaries, shall continue to be payable and collectable by the proper officers of said townships of Frelighuysen and Hardwick, respectively, and all and every process of law necessary or convenient for the collection of such taxes may be exercised by the proper officers of said townships of Frelighuysen and Hardwick, or either of them, who are now authorized to carry on the same.

"3. And be it enacted, That the lands hereinbefore described and set over to said township of Blairstown shall, until otherwise directed by the proper authorities of the last-named township, be and form a part of the road district of the township of Blairstown, in the county of Warren, in which the village of Blairstown lies.

"4. And be it enacted, That the several township officers of the townships of Frelighuysen and Hardwick shall (except as hereinbefore provided) cease to have or exercise any jurisdiction or authority over the lands hereinbefore described and bounded and set over to the township of Blairstown, and the township officers of said township of Blairstown shall have full jurisdiction and authority over said lands and the inhabitants thereof.

"5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately."

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

BLAIRSTOWN,

the "Gem of the Paulinskill," is romantically situated on the right bank of that stream, nine miles from its confluence with the Delaware River, thirteen miles from Newton, the county-seat of Sussex County, and fifteen miles nearly due north of Belvidere, the seat of justice of Warren County.

The village of Blairstown is the natural centre of a large basin or scope of country, extending from Columbia, on the Delaware, to above Stillwater, in Sussex, and from the Delaware at Flatbrookville to the

Jenny Jump mountains. Its merchants and business men have ever been noted for their enterprise and sagacity, and from the first until the present time have commanded a large share of the trade of the section of country indicated; and not only so, but a large amount of goods are sold annually to parties living in Monroe and Pike Co's., Pa.

The exact date of its settlement by civilized man will probably never be known, but there can be no doubt about its being among the earlier settlements within the limits of Warren County.

The original name of the place, so far as we have been able to learn, was "Smith's Mills." Many years before the Revolutionary war a man of that familiar name—Smith—had a large grist-mill and a saw-mill on the grounds now belonging to Hon. John I. Blair, above H. D. King's blacksmith-shop, on the other side of the brook. The meadow now inclosed by "Blair Walk" was then overflowed by the dam, some of the timbers of which may still be seen in the brook under the high bridge on said walk.

The road leading to these mills passed through where Mr. Blair's house now stands. To the grist-mill the inhabitants of Palaquarry (which is over the mountain) brought their grain on pack-horses, threading the intricate forest-paths in single file. This mill, which performed no other operation than grinding, the bolting being done by hand, was still standing at the beginning of the present century.

Subsequently, nearly all the land now embraced within the village limits was owned by one Jacob Buttz, or Butts, as the name was then universally spelled, who had a bridge across the Paulinskill, from which circumstance the place was known as "Butts' Bridge."

March 3, 1819, Return J. Meigs, Jr., being Postmaster-General, a mail-route was formed "from Newton, in Sussex County, by Stillwater, Marksboro', and Butts' Bridge, to Columbia Glass Manufactory, on the Delaware;" but we cannot find that the office of *Butts' Bridge* was really established until June 29, 1820, at which time William Hankinson was made postmaster. Mr. Hankinson kept the office in his storehouse, which stood on the hill, a little west of north of where the dwelling of the Misses Teel now stands.

At that time the village consisted of the storehouse just mentioned, a long, low dwelling-house, built by George F. Lineback (now spelled Linaberry), formerly a merchant at Hope, and occupied as a dwelling and storehouse combined previous to the erection of the William Hankinson storehouse; it was taken down by Mrs. Hankinson to give place for the house now occupied by the Misses Teel, part of the frame being used in the erection of the house now owned by Mrs. Simon Cooke, which is undoubtedly the oldest frame now standing in the place, and that of the store part in the suburban residence of J. and A. G. Ball; a log farm-house and tavern, which stood about midway between the east door of Mr. Blair's residence and the

door-yard fence; a small frame building, about 16 by 20, at the foot of the hill, where Mrs. Cooke's barn stands, built and used as a school-house,—the first, probably, at this place,—and which, in 1819, was removed a little to the south and converted into a blacksmith-shop; a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling nearly on the site of the residence of Andrew N. Snover, but nearer the street; and another on the side hill, a little above Mrs. Isaac B. Swisher's house. This was the sum total of the village in 1819.

The Mr. Lineback, or Linaberry, before spoken of had a store here some time previous to 1810, and a Mr. Conover kept store on the hill in 1805. William Hankinson was in business here from Nov. 15, 1810, to Jan. 31, 1815; Messrs. (William) Green & Hankinson at least from March 26, 1815, to March 29, 1822; between Feb. 1, 1815, and the spring of 1819, Joseph and Aaron Green (twins). Charles F. Linaberry, son of the one spoken of as building the long, low store and dwelling, and a Mr. Bennett, a Methodist preacher, each kept stores here. We have not been able to learn all the exact dates, or the order in which they succeeded each other, but J. & A. Green were probably in the mercantile business during the year 1818. Rev. Mr. Bennett, in addition to keeping store and preaching, was nominally the village pedagogue, though his wife seems to have had entire charge of the school. Mr. Bennett was killed by his horse running away as he was coming down Oxford Mountain on his return from Philadelphia, where he had been to purchase goods.

Mr. Blair came to Butts' Bridge in 1822, and commenced business in partnership with his cousin, John Blair, then and for many years after a prominent merchant in Hope township, in the storehouse of William Hankinson.

At the end of two years, John I. Blair purchased his cousin's interest in the business, and in the winter of 1823-34 built the historic storehouse on the east of his present residence, and partly on the ground covered by the house in which Mrs. Rachel Raub now lives, first occupying the same May 1, 1834. In this building he continued, under various firm-names, to carry on an enormous business, part of the time having more or less interest in stores at Lawrenceville (now Paulina), Marksboro', Johnsonsburg, and Huntsville, a cotton factory near Marksboro', and two flouring-mills, until about 1845, when his growing interests claimed his attention. He still retained an interest in the business at Blairstown until April 22, 1859. In 1872-73 a portion of this building was removed to its present central location, and is now occupied by Yetter & Craig as a store, post-office, and the Blairstown railway office.

August 25, 1825, during the postmaster-generalship of Hon. John McLean, the name of the post-office was changed to that of "Gravel Hill," to accord with the name of the village at that time, and John I. Blair appointed postmaster. He continued in office

until the appointment of Henry Space, in July, 1851, who in turn was superseded by Miss A. L. Howell (now Mrs. Dr. Johnson), June 5, 1856, and she was succeeded by Marshall Hunt, Feb. 14, 1862, and he by John D. Vail, April 1, 1875.

The name of the village was changed to Blairstown by a vote of the citizens at a public meeting held Jan. 24, 1839, and a corresponding change in the designation of the office soon followed, but the title of Gravel Hill had taken such a hold upon the people that it is even yet occasionally used by the older inhabitants.

The progress of the village has from the first been gradual but continuous. The present hotel was built in 1841 by George Vanscoten, a brother of the veteran postmaster at Walnut Valley.

The store now occupied by R. S. Stoll was built by S. H. Lanterman in 1857, now known as the Bunnell Block, after the division of the real estate of the late Margaret Hankinson, and first occupied by the firm of Rice & Lanterman, the successors of Andrew J. Rice, who in March, 1856, succeeded Messrs. Wyman & Banghart, who in May, 1855, started the first opposition store in the village, in the building occupied by D. W. Shoemaker, druggist. The Strickland Block, now occupied by William King, Jr., general merchant, and Bunnell & Quick, confectioners, was built in 1870.

"Mechanics' Hall," a three-story frame building, 40 by 60 feet, was built by John Snover in 1862. This hall was built to replace its namesake, also a three-story building, 32 by 50 feet, which stood in the forks of the road at the opposite end of the park, built in 1860, and destroyed by fire April 16, 1861. The present hall was for many years the scene of lively times, and at a later date was occupied successively by the congregations of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches while building their respective houses of worship.

The stone arch bridge across the Paulinskill flats, at Blairstown, was built by John Quick in the summer of 1849, for the sum of \$600.

One of the early merchants in this place was John Bunnell, Esq., who owns the Bunnell Block, where he kept a store for thirteen years.

The building now occupied by Mrs. Raub as a residence was built in 1834, and occupied as a storehouse for several years.

The William Snover storehouse, west of the hotel, was built in 1872, and now occupied by Smith & Wilson, general dealers.

The pioneer druggist in this place was D. W. Shoemaker, who located here in 1875, in the store just east of the hotel.

The pioneer tavern-keeper was Jacob Butts, who kept tavern in the old log house that stood nearly on the site now occupied by Hon. J. I. Blair's residence as early as 1815, and in 1824 the tavern was kept by James Ridgeway. Out in front of the old log tavern

stood the "whipping-post," a foul relic of barbarism, as late as 1825 or 1830, and persons now living in the village have on many occasions seen the sentence of the law executed at the old post.

The present hotel has been owned by the following parties since it was built in 1840: George Vanscoten, sold in 1843 to John Hull, Hull sold in 1850 to John Snover, Joseph Snover purchased of the heirs of John Snover, and sold it in 1865 to Isaac Rosenkrans, and Rosenkrans sold to Stephen Cortelyou, the present owner. It is now kept by James P. Larowe.

The site now occupied by Andrew Snover's barn is supposed to have been occupied at one time by the Indians as a burial-place.

As late as 1835 there was a stone wall on the south side of Main Street, from the bridge down to the lower end of the village, and on the north side was a rail fence. A large orchard formerly covered the lot and vicinity where now stands the Presbyterian church.

In 1876 a stone hog-pen stood on the site now occupied by the *Blairstown Press* building. The latter building was erected in 1880, and occupied in January, 1881.

In 1846 the previously unsatisfactory mail facilities were very much improved by the formation of a new tri-weekly route from Morristown to Stroudsburg by way of this place, the contract for carrying the mail in a four-horse coach being awarded to John L. Wood, Esq., who made the first trip over the road November 2d of that year.

The first daily mail to Blairstown was established in 1860. On the 2d of July of that year a stage left Blairstown for Waterloo, and another for Columbia, to return on arrival of the morning mail-train from New York and Philadelphia. In 1872 a route was established to Hackettstown, and after about eight months changed to Newton, as at present. These lines were continued daily (Sundays excepted) till the Blairstown Railroad was completed, when the Columbia route was discontinued, since which time the mail arrives daily by rail. A daily mail-stage also runs between this place and Newton, in Sussex County, with William Morrison as proprietor and mail-carrier.

In January, 1881, there were in the village of Blairstown two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist; academy; district school-house; public hall; "Blairstown Hotel," kept by James P. Larowe; *Blairstown Press*, by Jacob L. Bunnell; four general stores, by Yetter & Craig, William King, Jr., Stoll & Savacool, Smith & Wilson; two groceries, by Bunnell & Quick, Charles M. Keepers; one tailor, George McGuinness; three blacksmiths, Mattice McConnell, Augustus Carter, H. D. King; one carriage-manufacturer, L. C. Drake; one jeweler, E. H. Freeman; one dentist, L. W. Johnston; one druggist, D. W. Shoemaker; two physicians, J. C. Johnson and M. N. Armstrong; two shoemakers, C. H. Strickland and

William King; one marble-dealer, W. H. Drake; justice of the peace and insurance agent, P. D. Bunnell; coal-dealer and commissioner of deeds, W. C. Howell; postmaster, John D. Vail.

The *Blairstown Press* has been published in this village since 1877 by Jacob Z. Bunnell.*

JACKSONBURG

is a small hamlet located in the narrow valley of Jacksonburg Creek, one mile northwest from Blairstown village, in School District No. 76. This place was settled as early as 1800 by Joseph and Zebedee Stout, and Cornelius Stout located here soon after. There was at one time considerable business done at this place. There is at present a school-house, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, store, and about twenty dwellings. There is also a grist-mill, owned by Samuel McConachy, and a distillery, operated by I. F. Read.

WALNUT VALLEY,

located near the mouth of Walnut Creek, was so named from the fact of the large number of black-walnut trees once growing in that vicinity. In 1812, when black-walnut lumber was in good demand for the manufacture of gunstocks, this valley was stripped of its noble black-walnut trees, and the lumber made from them converted into gunstocks for the American army. In 1827 a post-office was established at this place, named "Walnut Valley," and Daniel Vanscoten appointed postmaster. His commission was signed by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, and John McLean, Postmaster-General. His name has ever since appeared on the books of the postmaster-general's office as postmaster at Walnut Valley,—a much longer period than any other man living can boast of holding the same position. Although Mr. Vanscoten is in his eighty-fifth year, and having been postmaster at this place for fifty-four years, and also kept a tavern in the same building since 1822, he is still in possession of all his faculties, and as active in business affairs as most men at the age of fifty years. He was born in the township of Knowlton, Jan. 16, 1797 (O. S.).

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are in this township seven school districts and six joint districts, four of which belonging to Knowlton, one to Frelinghuysen, and one to Hardwick township.

Blairstown District, No. 73, is located in the Paul-inskill valley, on the east side of the township.

The first building known to have been used for school purposes in this district was located not far from the present Presbyterian church, and almost upon the site where Mrs. Cooke's barn now stands. It was a frame structure, 16 by 20 feet, built of rough oak boards and shingles. It was not built originally

* See history of the Warren County Press, in this work.

for a school-house, and in 1819 it was removed a short distance and converted into a blacksmith-shop.

In 1822 a brick school-house was built on the south side of the Paulinskill, on the hill back of the old poplar-tree, on the farm then owned by John Lanterman and Abram Buttz, at a cost of \$250. Isaac Crisman was the contractor and builder. The size of the building was 18 by 26 feet, with one room and a vestibule. Its general appearance was very creditable at so early a day in the history of this place.

The building now occupied for a district school was built in 1848 of stone and rough-cast, and in size 22 by 50 feet, with 16 feet square wings on either end. The building is located on an eminence overlooking the village, and the main part surmounted with a belfry, which gives it quite a respectable appearance.

As the State made little provisions for the maintenance of public schools at that date, the prominent citizens of Blairstown, of whom the venerable John Bunnell was the prime mover, had this building erected for a parochial school, and the place of its location decided to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church and their successors for the purpose of a parochial school. Upon the removal of the parochial school to Blair Hall, in 1850, the "Old Academy" was leased to the school district, and is now in possession of its trustees, and their occupation of it for school purposes is not likely to ever be disturbed.

The names of all the teachers who taught in the first building cannot be ascertained, but it is known, however, that a Mrs. Bennett, the wife of one of the pioneer merchants, taught here for one or two terms. The pioneer teacher in the old brick school-house was Abner Conner, a Yankee, then Boyce and Allen, Isaac Stinson, then a Mr. Rogers, who was succeeded by Mr. Grinwell, an Irishman, and then a Mr. Ammerman. He was followed by Charles Edgarton, who in turn was succeeded by Stryker Talmadge, and he by Morris Crisman, now an honored resident of this township. Miss Margaret Shipman then made a most excellent record here as a teacher. The two last teachers in the "old brick" were Miss M. Howell and Dr. Isaiah Condit. The doctor ceased teaching in 1849, and has since then practiced medicine at his home in Dover, N. J.

The total amount received for school purposes in 1879 was \$375; value of school property, \$2000; total number of children in district between the ages of five and eighteen years was 80; number of months taught, 9; number of children on school register, 62; number of children the school-house will seat, 60; average attendance, 26; one female teacher employed.

Centreville District, No. 70, is a joint district with Knowlton, and located in the southwest part of this township. The school-house is located on the township line, and valued at \$900. Appropriations for 1880, \$300; scholars in district between the ages of five and eighteen, 48; ten months' school, with 41

pupils registered and an average attendance of 18. The school-house has a seating capacity for 50 pupils. There was employed during 1880 one male teacher.

Kalarama District, No. 71, is an interior district, south of the Paulinskill Creek. The school-house is located near Painter's Mill, and is valued at \$1000, with a seating capacity of 50. The school was taught ten months during the year, with an average attendance of 22. There are 54 pupils in the district of school age, and 47 enrolled on the school register. There was one male teacher, and an appropriation of \$300.

Union Brick District, No. 72, is located in the southwest corner of the township. The school-house is near the centre of the district, and is valued at \$800. The school-house will seat 45 scholars. There are in the district 40 pupils of school age, 36 enrolled on the school register, and an average attendance of 11. The appropriation for 1880 was \$300, and ten months' school, with one male teacher.

Walnut Valley District, No. 74, is located on the north side of the Paulinskill Creek. The school in this district in 1813 was taught by Coryell Moore, in the house where Joshua Smith now lives, and the first school-house was built at Jacksonburg. The present school-house is one-third of a mile north of Walnut Valley Post-Office, near the centre of the district, and is valued at \$1000, and will seat 75 pupils. There are in the district 59 pupils of school age, 57 registered, with an average attendance of 24 in 1880. The appropriation for the year was \$300, and one female teacher.

Mount Vernon District, No. 75, is a mountain district, occupying the west corner of the township. The school-house is in the south part of the district, and is valued at \$200. There are 23 pupils of school age in the district, and 23 registered in 1880. In 1880 there was a school three and five-tenths months by one male teacher, and an appropriation of \$80.68. The school-house will accommodate 40 scholars.

Jacksonburg District, No. 76, is an interior district, situated on the north side of the Paulinskill, with a school-house valued at \$400. There are in the district 53 of school age, 52 registered, and an average attendance of 22. There was in 1880 an appropriation of \$300 for nine and five-tenths months' school by one male teacher. The school-house will accommodate 50 scholars.

Washington District, No. 77, is the companion of No. 75, and occupies the side of Blue Mountain. The school-house is located in the south part of the district, and is valued at \$450, and has a seating capacity of 55. The appropriation for 1880 was \$300, for one male teacher, with nine and five-tenths months' school. There are in the district of school age 53, and 41 registered, with an average attendance of 16.

Total amount of apportionment from the State appropriation for Blairstown in 1879 was \$2180.68.

Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$2255.68.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY.*

This flourishing institution of learning is located in the pleasant, thriving, and healthy village of Blairstown, Warren Co., N. J., at present the terminus of the Blairstown Railway, by which it is connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Delaware Station, N. J. There are two trains daily each way between Blairstown and New York, Philadelphia, Scranton, Binghamton, and intermediate points.

The academy, as indicated by its name, is under the charge of the Presbytery of Newton, in the Synod of New Jersey. It is essentially religious in its character, but has never been a proselyting institution. It is designed to benefit not only the children of Presbyterians, but those of all denominations, who are freely received and partake equally of its advantages. In fact, not to speak of the lawyers, physicians, teachers, and others who have here been prepared for college or for business, a number of ministers now prominent in other denominations of Christians have been among its students at some time in the past. The effect of the institution upon a previously neglected region has been most salutary. It is with pleasure we record the interest manifested by many in this community in the education of their children. Numbers who have never enjoyed special educational advantages themselves have shown a commendable zeal in sustaining an enterprise by which those advantages may be secured to their offspring.

So far as human instrumentality is concerned, three men are especially worthy of commendation on account of the honorable zeal manifested in behalf of the institution in its infancy.

1. John Bunnell, then doing a large and successful business in carriage manufacturing, and a ruling elder in the church at Blairstown, was one of the very first to urge the importance of building an academy. He was active in circulating a subscription to raise funds for the original building, bringing to the enterprise an enthusiastic zeal which never faltered until the institution was firmly and successfully established. Without his earnest advocacy, it is doubtful whether the school would have been established when it was.

2. The late Rev. John A. Reiley, long pastor of the church of Blairstown, of whom we have spoken more fully on another page. (See account of Blairstown Presbyterian Church.)

3. John I. Blair, Esq., whose name it bears, who is widely known not only as the generous founder of the academy, but as the friend of Christian education elsewhere, and whose name is held in grateful remembrance especially at Princeton and Lafayette Colleges.

To the fostering care of the Presbytery of Newton, particularly for the labors and attendance of members of its body as members of the board of directors and

committees of examination, from the organization until now, is the academy indebted for much of the success that has attended it through all its history. The board of education of the Presbyterian Church also at different times in its earlier days favored the institution with substantial material aid.

On the 6th day of April, 1848, at a public meeting held in the Presbyterian church at Blairstown, a building committee, consisting of Peter Lanterman, John Bunnell, Dr. I. W. Condict, John Hull, John Konkle, John I. Blair, and John Messler, was appointed to superintend the erection of a two-story frame or stone academy, not to be more than 36 by 24 feet in size, on a site offered gratuitously for that purpose by the owner, John I. Blair. During the summer of that year, after frequent deliberations, the foundations of a substantial stone edifice, 48 by 24 feet, one story high, were laid on the above site, and the work so vigorously prosecuted that the building was completed and occupied during the succeeding holidays, the school having in the mean while been opened on the 16th of November in the district school-house, a small brick building then standing on the hill beyond the Blairstown Railway depot, and just south of the present residence of John R. Logan. The lot was conveyed to a board of trustees, Aug. 22, 1848, by deed giving the control to the Session of the Blairstown Presbyterian Church. The academy building was divided into two rooms, occupied by the primary and higher departments respectively, separated by folding-doors, which were thrown open during the opening and closing exercises, and on other necessary occasions. Across the end of the classical department was a broad platform, occupied by the desk of the principal and by the classes in recitation, as well as for purposes of declamation. The enlightened and highly Christian plan recommended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of engraving the religious element upon seminaries of learning, commending itself to the majority of those interested, the institution was accordingly opened as a parochial school, with I. W. Condict, M.D., then a practicing physician of the village, now of Dover, N. J., as teacher.

At the opening of the school it was remarkably well patronized, not only by the immediate community, but from the surrounding neighborhood. Numbers coming from a distance obtained board in the place for the purpose of attending it. It was from the first emphatically a religious school. Special efforts were made to give prominence to the Word of God. Not only was the Bible read in the opening exercises of each day, accompanied by services of prayer and praise, but it was made a book of study and daily reference in various ways. Apart from its religious character, the school was efficiently conducted, and well deserved the liberal support it received, which doubtless contributed in no small degree to lay a broad foundation for what has been

* By C. E. Vail.

accomplished in subsequent years. Confidently believing, from what was already visible, that a bright future awaited their beloved enterprise, in the summer of 1849 the Session of the church of Blairstown, through their pastor, Mr. Reiley, made a tender of their school to the Presbytery of Newton, and it was formally taken under the care of the latter as a Presbyterial academy.

At the close of the first year, Dr. Condict, in accordance with the understanding at the time of his acceptance of the office of teacher, resigned his situation, and was succeeded in the autumn of 1849 by the late Rev. James G. Moore.

Mr. Moore, as well as his predecessor, had had considerable experience in teaching, and the (now) Presbyterial academy under his care continued to enjoy a fair degree of public favor. A goodly number of pupils continued to come into the village from abroad to enjoy the advantages of education that were here offered, and quite a number of young men from the immediate neighborhood were soon stimulated to enter upon a course of study preparatory for college. Of the latter class the institution soon had graduates from West Point Military Academy and from Princeton and Lafayette Colleges, and from year to year since has furnished students for these and other colleges, including Yale, Rutgers, and the University of Pennsylvania. Quite a large number of young men, also, who have here been fitted for college, have taken a theological course, and are now preaching the gospel in different parts of our land, while others still are now pursuing their studies with the view of entering the same sacred calling.

In the winter of 1849-52 the infant academy received a valuable library of 1000 volumes and upwards of \$100 in money from friends in Philadelphia, Princeton, Trenton, and New Brunswick, through the personal solicitation of the Rev. Mr. Reiley, aided by the generous and friendly secretary of the board of education, the Rev. Dr. Chester.

In the summer of 1851 the institution was favored with what had from the beginning been felt to be a great desideratum,—viz., a boarding-house into which pupils from abroad could be received, in order to their being under the immediate care and supervision of the teacher. A capacious, convenient, and imposing two-story frame building, 64 feet long by 26 feet deep, with covered piazza in front, was erected partly on the site of the present larger stone edifice of the same name at a suitable distance from the academy, and appropriately designated "Blair Hall," it being, together with the grounds and appurtenances, the munificent gift of Mr. Blair for the sole benefit of the school. The advantage of this building as a permanent residence for the principal, in which he could accommodate a family of forty without expense to the community and free of rent to the teacher, was felt to be one deserving to be held in highest esteem.

In the spring of 1852, Mr. Moore resigned his situ-

ation as principal, and about the middle of the ensuing July was succeeded in office by the Rev. J. Kirby Davis, the doors of the institution having in the mean time been kept open, and instruction given by J. C. Johnson, M.D., then and still a resident physician of the place, together with the pastor, Rev. Mr. Reiley.

Mr. Davis entered upon his duties under circumstances somewhat discouraging, it being in the middle of the term, and the school having suffered materially in the absence of a teacher devoted exclusively to its interests. In the following winter, however, the prospects brightened, and encouraging numbers were again in attendance. From this period until 1854 the school continued to be reasonably well attended, when the principal, for reasons considered satisfactory, again resigned.

On the 10th of May of that year, J. Henry Johnson, A.M., now of Morristown, N. J., upon the earnest solicitation of several of its patrons, took upon himself the management of the academy. At this time the only public conveyance was a tri-weekly stage passing through the village between Waterloo and Stroudsburg, and it was with no little difficulty that scholars and their baggage were transported over the mountains and hills to and from the "unknown regions" of Blairstown.

Mr. Johnson possessed one advantage over all his predecessors which, with other influences, gave to the academy under him a greater degree of prosperity than it had enjoyed at any previous time, and marked his advent as an epoch in its history. He was not only known as an experienced and successful teacher of youth, but was at the time of his election to this situation at the head of an interesting school in the city of Newark. Upon his leaving there for his new field of labor about a score of his former pupils came with him, and the school during his principalship and for some years subsequently continued to enjoy a liberal share of patronage from that place. The number of pupils from abroad was now greatly increased. The academy soon became too small; so that in the summer of 1855 it was found necessary to erect a wing at either end of the original building, without which enlargement it would have been impossible to accommodate the school. So completely were the most sanguine hopes of its friends realized in the prosperity of the school that both hall and academy were filled to their utmost capacity. The faculty at this time consisted of the principal, one male and three female assistants, including a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and a teacher of the parochial school, with which the district or public school was then connected.

It may interest some to know that the maximum charge at this time for board, tuition (except extras), and washing was only \$120 for forty-four weeks. Such a scale, of course, could only be possible under the prices then ruling for provisions,—flour \$5 a bar-

rel, good meats 10 cents a pound, and other things in proportion.

One of the most precious revivals of religion with which the school was ever blessed—and there have been many during the third of a century of its existence—occurred during one of the earlier years of Mr. Johnson's connection with it. Commencing almost without observation, it extended until all the boarding-pupils and many of the day-scholars were interested, and was only interrupted by the close of the term and the scattering of the pupils.

On the 30th of September, 1858, the first decennial celebration of the founding of the academy was held in the Presbyterian church. The occasion drew together a large concourse of the friends of the school. An able address was delivered by Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, D.D., of New Brunswick, N. J. The Rev. Mr. Reiley also read a brief history of the school, giving an account of its origin, and of its struggles and successes during the first ten years of its existence, from which many of the facts above given are derived.

From this period until the spring of 1861 there occurred nothing calling for special notice. The school continued to prosper under the able management of the beloved principal and his—in her own proper and very important department—equally efficient wife, until the above date, when, against the urgent and repeated protests of the friends of the institution, Mr. Johnson resigned, having first introduced, as his successor, S. S. Stevens, A.M., now of Newton, N. J. On leaving Blairtown, Mr. Johnson retired to his farm near Morristown, N. J., and subsequently taught in that town, where he has for a number of years past been engaged in the real-estate business.

In addition to the hearty commendation of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Stevens, who had for several years been at the head of young ladies' schools in Richmond, Va., and Newark, N. J., brought testimonials of a high order from many of his former patrons and from the faculty of Union College, New York, and entered upon the duties of his new office, under the most flattering auspices, in the month of April, 1861. The academy building had been recently remodeled and repaired, so as to make it more convenient and attractive. The means of access had been improved in the month of July previous by the establishment of a daily mail line. Stages left Blairtown every weekday morning for Waterloo, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and Delaware Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, respectively, and returned the same afternoon. During the year 1862, to meet the requirements of increasing applications, Blair Hall was enlarged by the addition of a wing, so as to accommodate 50 pupils in addition to the family of the principal. In the following year, by the addition of a third story, the accommodations for pupils were again largely increased.

On the 22d of December, 1863, in testimony of

their appreciation of the endowment of the professorship of geology and physical geography in Princeton College by Mr. Blair, the trustees of that institution adopted a resolution that the sons of ministers of Newton Presbytery fitted for college at Blair Hall should for all time to come receive their tuition in any of the regular classes free of charge.

During the winter term of 1864-65 the academy attained its highest degree of prosperity, there being during that term a total of 119 students in attendance. Of these, 31 were members of the parochial or primary department, and 88 of the academical. Of the latter, 63 were boarding pupils at Blair Hall.

On the 29th of December, 1866, in acknowledgment of a gift of \$8000 by Mr. Blair, the trustees of Lafayette College adopted a resolution in effect the same as that of Princeton College above mentioned.

On the night of Dec. 18, 1867, while the pupils of the academy were giving an exhibition in Mechanics' Hall, a public hall of the village, on the eve of the Christmas holiday, the audience were startled by the alarm of fire. An hour or two later Blair Hall, the pride and glory of the place, was a smouldering heap of ruins. Who shall describe the feelings of the friends of the academy at this unexpected calamity? The houses of many of the villagers were thrown open to the teachers and students, most of whom lost everything but the clothing they had on. Letters of condolence poured in from every quarter, and several prominent and influential religious papers contained cordial expressions of sympathy. But, as is so frequently the case, what we thought a calamity proved a blessing in disguise. It was the darkest hour that preceded the dawn of a brighter day. Immediately upon his return home, Mr. Blair announced his determination to rebuild on an enlarged scale. A desirable piece of ground adjoining the property was purchased to give additional room. The foundations of the present stately and substantial stone structure were laid early in the spring of 1868, and the west wing so far completed as to be occupied by the school in April, 1869, temporary quarters having been obtained in the mean while in Mechanics' Hall.

The new Blair Hall is 120 feet long and 35 feet deep, with wings on either end 40 by 30 feet, all three stories high, exclusive of attic and basement. It is covered with slate, supplied in all stories with pure, soft spring water, brought through subterranean iron pipes a distance of nearly a mile and a half, and is heated throughout by steam. Occupying a prominent point overlooking the village, it is a striking object of vision for miles around, while the views from the observatory, the upper rooms, and the broad front piazza are very extensive and beautiful.

At the beginning of the academic year of 1868-69, the primary department having been for several years the source of considerable annoyance on account of questions growing out of the use of the public school funds, it was detached from the academy and organ-



CLARK HALL, CLARKSTOWN, N. J.

ized into a separate district school. The original academy building has since been used by the district under lease, free of expense except the cost of keeping it in repair.

During the year 1868, Mr. Blair set apart a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which was appropriated to paying the board and tuition of five sons of ministers of the Presbytery of Newton, and, at his suggestion, the Presbytery appointed a board of directors, consisting of not less than five ministers and two ruling elders, to superintend its management.

During the years 1869-70, to compensate Mr. Stevens in part for the loss sustained by the burning of the first Blair Hall, as well as practically to manifest their interest in the school, the congregation of the Blairstown Presbyterian Church furnished the parlor of the new Hall at an expense of \$200. Bedrooms were also furnished by Daniel Hulshizer, of Stewartsville, Selden T. Seranton, Dr. John C. Johnson, and Rev. David Tully, at a cost of \$60 each, and by the congregations of Stillwater and Yellow Frame Churches, at \$70 each.

On the 11th of April, 1870, the real estate, including Blair Hall and some seven and a half acres of land, was formally conveyed to a board of trustees, to be held in trust for the use and purposes of an academy, under the control and management of the board of directors appointed by the Presbytery.

In April, 1872, the late J. Blair Scribner, then the head of the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons, pursuant in part to a plan proposed by his father in his lifetime, presented the academy with a valuable collection of books, which he designed to be the first instalment of the "Scribner Library."

In the summer of 1873, after a period of twelve years of great prosperity, Mr. Stevens resigned the principalship of the academy, and accepted that of the Collegiate Institute, at Newton, N. J. Steps were immediately taken to secure a successor; but, owing in part to the protracted and finally fatal illness of one with whom the directors were a long while in correspondence, it was not until the summer of 1875 that arrangements were finally made for the reopening of the school in the ensuing autumn. This long period of inactivity was not, however, altogether lost. During the year 1874, Mr. Blair had given the Hall a thorough renovation, stuccoing the exterior, putting up broad, covered piazzas along the entire front and rear of the building, introducing steam heating-apparatus and an abundant supply of water, and making other much needed improvements to the main building, as well as to the stable and laundry, by which both the comfort and appearance of the whole were greatly improved. About this time, also, the directors received a legacy of \$500 from the estate of the late John P. Smith, deceased, of Warren Co., N. J., and also a pledge from Mr. Blair to increase his endowment from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

In the mean while, the board having been so wise

and fortunate as to secure the services of Henry D. Gregory, A.M., Ph.D., the present experienced and competent principal, the latter was installed at a meeting of the alumni and friends of the academy, in the Presbyterian church of the village, on the 8th of September, 1875. Besides the inaugural of the principal-elect, eloquent addresses were delivered during the day and evening by the Rev. W. C. Cattell, D.D., president of Lafayette College, and the Rev. L. H. Atwater, D.D., of Princeton College. On the following day the exercises of the school were resumed under circumstances promising the highest success.

During the month of October, 1875, a committee of the board recommended and the directors adopted the 6th day of April—the anniversary of the date of Mr. Blair's first offer to give the site for the academy and aid in its erection—as the day to be observed through succeeding years as "Founder's Day." Addresses on these occasions have been delivered by Rev. James McCosh, D.D., of Princeton, Rev. A. Ballard, D.D., of Easton, by the principal of the academy, and by Rev. Selden J. Collin, D.D., of Easton.

On the 28th of March, 1876, Mr. Blair, having obtained of the owner a part of an acre of land lying between the grounds of the hall and the public road, conveyed the same and an invested fund of \$36,500 to the board of directors appointed by the Presbytery, and their successors in office forever, promising at the same time in a few years to increase the said fund to the sum of \$50,000. This last pledge, we understand, he is at this time (March, 1881) about to fulfill, as well as to further improve the building.

On the 4th of July, 1877, a hope long deferred was fulfilled in the opening of the Blairstown Railway, and the annoyance of the plodding and toilsome stage ride from Portland no longer existed.

Dr. Gregory, the present principal, for many years enjoyed an enviable reputation as a teacher in Philadelphia, and was for three years prior to his coming to this place, jointly or alone, principal of the Geneseo Academy, Geneseo, N. Y. The academy under his charge has from the first sustained an efficiency higher than ever before, and is at this time one of the best equipped and thorough preparatory schools in the Middle States. If the hopes of the directors are met (as now seems probable), it will at no distant day rank among the first in the land.

The principal, with his family, lives in the institution, where pupils from abroad are required to board, and, with his estimable wife, gives constant attention to the moral and intellectual culture of those under his care. Seats are reserved for, and attendance required of, the pupils in the Presbyterian church. Biblical instruction is given each Sabbath, and family worship observed morning and evening. The course of instruction for young ladies embraces the subjects usually pursued in the highest seminaries of

the land. Boys and young men are prepared for college or for business life. While the elementary studies—reading, spelling, penmanship, grammar, geography, and arithmetic—are taught with thoroughness, the attention of those competent to judge is called to the character of the instruction in classics, mathematics, and commercial arithmetic.

The academic year is divided into two terms: the first begins in the first week of September and closes the week before Christmas; the second begins the first week in January and closes the last week in June.

The number of pupils enrolled the present year is 72; males, 43; females, 29; 51 were boarding pupils; 26 have studied music; 46 Latin, Greek, French, or German; 45 algebra, geometry, surveying, or book-keeping; 13 are from Pennsylvania; 1 each from Michigan, Iowa, the Indian Territory, Arizona, Cuba, and Japan; the remainder from New Jersey. Several, as usual, will enter Princeton and Lafayette Colleges at the beginning of their next terms.

With a healthy locality, easy communication, commodious and comfortable quarters, near enough to the two great Presbyterian colleges of Princeton and Lafayette to feel the impulse of their inspiration, free to a great extent from the corrupting influence of the large town or city, and with a history that would do credit to an older institution, the friends of the academy feel assured that a bright future lies before it.

The board of directors, as at present constituted, is as follows:

Rev. Thomas A. Sanson, President *ex-officio*, Blairstown, N. J.; Charles E. Vail, Secretary and Treasurer, Blairstown, N. J.; Rev. Henry B. Townsend, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Rev. E. Clark Cline, Oxford, N. J.; Rev. William A. Holliday, Belvidere, N. J.; Rev. John B. Kugler, New Hampton, N. J.; Rev. Robert B. Foresman, Johnsonsburg, N. J.; Rev. Amosson A. Haines, Hamburg, N. J.; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford, N. J.; Dewitt C. Blair, Esq., Belvidere, N. J.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE BLAIRSTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

Previous to the year 1838 the residents of Blairstown—then called Gravel Hill—and vicinity were chiefly a non-church-going people. The Sabbath was largely a day for family visiting or personal enjoyment. Hunting and fishing were freely indulged in by many; even public horse-racing on that day was not an unknown source of amusement. The state of religion, accordingly, must have been very low. The few professing Christians were divided between the Methodists, who had stated preaching appointments here at least so early as 1811, and the Presbyterians. The latter were generally members or attendants of the church of Knowlton, five miles distant, where that earnest and godly man, the Rev. Jehiel Talmage, was faithfully preaching and laboring. Marksboro', three miles distant in an opposite direction, was associated with the Hardwick (now the Yellow Frame) Church, under the ministry of the Rev. Benjamin I.

Lowe, services being held at each church on alternate Sabbaths. These, with an occasional afternoon appointment by the Knowlton pastor at the Gravel Hill school-house, and the more frequent services of their Methodist brethren, were the sum of the religious privileges afforded them, and with these the people for the most part seemed content.

In the year 1838 a Methodist church was built at this place, partly through the aid of contributions of the Presbyterians, with the understanding that the latter should have the use of it at such times as would not interfere with the appointments of the sister-denomination. This arrangement, however, failed long to satisfy all parties. Accordingly, pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Blairstown and vicinity (the name of the village having been changed by vote of the citizens at a public meeting on the 24th of January previous) convened on Saturday, 22d of March, 1839, "for the purpose of electing trustees of a Presbyterian church contemplated to be built at that place." John I. Blair was made chairman and Dr. John Albright secretary of the meeting, and the following persons were unanimously elected trustees,—viz., Isaac Crisman, Isaac Wildrick, Jacob Lanterman, Joseph Wildrick, John I. Blair, William Lanterman, and John Konkle. The usual oath of trust and allegiance having been administered to them by Peter Lanterman, Esq., justice of the peace, it was resolved by said trustees "that we be known and denominated as the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Blairstown." John I. Blair was then chosen president of the board.

The above incorporation was duly recorded in the book of corporations in the clerk's office of the county of Warren, at Belvidere, N. J., on the 3d of July, 1839.

A lot 80 by 75 feet, comprising a part of that occupied by the present church, having been secured at a nominal price from Mrs. William Hankinson, in the corner of what was then one large field extending all the way to the mill brook, work was energetically begun upon the first church building under the direction of a building committee consisting of John I. Blair, John Albright, Isaac Wildrick, Isaac Crisman, and Peter Lanterman. The walls were erected and the house inclosed during the summer and fall of 1839, and the building finished in the summer and fall of 1840. It was a substantial stone structure, 50 by 40 feet in size, with a broad vestibule across the front end, Gothic windows, handsomely rough-cast, and surmounted by a well-proportioned belfry and spire. The cost complete, with furniture, was \$2865.93. The builders were Jonathan D. Calvin, mason, and William Bulgin, carpenter. It was furnished with a 218-pound bell, for many years the only church-going bell to be heard by the citizens of the beautiful valley in whose midst the church was planted. This bell, though comparatively so light, was sometimes heard up and down the Paulinskill as far as Stillwater and Haines-

* By C. E. Vail.

burg. After the demolition of the old church the bell was broken by some boys who were using it as a charivari, and, having been mended, is now doing duty for school purposes on the grounds of Blair Hall. The exterior of the old church was adorned with a creeping vine, whose luxuriant foliage, ever changing with the season, covered the entire east side and much of the front of the building. The interior was modeled after the church still standing at Stillwater, but was in some respects an improvement on the latter. Massive galleries occupied the sides and front end; the pulpit, the rear of the church. The arrangement of the seats with two aisles was that of the greatest economy of room, affording a seating capacity, exclusive of galleries, of about 300. So substantially had the work in every part been done that when it was taken down in 1870 to make way for a larger building, it was, with perhaps the exception of the roof and windows, nearly as good as new.

At a stated meeting of the Presbytery of Newton in October, 1840, the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That Blairstown be organized into a distinct church, and be held as a sister-church connected and to be connected with Knowlton. Rev. Messrs. (David X.) Jankin, (John J.) Carroll, and (James) Clark were appointed a committee to proceed to Blairstown on Monday, the 19th of this month, and, if the way be clear, organize a church in that place."

At an adjourned meeting of Presbytery at Knowlton, Nov. 25, 1840, the committee appointed to go to Blairstown, and, if the way should be clear, to organize a church there, reported "that they had attended to that duty at the day appointed, and in accordance with the directions of Presbytery did organize a church of 14 (15) members, all of whom were dismissed by the session of Knowlton upon the day of the organization to join the church then and there to be organized." They reported, also, "that the people duly chose and the committee ordained two ruling elders,—viz., Philip Raub and Jacob Lanterman." This report was accepted and adopted, and the church thus organized was recognized by the name of "The First Presbyterian Church of Blairstown," with the following members:

Philip Raub (elder), Jacob Lanterman (elder), John Harden, Henry K. Snover, Joseph J. Snover, Michael Raub, Rachel Lanterman (wife of Jacob), Sally Raub (wife of Philip), Rachel Harden (wife of John), Mary Snover (wife of Henry K.), Sarah Snover (wife of Joseph J.), Mary Raub (wife of Michael), Isabella Lanterman (wife of William), Mary Shipman, Rachel Lanterman (wife of Peter).

Of the above, Rachel Lanterman (wife of Jacob), Mrs. Mary Snover, Mrs. Sarah Snover, and Miss Mary Shipman alone survive, and of them Mrs. Lanterman alone lives within the bounds of the church at the present time.

At the dedication of the church, on the 10th of December, 1840, Rev. T. B. Condict, now of Stillwater, preached from Ex. xx. 24, "In all places where I record my name," etc.

The first meeting of the new Session was held Dec. 12, 1840. Rev. Mr. Condict, then supplying the

church, was moderator. During the winter of 1840 and 1841 the church was supplied by Presbytery. On the 23d of June, 1841, Mr. Condict was installed pastor of Knowlton and Blairstown, at a salary from this church of \$300 per annum for one-half of his time. At his installation Rev. James Clark, of Belvidere, preached the sermon; Rev. Elias S. Schenck, of Hacketstown, gave the charge to the pastor; and Rev. Joseph L. Shafer, of Newton, that to the people.

On the 18th of December, 1841, Mr. Condict having resigned, after a pastorate of six months, to accept a call to Stillwater, a meeting was held, with Rev. David Longmore, a native of Ireland, as moderator. He is described, by some who remember him, as a man of superior natural abilities, but lacking in judgment and prudence. Declining their call to the pastorate, he served the united churches as stated supply at the same salary as that paid his predecessor until the spring of 1843, when, at the request of the churches, he resigned his charge. He went from here to Philadelphia, afterwards to Milton, Pa., and still later to West Jersey, where he died.

Upon the departure of Mr. Longmore steps were taken to call the Rev. John M. Lowrie, afterwards the learned and eloquent Dr. Lowrie, of Fort Wayne, Ind. The latter was installed pastor of the two churches at an adjourned meeting of Presbytery, at Blairstown, on Monday, the 16th of October, 1843. In April, 1844, the membership of this church was reported as 58.

On the 21st of September, 1844, the number of acting trustees having from various causes been somewhat reduced, Messrs. Henry Freeman, Joseph J. Snover, and Samuel H. Lanterman were elected additional members of the board.

On the 31st of July, 1845, owing to continued ill health of himself and family, Rev. Mr. Lowrie tendered, and the congregation voted to accept, his resignation of the pastorate. Similar action was taken by the Knowlton Church, and Mr. Lowrie left Blairstown, after a moderately successful pastorate of about two years, on the 11th of August, 1845. After a signally successful subsequent career, during which his fame became known in all the churches, he died at his home, in Fort Wayne, on the 26th of September, 1867. Of his three sons, the oldest, Rev. Matthew B. Lowrie, who was born at Blairstown, is pastor of the church at Galesburg, Ill.; the second, Rev. James G. Lowrie, is pastor at Mount Sterling, Ill.; the youngest is the city engineer at Denver, Col. The widow and one daughter also survive. The latter is teaching in Wilson College, at Chambersburg, Pa.

At a special meeting of Presbytery at Knowlton during the month following Mr. Lowrie's removal (September, 1845), Rev. John A. Reiley was installed pastor of Knowlton and Blairstown, at a salary of \$500 per annum, divided equally between the two

churches, the membership of the Blairstown Church being still reported at about 58.

On the 16th of November, 1847, this church voted to increase the salary from \$250 to \$300 per annum. During the following year, largely through the liberality of Mr. J. I. Blair, a neat and comfortable two-story frame parsonage, with an extension for kitchen and another for study, etc., was built at a cost, including the barn and improvement of the grounds, of between \$2500 and \$3000, the desirable lot on which it stands, together with the larger part of the cost of building and improvements, being given by Mr. Blair.

At a meeting of the Session on the 1st of November, 1848, the following minute was entered: "After frequent deliberations by Session and many interviews with different members of the church and congregation, the Session resolved upon opening a parochial school in connection with their church. The services of Dr. I. W. Condict were procured as teacher, as the school was to be opened on the 16th of November."

On the 20th of March, 1850, the following additional elders were elected by the congregation,—viz., Henry Freeman, John Bunnell, John L. Teel, and Isaac D. Lanterman, who were solemnly ordained and set apart to that office by the pastor of the church by prayer and the laying on of hands on Sabbath evening, March 31, 1850.

Within two months thereafter, on the 29th of May, 1850, the infant church was visited by a peculiarly sore and mysterious providence in the death of Philip Raub, one of the two original elders, whose character as a Christian, a church officer, a friend, and a neighbor was such as to make the loss seem almost irreparable. His exemplary deportment, cordial and agreeable manners, and eminent efficiency left a memory which is still precious.

At the regular spring meeting of Presbytery, at Knowlton, on the 18th of April, 1854, the relation between Rev. Mr. Reiley and the Knowlton Church was dissolved, Blairstown, whose membership was then reported as 112, calling him for his whole time, at a salary of \$500 a year, with the use of the parsonage and an annual donation visit. Three years later this salary was increased to \$600 per annum, and from and after April 1, 1864, to \$900.

At a meeting of the congregation on the 25th of February, 1864, the following additional elders were elected,—viz., Simmons S. Stevens, Abram Swisher, George B. Shipman, Dr. John C. Johnson, and Charles E. Vail, all of whom were, on Sabbath morning, March 13, 1864, ordained by the pastor, Rev. John A. Reiley, after an impressive sermon on the warrant, nature, and duties of the office of ruling elder, the whole followed by an exhortation to the elders new and old, and one to the congregation. All the old elders but one, being present, cordially welcomed their newly-appointed brethren, giving them severally the right hand of fellowship.

In the month of October, 1866, a letter of dismission to the Presbyterian Church of Harmony was granted to Elder Henry Freeman, who thus severed his official connection with this church after a faithful and acceptable service of 22 years in the board of trustees and of over 16 years in the eldership. Returning to this neighborhood after an absence of several years, he reunited with the church on the 24th of December, 1871, and died on the 23d of March, 1872.

On the 27th of November, 1866, the Rev. Mr. Reiley having decided to resign his pastoral charge (he and his family having taken their final departure from Blairstown on the 27th of October previous), the Presbytery of Newton dissolved the relation which had existed between him and this church for over 21 years. During this long period his labors as minister and pastor, and his character as a citizen, were such as to win the high appreciation of his people. The continued growth and prosperity of the church, the membership of which in the previous spring was reported as 160, the founding of the Blair Presbyterial Academy (the outgrowth of the parochial school of 1848), its prosperity and usefulness, with other objects of vital importance to the welfare of this community and of the church at large, will long remain as monuments to his praise.

It is perhaps due to the memory of one so long and intimately identified with the material, educational, and religious interests of this church and community, in what may be called their formative period, to give a little more in detail our estimate of his ministerial and personal character.

As a man, he was genial, earnest, and sympathetic, and possessed of a devout and fervent piety. As a friend, constant and true. As a citizen, energetic and public-spirited, liberal, and intensely patriotic. As a Christian minister, earnestly devoted to his calling, laboring in season and out of season; of a truly catholic spirit, equally removed from a false liberality on the one hand and a narrow exclusiveness on the other. While having strong convictions, and being heartily in accord with the Westminster theology, he was ready to embrace those who were not in all respects in agreement with his views provided they were evangelical. Perhaps not more than others averse to study and close mental application, and certainly not through avarice, but to supplement an inadequate support, he was tempted to engage in secular callings, to the detriment of his higher functions. Here we would speak tenderly in view of the sad and mysterious providence which, after a checkered experience of several years, befell him in his far-distant Southern home, where in the fatal fall of 1878, in rapid succession, six of his household, including himself, were swept away by that fell destroyer the yellow fever, leaving a widow and three sons to mourn their loss.

On the 11th of December, 1867, Rev. Thomas A.

Sanson was installed as pastor of the church at an adjourned meeting of Presbytery. Rev. T. B. Condict presided. Rev. David Tully, of Belvidere, preached the sermon from Eph. v. 13. Rev. Myron Barrett, of Newton, delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Benjamin S. Everitt, of Stroudsburg, Pa., that to the people. During the same month the families of the congregation were divided into nine districts, each of which was assigned to the special charge and oversight of a particular elder, and monthly concerts of prayer for missions were instituted, to be held on the first Sabbath evening of each month. In the month of February following, the first Sabbaths of March, June, September, and December—the first of each season—were fixed as the regular times for the observance of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. All of the above arrangements continue until this day, although the first, which was never satisfactorily worked in all the districts, has fallen very much into disuse of late. Enough has been seen of its good results, however, to lead to the belief that where faithfully worked the system would be of the highest possible value to the congregation, besides the assistance afforded the pastor, and the reflex influence exerted upon the spiritual life of the faithful elder.

After several preliminary meetings for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the congregation as to the desirability and feasibility of building a new church, it was on the 16th of February, 1869, finally resolved to undertake the work, and the following persons were chosen as a building committee,—viz., Isaac Wildrick, John Bunnell, Peter Lanterman, Dr. John C. Johnson, John Hull, John I. Blair, Andrew N. Snover, Abram Swisher, and Charles E. Vail. It was not, however, until the lapse of over a year that, on the 26th of April, 1870, the work of demolition actually began, nor until the 17th of May following that the work on the trenches of the new church was commenced. The corner-stone was laid with public exercises on the 1st of June, 1870. The basement was first occupied 29th October, 1871, and the completed building dedicated 16th July, 1872. On the latter occasion Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York, preached the dedicatory sermon from 2 Cor. iv. 6. This building, the commodious and substantial edifice in which we still worship, is 80 by 53 feet, exclusive of the projecting tower and pulpit recess. It is built of native limestone, stuccoed, and surmounted with a graceful slated spire rising to a height of 170 feet from the ground line to top of finial. The main audience-room will seat 600. In the basement are a spacious lecture-room, library-room, two class-rooms, a kitchen, and a coal- and oil-room. The cost complete, with furniture, heaters, and a 2000-pound bell, was \$25,263.10, of which amount \$4189.64 was raised on the day of dedication, Mr. John I. Blair, who had already given with his usual liberality, contributing, in his own name and those of his friends, the major

part of the debt. The church was built after a plan furnished by the Messrs. Graham & Son, of Elizabeth, N. J. The contract for the masonry was taken by Messrs. Andrew Yetter and Thomas S. Bird; that for the carpenter work by Charles D. Heldmore; the painting by Alvin F. Edmonds; and the tinning and heating by Robert H. Rusling, all of Blairstown. The carpets and cushions were furnished by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, and the frescoing done by S. B. Ryder, of Elizabeth, N. J. The bell, first raised to its place the day before the dedication of the church, was made to order by Messrs. Meneely & Kimberly, of Troy, N. Y. It weighed 2014 pounds, bore an inscription giving the name of the church and the date of the erection of first and second buildings. This bell having cracked, a new one was made by the same founders, weighing 2098 pounds, with the same inscription, and was elevated to its place Aug. 5, 1875.

Twenty years, lacking one month, from the death of Philip Raub the Session was for the second time in the history of the church called upon to mourn the loss of one of its number. Jacob Lanterman, its most venerable and exemplary member, after having served both as elder and trustee from the organization of the church, was removed by death, in a serene old age, on the 28th of April, 1870. This was two days after the commencement of the work of taking down the old church preparatory to the erection of a new one,—an enterprise in which, from the first, he had manifested the deepest interest.

At a meeting of the congregation in the new church on the 20th of February, 1872, George Carter and Andrew N. Snover were elected trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Jacob Lanterman and the removal of Samuel H. Lanterman.

Sept. 6, 1873, Elder S. S. Stevens, having resigned the principalship of the academy at this place and accepted that of the collegiate institute at Newton, was dismissed to the church at that place.

In the early part of August, 1874, the church was presented by Mr. Blair with a pipe organ, made by Messrs. George Jardine & Son, of New York, at a cost of \$2000, which organ was dedicated with appropriate exercises on the evening of August 10th.

June 26, 1875, the Session resolved to adopt for the use of the congregation in its public worship the "Presbyterian Hymnal," in place of the old book of "Psalms and Hymns," formerly in use.

Jan. 26, 1876, Henry D. Gregory, Ph.D., for many years a prominent educator in Philadelphia, and more recently principal of the Geneseo Academy, Geneseo, N. Y., having in the September previous taken charge of the Blair Presbyterian Academy, was, on the nomination of the existing Session, elected an elder of this church, and duly installed on the 30th of the same month.

Sept. 30, 1879, the following additional trustees were elected,—viz., Dr. John C. Johnson, Dr. Milton N. Armstrong, and Samuel McConachy.

The membership of the church at the present time is 215.

Present Organization.—Pastor, Rev. Thomas A. Sanson; Elders, Henry D. Gregory, Ph.D., John L. Teel, Isaac D. Lanterman, Abram Swisher, George B. Shipman, John C. Johnson, M.D., Charles E. Vail; Trustees, John I. Blair, Isaac Wildrick, John Koukie, George Carter, Andrew N. Snover, John C. Johnson, M.D., Milton N. Armstrong, M.D., Samuel McCosachy; Organist and Chorister, John C. Johnson, M.D.; Sabbath-school Superintendent, Charles E. Vail.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Just when, where, or by whom the first Methodist class was formed, as a nucleus around which has grown the flourishing society at Blairstown, or who the pioneer class-leader was, we are unable to give the reader any accurate account, but present such items as we have gleaned from the *Blairstown Press*, Conference Minutes, and tradition.

The lot upon which the church stands in the village of Blairstown was deeded by John I. Blair and wife to John R. Lanning, John Harden, William Tinsman, John Howell, Alexander Decker, and William Sears, trustees, in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the vicinity. The deed is dated Jan. 16, 1838, and filed in the county clerk's office in June of the same year.

"The old Methodist Episcopal church or meeting-house, as it was modestly called, stood nearly on the same ground as the present one, but a little nearer the maple-trees, on the west side of the lot, and was built in 1838, and dedicated about the 1st of November of that year."

It was a plain stone structure, 35 by 45 feet, with Gothic windows, two front doors opening directly into the audience-room, entered from a porch nine feet wide, running across the front of the building, with steps at either end, galleries on the sides and rear, and rear end reached by open stairways on either side of the pulpit. The building was rough-cast, similar to the old academy, and was innocent of spire or belfry.

The contract for the work was sold at public auction, Feb. 3, 1838, to Jonathan D. Calvin and William Sears, the former taking the masonry, including all material, for \$639; the latter the carpenter work, including painting, etc., for \$999. This primitive-looking old church was demolished in July, 1873, and the stone basement—in which is a lecture- and Sunday-school-room—of the present handsome frame building, 40 by 60 feet, was dedicated Feb. 28, 1874, by Rev. R. L. Dashiell, assisted by Rev. J. R. Buttz. The auditorium was dedicated Jan. 23, 1875, by Rev. L. R. Dunn, D.D., assisted by the pastor in charge, Rev. T. C. Mayham.

We find it among the impossibilities to give a correct list of the original members of this society, but it is generally believed that John R. Lanning was the original class-leader, and, whether first or second, he remained class-leader until 1842, when he removed to another section of country. Of all the persons that belonged to this church in 1841, only three are known

to be living at the present time,—viz., John Labar, Elisha Cook, and Mrs. Sophia Wass, or Vass, or Voss. One of these, Elisha Cook, was appointed a class-leader in 1842, and filled that position for many years. When the society at Blairstown was formed it was connected with the Harmony circuit, the preacher living at the latter place. This arrangement continued until 1862, when the Blairstown charge was formed, and the preacher located in that village.

Subsequently the society purchased the property in the village of Blairstown known as "The Island," where the Methodist Episcopal parsonage now stands. The following are the names of most of the preachers who have supplied the Blairstown Methodist Episcopal pulpit from 1838 to the spring of 1881:

William Nelson, 1838; S. W. Decker, 1842-43; — Westbrook, 1844-45; — Pierson, 1846; Martin Herr, 1847-48; William M. Burroughs, 1851-53; Jonah Mathis, 1854-55; Manning Force, 1856-57; C. Clark, Sr., 1858-59; William Chamberlain, 1860-61; Jacob Tyndal, 1862-64; J. F. Doad, 1865-67; — Voorhees, 1868-70; S. E. Palmer, 1871-72; T. C. Mayham, 1873-75; Charles E. Walton, 1876-78; George W. Horton, 1879-80.

Present membership, 160; present value of church property, \$12,000; present Trustees, John W. Cook, Elisha Cook, William Brands, Peter K. Vanscoten, Adam Teets, Frederick Vough; Stewards, Elisha Cook, John W. Cook, Adam Teets, and Nelson Kishpaugh; Class-leaders, Adam Teets and John W. Cook; Sunday-school Superintendent, Peter K. Vanscoten, with an average attendance of 80 scholars.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

There are but three cemeteries in this township that are used as such at the present day,—one at Blairstown, one at Jacksonburg, and one in School District No. 72, in the southeast corner of the township, on the road from Blairstown village to Hope village.

The following are a few of the inscriptions upon the headstones and monuments in the burial-ground in School District No. 72:

James Bartow, died June 6, 1797, aged 71; Joanna Bartow, died March 4, 1810, aged 73; John Bescherer, died July 13, 1830, aged 53; Elizabeth Bescherer, died March 6, 1853, aged 71; Isaac C. Read, Sr., died March 1, 1858, aged 75; Mary Read, died May 19, 1835, aged 73; Elder Jonathan Thompson, died Feb'y 2, 1829, aged 37; Sarah Thompson, died September 13, 1831, aged 49; Gershon Bartow, died January 10, 1851, aged 84; Margaret Bartow, died September 25, 1828, aged 58; Anna Park, died January 29, 1848, aged 23; Sarah Ogden, died April 1, 1829, aged 38; Mary Lanterman, died August 12, 1839, aged 38; Isabella Lanterman, died February 18, 1845, aged 53; Rachel Lanterman, died January 16, 1848, aged 51; William Lanterman, died March 12, 1858, aged 59; Isaac Freese, born August 7, 1705, died February 15, 1873; Hannah Freese, born August 26, 1800, died April 10, 1875; Mark W. Davis, died July 16, 1850, aged 45; Benjamin Ogden, died August 26, 1794, aged 32; Mary Ogden, died January 17, 1806, aged 72; Gabriel Ogden, died December 26, 1816, aged 85; Elizabeth Wintersteen, died February 22, 1852, aged 76; Rev. Daniel Vaughn, died May 29, 1810, aged 63; Dinah Vaughn, died October 1, 1794, aged 46; Daniel Vaughn, died August 15, 1846, aged 58; Catharine Vaughn, died February 9, 1879, aged 85; David Read, died April 25, 1831, aged 49; Joseph Read, died April 13, 1792, aged 68; Sarah Read, died August 31, 1792, aged 49; John Allen, died October 13, 1872, aged 81; Isaac Crisman, born Nov. 28, 1773, died August 29, 1844; George K. Siple, died July 18, 1860, aged 65; Aaron Haggerty,

born January 6, 1806, died March 29, 1877; Abram Rice, died November 22, 1871, aged 75; Marlin F. Reed, died September 4, 1875, aged 58; Jonathan Martin, died January 29, 1867, aged 72; John Lautnerman, died Jan'y 22, 1867, aged 82; Charles L. Crisman, died February 8, 1879, aged 72.

IX.—SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

There are no civic or military organizations in this township. The principal corporation is the Blairstown Railway Company, one of the numerous feeders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The first train passed over the road July 4, 1877. The present officers are J. D. Vail, Superintendent; Charles E. Vail, Secretary and Treasurer; and Hon. John I. Blair, President. Rev. W. D. C. Rodrock is conductor, Girard Staples engineer, and W. C. Howell baggage and freight agent.*

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

For a township that has no special manufacturing establishment where a large number of persons are employed, it can, however, boast of quite a number of industrial pursuits. Among the early branches of industry engaged in was the manufacture of potash from wood-ashes. The building used for that purpose stood on the Methodist Episcopal parsonage lot, in the village of Blairstown, near the spot where the parsonage formerly stood.

Subsequent to the erection of Smith's mills, mentioned in the early history of Blairstown village, there seems to be no record of, neither does tradition point out, any grist- or saw-mills for quite a number of years.

The pioneer grist-mill in this township, after Smith's, was built at Blairstown village, in about 1819, by William Hanksinon. The building was of stone, and is still occupied as a grist-mill. In a few years after the stone part was built the frame addition was put up. It is now owned by Hon. John I. Blair.

The grist-mill at Jacksonburg was built in 1825 by Cornelius Stout, and is still in use and owned by Samuel McConachy.

The next grist-mill in this township was built by Isaac Smith in 1831-32, now owned by the heirs of Martin Painter, and known as "Painter's Mills," and located south of Walnut Valley Post-office.

In or about the year 1800, Joseph Stout built a saw-mill at Jacksonburg, and after a few years it was abandoned.

The saw-mill now owned by Isaac Lanterman, at Walnut Valley, was built about 1810 by Samuel Dilts.

George Titman built a saw-mill up Walnut Valley Creek in 1820, which went to decay many years ago. Zebedee Stout also built a saw-mill on Yard's Brook the same year, which has shared the same fate.

The saw-mill now owned by Matthias Place, about a mile above Jacksonburg, was built in 1825 by Isaac Robbins.

There was at one time an iron foundry and a roof-

slate factory on Walnut Creek, a short distance above Walnut Valley Post-office, both of which were abandoned many years ago.

Samuel Brugler was the pioneer blacksmith of this township. He located at Walnut Valley in 1807, and built a frame shop opposite Daniel Vanscoten's, where he carried on blacksmithing for many years. The old frame was subsequently moved to the opposite corner in front of the post-office, where it still stands, and is used as a wagon-house.

Joseph Smith, another blacksmith, located on the south side of Paulinskil, opposite Walnut Creek, in 1821-22, where William Smith now lives.

John Hardin had a blacksmith-shop at Jacksonburg in 1835. The shop was built by Cornelius Stout. Mr. Horton is the present blacksmith at Jacksonburg.

In 1813, Joseph Stout had a blacksmith-shop on the opposite side of the creek from Thomas Morgan's residence at Jacksonburg.

The wheelwright-shop at Jacksonburg was built in 1825 by Cornelius Stout.

In 1832, John Lance commenced the wheelwright business at Walnut Valley. Anthony Lance is the present wheelwright, about half a mile west of Walnut Valley Post-office.

George Lance has a bending- and repair-shop half a mile north of Walnut Valley Post-office, built in 1880.

George Reeder's wheelwright-shop at Jacksonburg was built in 1874.

At Blairstown the blacksmith business was conducted by Isaac Newton as early as 1820. He was succeeded by a Mr. Young. Robert Bunnell came in 1833, and in 1836 the old shop burned down, and was rebuilt by John I. Blair. The wheelwright-shop was built in 1836 by Isaac Bunnell, and, in 1840, John Bunnell became proprietor, when it was enlarged, and for twenty years he carried on an extensive business, employing 20 men most of the time in the manufacture of sleighs, carriages, and wagons. Bunnell was succeeded by Rice & Carter in 1859, and they, in 1861, by Bunnell & Lanterman, followed by Henry Bunnell and George Carter, from 1863 to 1870, when Bunnell subsequently sold to Isaac Lanterman.

The stone shop now occupied by McConnell & Carter for blacksmithing and carriage ironing was built in 1848 by John Bunnell. Levi Drake has carried on the wheelwright business here since 1871.

The tailors of Blairstown have been, first, a Mr. Quering, then Joseph Parr, in 1836, — Stiles, Charles Vesterbelt, — Bunting, John Peters, and George McGuinness, the present tailor, who came here May 9, 1868.

The shoemakers have been Joseph Bogart, who was here in 1853; Beaty Emery, Thompson Ryman, in 1850; Sandford Ryman, Charles Strickland, came in 1858; and William King, in 1876. The two last named are here yet.

* See further mention on page 488.

The first harness-shop was built here about 1820. Mr. Hankinson gave to William Crisman a deed of what is known as the "Island," on which he put up a four-story building, in which were a dwelling, tannery, and harness-shop. The old "four-story" has quite a history connected with it that will probably be left for the lovers of traditional lore to pass down to future generations. The next harness-shop was operated by Ephraim Hardin, on the site now occupied by the Bunnell Block. W. C. Larzelier, the present harness-maker, located here in 1860.

The pioneer stove- and tin-shop in Blairstown was kept by Lyman Edwards & Sons in the old "Hall" building, when it stood just west of the old willow-tree, in front of Aule's temperance boarding-house.

The cider-mill and distillery now owned and operated by Isaac F. Read & Brother was built in 1868.

XI.—MEN OF PROMINENCE.

Most prominently identified with the interests of this township, and worthy of mention, is the Hon. John I. Blair, whose head is silvered o'er with the frosts of more than fourscore winters, yet, in the enjoyment of all his faculties, his mind is still engrossed with business interests and railroad enterprises. See a personal sketch on following pages.

Hon. Isaac Wildrick, who came to this township in 1830, locating on the farm where he now resides, one and a half miles south of Blairstown village, has served his township as constable and as justice of the peace. He has served Warren County three years as a deputy sheriff, and one term as sheriff, being elected in 1839, and for two successive terms he represented his district in Congress.

Daniel Vanscoten, or "Uncle Dan'l," as he is familiarly known throughout this township, was born Jan. 16, 1796, near Wolfstown, in what is now Knowlton township (then Sussex County). He came to Walnut Valley (in what is now Blairstown township) in the spring of 1813, where he has lived ever since. In 1826 the present mail-route from Columbia, on the Delaware, was not troubled with post-offices between that point and Gravel Hill, now Blairstown.

In 1827, "Uncle Dan'l" was appointed postmaster, under the administration of John Quincy Adams, and still holds the position, being the oldest postmaster, both as to his age and time of holding the office, of any man in the United States. Twice he has given bonds to the post-office department: first when he was first appointed, and again, a few years ago, when the post-office department sent him a blank to fill out and execute in the sum of \$2500, as the department did not know whether his former bondsmen were living or not.

Fifty-four years have rolled around since "Uncle Dan'l" was first appointed,—nearly a lifetime has he been found at the post of duty. In politics "Uncle Dan'l" has nearly always voted the Whig or Republican ticket.

In his sixteen votes for President of the United States, he has been on the winning side eleven times, and has voted for the last sixty-three years. He has been twice married, and is the father of seven children, five of whom are still living.

He has entered his eighty-fifth year, and is hale and hearty; calls around every morning to see his children, who live near him; converses with the same fluency and strength of mind as in years long gone by; walks to Blairstown, a distance of four miles, once or twice a week; and delights in entertaining his auditors with the scenes of his younger days, which he does in a very pleasing conversational manner.

He purchased the Walnut Valley Hotel property over fifty years ago, which he has owned till quite recently, when he sold it to his son, Charles Vanscoten. He still owns what is known as the Sipher farm, in this township.

Among the other officials from this township we find that Abram Wildrick was elected a State Senator in 1866 and served one term; Samuel H. Lanterman was in 1869 elected sheriff and served one term; William L. Hoagland, elected surrogate in 1864; and Simeon Cook, elected county clerk in 1850.

XII.—MILITARY.

WAR RECORD OF BLAIRSTOWN.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion of the Southern slaveocracy, in 1861, Blairstown township responded to the call for volunteers in a most noble manner, and when, in 1862, the conflict began to assume a more serious aspect, the township aroused from what might seem to be lethargy and put forth renewed efforts for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Special meetings were held in 1862, 1863, and 1864, at which the fire of patriotism and loyalty to the old flag were plainly manifest in the resolutions passed and ways and means provided for filling all quotas called for from this township.

The following is a complete list, as near as can be ascertained, of the officers and men that enlisted from this township for the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861:

Major William C. Larzelier, John Stiles, Austin E. Armstrong, Charles C. Shotwell, Jacob V. France, John T. Robbins, Samuel C. Brown, Theodore H. Barker, Samuel C. Snover, William Amick, John Brown, Jacob Guntzman, Elias Harris, David Carter, William H. Decker, Jacob Smith, William H. McKelvin, Henry Oberkirch, Samuel Brittenheim, Austin Emmons, David M. Emmons, William M. Emmons, Abram F. Lance, Theodore Maines, William Parr, George Quick, Abraham A. Rice, Nathan H. Rice, Mannel C. Snover, Nathaniel C. Snover, Austin Stiles, Uriah Stiles, Theodore H. Andrea, Conrad Miller, Hiram France, David V. France, Alexander Myers, Baltus Titman, George B. Kirkuff, Thomas Cooper, Lennel Titman, James E. Ervine, Jonas Group, Lewis Vankirk, James Ervine, Jacob Rise, Richard France, Ira France, James Calvin France, Andrew T. Linaberry, Ralph Maines, Alexander Maines, Moses N. Maines, William H. Bowers, Isaac Harris, Joseph L. Bogart, Charles Beegle, John O. Martin, Isaac L. Lanterman, Jacob Rice, Issiah Swozey, David Carter, George F. France, John W. France, William O. France, Isaac B. France, Frank Beegle, Condit Warmick, Joseph Losey, Phillip Garria, George Decker, Jacob Amick, George Parr, Lorenzo Higgins, An-



John J. Blair

drow J. Myers, James Ryne, Joseph Bogart, John Robins, Joseph Gunger, William Shaw, Lyman Shaw, Isaac Shaw, Elias Harris, Jacob Smith, George H. Westfall, Abrahm Swisher, Samuel Brown, Jacob D. Vaughn, Martin V. Rutan.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. JOHN I. BLAIR.

The Blair family is of Scotch extraction, the ancestral seat being located in County Ayrshire, Scotland, where for six hundred years its members have been prominently represented. Early renowned for physical prowess and personal bravery, the Ayrshire Blairs for centuries claimed the chiefship of all of that name in the South and West of Scotland, their surname being derived, etymologically, from two words "belle" and "ayre," signifying "a battle-field." On the beautiful Ayrshire hills and fertile plains generation after generation of the clan have lived lives of usefulness and honor, and now sleep their last sleep beneath the blooming heather that adorns their native sod. Still another generation of the name now occupy the ancestral soil, manifesting in a remarkable degree the strong characteristics of their race and lineage.

The family was early represented in this country in the person of several eminent divines and educational instructors, who, bred in the sturdy faith of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, with all the breadth of thought and scholastic learning that is so frequently manifested by their race, full of aspirations after liberty of thought and action and complete religious freedom, sought the shores of America as an asylum and a home. They brought in their hearts the love of God, and came armed with that indomitable ambition, perseverance, and energy that has stamped the impress of their individuality so indelibly on the institutions of America. The date of the first coming of the family to this country was about 1720, and from that period onward the Blairs and their relatives continued to come from Scotland and North of Ireland to establish themselves on our shores. Rev. Samuel and Rev. John Blair were early and prominently identified with Presbyterian institutions in the United States, and were both among the early members of the board of trustees of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. The latter taught a classical school at Neshaminy at an early period, was acting president of the College of New Jersey in 1767, preceding Dr. Witherspoon, and was the first professor of theology and vice-president of the college. Rev. Samuel Blair was elected president, and resigned in favor of Dr. Witherspoon. Elizabeth Blair, sister of Rev. Samuel and Rev. John Blair, married Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, an emigrant from Ireland, and for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Pequea, Pa., and was the mother of Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith, the seventh president of the

College of New Jersey, and the grandfather of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

Hon. John I. Blair was born on the banks of the Delaware River, near Belvidere, N. J., on Aug. 22, 1802. His great-grandfather was Samuel Blair, and his grandfather, who emigrated to this country some time between the years 1730 and 1740, was John Blair. Samuel Blair married into the family of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, who owned a large tract of land in Warren Co., N. J., including the mineral lands at Oxford Furnace. Near this tract John Blair located and passed his life. He was a man of force and character, engaged somewhat in lay-preaching, taught school, and became the owner of much land in the neighborhood of his residence. He owned the Beaver Brook property, near Hope, of about five hundred acres, lived on Scott's Mountain, near Oxford Furnace, and married Mary Kline, of Greenwich, N. J., of whom were born five sons,—namely, John, Samuel, James, William, and Robert. John Blair, Sr., died in 1798, aged eighty-four years.

James, the father of Hon. John I. Blair, was born at Oxford, N. J., on Aug. 5, 1769. He passed his life in tilling the soil, living principally on the Beaver Brook property, where he owned a large tract of land, and where he died on Aug. 5, 1816. His wife was Rachel, daughter of John Insley, of Greenwich township, N. J., who bore him seven sons and three daughters,—namely, Samuel, now living at an advanced age at Chicago, Ill.; William; John I.; Robert, a merchant at Johnsonsburg, N. J.; James, a leading man at Scranton, Pa.; Jacob M., who resides in Wisconsin; David B., who died at St. Augustine, Fla.; Mary, who married Benjamin Titman; Catharine, wife of John M. Fair, of Michigan; and Elizabeth, who married Aaron H. Kelsey, a leading merchant of Sussex County. Mrs. Blair died on Aug. 23, 1857.

The life of John I. Blair is a striking example of how many and great things can be accomplished by the youth of the country, even in the absence of academic or collegiate instruction, by the exercise of industry, perseverance, and integrity in business life. Born on a farm in Warren County, his life, until the age of eleven years, consisted of the ordinary routine of a farmer boy's experience, working on the farm in the summer season, and drinking in knowledge at the neighboring district school in the colder months. His school training ended at the age of eleven, at which period he entered the store of his cousin, Judge Blair, at Hope, N. J., to learn the mercantile business. He remained there a number of years, when, owing to the demise of his father, he returned home for a time and assisted on the paternal farm. In a short time he returned to mercantile life in Hope, where he remained until about the year 1821. During this time he passed one year in the store of Squire James De Witt, where he made himself especially useful, and where, being brought into close contact with the forms and proceedings of law, the

method of collecting debts, compromising suits, and the drawing of legal papers, he derived much practical knowledge of business life. At the age of only nineteen he located at Blairstown, N. J., then known as "Gravel Hill," and established a general country store at that point, in connection with his cousin, John Blair. After two years the partnership was dissolved, and trade continued alone by John I. Blair before he was of lawful age. Here he remained for forty years, attending closely to business and constantly extending his trade. During this time he had stores also at Marksboro', Paulina, Huntsville, and Johnsburg, N. J., in some of which his brothers, James and Robert, and his brothers-in-law, Aaron H. Kelsey and John M. Fair, who were all successful merchants, were partners.

During this long period of mercantile life Mr. Blair was constantly enlarging his business connections and unconsciously laying the foundation of his future extensive and far-reaching business life. He was largely interested in flour-mills, the manufacture of cotton, in the general produce of the country around, and wholesaled a great many goods to other stores. He was postmaster at Blairstown for nearly forty years.

It is not surprising that the growing business relations of Mr. Blair to the general commercial world should gradually have drawn him into intimate business connection with some of the largest enterprises of the country. His acquaintance with Col. George W. Scranton and Seldon T. Scranton commenced as early as 1833 or 1834, when he assisted those gentlemen to lease the mines at Oxford Furnace, N. J., which had been operated before the Revolutionary war. Circumstances made it necessary for both to remove to Slocum's Hollow, now Scranton, Pa., where, on Oct. 1, 1846, was organized the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, of whose mills Mr. Blair was one of the proprietors, the others being the Scranton Brothers, Wm. E. Dodge, Anson G. Phelps, Roswell Sprague, L. L. Sturges, Dater & Miller, and George Buckley. From that day, when these men of strength laid the foundation of Scranton and set in operation the furnaces and railroad mills there, until now they have continued to be among the largest and most successful works of their kind in the country. The same company bought and rebuilt the road from Owego to Ithaca, N. Y., and opened it for business on the 18th of December, 1849. In 1850-51 they built the road from Scranton to Great Bend, then called the Legget's Gap Railroad, which was opened for business in October, 1851, thus securing by means of their New York and Erie connection an outlet for their coal and iron.

In the fall of 1852, Mr. Blair and Col. Scranton had a conference of several days' length at Scranton, during which a plan was formed to separate the Legget's Gap or western division of their road from the iron company and consolidate the former with a new company, to be organized, and which was to construct

a road to the Delaware River. The latter was called the Cobb's Gap Railroad. At the suggestion of Mr. Blair, the appropriate and characteristic designation of the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad" was given to the consolidated road. Mr. Blair located and procured the right of way for the road, and the entire line, including the Warren Road with its Delaware River bridge, the Vass Gap tunnel, and a temporary track through Van Ness Gap, was opened for business May 16, 1856. The Warren Road and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad now own the Morris and Essex Railroad, which, having been double-tracked and improved as to grades and curves, and almost entirely rebuilt by the purchasers, is doing a business such as was never dreamed of by its projectors. It is a part of a chain of roads nearly seven hundred miles long operated by one company, and reaching from New York City to Lake Ontario, with branches to various points in New York and Pennsylvania, the combined capital and cost of which is probably one hundred millions of dollars, and which transports nearly four millions of tons of coal every year.

The organization and construction of the Warren Railroad in 1853, in the face of strong opposition by the Morris and Essex Railroad, evinces the great business capacity and tact of Mr. Blair as a railroad manager. Books of subscription were opened by the commissioners; the requisite amount of stock subscribed for; directors and officers chosen; the survey of the route adopted, and the president authorized to file it in the office of the Secretary of State; full power delegated to the president to construct the road, and to make contracts or leases for connecting with other roads; and the right of way through important gaps secured; all within the space of two hours. Mr. Blair was chosen president, and the next day but one found him in Trenton filing his survey about one hour in advance of the agents of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The succeeding day saw him on the Delaware securing the passes. One day later the engineers and agents of the Morris and Essex Railroad came to the same place on the same errand. The former had already secured all the passes below the Water Gap. The latter struck for those in and above the Gap, on the New Jersey side, and paid exorbitant prices for farms, right of way, and two river crossings. Their vigilant competitor, however, caused the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to be constructed through the Gap on the Pennsylvania side, and, crossing the river several miles below, cut them off with their high-priced passes and crossings on their hands. A contest in the courts and Legislature of New Jersey resulted in sustaining the Warren Road.

It would be beyond the scope and limits of a work of this kind to pursue in further detail the various railroad and business enterprises of Mr. Blair, who is to-day one of the railroad magnates of America and the controlling owner in a large number of wealthy

corporations. He is the president of the Warren, the Sussex, and the Blairstown Railroads of New Jersey, and a large stockholder in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He is the main stockholder of ten different railroads in Nebraska, Iowa, and Wisconsin, comprising about two thousand miles in extent, and is the veritable railroad king of the West. He has obtained two million acres of land from the government for railroads in that section, and is a director of six land and town-lot companies in the West. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a member of the executive and finance committees, and constructed the first railroad through the State of Iowa to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha, employing ten thousand men for eight months. He has recently purchased the Green Bay Railroad, to Winona, some two hundred miles long, for two million dollars. He is a director of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, has been president of the Belvidere (N. J.) National Bank almost since its organization, in 1830, is the main stockholder of the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a director in the Scranton Savings Institution, besides being interested in different directions in silver-mining and smaller business ventures.

In all his business transactions, comprising millions of dollars, no one has ever questioned the integrity of Mr. Blair, nor successfully challenged his honesty of motive and purpose. He has ever manifested great concern for the interests and rights of others, and has been the donor of large gifts to private and public institutions. His personal donations have been simply enormous, including the sum of about seventy thousand dollars to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, of which he is one of the trustees, including the first endowment of a professorship, and fifty-seven thousand dollars to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., including the endowment of the chair of the president. The Blair Presbyterian Academy, of Blairstown, N. J., has cost, including both buildings, about one hundred thousand dollars, and was donated by Mr. Blair to the Presbytery of Newton. The building is one of the handsomest of its kind in the State, is heated throughout by steam, and is supplied throughout with pure spring water and has every modern convenience. Provision is made in the endowment of the institution for the education of the sons and daughters of ministers of the Presbytery free of charge for board and tuition. Mr. Blair's other contributions to the cause of education and religion throughout the country have comprised thousands of dollars. He has ever assisted liberally in supporting church institutions of various denominations, and in the eighty towns that he has laid out in the West more than one hundred churches have been erected largely through his liberality.

In politics Mr. Blair is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, but has found but little leisure to indulge in political office-holding or to mingle in the affairs of political life. His sphere has been a higher one, ministering alike to the prosperity of the whole people and to the material and commercial growth of the country. He was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of New Jersey in 1868.

In his domestic relations Mr. Blair is especially happy, and his pleasant home at Blairstown is the abode of hospitality and comfort. He was married on Sept. 27, 1827, to Ann, daughter of John Locke, of Frelinghuysen township, N. J., and granddaughter of a Revolutionary patriot, Capt. Locke, who lost his life in the struggle for national independence, at the battle of Springfield, N. J. The issue of the union were four children, of whom De Witt Clinton Blair, of Belvidere, N. J., is the sole survivor. The others were Marcus L. Blair, Emma E., wife of Charles Scribner, the publisher, of New York, and Aurelia A., wife of Clarence G. Mitchell, of New York.

Perhaps it will not be deemed out of place to insert here the following published opinion of Mr. Blair in regard to the Hon. Oakes Ames, it indicating alike the warm regard of Mr. Blair for his friends and his independence of judgment:

"I cannot close without expressing the high respect I entertain for the memory of my late friend, the Hon. Oakes Ames, now deceased. My dealings or business connections with him amounted to millions of dollars. A more honest man never lived. I was on the Missouri River when the news of his death reached that distant region. I left everything and reached his place in time to take a final look at his remains. He was the main pillar that carried the Union Pacific Railroad through and made it a success and a highway for the nations of the earth to pass over for all time. The patriotism of the nation ought to raise a monument to his memory on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, in sight of the line, to remind them of a second Samson, who died, as Samson of old, under the approbation of Providence."

Mr. Blair has now attained the ripe age of seventy-eight years, but is still hale and hearty, and still pursuing the busy round of his duties with all the energy and force of his hardy Scotch nature. He is still extending his business connections, and is now a leading director in seventeen railroads and president of three, besides many other companies, in active charge of all of his private affairs, and daily adding to his benefactions. When he shall have passed away no man in the country will have erected to himself more lasting and imperishable monuments. The impress of his individuality will be left for centuries on the landmarks and institutions of the country.

H O P E.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS is one of the interior townships of the county, and derived its name from the Moravian pioneers who located here in 1769 and gave that name to the locality in which they settled, which subsequently became the village of Hope; when the township was taken from Oxford, in 1839, it was named Hope. It is bounded on the east by Frelinghuysen and Independence, on the southeast by Mansfield, on the southwest by Oxford and Knowlton, on the northwest by Knowlton and Blairstown, and on the north by Blairstown, and embraces 30.17 square miles, or 19,309 acres of land. The population of Hope, according to the census of 1880, was 1570.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this township is what might be termed *mountainous*, instead of *hilly*. The Jenny Jump Mountains cross it in a southwesterly direction, leaving its territory in a little northwest of Green's Pond. Mount Hermon, on its northwest border, is of such prominence that the post-office at that place was named in honor of it. All over the township may be seen knobs of limestone leading their ill looks to the otherwise beautiful landscapes and mountain scenery.

The soil along the valleys of the Pequest River, Beaver and Muddy Brooks, and Honey Run is very fertile, while that upon the mountain-sides is of a quality not to be highly recommended for its fertility.

Green's Pond is a beautiful sheet of water, one mile long by half or three-quarters of a mile wide, and named from the first settler in this township. It is located in its southwest part, in School District No. 66.

Silver Lake, so named from the clear, silvery appearance of its waters, covers about 100 acres in the northeast corner of the township. Reed Pond is a small body of water a short distance south of Silver Lake.

Pequest River enters Hope at its southeast corner, flows northwest a short distance, when it turns to the southwest, and runs nearly parallel with the southeast line of the township, and flows into Oxford.

Beaver Brook rises near the north border and flows southwesterly through the village of Hope, thence into Oxford.

Honey Run rises in Knowlton, flows southeasterly, and empties into Beaver Brook a short distance above Beatty's grist-mill.

Muddy Brook rises in Blairstown township, flows southerly, and empties into Honey Run in the north part of School District No. 68. Upon all these streams are good mill-sites, some of which are occupied.

North of Hope village, and along the Beaver Brook, are 557 acres of what is known as "wet meadow."

About one mile southwest of Hope village, along Muddy Brook, is a marl deposit, where it is said to be four feet thick, under from two to four feet of muck. An isolated slate locality is a hill west of the Hope and Belvidere road, south of Honey Run. It is surrounded by low meadow-land, in which, on the north and east, the limestone crops out in occasional knobs. In the meadow south of the hill no rocks are seen in place, but south of the meadows the slate appears in the high hills south of the road.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The pioneer settler of what is now the township of Hope is supposed to be Samuel Green and family, who came from Long Island about the commencement of the French and Indian war. Just where Mr. Green located is not positively known, but is supposed to be in the best, or what he considered to be the best, part of the township, as he was a deputy surveyor for the West Jersey proprietors, and was supposed to know where the best locations were. It is supposed by some that he located near Green's Pond, from the fact of that sheet of water bearing his name. It is presumed by others that he located near what is now Hope village. Whichever place it was, he was the owner of a large tract of land covering nearly or quite the whole of the present township. His family, being on friendly terms with the Indians, who, being grateful (for once) for kindness received at the hands of the Green family, warned them of coming danger at the near approach of hostilities; so that they temporarily removed until the war was over.

The next white settler of which we have any account was Sampson Howell, who in 1767 or 1768 came in and settled at the foot of Jenny Jump Mountain, on the farm now owned by Jonah Howell, where he built a saw-mill, and subsequently supplied the Moravians with what lumber they required for their buildings at Hope village. He was a man of great versatility. He drove his farm and saw-mill, preached when occasion required, and yet withal was a "mighty

* By W. H. Shaw.

hunter." He is said to have killed more bears, wolves, deer, wild turkeys, and other small game than any other man in all this region of country, and has a larger number of descendants in Warren County than any other one pioneer.

The next white settlers were the Moravian Brethren, who came here in 1769 from Bethlehem, Pa., and purchased of Samuel Green 1500 acres of land, for which they paid £563, or about \$1500, and founded the village of Hope. The Moravians were a remarkably honest set of people, and were to be relied upon at all times; but by trusting too much to the honesty of those with whom they transacted business they suffered in their pecuniary affairs, and in 1805 or 1806 abandoned their Hope enterprise and returned to Bethlehem and Nazareth, Pa.

The house and farm now owned by George Scheiner were the property of the Moravians, and he is believed to be their only descendant left in this vicinity. He was born here in 1808, in the house where he now lives, which is one of the original and probably the first house they built, as this was their farm-house, and his grandfather, Heinrich Scheiner, was the foreman on the farm and kept the accounts with farmhands or those that in any way had dealings with the farm. His old account-book is in possession of his grandson, through whose kindness we are permitted to copy the names of nearly or quite all the persons against whom he had charges. The accounts were all kept in German, and the amounts carried out in pounds, shillings, and pence. The following are the names of the debtors:

Joseph Huber, Wilhelm Hessler, Matthæus Haucke, Johann Hartmann, Adolph Hartmann, Elizabeth Duggen, Abraham Reilke, John Scheiner, Aaron Green, Christian Heckenwelder, James Braude, Frederick Kampmann, Benjamin Decow, John Fortner, Frederick Leinbach, Christian Till, John Rotlie, Jacob Wallwober, Jacob Waard, David Walters, Frederick Rauschenberger, Bassong Betzy, Johannes Oshme, James Johnson, Peter Rixekker, David Hause, William Howell, John Decow, Stephen Nicholas, Frederick Boller, James Hagenburg, John Wefeland, Jacob Schneider, Magdaline Ramstein, Johannes Schauk, John Blair, Frederick Helmick, Peter Reilsacker, Joseph Gamsold, Heinrich Scheiner, Jr.

The stone house of George Scheiner has the original front door, lock, and key. The lock is rather an ancient-looking machine for fastening a door. It is of wood, about 8 by 12 inches square, 2½ inches thick, and bolted to the inside of the door, and the key is eight inches long. The house, like all the Moravian houses built over one hundred years ago, is one story high, with two windows and door in front and the same in rear, door in one end and two windows in the other end, and a small window in each gable to admit light and air to the attic. The old-fashioned oven for baking is built between the kitchen and front room, facing the kitchen and protruding into the front room or parlor, occupying about one-third of the room. Mr. Scheiner has the original furniture, much of which was brought from Germany in about 1730 or 1740. Among the articles of furniture is a rocking-

chair of mammoth dimensions, yet is as comfortable as those of more modern architecture.

The farm of George H. Beatty is a part of a tract of 960 acres formerly owned by the Moravians, and sold to a man by the name of Kirkuff, of whom Mr. Beatty's father purchased. The farm of Sarah Cook, adjoining Mr. Beatty's, is also a part of the 960-acre tract purchased of Kirkuff by Beatty.

The Howells located on the east side of the township, near where now stands the Union Methodist Episcopal church. Sampson Howell was the pioneer of that name, and many of the Howell descendants still live in that locality. John, father of Levi Howell, located near where the old church stands, in the latter part of the last century. The Albertsons, Plummerfels, Dilts, Merrills, Vansickles, and Stiffs were among the early settlers on the east side of the township. The Swayzes settled west of the village of Hope, along Muddy Brook. They came from Wales, and one of these brothers, Barnabas, settled where Asa Swayze, Sr., now lives. Here is where Asa (and his father and grandfather, both named Joseph) was born, in 1805, and where he has always lived.

Philip Triller was also one of the pioneer settlers in this part of the township, and located on the farm where David Brands now lives.

Captain James Doddy was the original settler on the farms now owned by Barclay Brands and George Depen.

Among the other early settlers in the west part of the township were the Gibbs, Osborn, Van Horn, Brands, and Everett families.

In the south end were the Vleit, Moore, Hill, Fleming, Hendershot, Wildrick, Stout, Hoagland, Stevens, Parks, Bree, Ketcham, Bartow, and Dill families.

Thomas Green located on the farm where Thomas West now lives, in the latter part of the last century. He took up 1200 acres of land, covering the hamlet of Mount Hermon and the farms of Joseph Kishpaugh, E. Hoagland, Henry Smith, Isaiah Hildebrand, Daniel Tinsman, Edward Lanning, and Mrs. Bugler.

Aaron Read, another pioneer of the last century, took up a large tract of land now owned by the heirs of Samuel Read.

PIONEER COURTSIDE.

When the Moravians built the grist-mill, they, in their wise economy, finished off apartments in the second story of the mill for the accommodation of the miller and his family, and this was the residence of the original miller of the "Hope" grist-mill. The miller had a pretty daughter, whose beauty attracted the attention of a neighboring farmer's son, who began paying her his best respects, and when a number of visits had been paid and repaid with interest, and the youthful pair began to look with pleasure upon the day, not far distant, when their happiness would be completed in the marriage vow, the "old man,"

who had been consulted, dashed their hopes by an emphatic "no." He also warned the young man to discontinue his visits, and forbade his daughter ever again seeing him. She was one of those industrious, useful German girls, and assisted her father around the mill, and especially in hoisting grain into the upper stories of the mill, while her father was busy attending the grists. It occurred to her that she could hoist a man as well as a grist and land him safely on the upper floor of the mill. The idea was communicated to her lover, who soon after presented himself and was safely stowed away among the rubbish in the attic. While the miller was innocently attending to his duties on the first floor, the young couple were worshipping at the altar of Cupid on the fourth. The hoisting and lowering business, proving a success, was continued for some time, when the proper arrangements were made, and the miller's pretty daughter became Mrs. ——. They then settled down to real life, became useful and respected citizens, beloved by all who knew them, and a blessing to that part of Hope in which they for many years after lived.

AN OLD DOCUMENT.

The old pioneer Joseph Swayze, grandfather of Asa Swayze, Sr., was about to build a grist-mill at what is known as "Swayze's Mills," when the Moravians (for fear of opposition) sent him the following letter of remonstrance:*

"Hope, 27 April, 1787.

"WORTHY FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR:

"We have now lived 17 years in good understanding and neighborhood together, so as to become neighbors who confess themselves Christians, and we hope it will remain so all the days of our lives.

"We of late have heard that you have resolved to build a Grist-Mill, but we are as yet in the dark, and cannot comprehend what may be or can be your motive for so doing, especially as we take you to be a man of good insight, knowledge, and understanding. Therefore it is still a question with us. What is the reason? Is it to increase your fortune by it? Here we must tell and assure you that your income and profit arising by that motive will not high balance the loss we sustain by it.

"We therefore, dear friend, would earnestly ask and pray you to consider the affair in its inner light, and if you do that sincerely and with compassionate mind, you will find,—1st, At what a great expense we have been in bringing our Mill, in order to serve the neighborhood as commodious as can be; and 2d, What great benefit the neighborhood derived these 17 years past of this mill; and here we must needs inform you that all the income of the mill, as well as all the rest of our trading, after the homeward expenses are discharged, are wholly and solely accounted to the benefit of the Gospel, to promote the same among Christians and Heathens, and especially for the support of our Missionaries amongst the Heathens; and whoever gets acquainted with and knows it, what an Ocean of Expense the Brethren are at to maintain their missions in all parts of the world, will and must give the praise to our Lord the Saviour of Heathens, who hath brought to their Eternal Salvation many thousands of them, and admire how wonderfully he has assisted us to discharge all its immense expenses occurring by that undertaking.

"We really believe that if you weigh and consider the matter truly, and especially if you combine with it what our Saviour says,—Mat. vii. 12: 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'

"The matter will appear to you in the same point of view, which causes us to remonstrate against the undertaking. And as far as we can learn, there are but very few, even in your neighborhood, who give applause to the same, but say with us that the Merciful Father in Heaven

* The letter is now in the possession of the venerable Aaa Swayze.

hath hitherto blessed you with wealth, and will further do it, as long as you give to Him the praise, without your putting yourself to such tiresome trouble.

"Now dear neighbor, these our Minds which we have communicated to you, flow not out of hearts of hatred against you, but more out of grievous foresight, that our mill will be out of its recourse and in future contribute but little to the above-mentioned expenses, and we beg your pardon, and hope you will not take it amiss of us, as shall still remain your well-wishing friends and Neighbors.

(Signed)

"FREDERICK LINEBACH,
"BERNARD AD GROEL,
"DANIEL HAUSER,
"ADOLPH HARTMANN,
"JOHN LUCKENBACH,

"Stewards of the Church and Congregation of Hope."

PHYSICIANS.

The pioneer physician of Hope was a Dr. Palmer, who was followed by Dr. Fell, and he was succeeded by Dr. Seth Hamilton. Dr. Gideon L. Leeds located at Hope village in 1812, and Dr. Fitch came in 1818, and is still a resident of the village. Drs. Leeds and Fitch were very successful in their dealings with the many ills that human flesh is heir to, and both had a very extensive practice, extending over the whole north half of Warren and the west part of Morris and Sussex Counties. Their successors at Hope are Drs. A. L. Gibbs and R. A. Stewart, who are the present practicing physicians of this town.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The civil history of this township dates from 1839. The following is a copy of the record of the first town-meeting:

"Hope, April 8, 1839.

"The following is a statement of the names of persons of the offices to which they were elected, together with all other proceedings had at the annual town-meeting of the township of Hope, held at the house of William Hibler, in the village of Hope, in said township, on the 8th day of April, 1839: John Allen, Moderator; Samuel Hibler, Town Clerk; Nathan Stinson, Assessor; Levi H. Hazen, Collector; Amos H. Drake, James Van Horn, Chosen Freeholders; Asa Howell, Isaac R. Newman, Samuel Blair, Commissioners of Appeals; John Hill, Jacob Swisher, Samuel Hibler, John Hay, Jr., Samuel A. Vansickel, Town Committee; James Hoagland, Judge of Election; Henry Dewey, Charles Swayze, Constables; Daniel Mixsell, Overseer of the Poor; George W. Smyth, James C. Fitch, Samuel Hibler, School Committee; James Blair, Jonah Turner, William Hibler, William P. King, John Ketcher, Lewis Youngblood, Pound-keepers; Jeremiah King, Asa C. Howell, Isaac Read, John J. Snyder, Asa Kerr, George Whitesell, Nathan Park, Jacob Albert, Nicholas Hulsizer, Levi H. Hazen, Cornelius Cancoeder, John Hay, Jr., James Falkner, John Heidebrant, Overseers of Highways.

"Resolved, To raise by tax for opening, making, and repairing of Highways the sum of \$800.

"Wages for one hand per day for work on roads the sum of seventy-five cents.

"Wages for work of one hand and team on the road one dollar and fifty cents per day.

"Proceeds of surplus revenue to be received by this township, appropriated to the support of common schools.

"All public business of the township to be transacted at the house of William Hibler, in the village of Hope.

"Attest,
"SAMUEL HIBLER,
"Town Clerk."

"JOHN ALLEN,
"Moderator.

We herewith give a complete list of town clerks, assessors, collectors, chosen freeholders, town committees, and justices of the peace, with the years in which they served, from 1839 to 1880:

TOWN CLERKS.

1839-42, Samuel Hilder; 1843-45, James K. Swayze; 1846-52, Alfred Mixsell; 1853-55, Aaron W. Buckley; 1856-57, Gabriel L. Woolverton; 1858-59, Alfred Mixsell; 1860, Daniel Swayze; 1861, Watson V. Henry; 1862-63, Quintus Shuler; 1864-66, Charles H. Cooke; 1867-72, Charles Fleming; 1873-74, William C. Stevens; 1875-80, Henry Woolverton; 1881, William P. Allen.

ASSESSORS.

1839-42, Nathan Stinson; 1843-44, George Hayes; 1845, Amos H. Drake; 1846-48, Aaron L. Fleming; 1849-51, David B. Stiff; 1852-53, George Hayes; 1854, John S. Flommerfelt; 1855, Edwin S. Howell; 1856-57, John C. Curtis; 1858, Aaron L. Fleming; 1859-61, Edwin S. Howell; 1862-81, John S. Flommerfelt.

COLLECTORS.

1839-40, Levi H. Hazen; 1841-42, Alfred Mixsell; 1843-45, George H. Beatty; 1846-48, Enoch T. Shener; 1849, Thomas G. Case; 1850, John Dill; 1851-53, John J. Albertson; 1854, Amos Barnes; 1855, Thomas G. Case; 1856, Amos Barnes; 1857, Gideon L. Green; 1858-59, George H. Beatty; 1860-61, Gideon L. Albertson; 1862-64, Andrew Flommerfelt; 1865, James V. Hay; 1866, Nelson Vliet; 1867-72, Aaron W. Davis; 1873-78, Charles H. Cooke; 1879-80, Andrew H. Hilder; 1881, Alvin A. Van Horn.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1839, Amos H. Drake, James Van Horn; 1840, Isaac Albertson, Samuel Blair; 1841-43, James Fleming, Isaac Albertson; 1844, John Dill, James Fleming; 1845, John Flommerfelt, John Dean; 1846, Samuel Dean, Peter W. Blair, William Prall; 1847, Peter W. Blair, Samuel A. Vansyckle; 1848, Samuel A. Vansyckle, James Blair; 1849-51, James Blair, James Fleming; 1852-55, James K. Swayze; 1856-58, George B. Corwin; 1859, John S. Flommerfelt; 1860, Daniel M. Tinsman; 1861-63, John C. Curtis; 1864-66, George H. Beatty; 1867-69, James K. Swayze; 1870-72, John C. Curtis; 1873-75, Charles Fleming; 1876-77, Daniel M. Tinsman; 1878-79, Caleb Swayze; 1880-81, Isaac S. Miller.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

1839.—John Dill, Jacob Swisher, Samuel Hilder, John Hay, Jr., Samuel A. Vansyckle.
 1840-43.—John Dill, James K. Swayze, Jacob Swisher, Israel Swayze, Samuel A. Vansyckle.
 1844.—Daniel Mixsell, Nelson Vliet, Isaac Freese, Jacob Swisher, John Hay, Jr.
 1845.—Daniel Mixsell, Nathan Stinson, Isaac Freese, Joseph Osmon, John Hay, Jr.
 1846.—Thomas G. Case, Nathan Stinson, Joseph Osmon, Levi H. Hazen, Moses H. Fleming.
 1847.—Nathan Stinson, George H. Beatty, Moses H. Fleming, Thomas G. Case, Joseph Osmon.
 1848.—Thomas G. Case, George H. Beatty, Nathan Stinson, William C. Stevens, Robert L. Vansyckle, Joseph Merrill.
 1849.—George H. Beatty, Nathan Stinson, William C. Stevens, Robert L. Vansyckle, George Flommerfelt.
 1850.—William S. Hildebrand, Nathan Stinson, William Bunton, Samuel Blair, J. C. Hildebrand.
 1851.—Joseph Merrill, Robert S. Vansyckle, William L. Bunton, Samuel Blair, Gideon L. Howell.
 1852.—Thomas G. Case, Levi B. Gibbs, Anthony J. Osmon, William R. Foster, Gideon L. Albertson.
 1853.—Cornelius Weller, Thomas G. Case, Levi B. Gibbs, Anthony J. Osmon, G. L. Albertson.
 1854.—Aaron L. Fleming, Thomas D. West, David B. Stiff, Jacob Albert, C. Weller.
 1855.—William Drake, G. L. Howell, William S. Hildebrand, Ziba Osmon, Jacob Letson.
 1856-57.—John F. Cox, J. Albert, Nelson Vliet, William L. Bunyon, David B. Stiff.
 1858.—Epenetus Everitt, W. L. Bunyon, S. Vliet, J. Albert, J. F. Cox.
 1859.—John Dill, Jr., William T. Henry, E. Everitt, J. F. Cox, I. S. Read.
 1860.—I. S. Read, J. F. Cox, E. Everitt, Samuel F. Froame, John Dill, Jr.
 1861.—I. S. Read, J. F. Cox, E. Everitt, S. F. Froame, George B. Corwin.
 1862.—Jacob B. Letson, Charles Fleming, S. F. Froame, G. B. Corwin, John Cummins.
 1863-64.—James Dill, J. R. Letson, Charles Fleming, Samuel Froams, John Cummins.

1865.—Amos H. Drake, Aaron W. Davis, J. R. Letson, J. Cummins, S. F. Froame.
 1866.—J. K. Swayze, Samuel G. Park, G. H. Beatty, William T. Henry, A. S. Fleming.
 1867-68.—G. H. Beatty, S. G. Park, W. T. Henry, Charles G. Cox, J. K. Swayze.
 1869.—J. K. Swayze, G. H. Beatty, W. T. Henry, S. G. Park, Isaac S. Miller.
 1870.—John Cummins, John Dill, Jr., Charles H. Cooke, I. S. Miller, W. T. Henry.
 1871-72.—J. Cummins, John Dill, Jr., C. H. Cooke, I. S. Miller, T. P. Froame.
 1873-74.—John Cummins, John Dill, Jr., I. S. Miller, T. P. Froame, A. W. Davis.
 1875.—J. Cummins, J. Dill, I. S. Miller, James F. Fleming, David Anderson.
 1876.—Henry Aten, Caleb Swayze, I. S. Miller, J. F. Fleming, D. Anderson.
 1877-78.—Henry Aten, James A. Swayze, I. S. Miller, D. Anderson, J. F. Fleming.
 1879.—J. F. Fleming, I. S. Miller, H. Aten, G. L. Albertson, David I. Hildebrand.
 1880.—J. F. Fleming, Stephen A. Moore, James Cyphers.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1855, David A. Vansyckle; 1857, Gabriel Woolverton, to fill vacancy; 1860, James V. Hay, Gabriel Woolverton; 1865-70, Gabriel Woolverton, William T. Henry; 1875, Thomas P. Froame, Gabriel Woolverton.

The persons elected in the spring of 1880 did not qualify, and there is no justice of the peace in the township.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

HOPE.

This village, founded by the Moravians, or United Brethren, in 1769, and for a short time the seat of justice for Warren County, is located in the north half of the township, at the terminus of the Hope and Elizabeth turnpike. It is 12 miles from the celebrated Water Gap, 16 from Newton, 9 from Belyidere, and 6 from Blairstown, its nearest railroad station. It is beautifully situated among the hills, near the head-waters of Beaver Brook, upon the banks of which the village is built. The Moravians had here a church, store, tavern, grist-mill, and several dwellings, all one story high and built of stone.

About 1800 other settlers began to make inroads upon the Moravians, by purchasing here and there a lot, and soon the country around them began to fill up with another class of people, and in 1805 or 1806 the Moravians surrendered to the invaders, and the larger part of the brethren returned to Bethlehem.

Their church passed out of their hands and became a hotel, their mill was soon owned by another party, and this distinct and separate people soon dwindled down to a very few persons, and to-day there remains but one person, George Scheiner, known as a Moravian in their once prosperous community in Hope.

The first tavern at this place was built by the Moravians, on the site now occupied by the Christian church, and was subsequently destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

The next tavern at Hope was kept by George Hays, on the corner of Walnut and Main Streets, in the

stone building now occupied by Edwin Turner as a store.

William Hibler kept a tavern in what is now John Freese's house on Main Street.

Tennis Allen kept the old Moravian tavern, and during his administration it became a place of resort for the "sports" of ye olden time. Here, too, the justices' courts were held, and on such occasions it was a real "gala day" for court-goers and sight-seers. Here, too, the town-meetings and elections were held, and on those days flowed forth from the lips of the contending parties the merits and demerits of their respective candidates for office.

These were the days of the old stage-coach and four. Daily the old "Concord" would be hauled up in front of the old tavern, heavily laden with passengers and baggage. Then railroad accommodations in this State were unknown. Nathan B. Luse was the proprietor of the old stage-line running through here from Elizabeth to Easton.

John Vankirk succeeded Allen in the old Moravian tavern, and kept tavern there several years.

The next tavern in this place was in 1828, when William Hibler purchased the Moravian church and converted it into a hotel.*

In this building (now the Union Hotel), in 1824, the first courts for Warren County were held, and thus Hope became a rival of Belvidere when the question of a county-seat was to be determined. Mr. Hibler sold the property in 1841 to Caleb Swayze and George H. Beatty, when Mr. Beatty kept the hotel for seven years, and in 1868 or 1869, H. W. Rundle, the present owner, purchased the hotel property.

The lower story of the south end of the American Hotel was originally one of the Moravian houses, and was occupied as a doctor's office by Gideon L. Leeds, M.D., and owned by Daniel Mixsell, who sold it to Abraham Freese, who built the additions to its present size, and in 1844 converted it into a hotel, and is now kept by Gideon L. Howell, better known as "Doc" Howell, because named after Dr. Gideon L. Leeds.

Owing to one of the peculiarities of the Moravians, that of having every trade represented among themselves, it is very probable that theirs was the pioneer store in Hope, as that would naturally be a means of increasing their revenue for the support of their missionaries.

As early as 1790, Adam Hibler kept a store in the long, one-story stone building on the lower road, north of the grist-mill. This was one of the Moravian buildings, and very likely used by them for mercantile purposes. Joseph W. Dye succeeded Hibler in the mercantile business.

* At the time he purchased the church he purchased the land west of it, on the south side of Main Street, as far as the cemetery. Then there were no churches on the land, and but one or two houses. In 1832 this William Hibler took the contract for hauling the stone for the Episcopal church, for the lament of the Methodist church, and for the dwelling in which Caleb Swayze now lives.

In 1800 there was a store in the old, long, frame building on northeast corner of Walnut and High Streets, kept by John Blair. He was one of the successful pioneer merchants of Hope. J. A. Christian now occupies the same room as a stove- and hardware-store.

In 1818, Gershom Courson kept a store in the old stone building west of what is now Gibbs' drug-store. Peter W. Blair was one of Hope's early merchants, and was soon followed by George D. Turner, in the stone building on the northwest corner of Walnut and High Streets, now occupied as a store by Edmund Turner.

All the trades, such as blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, harness-makers, etc., were carried on by the Moravians, and who their immediate successors were in the several branches we are unable to state.

The following comprises the present (1881) business interests of the village of Hope, together with the names of the parties engaged.

Two hotels,—the "Union," by H. W. Rundle, and the "American," by G. L. Howell. There are three general stores, kept by John Freese, Edwin Turner, and Alpheus Swayze; one drug-store, by A. L. Gibbs; one hardware-store, by J. S. Christian; merchant tailor and furnishing-store, by Benjamin Harrison; harness-maker, John F. Galloway; foundry and machine-shop, by Aten & Woolverton; three blacksmith-shops, James Carson, F. H. Christian, and Cunningham Brothers; wheelwright-shop, by John H. Black; shoe-shop, by R. Bartron; furniture and undertaking, by William A. Crosen; two markets, by A. Gruver and William Miller. The physicians are A. L. Gibbs and R. A. Stewart, who are in practice, and the venerable Dr. Fitch, retired.

The first postmaster at this place was James De Witt, Esq. Peter W. Blair was postmaster in 1846. Mr. De Witt held the office for twenty-five or thirty years. Caleb Swayze was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, and was superseded by an appointee of President Johnson. Edmund Turner is the present incumbent.

MOUNT HERMON

is a beautiful hamlet in the northwest corner of the township, near the headwaters of Muddy Brook, and better known for the last eighty years as Green's Chapel, from the fact that Thomas Green was the pioneer settler at this place, and in 1798 founded the Methodist Episcopal church here, after whom it is named. Mr. Green owned the land upon which the hamlet is located. The name of the place was changed by the pupils in the Honeywell Academy at this place, in 1849, to Mount Hermon. In the fall of 1875 a post-office was established here with that name, and Aaron Read appointed postmaster, who kept the office at his house till 1877, when he resigned, and Jefferson Loller was appointed. He is the present postmaster.

The first store at this place was opened by Jefferson Loller in 1878, and he is also the pioneer shoemaker of Mount Hermon. The first blacksmith at this place was Charles Beebe, who located here in 1879. The pioneer carpenters were George Flummerfelt and Thomas Aten, who are both dead. John Flummerfelt is the present carpenter and builder of Mount Hermon, while John Letson is the village stone-mason. In the early part of this century there were two or three distilleries in this vicinity, which have all gone to decay. There are at present at this place one church, school-house, store, post-office, blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings, mostly new.

TOWNSBURY.

This is a small hamlet in the south part of the township, in the Pequest valley and on the line of the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad. It derives its name from a former landowner.

This part of the township is on the Coxe tract, and that portion on which Townsbury is situated was purchased of Coxe by a man named Meng, who built a mill on the site of the old grist-mill at this place, and for many years this place was known as "Meng's Mill." March 4, 1783, John Meng, John Town, William Goodwin, and John Henderson sold the Townsbury tract to William Shepley. William Shepley and Margaret, his wife, conveyed it (April 7, 1787) to Benjamin Town. The last named was hopelessly in debt to John Field and Curtis Clay, of Philadelphia, and finally was compelled to convey his property to them. [Deed of 930 acres in Oxford, dated Feb. 4, 1788, from Benjamin Town and Abigail, his wife, to John Field and Curtis Clay]. At the same time, and in the same deed, Town conveyed property in Philadelphia, Northumberland Co., Pa., and in Virginia, which is evidence that he was a large landowner. According to the best information now obtainable the Townsbury property about 1820 passed into the hands of Jacob Johnston, and from him to John Drake and R. D. Hulick, and in 1840 it was owned by Lewis J. Youngblood, and in 1854 the property was purchased by Nelson Vliet, who subsequently sold a part of the property to Adam and Andrew V. Stiff. T. P. Frome and Jacob S. Henry then owned the Townsbury property. The property was then owned by John Green, who sold to David Anderson.

The old grist-mill is over one hundred years old. The water-power at Townsbury is one of the best mill-sites on the Pequest.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are in this township six school districts, as follows:

Hope District, No. 64, is in the north half of the township. Total amount received for school purposes, \$322.67; value of school property, \$4000; number of children between five and eighteen years, 108; months taught, 8; number of children enrolled on school register, 78; average attendance, 50; number of children school-house will seat, 100.

The history of the public school at Hope is as follows:*

The first school of Hope was organized 1807, in an old shop at the south end of what is now the Methodist Episcopal parsonage. The furniture consisted of an unplanned oak board nailed to the wall for a desk, and a few oak slab benches for seats. This school was taught by a Yankee named Solomon Bolton. Next came George Thompson, from Wantage, Sussex Co. He was an excellent teacher, and taught longer in Hope than any other person. He came here under the assumed name of Gilchrist Thoru, but revealed his true name before leaving. He taught in the present Union Hotel. He also taught in that low, rakish-looking stone building still standing in the north side of the village, opposite the residence of A. Grover. The first good teacher after Thompson was Charles Barkley, who taught in the northeast room of the stone house now occupied by Gideon L. Howell. John Stuart, afterward cashier of the Belvidere Bank, taught a school in the stone house opposite the Methodist Episcopal church. Then came Dryal Hopkins, who taught in an old log house where the residence of Miss E. Turner now stands. Hopkins also taught on the third floor of the Union Hotel. James Dewitt taught in an old house where the Episcopal parsonage now stands. Then came Rodgers, Gardner, John Ryan, Harvey Wycoff, Cornelius Wessel, and others, who taught in various places about the village. Still later, Peter W. Blair taught in a room of the house now occupied by D. C. Hagar. Blair had among his scholars Daniel Hull, Esq., now of Belvidere, George Barnes, John McInn, Israel and Jacob Swayze, and John I. Blair, the railroad king, with others who have attained more or less celebrity.

In 1830 the first school building was erected. On the 27th of August, in that year, Gideon Leeds, Peter W. Blair, Joseph W. Dey, Jonah Turner, George W. Drake, John Blair, Jr., James Dewitt, John Shiner, James K. Swayze, William Hiller, Edward H. Swayze, and others, having, by act of incorporation, "associated themselves together for the promotion of learning," resolved to build a school-house. In accordance with that resolution, a stone building 25 by 18 feet was built by James Dewitt for \$300. The first board of trustees were Jonah Turner, Peter W. Blair, John Blair, Jr., Joseph W. Dey, George W. Drake, Gideon Leeds, and Thomas Darling. Of the incorporators and trustees but two are living,—viz., James K. Swayze, of Hope, and Edward H. Swayze, now living in Illinois. Alvin Lyons taught in 1832; Edward Colton, an Englishman, taught in 1833-34; Joseph B. Dyche, an old sea-captain, remembered as a tyrant in the school-room, taught in 1835-36. From this time I could accurately name all the succeeding teachers,—and their name was legion,—but it is unimportant and would be uninteresting. Suffice to say that S. B. Ransom, now lawyer in Jersey City, taught the school in 1839-40; E. H. Jones, now a physician in New York City, taught in 1843-44; Joseph McCord taught in 1846, and Sheppard in 1856. From this time, 1856, matters pertaining to school interests were at a very low ebb. A little money would accumulate in the treasury, some adventurer come along and go through the formality of teaching for a time, and then leave.

Meanwhile, the old school-house having become a disgrace, the question of building a new one was agitated. In 1858, by special act of the Legislature, the inhabitants of Hope school district were authorized to tax themselves "for the purpose of erecting a new school building." Under this act an assessment was made and part of the money collected, but the official having the funds in hand absconded. Taking advantage of this, the opponents of the act secured its repeal. The next attempt to erect a new school building was made after the passage of the present school law. The first school-meeting was held July 3, 1867. Other meetings followed, but, owing to strong adverse influence, nothing practical was accomplished until at a meeting held Oct. 5, 1868, it was decided, by the requisite two-thirds vote, to "raise by tax \$3000 for the purpose of erecting a school-house." This money was assessed in the fall of 1869. In January, 1870, a lot was purchased, and in March the contract for a new school-building was given to Messrs. E. and G. Bulgoin, of Vienna.

This building having been completed, school was opened Jan. 16, 1871, with Joseph L. Terwilliger teacher, and the following trustees: Jacob P. Angle, Levi B. Gibbs, John H. Angle. Dimensions of building, 32 by 50 feet. The main school-room is light, cheerful, and commodious. It is furnished with the Bancroft desk, and will seat 100 scholars comfortably. The walls have a blackboard surface of 250 square feet. The play-ground contains one and a half acres, and is inclosed with substantial picket-fence. The school property is valued at \$4500. The teachers have been successively Joseph L. Terwilliger, W. A. Prouty, and E. S. P. Hine, now teaching his second year with us. Indeed, the

* By John H. Angle.

people of Hope have great reason to feel proud of their school. Originally one of the poorest, it now ranks as one of the best schools in the county.

The status of the other school districts is as follows:

Hoagland District, No. 65, is on the east side of the township. Total amount received for school purposes, \$300; present value of school property, \$850; whole number of children between five and eighteen years, 81; months taught, 9; number of children enrolled, 65; average attendance, 22; number of pupils school-house will seat, 45.

Free Union District, No. 66, is on the south part of the township. Total amount received for school purposes, \$300; value of school property, \$400; total number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 68; months taught, 9; total number of children enrolled, 65; average attendance, 23; number the school-house will seat, 40.

Townsbury District, No. 67, is in the southeast corner of the township. Total amount received for school purposes, \$300; value of school property, \$1000; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 62; number enrolled, 53; average attendance, 28; number the school-house will seat, 40.

Hazen's District, No. 68, is in the southwest part of the township. Total amount received for school purposes, \$300; value of school property, \$1000; total number of children in district between five and eighteen years of age, 45; months taught, 10.2; number of children enrolled, 39; average attendance, 9; number the school-house will seat, 60; female teachers employed, 1.

Mount Hermon District, No. 69, is in the northwest corner of the township. Total amount received for school purposes, \$112.36; value of school property, \$1500; total number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 40; months taught, 9; number of children enrolled, 32; average attendance, 19; number school-house will seat, 50.

The total amount for Hope township from all sources for school purposes, \$1635.03.

HONEYWELL ACADEMY.

The Honeywell Academy, located at Mount Hermon, was founded in 1798, and the buildings erected with money left for that purpose by the late John Honeywell, as specified in his last will and testament. The following sketch of the academy was presented to the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Baptist Association at their annual meeting held in October, 1857, by Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Leverington, Pa.:

"John Honeywell, the founder of this school, was a resident of Knowlton township, Sussex Co. (now Hope, Warren Co.), N. J., and died at 'Green's Chapel,' or 'Mount Vernon,' as it is now called, about the year 1780. It will be observed that Mr. Honeywell was religiously a Baptist. His will is dated May 11, 1779, and is recorded in the old Sussex County records.

"After providing for the support of his wife, Rebecca Honeywell, and giving several small legacies to his relatives, he directed the whole of his real estate to be sold, the proceeds to be invested, and the annual income to be used for the establishment and support of a school or schools to be kept at the cross-roads leading from the Moravian Mills (Hope) to Delaware River, near Peter Wolf's, in Knowlton township, or 'near the northwest corner of the land where I now live.' He then adds, 'My desire is now that the master that is to receive his pay out of my estate may be a man of civil conduct, and able to teach the boys and youth to read, write, and cipher, etc.; and the mistress likewise to be of chaste behavior, able also to teach the small girls to read, and the bigger to knit and sew, and the like, so as to be a help to owners and children.'

"He then appointed Rev. Samuel Jones, of Ponnepneck, Rev. Benjamin Miller, of Scotch Plains, and Rev. Isaac Steele, of Piscaaway, in conjunction with the Philadelphia Association, trustees to carry out his intentions. This, however, was found to be no easy matter; for, as Dr. Jones remarks, the will of Mr. Honeywell was written by one of our ministers, who, it is hoped, was a better preacher than he was a copy of wills, for it was written in so miserable a manner that when a writer of it was read to the Association, it was a doubt amongst us whether we had anything to do with it or not.

"In 1782, Dr. Jones, one of the trustees named in the will, called on the Widow Honeywell, but found nothing done towards settling the estate. Thus matters rested for several years, when another visit was made by the doctor, when he found the widow had married a worthless fellow, and that she was dead and her husband claimed the estate, and also that one of the executors was dead. Daniel Fridmore and Gabriel Ogden were appointed trustees to fill vacancies, an act of the State Legislature passed, clothing the trustees with necessary power in this particular case, and soon, something better than £100.0 recovered, while those previously in possession of the property are charged with the loss of £500.

"However, the land had advanced in value within the time, perhaps equal to what had been wasted.

"Dr. Jones says in his report, 'Be that as it may, we have more than we know what to do with, for it nets about £70 a year, whilst the poor of the neighborhood do not take above £30 or £35 a year of it. We have built a snug school-house, and the Rev. Jenkin David is now our master. He takes as many children of the rich as he can get, and both afford him a good living. It is true we can add the overplus to the principal, but it will be of but little service, since it is too large already.'

"In 1832 the school-house was enlarged, and in 1834 a dwelling-house was built for the use of the teacher, the house costing about \$700. These improvements were done under the direction of Abraham Newman, the agent of the trustees, and who died in 1832, having held the office of agent for twenty-five years.

"In 1845, Mr. Barrass, the teacher, reported sixty-five scholars for the first quarter, forty for the second, sixty-two for the third, and sixty-eight for the fourth. The branches taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, knitting, sewing, and other needlework.

"In April, 1849, during the administration of Mr. Clancy, the name of the school was changed by the young lady pupils to that of Mount Hermon, the present name of the post-office at this place.

"The trustees of the Honeywell fund in 1857 were Rev. John S. Jenkins, Rev. Levi G. Beck, and Horatio G. Jones, Esq. In 1858 the old school-house was taken down and a new one built at a cost of \$1400, thus reducing the fund at that time to \$2656. The new school-house contains two rooms, each 20 by 24 feet, and so arranged that they can be thrown into one. At the time of the dedication of the new building the name 'Honeywell Academy' was given to it.

"In March, 1869, the authorized trustees of the Honeywell Academy granted the use of it for the keeping of a public school therein, and resigned the control of the building into the hands of the district school trustees for that purpose, with the provision that a licensed teacher should be employed, and also holding the district for any injury to the building. Since then it has been under the control of the district trustees and used for a public school, receiving its share of the State school-fund appropriations."

Honeywell Fund.—The state of the fund in 1803 was given by Dr. Jones in general terms as £1000. In 1816 it was \$3227.91. This had increased in 1854 to \$4056.

"The diminution in principal was caused by the purchase of more land and improvements. The fund at present (1881) amounts to \$6000, with Samuel Reed, of Mount Vernon, as agent of the Honeywell Fund. The present trustees are Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, James S. Swarts, and Rev. J. C. Walker, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

"The first teacher was Rev. Jenkin David, employed in 1803. Rev. Edward Barrass and wife were teachers from 1833 to 1848; Thomas F. Clancy and wife from 1849 to 1853."

VII.—CHURCHES.

MORAVIAN, OR UNITED BRETHERN.

This was the pioneer religious organization in Hope. The Moravians located in what is now the village of Hope in 1769, founded a settlement, and in 1781 built the most substantial church edifice ever erected in this part of the State. They used it for church purposes while the body of Moravians remained in Hope.*

* In 1828 the building was sold to William Hibler, who converted it into a hotel.

It is two and a half stories high. The lower story was divided originally into rooms, as at present, and occupied as a parsonage and parochial school, while the second story was divided into a small room at each end of the building, less the stairway at each end, and the large room in the centre was the audience-room, now cut up into sleeping-rooms. The original doors and locks are still in use in all the outside doors.

The United Brethren, or Moravians, derive their origin from the Greek Church, in the ninth century. The society as at present organized was placed on a permanent foundation in 1722 by Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman.

He was subsequently consecrated one of their bishops, and from thenceforward devoted his life to their cause, for which he was pre-eminently fitted. He is represented to have been one of the most extraordinary divines that have appeared since the Reformation, a man of fervent piety, powerful imagination, original genius, and extensive acquirements, and a sound, though perhaps eccentric, theologian. When here he traveled much among the Indians, generally on horseback, but not unfrequently on foot, and once or twice he narrowly escaped being slain by them.

HOPE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The articles of incorporation of this church were acknowledged according to the laws of the State before a justice of the peace, July 1, 1854, when the following-named persons became the constituent members thereof:

William W. Race, Charity Race, William E. Mattison, Fanny Mattison, Sarah Dill, Daniel F. Shrekagast, Susanna Bescherrer, Sering Wade, Ruhama Wade, Henrietta Halsey, and Eveline Shrekagast.

William W. Race and William E. Mattison were elected ruling elders.

The church society built their present house of worship in 1855, which was dedicated Feb. 12, 1856. The pulpit has been supplied by the following preachers:

Rev. R. H. Reeves from Feb. 23, 1856, until March, 1865; then a vacancy occurred till July 10, 1869, when Rev. P. H. Brooks' name appears upon the records. How long he remained is not known. Rev. D. F. Lockerty supplied the pulpit from June 10, 1872, until Dec. 22, 1872, following which was another vacancy of two and a half years.

A call from the church, June 9, 1875, was then accepted by Rev. Daniel Duruelle, who was installed as pastor Sept. 5, 1875, and remained till May 1, 1879, when he resigned the pastorate of Hope Presbyterian Church. He was succeeded by Rev. R. J. Burt, who is also pastor of the Marksboro' Presbyterian Church, the two fields having been put under his care.

The church property at Hope is valued at \$5000. The Sunday-school connected with this church is kept open only during the summer months.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

When the beautiful valley at the foot of Jenny Jump Mountain, in which is located the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, was yet a dense wilderness, with but here and there a pioneer cabin, the old itinerant preacher, on horseback, with his port-

manteau fastened to the saddle, visited this region and laid the foundation of Methodism in Hope. The Union Methodist Episcopal society in Hope township was organized as early as 1785 or 1790, but in the absence of records we have to rely wholly upon traditional evidence for whatever we have of this church. It is an established fact, however, that the first church edifice at this place was erected in 1810, on the site of the present church. The old church was taken down in 1855, and in 1856 the present church was dedicated by the late Bishop E. L. James, at a cost of about \$2000.

Among the original or early members we find the following names:

Nicholas Albertson and wife, Levi Howell, Isiah Bennett, Abram Newman, John Howell and wife, Richard Howell and wife, John Harris and wife, Henry Cook and wife, Abraham McMurtrie and wife, Mary G. Strickland, Margaret Strickland, Alexander Bain and wife, George Biles and wife, Cornelius Flummerfelt and wife, and Joseph Merrill and wife.

The pioneer preaching was done in John Albertson's barn, near where the present church stands. Soon after this John Howell's house was used as a preaching-place, as well as a dwelling. This was when the weather was so cold that the barn became uncomfortable. In 1810 the pioneer society had grown to such dimensions that a meeting-house was thought to be necessary, and was accordingly built. The first sermon preached in it was upon the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. John Albertson. This was before the church was completed. The land upon which the church stands, and the burying-ground adjoining, were given to the society by Levi Howell and John Albertson.

This is supposed, and claimed, to be the mother-church of quite a number of others in this section of country, and from this society have sprung the Johnsonburg and Ebenezer Churches, in Frelinghuysen, the Blairstown and Hope Methodist Episcopal Churches, and some others.

Among the pioneer preachers whom the venerable Miss Howell remembers are the names of George Banghart, Manning Force, and Benjamin Abbott, who preached in barns and houses. She heard Abbott preach in her father's (John Howell) house when she was a small girl. This was before the first church was built. Then followed David Bartyne, Jacob Hevenor, James Moon, Thomas Neals, John Potts, Peter Vanness, Isaac Winner, James Long, James Quick, — Thompson, Abraham Gearhart. James Quick died at John Howell's house, while he was preaching on this circuit. Others have come and gone of whom we have no record. Rev. Richard Thomas is the present pastor, preaching here once in two weeks. He also preaches at Hope and Ebenezer Churches.

GREEN'S CHAPEL, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MOUNT HERMON.

Through the labors of some of the early Methodist itinerant preachers a society was formed, and on

Friday evening, Feb. 8, 1811, a sermon was preached by Rev. John Vanscoit to the congregation assembled at the house of William Honeywell, in what was then Knowlton township, Sussex Co. After the religious services the following gentlemen were elected trustees: Abram Newman, William Honeywell, John Hodge, Herbert Henry, and Jacob Rice. Thomas Green, Esq., was elected manager and treasurer, who also gave the ground for the erection of a house of worship, subject to the rules and regulations of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church forever.

On Saturday, Feb. 16, 1811, the above trustees met at the house of Andrew Flummerfelt to organize themselves into a body corporate, agreeably to the act of the Legislature, and assumed the name of the "Methodist Church in Knowlton." Abram Newman was unanimously chosen president of the board. On the 1st day of March following a deed was given for three-fourths of an acre of land by Thomas Green and wife, money was raised, the building begun, and the church dedicated the same year.

From that time the traveling preachers occupied the pulpit as a regular appointment in their large circuits until 1848, when the old house was taken down and rebuilt, and thereafter known as "Green's Chapel," and dedicated free from debt by Bishop E. S. Janes. In February, 1831, a great revival and large increase of the membership was experienced under the labors of Revs. J. Hevener and C. A. Lippincott. Some of the oldest members were gathered into the church at that time, having now (1881) been connected with the church here for fifty years.

In 1876 the church edifice was somewhat remodeled and renovated, making it one of the most comfortable and inviting country churches. With good congregations and a membership able and willing to support their pastors well, the prospect is hopeful.

The society, in connection with the congregation of "Zion Chapel," now forming the present pastoral charge called Mount Hermon, have a commodious parsonage, erected at a cost of some \$4000. William W. Voorhees is the present pastor.

FREE UNION CHURCH.

This church is located in the south part of the township, near the centre of School District No. 66, and was built about the year 1865 by the combined efforts of those of all denominations, as well as those not owning allegiance to any church organization, solely for the convenience of those living in that locality. It has in turn been occupied by most all denominations, and, as its name implies, is a "free-for-all" church. Its pulpit is now supplied mostly by the Methodist preachers, and is placed in the appointments with the Vienna charge.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This organization is located in and near the village of Hope, and was formed July 23, 1842, at the house

now owned and occupied by Mrs. Mahala Cool, by Rev. Simon Clough, assisted by Revs. Jonathan S. Thompson, O. J. Waite, and N. Summerbell, Mr. Thompson delivering the charge to the people on Sunday the 24th of July. The first officers were: Deacons, Sampson G. Howell, Samuel Read, Esq.; Jacob Jacoby, Israel Swayze, Jr., and Isaac Freese; Clerk and Treasurer, Jacob Jacoby; Trustees, Israel Swayze, Jr., Jacob Jacoby, Martin F. Read, Asa Swayze, and Gideon L. Howell.

The following-named persons were the original members of the Christian Church, of Hope:

Samuel Read, Esq., Sampson G. Howell, Jacob Jacoby, Israel Swayze, Jr., Isaac Freese, Charles Beatty, Jonathan West, John Dennis, W. Wintersteen, Silas A. Beemer, Joseph Swayze, Elias Derebenberger, Lydia Derebenberger, Ann Swayze, Sarah M. Durling, E. Phemia Howe, Elizabeth Silverthorn, Elizabeth Wintersteen, and Martha West.

In 1844 the society built their present house of worship, located on the southwest corner of Walnut Street and Cider Alley. The corner-stone was laid in July and the church dedicated in December of the same year. The cost of the church was \$2979.85. The building committee consisted of James Blair, Israel Swayze, Jr., Joseph A. Swayze, Peter P. Campbell, and Isaac Freese. The church building stands upon the site formerly occupied by the Moravian tavern. The church parsonage was built in 1861, and is located opposite the church.

Pastors—Simon Clough, from the organization of the church in July, 1842, until April, 1844, when he resigned the pastorate of this church, leaving a membership of 65; Rev. J. J. Harvey, April, 1844, until April, 1846; Rev. William Bradley, from April, 1846, to April, 1848; Rev. William Lane, from April, 1848, to April, 1851; Rev. J. S. Maxwell, from April, 1851, to April, 1854; Rev. Mr. Currie, April, 1854, but died during the year, and was buried in the Hope Cemetery. The church was then supplied by Godfrey Hawk until April, 1856, when Rev. J. Jackson was installed, and remained till April, 1859. Mr. Hawk supplied until Aug. 1, 1859, when Rev. J. D. Laurie was installed, and served until April, 1865; Rev. Charles A. Beck, from April, 1865, to April, 1867; Rev. John McGladfing, from April, 1867, until April, 1869; Rev. John N. Hicks, from April, 1869, until April, 1870; Rev. J. C. Tryon, from April, 1870, until April, 1871. Mr. Godfrey Hawk again supplied for one year. Rev. Geo. Tenney, from April, 1872, till April, 1874; Rev. Albert Godby, from April, 1874, until April, 1877, when he was succeeded in April, 1877, by the present pastor, Rev. William W. Lane.

There have been received into this church 117, of whom 35 make up the present membership.

Present value of church property, \$5500. The present officers of this church are as follows:

Deacons, J. H. Black, Ira C. Read; Trustees, Isaac H. Albertson, Ira C. Read, Alphens J. Swayze, Edward Howell, J. H. Black; Treasurer, Ira C. Read; Church Clerk, J. H. Black; Ministerial Committee, A. J. Swayze, J. H. Black.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1849, with 50 scholars, and Jacob Jacoby as superintendent. The present superintendent is J. H. Black, with 53 pupils.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HOPE VILLAGE.

In 1810 the Union Methodist Episcopal church, two miles east of Hope village, was built, which for many years accommodated the Methodists in all the surrounding country. As the membership increased

it naturally spread over a larger area of territory, and other appointments besides the old log church became a necessity. Thus the old Methodist itinerant, whose eagle eye was ever on the watch for a weak spot in the enemy's lines, pitched his tent at Hope village.

In 1832 the first Methodist church in Hope village was built, since which time that has been the central point for Hope charge, which consists of three preaching-places even at the present time. For more than 40 years the little old church was the home of this people; it then had become too small, to say nothing of its "plainness," and in 1875, through the perseverance of Rev. J. Tindall, then preacher in charge, the old landmark was removed, and in the spring of 1876 the present church edifice was dedicated. It is a stone basement and frame superstructure. The walls are neatly frescoed and the seats upholstered. The church, with its neatly-furnished rooms, its commanding and durable outward appearance, with its tall tapering spire, stands before the people of Hope as a monument of Christian interest and Christian enterprise.

The cost of the church was \$6000. Value of church property, including parsonage, \$8000. The present pastor is Rev. Richard Thomas, who is also pastor of the old "Union" and "Ebenezer," in Frelinghuysen.

SAINT LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as the year 1817 services according to the worship of the "Protestant Episcopal Church" were held at Hope by Bishop Croes and missionaries of his appointing.

In the year 1831 regular services were held and measures taken to raise money to build a commodious stone church, which was raised and inclosed during the summer of 1832. In this state it remained for several years, but during 1836 the regular worshippers had the basement of the church fitted up for service. It was not finished until the year 1839, and on October 10th of that year Bishop Doane consecrated the building, which was completed and free from debt. This good work was mainly accomplished by the persistent energy of the Rev. P. L. Jaques, and this tribute was paid him by the bishop:

"I have never known an instance more remarkable of steadfast perseverance in a good work than has been exhibited in the erection and completion of this church, and the whole result has been accomplished with the divine blessing by him whom it was my delightful office to put in full possession as 'priest and rector,' of the work of his own hands."

St. Luke's church is a singularly beautiful Gothic structure of stone, and is finished and furnished throughout in the very best taste. The Rev. P. L. Jaques died at Plainfield, Jan. 7, 1877, aged seventy. The parish is at present without a pastor.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

There are four cemeteries in this township, located as follows:

Moravian, at Hope village. This is the oldest in the township, and contains the remains of many of

the Moravians who were buried here before the return of the society to Bethlehem.

Here may be found the graves of about 40 or 50 of the Moravians. A slab of gray stone about two feet long is placed horizontally over each grave, each with a simple inscription recording the name, birth, and death. The following is a copy of two of the inscriptions:

"No. 33.
CONRAD OMENSETTER
Born December 18,
1740,
In Germany.
Departed
July 2, 1792."

"MARIA SALOME
BLUM,
Born June 11,
1718,
In Hope.
Departed Aug. 30,
1778."

Union Cemetery is located in the northeast part of the township, adjoining the Union Methodist Episcopal church lot, and was occupied as a cemetery as early as 1785. There have been buried here the members of the Fortner, Howell, Albertson, Harris, Cook, Bennett, Newman, Christian, Burdge, and many other families in that vicinity.

Swayze Burying-Ground, located near the centre of the township. Here are represented the Swayze, Hoit, Winters, Hildebrant, Osborn, Dill, Archer, Cook, Weaver, Miller, Cypher, and other families in that locality.

Green's Chapel Cemetery is located at Mount Hermon, in the northwest part of the township. These grounds contain the remains of members of the Green, Van Camp, Tinsman, Flummerfelt, McCain, Angle, Adams, Kishpaugh, Hiles, Larow, and many other families in that locality.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

MOUNT HERMON CORNET BAND.

This band was organized in December, 1875, with the following officers and members: Samuel Read, Leader; S. J. Treat, President; John Flummerfelt, Secretary; John T. Tinsman, Treasurer; J. B. Loller, James I. Cook, Milton Tinsman, Ephraim Green, G. Leida, Silas Gibbs, John Melick, Asa Swayze, Jr., John A. Swayze, W. L. Treat, G. B. Swayze, Caleb Gibbs, John Letson, and Aaron Brugler.

The following names have been added to the band roll since its organization: George Green, Alva Newman, Whitefield Swayze, Winfield Swayze, Robert L. Letson, and Charles Gibbs.

The present officers are G. Leida, Leader; S. J. Treat, President; John Flummerfelt, Secretary; J. T. Tinsman, Treasurer.

The Mount Hermon Cornet Band is the only civic or military organization in this township.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The pioneer mill was built by Sampson Howell, soon after 1767, on the farm now owned by Jonah Howell. At this mill was sawed all the timber and lumber used by the Moravians in building their grist-mill and their houses, which, being built of stone, required comparatively little lumber. This mill has gone to decay, and scarcely a stone remains to mark its site.

The Moravian grist-mill was built about 1770. It is a three-story stone building, and one of the most substantial buildings of the kind in the State. The inside of the mill was burned in 1808, and immediately rebuilt by the Moravians, who subsequently sold it to a Mr. Lorentz. He owned it but a short time, when the Moravians again became the owners of the property, and then sold it to James Blair, who, in 1854, sold it to Jacob P. Angle and Edmund H. Ink. The mill was burned again in January, 1856. Mr. Angle then became sole proprietor, and rebuilt the mill that year, the walls not being injured, so substantially were they built. He is the present owner.

The Swayze grist-mill, in the west part of the township, on Muddy Run, was built by Joseph Swayze, about 1787, and the saw-mill was built by Edward H. Swayze, at a later period. These mills are now owned by Preston Allen.

The grist-mill on Beaver Brook, below the mouth of Honey Run, was originally built by Israel Swayze, and now owned by Charles Bartow.

The grist-mill at Feebletown was built for a clover and plaster-mill, and subsequently converted into a grist-mill, and is owned by Joseph M. Read.

The Parks' saw-mill, at Green's Pond, was built many years ago, and rebuilt by J. Parks, the present owner.

The Crane Iron Company are working their mine, known as the "Kishpaugh Mine," south of the Jenny Jump, where they are raising large quantities of "magnetic ore," which is being carted to the railroad at Haekettstown.

"Hoagland Mine," south of the Crane mine, is owned by Nathan Hoagland, and is worked quite extensively.

The mine owned by A. J. Swayze, near Rice's Pond, was opened in 1880, and produces a fine quality of ore.

XI.—MEN OF PROMINENCE.

James Dewitt was one of the prominent pioneers of his day, and for many years a justice of the peace. He was also a leading man in the Methodist Church.

John Allen and Nathan Stevenson, of this township, were appointed commissioners of deeds in 1846.

Abram Freese, of Hope township, was elected sheriff of Warren County in 1833, and James K. Swayze in 1860.

Josiah Ketcham was born in 1763, in East Jersey, and settled in Mansfield, Warren Co., in about 1800,

where he raised a large family, the oldest son of whom was Andrew Ketcham, who was born in 1791. Andrew settled in Hope township, near Townsbury, about 1815, where he became the father of a large family, and died on the old homestead in 1868. He was one of the original members and one of the first elders of the Dansville Presbyterian Church.

Josiah Ketcham, grandson of the pioneer Ketcham, of Mansfield, is the present editor and proprietor of the *Belvidere Apollo*, and was born in 1841, in Hope township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JAMES K. SWAYZE.

James K. Swayze, the subject of our sketch, was one of the representative men of Warren Co., N. J. He was of Welsh descent, his great-grandfather's family having emigrated from Wales to Long Island about the year 1660, where Israel, his grandfather, was born. That great-grandfather removed with his family, consisting of several sons, from Long Island to the vicinity of Chester, Morris Co., in this State, about the year 1722, after which Barnabas, an elder brother of Israel, removed from Chester to what is now called Hope township in 1743, and purchased a large tract of land, containing about eight hundred acres, a part of it lying on the present road leading from the village of Hope to Belvidere, and part of it in the direction from Hope to Delaware Station. This purchase of Barnabas proved larger than he could handle and pay for, so his father said to the brother Israel, "You must go up there and take part of it, and I will come and divide it between you," which was done about the year 1745. Nearly the whole of this land was then covered with forests. From these two brothers, Barnabas and Israel, sprang the numerous family which since then has branched out over the United States in different directions from this locality. Israel, the grandfather, had four sons,—Joshua, Caleb, Jacob, and James, born in the order named. Joshua died at ninety-five, Caleb at fifty-nine, Jacob at thirty-nine, all in the neighborhood of Hope; James in Ohio, at eighty. Caleb Swayze, one of the sons, and father of James K. Swayze, had five sons and two daughters. One daughter, Sarah, died in infancy, 1803; Lydia D. in 1819; one son, Henry D., in 1819; Jacob in 1833; and James K., the subject of this sketch, May 5, 1878, aged seventy-one. Israel and Caleb are now living. James K. Swayze was born on a farm near Hope, on the 1st of February, 1807. He remained on the farm until his eighteenth year, and acquired such an education as the neighborhood school afforded. In 1824 he went as a clerk in a small country store at Johnsonsburg, which was kept by Abram Shaver. In 1825 he went to clerk for Benjamin Shackelton in another small store, at



James W. Sawyer



THE subject of this sketch, the son of Caleb Swayze, of Hope, was born June 22, 1813. He attended school at the old school-house in Hope, which was formerly the Moravian church, now the Union Hotel. At the age of fourteen he went as clerk in his brother's store, where he remained in his employ and with the subsequent firm of Turner & Swayze until 1833, when he was taken into the partnership, Turner retiring, and the firm became J. K. & C. Swayze. In 1838 the firm dissolved, and he retired from business and went on a farm for a year, when he bought out John A. Davis, who had succeeded James K. Swayze. He continued in business until 1843, when he took into partnership his nephew, J. L. Swayze, of Newton, N. J., and afterwards sold out to him. He remained out of business until 1851, when he built his present store, where he continued until 1877.

In 1878 he was elected freeholder, the first Republican one since the township was organized. His election was productive of great results.

Mr. Swayze had for a long time noticed things were going wrong in the management of the county affairs, and when he took his seat in the board he offered the following resolutions, which we insert:

"WHEREAS, the tax levies of the county of Warren for State, county, and school purposes have been increasing each succeeding year; AND WHEREAS, the indebtedness of the county has at the same time been accumulating until a large portion of the tax-payers have become dissatisfied and desire to know in what way and for what purpose the moneys raised by these large assessments and proceeds of this indebtedness have been expended; therefore, in order that the tax-payers of the county may be informed as to the expenditures for the last year for county purposes and as to the indebtedness of the county, and in order that the present board may act with proper knowledge and understanding, it is

"Resolved by the Board of Chosen Freeholders, That the accounts of the county collector, sheriff, jailer, steward of the county poor-house, clerk, surrogate, and jail committee, the report of the building committee appointed to make repairs upon the county court-house, jail, and offices, shall all be reported to the board by itemized statements in writing, made by each of the aforesaid committees, before the said several accounts shall be referred to the auditing committee to be examined and reported upon, and that such itemized accounts shall be filed with the clerk of the board of freeholders, who shall deposit them in the vault in the clerk's office of the county of Warren, in a

case provided for that purpose, there to be safely kept for reference thereto.

"Resolved, That the clerk of the board of freeholders furnish to the board a statement in writing of the funded indebtedness, giving the names and amount due individual or corporation to whom the county is indebted."

The effect of these resolutions was, as it were, that of a thunderbolt. A committee of fourteen was appointed. Mr. Swayze was the chairman, and the committee unearthed some of the most gigantic frauds that had ever disgraced this or any other county. Legal proceedings followed against the Warren County ring, and some twelve were sent to prison.

This action of Mr. Swayze saved the county many thousands of dollars, and the effect is seen by the value of the county bonds. While under ring rule it was difficult to borrow money on the county's credit at seven per cent, after the collapse of the ring the bonds were funded at five per cent. The *New York Tribune* at the time of the exposure says: "Mr. Swayze is a man whose character compels universal respect, and his excellent business habits, his executive force, and his polite persistence make him a very uncomfortable member of a board which wants to organize itself for predatory purposes."

In politics Mr. Swayze was a consistent Whig, and became a Republican when that party was formed, and as such has always taken a lively interest in political matters. During the war he, with his brother, James K. Swayze, raised the first troops sent from Warren County for the defense of the Union. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of Caleb Howell, of Frelinghuysen (1843). Of this union were born Olivia L., married T. S. Van Horne, of Hackettstown; Julia C., now at home; Savon B., died 1852; Caleb O., died 1859; Montgomery H., died 1863; Erastus I.; and Sarah H., now at home.

In 1866, Mr. Swayze succeeded his brother, James K., as director of the Hackettstown Bank. He has been a director of Hardwick Insurance Company for thirty-eight years, and its treasurer for thirty years, during which time the affairs of the company have been in a prosperous condition. He has been a master in Chancery for fifteen years. Though not a member of any church, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hope.

Mr. Swayze's disposition is mild, his attachments warm; his natural amiability and courteous manners have attracted hosts of friends and render his companionship pleasing. He has never cherished malignity nor sought revenge, and has had remarkable self-control in withstanding the stormiest antagonisms.

what was then called Lawrenceville, now Paulina, Warren Co. In 1826 he returned to Hope and entered the store of Blair & Lawrence as a clerk. In 1827, though he was not of age, he opened a store in Hope on his own account. In 1830 he formed a partnership with the late Jonah Turner, under the name of Turner & Swayze, and carried on the store, milling, and farming. In 1833 the firm dissolved, when he associated with him his younger brother, Caleb, under the partnership-name of J. K. & C. Swayze, and carried on merchandising alone for five years, when this firm dissolved by mutual consent, Caleb retiring. In 1839 he sold his stock and good-will to John A. Davis, and retired from merchandising. During the whole twelve years from 1827 to 1839 he confined himself strictly to his legitimate business,—that of merchandising, milling, and farming,—and by his sound judgment, keen, penetrating foresight, and indomitable energy everything he touched seemed to yield him a profit. He possessed that rare faculty of acquiring, as it were, by intuition a knowledge of the correct principles of doing business, which adds to the wealth of nations as well as individuals. It was in these early days, before 1840, that he laid the solid foundation of his large fortune. He was closely identified with the people among whom he lived all his days; perhaps no one more so. He was born among them, always lived among them, was an active business man for fifty-one years, and used his wealth to promote their interests and welfare as well as his own. He was averse to show and display, and his charities, which were large, were dispensed in a quiet and unostentatious manner. He was fond of children, and they of him. He was a kind and indulgent father and grandfather, and a liberal and generous uncle. He had a nice love of order and a quick instinct for decorum. In all his large business operations he seldom became involved in lawsuits, and his advice was sought by those in his locality; and no man acted in more instances as administrator and executor of estates than he did and gave better satisfaction.

In politics he was a Whig while the party lasted, and when it ended he became a Democrat. In 1860 he was elected State senator, but after serving his term of three years he declined to allow his name to be put forward for office, though he was frequently urged to do so. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he promptly placed his wealth and time at the service of the country. He sold his government bonds and advanced the money for organizing troops, and he was one of the first to raise troops in Warren County, in which he was ably assisted by his brother Caleb. Placing his wealth at the disposal of the government was an act of great patriotism in those dark days of our country's history.

When the Hackettstown Bank was established, in 1855, he was one of its first directors, and at the time of his death one of its largest stockholders. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Wash-

ington, N. J.; was elected its first president, which position he held until his death, at which time he owned one-quarter of the capital stock. He was a stockholder in the North Ward National Bank, Newark, Phillipsburg National Bank, and was largely identified with other banking and large landed interests. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Rachel E. Blair, whom he married in 1829, died young, leaving two sons and a daughter. The youngest son and daughter survived her but a short time. The eldest son, L. Marshall Swayze, married Miss S. K. Dill, of New York. He died in 1864, leaving a widow, one son, and three daughters, all of whom are now living. His second wife was Lavinah H. Albertson, daughter of the late Isaac Albertson, whom he married in 1842. Of this union were born two sons,—James A. Swayze, president of First National Bank of Washington, N. J., and Aurelius J. Swayze. Mrs. Swayze died in 1874. His sons still reside at Hope, where the family have lived for so many years. James K. was buried in the cemetery of Hope, and his funeral was attended by the largest concourse of people that ever collected in that part of the county at a funeral. He bequeathed large amounts to his sons, grandchildren, nephews, and nieces, and one thousand dollars to the Presbyterian Church at Hope. By his death the community in which he lived lost a good neighbor and kind friend, and his life was one to which all can look as an example of what energy, perseverance, and industry can do.

HON. G. H. BEATTY.

The subject of this sketch is of English ancestry. His grandfather, George Beatty, was born at Trenton, N. J., about the middle of the eighteenth century, seven of whose brothers served in the army during the Revolutionary war. He was twice married. His second wife was Elizabeth (Cummings). Of this union were born one son, Charles, and two daughters, Nancy and Catharine. Nancy married Joseph Pangborn, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where their descendants are still living. He removed to Hunterdon Co., N. J., and afterwards went to live at Vienna, Independence township. Later in life he went to live with his daughter in Rensselaer County, where he died. His son, Charles Beatty, was born in Trenton in 1779; married Mary (Henry), oldest daughter of Herbert Henry, of Sussex County. Of this union were born Eliza (deceased); Stewart (deceased, in Michigan); Pernina, now living at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and George H. Beatty. Charles Beatty lived at Vienna, where he followed farming, and was for some time engaged in the manufacture of hats. In 1814 he removed to Hope township and settled on a farm to the west of that village. In 1829 he purchased the farm on which his son now resides. He died in 1858.



George H. Beatty

George H. Beatty was born on a farm in Independence township, Dec. 13, 1811. His mother died when he was quite young. He acquired such an education as the neighborhood school afforded, and after quitting school remained on the farm until he was twenty-two, when he engaged in the cattle business, buying cattle in the West and bringing them East. This business he followed in connection with farming for over thirty years. In 1841 he bought the Union Hotel, at Hope, which was once the Moravian church, built 1781. He kept hotel for six years in connection with his other business, left the hotel five years, then kept it one year, when he disposed of his property and returned to his farm, where he still resides. In 1853 he was elected to the State Legislature and served during his term of three years. While in the Legislature he was chairman of the committee on corporations and a member of the joint committee on asylums, besides being on other important committees.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active part in all political matters, having been a delegate to the different conventions,—State, county, and congressional. He has always identified himself with town matters, and has held various responsible town and county offices,—freeholder (three

years), town collector, and director of the county house. While he was connected with the town affairs the debt of the township of Hope was paid off, and since then it has remained out of debt. He has been a director of the Hardwick Insurance Company for twenty-five years. At the outbreak of the war (1861) he was chairman of the first war-meeting held in Hope for the purpose of raising troops, and took an active part in the matter.

In 1838 he married Miss Charity M. Swayze, daughter of the late Caleb Swayze, of Hope. Of this union were born Mary (deceased, 1842); James F. (deceased, 1860); Josephine, now living at home; Wilhelmina S. (deceased, 1870); Marcella, married, 1871, J. L. Kirk, who was born in Russia, now auditor Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. W., married, 1870, Elizabeth Silverthorn, daughter of the Hon. W. Silverthorn; Lewis Cass, now living.

Mr. Beatty, though not a member of any church, has always done what was in his power to promote church and educational interests. His wife and daughter are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Hope. He is a man of sound judgment, honesty, and integrity of purpose, and respected by all who know him.

HARMONY.*

I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

HARMONY has been for less than half a century an independent township, having been until 1839 a portion of Greenwich and Oxford. Its dimensions are six miles long by five miles in breadth. Its western and northwestern borders are washed by the Delaware, while Oxford bounds it on the north, Franklin lies on the southeast, and Lopatcong on the south. Harmony has an area of 13,881 acres, much of which is cultivated. The total valuation of real estate in 1880 was \$739,891, of personal property, \$345,830, and the total amount of taxable property \$887,178. The Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows the Delaware along the western border of the township, having a station at Martin's Creek and flagging-stations at Hutchinson's and Roxburg.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of Harmony presents a varied aspect, being composed of both mountain and valley. The Scott's Mountain follows the western line of the township, and Marble Mountain and a spur known as Ragged Ridge extend from northeast to southwest through the centre.

The soil of the township is somewhat varied in character. The flat land along the Delaware and extending for some distance from its shores is principally composed of limestone. That on the Marble Ridge Mountain is also limestone intermixed with more or less stone.

The land upon Scott's Mountain is considerably modified in its strength by an admixture of gravel, with sand in localities. There is a small proportion of wet land, though the larger portion of the soil may be regarded as fertile and productive.

The township has an ample supply of water. The Delaware flows upon its western side, and the Lopatcong Creek rises in the Scott's Mountain, and, flowing southwest through Harmony, pours its waters into the Delaware. Merrel's Brook has its source at Montana, in the mountains, and flows southwest to Stewartville.

With its undulating surface and variety of landscape Harmony may justly lay claim to being one of the most picturesque townships of the county.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It is probable that there were many families in the township prior to the Revolutionary war, but no rec-

ord of their settlement has been preserved, which renders it difficult to trace the early pioneers to Harmony. Godfrey Person, who located at Lower Harmony before the war, and during its progress was a popular landlord, was unquestionably among them. The Vanatta family may also lay claim to some distinction as among the advance guard to break the soil of this township, and the Hough brothers were doubtless here as early as 1776.

The latter are of English extraction, and, emigrating from Great Britain, chose a home on American soil. Two sons, John and Abel, who had previously resided in Greenwich, came to the township, and purchased land at Martin's Creek, and later a tract which is now occupied by William Vanatta. John, who was a bachelor, died in 1859, aged eighty-five years, and was buried in the cemetery near the Presbyterian church. Abel, who was married, left a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Mackey, who now resides in Harmony.

The Vanatta family are of Holland descent, three brothers, John, Benjamin, and Cobus, with their parents, having left the Fatherland and located at Raritan in 1770. The father having died, the sons, with their mother, removed to Harmony, and settled near Roxburg. They together purchased 1200 acres of land, which was divided, and upon which they settled and remained during their lifetime. Richard Angle now lives on a portion of this land, which has since that date passed out of the family. The line of descent in the Vanatta family cannot be readily traced. There are several branches now in Harmony, the sixth generation being represented within the township limits. There is reason to suppose that these families have a common ancestor in John, one of the original brothers. There are among the descendants William, whose father was named John; Silas B., who is the son of Sannel; John J., whose father was Isaac; and George W., also the son of John. With the exception of the latter, all of these follow agricultural pursuits.

James and John Davidson came to Harmony soon after the arrival of the Vanatta brothers, having been of Irish extraction. They located upon the farm now owned by Samuel Hycl, though owners of many hundred acres of land in addition to this.

John Davidson was a bachelor, and lived an isolated life. James married and had three sons,—Robert, Archibald, and James,—all of whom are deceased. None of the family, with the exception of Andrew, a grandson of Robert, now reside in Harmony.

* By E. O. Wagner.

Peter Youngs, a soldier of the Revolution, came from Hunterdon County in 1783, as is indicated by old deeds now in possession of the family, and located on the farm now occupied by his grandson of the same name. He had seven children,—John, Peter, Mary, Henry, Catherine, William, and Jacob,—all of whom were residents of the township and are now deceased. The sons of Peter and John live in and near Roxburg. A daughter of William, Mrs. John Miller, resides in Upper Harmony. The sons of Henry are Peter and William, both of whom are farmers, and the former now owner of the paternal estate.

The property now owned and occupied by Irwin Miller was as early as 1750 deeded to one George Reading. It later came into possession of Philip Hendershott, and "in the year 1787, the eleventh year of American independence," as specified in the deed, it was conveyed to Jacob Myers, and by him transferred to Andrew Miller and Philip Miller in 1796. The latter, in 1801, deeded the whole to Andrew Miller. The latter's children were John, Jacob, Joseph, Barnet, William, and Peter. Joseph, Jacob, and Peter settled in Harmony and became permanent residents of the township. Each left descendants. Henry and John, sons of Jacob, and Irwin, son of Joseph, are now in Harmony.

Peter Dewitt located in the west portion of the township at an early day, and followed farming pursuits until his death. He had children,—Levi, Peter, Isaac, John P., Alexander, Paul, and four daughters. Four of these sons located in Harmony, and are since deceased. The families of John P., of Peter, and of one of the daughters (Mrs. John B. Hutchinson) are now in the township.

William Plummer came at an early date, and followed the trade of a carpenter. He was during his lifetime a citizen of Harmony. The property owned by him is now occupied by Robert Kinney.

Barnet Raub removed from Northampton Co., Pa., to the township during the latter portion of the last century, and chose land which is now occupied by his sons Barnet and Levi Raub. Mr. Raub spent his life upon the farm where his death occurred, after which the property descended to his children.

John Oberley removed from Pennsylvania about the year 1810, and purchased the property now occupied by his son Anthony. He had three children,—Anthony, above mentioned, and two daughters, Mrs. Jacob Shimer and Mrs. Garner H. Mutchler, each of whom resides in the township.

Jacob Koch was of German descent, and came from Northampton Co., Pa., in 1810, having located upon land now occupied by Charles Koch. He had sons,—Charles, Nathan, Thomas, and Joseph. Of these but one, Joseph, now survives, and resides in Harmony, Charles having recently died. Nathan and Thomas were residents of the township. Charles, the son of Joseph, is the present collector of Harmony.

John Merritt came from Oxford to Harmony in

1807, and purchased land now embraced in the farm of Abel H. Merritt, where he resided until his death. He had three children,—Charity, William, and Letitia,—of whom the son, William, is the only survivor in the township. The homestead is occupied by Abel H., a grandson of John Merritt.

The Teel family are of German extraction, Henry Teel having settled in the township of Knowlton before the Revolution. He had children,—Andrew, Christopher, William, John, Henry, and Margaret. Of these children John early located near Blairstown, where he resided until his death. His children were Lewis, Elizabeth, Christian, Lydia, Henry, Margaret, Ann, Maria, and John. Of these Henry located in Harmony in 1841, where he at present resides.

The Kline family came at an early date, and have been influential since that time in the development of the township. The present representative of the family is Peter, who resides in Lower Harmony.

The Cline family, from which Lewis and Dr. Garner H. Cline emanate, will be found more fully mentioned in the history of Franklin and Greenwich townships.

Benjamin Taylor came about 1830, and rented a farm in the vicinity of Upper Harmony, where he for some years resided.

Conrad Rush came to Warren County in 1779 and located upon Scott's Mountain, then known as Buckhorn, and now designated as Summerfield. He had four sons and one daughter. One son removed to Hunterdon County, one to Virginia, and two remained at the mountain. But one, John, is now living in Harmony; he occupied the homestead until recently, when he removed to the residence of his son, Wm. C. Rush.

EARLY ROADS.

The most frequented road passing through Harmony at an early date, and probably the earliest, connected Newton with Easton, touching at Belvidere, Harmony, Roxburg, and Hope. This is still the main thoroughfare. In the days preceding the construction of railways, when produce was transported by horses and travel by stage was quite general, this road was frequently the scene of much activity and life. A road used during the Revolution was opened between Roxburg and Montana and much traveled by residents of the north portion of Harmony. It is still maintained and in excellent condition.

The road territory of Harmony is divided into 15 districts, with the following officers:

District No. 1, David Hulshizer; 2, John C. Smith; 3, George Wolf; 4, William I. Teel; 5, John Clymer; 6, Phacon Bitner; 7, Joseph Amey; 8, John J. Rush; 9, Benjamin Crissman; 10, Barnet Raub; 11, David B. Stout; 12, Moses Bird; 13, William Huff; 14, Michel Hager; 15, George B. Dalrymple.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The act of the State Legislature which erected Harmony as an independent township was passed Feb. 15, 1839, and reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted: That all that part of the township of Greenwich and Oxford, in the county of Warren, lying within the boundary and description following,—to wit, beginning at a point in Moore's Brook, a corner to the townships of Greenwich and Franklin; thence to the centre of Dewitt's school-house; thence a straight line to the Delaware River one-quarter of a mile north of John Stryker's house; thence up the Delaware River to a point where the public road from Roxburg to the said river strikes the same; thence to a point where the Brass Castle stream crosses the Mansfield and Oxford line; thence to the place of beginning,—shall be and is hereby set off from the townships of Greenwich and Oxford, in the county of Warren, and made a separate township, to be called the township of Harmony.

"And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Harmony shall hold their first annual township-meeting at the house of John L. Dernberger, in the village of Harmony, in the said township of Harmony, on the day appointed by law for holding the annual township-meetings in other townships in the county of Warren."

The following is the civil list from 1839 to the present time:

FREEHOLDERS.

1839-44, John Young, Jacob H. Winter; 1845-46, Elijah Allen, Jacob H. Winter; 1847, Jacob H. Metz, Elijah Allen; 1848, Jacob H. Winter, Elijah H. Allen; 1849, Isaac Young, James R. Albertson; 1850, Isaac Young, William M. Miller; 1851, Elijah Allen, William Miller; 1852-53, Elijah Allen; 1854, Jacob H. Winter; 1855, John G. Mutchler; 1856-57, John Allshouse; 1858, William Merritt; 1859-62, Elijah Allen; 1863, Joseph Koch; 1864-65, John Kinney; 1866-68, Samuel Vanatta; 1869-74, Abram Raub; 1875-77, Samuel Vanatta; 1878-80, Alfred Petty; 1881, Henry Metz.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1839, John Allshouse; 1840-44, Hugh V. Randall; 1845-47, William M. Miller; 1848, M. Y. Stillwell; 1849-52, Henry J. Mellick; 1853-55, Morgan B. Himelein; 1856-57, William Allshouse; 1858-60, Paul P. Dewitt; 1861-63, Joseph Melroy; 1864, Jacob Allshouse; 1865-66, John Melroy; 1867-74, David B. Stout; 1875-81, John Roseberry.

ASSESSORS.

1839-41, John Davidson; 1842-48, John Allshouse; 1849-51, Joseph Koch; 1852-53, Thomas Worman; 1854, Joseph Koch; 1855, Thomas Worman; 1856-57, Jacob W. Cline; 1858-59, William Allshouse; 1860-62, John Allshouse; 1863-65, Joseph Koch; 1866, Silas B. Vanatta; 1867-69, James Dewitt; 1870-71, Silas B. Vanatta; 1872-73, Asa K. Cole; 1874-75, William Cline; 1876-81, John K. Vanatta.

COLLECTORS.

1839-41, Peter Winter; 1842-46, William Hutchison; 1847, L. Lemerson; 1848, Edwin Brown; 1849-64, Archibald Davidson; 1855-57, Silas B. Vanatta; 1858, Barnet Miller; 1859, L. F. Galloway; 1860-61, Barnet Miller; 1862-66, Abram Raub; 1867-69, Henry Stull; 1870-73, William Sheridan; 1874-77, Charles J. Koch; 1878-79, Archibald Davidson; 1880-81, Charles J. Koch.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1855, J. H. Winter, J. B. Morris; 1860, Joseph Koch, Samuel Vanatta; 1861, John L. Syphers; 1865, Joseph Koch, Archibald Davidson; 1870-80, Joseph Koch, Asa K. Cole.

V.—SCHOOLS.

In the absence of authentic information regarding the schools of Harmony it is difficult to collect any data of value regarding them. A log school building was erected at Lower Harmony during the Revolution, it being the only school at this period for a distance of several miles. Many children came from great distances to enjoy its advantages. John Hough, one of the early settlers in 1777, walked a distance of three miles through the woods for this purpose. Among the earliest teachers were Masters Cunningham and Sheridan. There was probably an interval after the abandonment of the log building when no school

existed, as William Miller came in 1830, purchased land near the village, erected a dwelling, and opened a private school. He was an excellent instructor, and enjoyed an extensive patronage from the neighboring residents.

A school building was erected at Roxburg in 1816, over which Master Isaac Loder presided as the first teacher. He is remembered as a man who enforced a rigid system of discipline.

The school territory of Harmony is now divided into seven districts, as follows: No. 13, Buttonwood; No. 14, Lower Harmony; No. 15, Upper Harmony; No. 16, Pleasant Grove; No. 17, Roxburg; No. 18, Montana; No. 19, Pleasant Hollow. These have the following teachers appointed to them: Buttonwood, J. W. Miller; Lower Harmony, Chas. T. Scott; Upper Harmony, Miss H. M. De Witt; Pleasant Grove, J. C. Rush; Roxburg, Nathan Beatty; Montana, Miss Laura Hilborn; Pleasant Hollow, Miss Frances Rush.

The school moneys of the township are apportioned as follows:

District.	State Appropriation.	Two-mill Tax.
No. 13.....	\$14.64	\$285.36
" 14.....	17.98	282.02
" 15.....	14.94	285.06
" 16.....	15.56	284.44
" 17.....	31.73	268.27
" 18.....	25.02	274.98
" 19.....	21.06	278.36

VI.—CHURCHES.

HARMONY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1798 the Rev. William B. Sloan became pastor of the Greenwich Church, which he served in connection with Mansfield for 17 years. The region about Harmony constituted a part of his charge, where he frequently preached in groves and barns and private houses. He may therefore be regarded as the father of the Harmony Church. Divine services were early held at the house of Henry Winter, and for a considerable time, Mr. Sloan meanwhile visiting and praying with the families in the vicinity.

In April, 1809, application was made to the Presbytery of New Brunswick for the appointment of supplies. The request was granted, and the following supplies appointed: Rev. William B. Sloan at Andrew Miller's; Rev. David Barclay at Henry Winter's; Rev. Mr. Rice at Godfrey Kline's; and Rev. John Boyd at George Snyder's.

At the next stated meeting of Presbytery the application for supplies was renewed, with Revs. Mr. Rice, Sloan, and Boyd as the appointments made in response to the request. A third application resulted in the following assignments: Rev. Mr. Rice, Rev. Garner A. Hunt, Rev. David Barclay, and Rev. William B. Sloan.

The Harmony congregation, having become particularly attached to Rev. Mr. Hunt, on the 22d of September prepared a call for him to become their pastor. On the same day they elected the following

board of trustees: Messrs. Godfrey Kline, Henry Winter, Moses B. Allen, Benjamin Youmans, and Andrew Miller. Rev. Mr. Hunt accepted the call, and the Presbytery appointed the third Tuesday in November for his installation. Mr. Hunt during this time gave a portion of his time to neighboring congregations who had expressed a desire to enjoy his ministrations.

He also became the regular pastor of the Scott's Mountain congregation, and continued his labors with them for a period of eight years, ultimately devoting his whole time to this charge and the Harmony Church.

At a meeting of Presbytery held April 28, 1818, Rev. G. A. Hunt presented a request for a dissolution of his pastoral relations with the Harmony Church, which was granted. The Scott's Mountain Church meanwhile extended him a call, desiring one-fourth of his time and services, which he accepted, and where he remained until 1827, when his pastoral relations were dissolved. The Presbytery meanwhile supplied the Harmony Church once a month. Rev. J. F. Teake then became the stated supply, and continued his relations with the church until 1828. From this time the charge was again supplied by Presbytery until October, 1829, when Rev. John Vanderveer was appointed stated supply, and Mr. James C. Watson, a licentiate, was next assigned to the field. Rev. Robert Low, after having labored as stated supply for nearly five years, was, on the 24th of May, 1836, installed as pastor. His pastorate continued until October, 1838, when he was called from the labors of earth to the rewards of heaven. Mr. John J. Carroll was next invited to supply the pulpit. After being ordained by Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Carroll received and accepted a call, and became the regular pastor of the church, having continued thus until 1849.

The Rev. John Skinner was next tendered a call, and on the evening of March 7, 1849, installed as pastor of the Harmony Church, where he remained until 1853. On the 4th of October a call was presented to Rev. Andrew Tully, which was accepted, and Mr. Tully continued his ministrations until April 6, 1861. In the fall of 1862, Rev. D. K. Freeman was extended a call, and on Dec. 3, 1863, the Presbytery met to ordain and install him. Mr. Freeman dissolved his relations with the church in the fall of 1873, since which time the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Spade, has been the spiritual guide of this people.

A few words may be of interest regarding the building. The people became weary of worshiping in places so inconvenient, and in the year 1806 made a movement towards the erection of a house of worship. Mr. Henry Miller, Sr., and Andrew Miller were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of a church and circulate subscription-papers. They met with much encouragement, and in 1807 a stone building was completed, at a cost of \$1466.77, which was

dedicated the third Sabbath of November of the same year, Rev. Garner A. Hunt preaching the dedicatory sermon. Godfrey Kline, Henry Winter, Andrew Miller, Benjamin Youmans, and Moses Allen were elected a board of trustees.

Shortly after the settlement of Rev. J. J. Carroll a movement was made towards the building of a new house of worship. In 1840, John Hoff, Jacob Cline, Joseph Miller, Peter Winter, William Merrit, John B. Hutchinson, Peter Kline, and John Fair were appointed a building committee. A building was contracted for and finished according to contract with a total cost of \$4035.18, including the furnishing. The old structure had meanwhile been accidentally destroyed by fire. The lot on which the church stands, together with the burial-ground adjoining, was the gift of William Gardner in the year 1806 or 1807.

The present trustees of the church are Matthias Brakeley, President; Joseph Amey, Treasurer; John W. Cline, Silas B. Vanatta, William Shuler, William I. Teel, Samuel Heil, Jr.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOWER HARMONY.

In the absence of authentic records it is not possible to ascertain when the first class was organized. Revs. M. Bartine, Banghart, and Hevener held revival meetings at an early day, at which several converts were made, which formed the beginning of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Harmony. The Methodists and Lutherans united in the erection of a small edifice familiarly known as the "Old Red Church," which was later owned entirely by the Methodists, the Lutheran society having diminished in numbers.

Rev. Mr. Badgley preached for some time in this building, as did other pastors. Rev. G. F. Dickenson was stationed over this charge in 1856, and during his pastorate the present edifice was erected, the pastor personally soliciting subscriptions and superintending the labor involved in its construction. From that date the pastors have been as follows:

1856, George F. Dickenson; 1859, Jacob P. Fort; 1860, Oliver Badgley; 1864, J. W. Cole; 1865, T. T. Campfield; 1868, Joseph P. Macaulay; 1869, J. W. Hartpence; 1871, M. F. Warner; 1873, John H. Clark; 1874, C. H. Adams; 1876, J. B. Buxton, Harry Boggs; 1877, W. D. Parr; 1878, D. Tasker; 1879, J. W. Cole; 1880, W. H. Haggerty.

The present trustees are James Miller, Reuben Paxson, Abram Raub, Alfred Petty, Wendell Messinger; the stewards are Jeremiah Yeisley, John Handlong, Thomas W. Kitchen, Peter R. Rush. The church has a membership of 130. The Sabbath-school superintendent is Dr. J. D. Dewitt.

THE SCOTT'S MOUNTAIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 29th of November, 1815, the Presbyterian Church of Scott's Mountain was organized. Four ruling elders were elected,—namely, John P. Weller, William Kinney, Henry Snyder, and David Beers,—and five trustees: P. P. Weller, Abner Park, Ernest Mann, Jacob Cole, and Cornelius Slack. They thus became a separate organization, and the services of

Rev. Garner A. Hunt were divided between this field and that of Harmony, the former having one-third of his time and the latter two-thirds. The Scott's Mountain congregation presented a request to Presbytery, at Flemington, April 28, 1818, to be taken under their care, and at the same time extended a call to Rev. Garner A. Hunt, which was accepted by him, and he was accordingly installed on the first Tuesday of July following. He also served the congregation at New Village, and continued his relations with these fields of labor until April 25, 1827, when he retired from the Presbytery.

After this date the church was supplied by Presbytery for a number of years, and was, on the formation of the Stewartsville Church in 1850, transferred to that body, and ceased to be an independent organization. The original church building was erected in 1815.

In 1869, at a meeting of the Presbytery of Newton, application was made by the people of Scott's Mountain Church to be organized as a church, which was granted. The following elders were elected at this time: John Rush, John Vroom, Jacob F. Rush, John I. Bird. In 1870 the present church edifice was erected and a church organized with 30 members. The first pastor was Rev. James Petrie, who resigned in 1876, when supplies were appointed by Presbytery. In 1879, James D. Hunter officiated as supply, and the present incumbent is John L. Cline. It is now known as the Presbyterian Church of Montana.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist church was erected at Montana nearly fifty years since by a Mr. Chamberlain. This edifice becoming dilapidated, another was built in the suburbs of the hamlet. The church is at present without a pastor.

VII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

A burial-ground is located adjacent to the Methodist Episcopal church, in Lower Harmony, which is supposed to represent an antiquity exceeding a hundred years. It is not known when the first burial occurred, or which of the families of the neighborhood were first called upon to dedicate the spot to sacred uses. The families of Wilson, Person, Plummer, Dewitt, and Raub have for years made interments in this ground. It is neatly inclosed and carefully maintained by the owners. The cemetery adjoining the Presbyterian church in Upper Harmony is doubtless as old as the former, and is still in use. Many beautiful memorial-stones have been erected over the graves, and evidences of tender care are manifested in every direction.

The following inscriptions are found in this inclosure:

"In memory of William Gardner, who departed this life on the 3d of November, 1812, aged 88 years."

"In memory of Rosetta Miller, consort of Joseph Miller, who departed this life May 11th, 1825, in the 26th year of her age."

"In memory of John Miller, who died November 13th, 1807, aged 21 years."

"In memory of Gerret Bird, who departed this life March 16th, 1831, aged 44 years, 8 months, and 16 days:

"Clamped in my Heavenly Father's arms,
I would forget my breath,
And lose my life among the charms
Of so divine a death."

"In memory of Catherine Dewitt, who departed this life February 21st, A.D. 1822, aged 76 years, 5 months, and 18 days."

"In memory of Isaac, son of William and Catherine Cline, who died May 14th, 1827, aged 10 years, 10 months, and 5 days."

"In memory of Margaret, wife of James Barber, who died October 23, 1825, in her 89th year."

"In memory of John M. Seal, who died February 17th, 1817, aged 83 years, 7 months, and 24 days."

A very old cemetery is located near Roxburg, in Oxford township, and known as the "White" burial-ground. Members of the Vanatta and Davidson families find here a last resting-place.

A burial-ground whose founding is contemporaneous with the existence of the old Baptist Church is still in use at Montana. It was first used about 1827.

VIII.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

LOWER HARMONY.

The earliest settler within the limits of this little hamlet was probably Godfrey Person. The date of his arrival is not chronicled, and few facts regarding him are obtainable. It is known that he erected the clover-mill which stood in the place, and also that he built and kept the tavern which is now used as a blacksmith-shop. This building stood here during the Revolutionary war, with its sign swinging, after the fashion of olden times, in front of the building. It is related that a squad of Morgan's cavalry, passing by on their way from some marauding expedition, tendered it a salute with their muskets, which nearly riddled the inoffensive signboard. At a later day the tavern was kept by Henry Mellick, but has long since been abandoned for any purposes of hospitality.

Mr. Person left one son, Capt. Jacob, who inherited the property and remodeled the old clover-mill. It was later owned by his sons, John and Jeremiah, both of whom have removed from the township.

The next remembered settler within the bounds of the little hamlet of Lower Harmony was one Nice, who probably came during the latter part of the past century. He purchased a tract of land, upon which he located. His life was suddenly terminated by an accident. About the year 1810, Henry Hoover arrived, and, having married Mrs. Nice, the widow, resided upon the land she inherited from her husband, and which is now in possession of Abram Raub. Mr. Hoover cultivated the farm for a series of years, and on the death of his wife removed to Pennsylvania. The estate of Mrs. Hoover included portions of both Upper and Lower Harmony, which was ultimately divided between Jacob Raub and Mrs. John P. Dewitt. The present owner came into possession on the death of Jacob Raub. The earliest mercantile venture was made by Daniel Harker, who opened a gen-

eral store, which was at a later date kept by John Kern.

A school-house was erected at a very early date, and replaced later by a more substantial structure. The spot was also the centre of religious gatherings many years ago.

Dr. A. O. Stiles arrived in 1828 and established himself in the practice of medicine. He has been a resident since that time, and enjoyed an extensive professional patronage, which was relinquished only as advancing years necessitated rest from labor.

There are now at the hamlet a store (at present vacant), a blacksmith-shop, kept by Benjamin Swarts, and a saddler-shop, kept by Henry Simons. The physicians in active practice are Dr. Garner H. Cline and Dr. James D. Devitt.

The old clover-mill, located upon a brook running through the place, has since been converted into a grist-mill, and is now owned by William Vanatta. It has two run of stone and a capacity of one hundred bushels per day, with a sufficient supply of water. It is principally devoted to custom work, and enjoys a large patronage from the neighboring country.

UPPER HARMONY.

The earliest remembered owner of property at this point was Adam Ramsay, who resided at Phillipsburg, and whose son Adam made this spot his residence. Mr. Ramsay erected a store which was managed by his son, and is now in possession of Charles Ramsay, a son of the latter. Morgan B. Hinline located very early near the village, and later removed within its limits where he now resides. He followed the occupation of a weaver. Charles Carhart, a cabinet-maker and carpenter, lived and died in the place. His son, Jacob Carhart, now occupies the property. A church was built by the Presbyterian denomination, whose history is more fully given elsewhere. It was burned and speedily rebuilt. A school was opened at an early date, and has since been maintained.

There are now one store, kept by Charles Ramsey, and a blacksmith-shop, by Daniel Garrou. These represent the business activity of the place.

MONTANA.

This place is a small hamlet situated at the extreme northeast corner of the township, on Scott's Mountain. The locality was early settled by the Beers and Rush families, who have for years owned much land in this locality. George Pickle located soon after at the edge of the hamlet, where he resided until his death. Four brothers of the Lance family—Michel, Abram, George, and John—were also occupants of land in the vicinity. They are since deceased, and no descendants of the family remain.

There are at the place two churches, a school-house, one store, kept by Ralph Rush, and one blacksmith-shop, owned by William Galloway.

ROXBURG.

This hamlet, located in the northern portion of the township, was originally settled by John Young, who owned most of the land in the immediate vicinity. He erected a foundry and blacksmith-shop, the former of which was devoted to the manufacture of plows, and managed by him for a period of nearly 40 years successfully. It is now owned by his son, Isaac Young, but not driven to its full capacity.

There is also a grist-mill located at this place, the proprietor of whom resides in Washington, the mill being conducted by the miller, Mr. Beatty. It has two run of stone, and depends for power upon the stream running from the mountain upon which it is located. It is equipped with steam-power, to be used as necessity requires. The mill is devoted to custom work, and has a capacity of at least 100 bushels per day. There are at the place a store, kept by Oliver Badgley, and a blacksmith-shop, conducted by Isaac Woodruff.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER KLINE.

His great-grandfather and great-grandmother, Philip Kline and wife, emigrated from Germany about 1720 and settled in what was then known as Sourland Mountain, now called Neshanic, in Somerset Co., N. J., and whose wealth consisted of strong hearts and sturdy hands. To them were born three sons and four daughters. His son Godfrey (grandfather of Peter) was born in Somerset County in 1742, and married Mary Haines, a native of Prussia, and who bore him three sons and two daughters,—viz., William, Peter, Philip, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Margaret left two sons. Elizabeth died unmarried. Wm. Kline (father of Peter) was born in 1776, and his wife, Catharine Horn, was born in 1781, and of this marriage there were born seven children,—viz., Godfrey, John, Sally, Peter, Isaac, Mary, and Haines.

Peter Kline, the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 31, 1806, and in 1835 married Margaret Tinsman, daughter of Peter and Mary Tinsman, also of German descent, and of this union were born five children,—viz., Mary Catharine, John, William, Elizabeth, and Peter, and of whom only Peter survives. John and William died in infancy. Elizabeth married Mathias Brakeley. She died Jan. 18, 1878, leaving an only son, George, an infant of two weeks old, who bears a striking resemblance to his mother, and who finds a home with his grandparents, whose highest pleasure it is to tenderly watch over and care for this orphan child.

The great-grandfather, Philip Kline, at an early day bought one hundred and sixty acres of government land at Still Valley, which at that time was a part of Burlington Co., N. J., but is now in Green-

wich township, Warren Co., and sent two sons and a daughter to settle upon it and make a clearing. He afterwards bought six hundred acres in what is now Harmony township, and in course of time divided it

their own business. Down through all these generations the Kline family have exhibited the sterling qualities of industry, self-reliance, and thrift.



PETER KLINE.

among these three children, apportioning two hundred acres to each. The farm on which Peter Kline resides has descended in an unbroken line to the fourth generation, and if Peter, his only living son, survives the father, it will ere long have passed to the fifth. Mr. Kline has in his possession now the original parchment deed for this property, given under the seal of King George III. His farm at this time consists of one hundred and sixty-five acres of fine grain-growing land.

Mr. Kline has been a farmer all his life; in politics a Democrat, and member of the Harmony Presbyterian Church. He belongs to one of the oldest families in the county, and many of whom have taken a prominent part in its affairs. He bears the name of Peter Kline, Sr., his uncle, whose name appears so frequently in the list of freeholders and justices of the county. As justice of the peace he did a very large business before Warren County was set off, and the distance to the county-seat induced most of the people to have their law and justice business transacted at home. He removed to Michigan, where he died many years ago.

Peter Kline, Sr., is in his seventy-fourth year, and he and his wife are both well preserved in body and mind, and quietly enjoying the comforts of a competence, the fruit of a life of industry and prudence. They are persons of quiet, refined tastes, not given to ostentation, with the habit of attending strictly to

WILLIAM MERRITT.

William Merritt, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from the city of London about the year 1730, landed at New York, and afterwards settled at Union Furnace, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., and of which he became proprietor. By his industry, economy, and prudence he became possessed of considerable wealth. He disposed of his furnace, and received in payment therefor Continental money, and, not seeing a favorable opportunity for reinvestment, this currency so rapidly depreciated that in a



WILLIAM MERRITT.

very short time his hard-earned competence had vanished into thin air, and at an advanced age he had to commence the battle of life anew. There were born to him six sons and four daughters. Samuel Merritt was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and was wounded in a hand-to-hand encounter by a cutlass at the battle of Charleston, S. C. John Merritt, the father of William, married Sarah Osmon, and settled near Foul Rift, in Warren Co., N. J., and from this union there were born an only son and two daughters, Charity and Letitia. William was born Nov. 1, 1802, while his father resided at the place above named, and has now almost completed his seventy-eighth year. Subsequently the family removed to Pennsylvania, and after a residence of six years returned to Warren County and settled in what was then an unbroken forest, known as the "Barrens." Here, by industry and perseverance, assisted by the son, they

succeeded in clearing up one hundred and sixty acres of what became a valuable and productive farm, and descended from father to William, in whose possession it has remained for thirty-eight years. In consequence of the limited facilities for education in those early days, his youth was largely spent in helping to improve the farm. Notwithstanding this, he developed the traits of prudence, sagacity, and self-reliance, and has been so well esteemed for these that he has frequently been called to fill official positions connected with the finances of his township and county, and at this advanced age retains his mental faculties in such

good degree that he is now one of the active members of the board of directors of the county almshouse. William Merritt has been twice married,—in 1824 to Miss Catharine Huff, and who lived to the year 1838 and bore him four children,—viz., John, Abel, Rachel, and E. Livingstone, of whom only John and Abel survive. In 1843 he married Elizabeth, daughter of of Morris Morris and Martha Galloway Morris, and of this marriage three children were born,—viz., S. Elizabeth, Martha, and Fannie, of whom S. Elizabeth and Fannie are still living, the former the wife of Roderick B. Vannatta.

LOPATCONG.*

I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

LOPATCONG township, lying on the Delaware, is the smallest of all the townships of Warren. It is not more than four miles in length between extreme points, and about the same distance in width at its widest part. Its population in July, 1880, was 1589, against 1150 in 1870. The boundaries are Harmony on the north, Greenwich on the south and east, and the town of Phillipsburg and the Delaware River—separating it from Pennsylvania—on the west. The township is peculiarly shaped, like a wedge, and on the east corners with three townships,—Harmony, Franklin, and Greenwich. The surface of the country is uneven and in places mountainous. Agriculture is a profitable industry, and well-to-do farmers are plentiful. Iron ore is found to a limited extent in various places, but nothing important in the way of mining has yet been developed. Ores are found on the lands of John H. Boyer, Matthias Brakeley, William Hamlin, William H. Hamlin, John Smith, and others. Some mining is being done by Henry Fulmer and William Hamlin, with promise of something in the way of profitable results. The township has no village, and needs none, since Phillipsburg and Easton are within hailing distance. The railway lines of the New Jersey Central, the Morris and Essex, the Belvidere-Delaware, and the Easton and Amboy, traverse the township, while along the south and east lies the Morris Canal.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is not easy to determine the date of the first settlements upon the territory now occupied by the township called Lopatcong, since such settlements were effected as early, perhaps, as 1740 or thereabout, and as there happens, unfortunately, to be but little in the way of preserved history referring to this particular

region, the argument as to first settlers must necessarily be vague and somewhat unsatisfactory. It may, however, be definitely stated that among the very earliest comers was John Feit, the first of the name to locate in the county. John Feit was an inhabitant of the Rhine country between France and Germany, and at the age of perhaps eighteen emigrated to America, to escape military proscription, which at that time was driving the Germans in great numbers to the New World. Of his family nothing is known, nor is anything known concerning the circumstances under which he left the mother-country, aside from the statement already made. That he was well provided with means would appear from the fact that not long after his arrival in America he bought a large tract of land in New Jersey. The supposition must be that his parents were well-to-do people, if not wealthy, and supplied him with means to push himself forward in his new home, for he himself was too young to have acquired a fortune through his own exertions. At all events, the fact remains that not far from 1740 he settled on land near the town of Phillipsburg. The date of his earliest land purchases is not at hand, but deeds bearing date 1749 show that he acquired important landed possessions in that year. One deed, dated Jan. 1, 1749, sets forth that on that day, for the consideration of £80, Samuel Carman, of Greenwich, yeoman, transferred to John Feit, of Greenwich, yeoman, 100 acres of land. On the same date Jasar Carman, of Greenwich, deeded to John Feit, of the same place, 90 acres, for a consideration of £80. Oct. 31, 1749, William Cox, of Philadelphia, Daniel Cox, of Trenton, and John Tabor Kempe deeded to John Feit 500 acres of land for £750. The deed recites that this land was surveyed to Daniel Cox in 1715, under a warrant issued by the Council of Proprietors of New Jersey, March 10, 1714. July 30, 1766, Thomas Cadwallader, of Philadelphia,

* By David Schwartz.

physician, deeded to John Feit a certain piece of land for £30.

Although the year 1749 is given as the date of the first purchase, it is altogether likely that Feit bought land in the county long before that, or lived on the land as a tenant, for it was pretty well settled that he resided near Phillipsburg before his marriage, which event he himself has recorded as having taken place in 1741, his wife being Anna Mary, daughter to a Mr. Bender. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Feit was a settler in 1740. The land he bought in 1749 and 1766 was located in what is now Lopatecong township, along the line of the Morris Canal, and to a great extent has remained since 1749 in the possession of his descendants. His home was upon the place now occupied by the widow of his great-grandson, William Feit. There he died in 1790, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and there five children were born to him.

Three generations of the Feits have passed away upon the old Feit property bought in 1749 by John Feit, and their representatives of the fourth generation still till the soil. Of that generation there are, however, but two,—John and his brother Daniel. Their father, Paul, lived upon the place now the home of John Feit. He was born there in 1782, and in 1790, so he used to tell his children, he went to school in an old log cabin that stood in what is now a corner of John Feit's garden. One of the first teachers in that school was one Stewart, an Irishman.

The Shipmans have for more than a century been identified with the history of what is now Warren County. The first of the name to make his home here was Mathias, who served during the Revolutionary struggle as colonel and commissary. He and Isaac Hendershott migrated in company from Saybrook, Conn., to New Jersey, in search of lands. They squatted in German Valley, Morris Co., and directly determined to make a tour in search of permanent locations. Making a horseback journey, they rode fir and wide, and eventually selected lands in what is now called Lopatecong township. The date of their settlement is not known, but presumably it was about 1763, which date appears upon an old deed for land bought by Shipman and occupied from the beginning of his possession by four generations of Shipmans. Mathias Shipman's old homestead is now the home of his great-grandson, William Shipman. According to the deed above referred to, the title was made out in 1763, to Shipman, but it is quite likely that he may have bought the land some time before that period, and, paying for it in installments, did not get his deed until perhaps a few years after he had been in possession. The instrument reads as follows:

"THIS INDENTURE made the 21st day of October, in the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third over Great Britain, etc., King, Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, between William

Allen and Joseph Turner, both of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Esquires, on the one part, and Mathias Shipman, of the township of Greenwich, in the county of Sussex, and western division of the Province of New Jersey, farmer, on the other part,—Whereas, William Penn, Gawen Lawrey, and Nicholas Lucas being seized in fee of ninety equal and undivided hundred parts of the western division of the Province of New Jersey, the same being to be divided into one hundred equal parts, in trust nevertheless for Edward Billing, his heirs, and assigns. And being so seized by the direction and appointment of the said Edward Billing by their indenture dated the second day of March, one thousand six hundred and seventy-six, did grant, bargain, and sell of the said ninetieth parts of the said western province of New Jersey commonly called and known by the name of a Propriety unto Robert Spull, Sr., and Robert Spull, Jr., their heirs and assigns forever, which the said Robert, Sr., did by his indenture dated the 10th day of November, 1686, grant and release all his estate and interest in the aforesaid propriety unto the said Robert Spull, Jr., and to his heirs and assigns forever. And whereas by an indenture tripartite, date March 14, 1681, between the said William Penn on the first part, Gawen Lawrey on the second part, and the said Edward Billing on the third part, the said William Penn for the consideration thereof mentioned and by the directions of the said Edward Billing did grant, confirm, and release all his estates in the premises unto the said Gawen Lawrey, his heirs and assigns forever, in trust nevertheless for the said Edward Billing, his heirs and assigns forever, and whereas the said Edward Billing, Gawen Lawrey, and Nicholas Lucas by their indenture, etc."

The instrument goes on at length to trace the history of the property, and to show that Allen and Turner, for the consideration of £353 17s. of "good lawful proclamation money of the said province of New Jersey," did sell and transfer to the said Mathias Shipman a tract of land in the township of Greenwich, county of Sussex, containing 235 acres 3 quarters and 25 perches.

Mathias Shipman had four sons, named Paul, Jacob, Mathias, Jr., and Isaac. The first three removed from the township. Isaac remained on the old homestead, where his father, Mathias, died in 1812, aged eighty-six. Isaac himself had six sons,—Mathias, Isaac, Jr., Philip, John, Jesse, and William. Mathias died young, Isaac died in Lopatecong in 1879, Philip and John live in Lopatecong, Jesse in Easton, and William in Greenwich. Their father, Isaac, died in 1853, aged eighty-six.

There was at a very early date a Herman Shipman at the place called Uniontown, but he was not related to Mathias Shipman.

West of there, and not far from Phillipsburg, were the De Witts, who came in before the Revolution and located upon lands that have to this day remained in the possession of a De Witt.

West of the De Witts, and towards Phillipsburg, a German, by name George Geasarrh, was a large land-owner as early at least as 1755. Shortly after his arrival in America from Germany he bought a tract of 700 acres of land lying on the Delaware and running eastward therefrom. Perhaps 25 or 30 acres of that tract lie now within the limits of the town of Phillipsburg; the residue is included in Lopatecong township. Mr. Geasarrh was a farmer of some pretensions for those days, and occupied a very considerable space among the men prominent in his neighborhood. He raised grain enough to warrant him in building a stone house on the bank of the river and in owning a num-

ber of boats, which he employed in transporting his grain down the Delaware to Philadelphia. He employed a good many people to labor for him, and owned also several slaves. When he made his land-purchases there was but little of the tract cleared. It did not take him long, however, to level timber enough to make a fruitful farm and begin to increase his possessions rapidly, for such farming methods as he employed were of the most vigorous and industrious kind, and yielded quick returns. His first dwelling-house was a log cabin that stood upon ground occupied by a brick house in which resides Ellen Howell. Mr. Geasarh had seven children, all of whom were girls. One of his daughters married John Howell, of Trenton, in 1790. About that year Howell located upon some land near the site of the Andover Iron-Works, and, after living there seven years, moved in 1797 to the farm of his father-in-law, George Geasarh. John Howell's son Joseph, now living near Phillipsburg, was born upon the Geasarh place in 1798, and that year, in the month of April, at the age of two months, floated down the river in a boat, with his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, to the township of Hopewell, in Mercer County, whither his father was at that time proceeding in search of a new location. That location John Howell found there. Joseph Howell, now aged eighty-three, living near Phillipsburg, believes, and with a show of probability on his side, that he, of all living inhabitants of Warren County to-day, is the only one who floated down the Delaware as long ago as 1798. An older brother, John, who was with the boating party on the occasion mentioned, lives now in Northampton Co., Pa., at the age of eighty-seven.

John Howell remained in Mercer County twelve years, and upon the death of his father-in-law, George Geasarh, in 1810, returned to Phillipsburg, to make his future home on the Geasarh place. Joseph Howell says his father used to go over to Person's, on the mountain-side, to mill. Bidleman's mill, just down the river, below Phillipsburg, was much nearer at hand, but Bidleman did not care to do custom-work, for he was kept busy making flour for shipment down the river, and so the neighboring settlers, with a mill at their very doors, had to make a journey of four miles or more to get their grists ground.

The Bidlemans were a somewhat noted family because of the prominence the elder Bidleman held by right of being a merchant miller and the owner of a good deal of land, while his sons after him continued and enlarged the Bidleman business interests and made themselves known at home and abroad. The first of the name to settle near Phillipsburg is supposed to have been Valentine Bidleman, who lived there as early as 1770, and perhaps earlier. He bought considerable land on the river, and engaged not only largely in farming, but built two grist-mills,—one near the site of the Andover Iron-Works and one on the site now occupied by R. K. Shimer's mill.

Mr. Bidleman manufactured flour for the Philadelphia market, and did a large and profitable business in shipping flour and grain to the down-river markets. He was so earnestly concerned in doing merchant milling that he found but little opportunity, or inclination perhaps, to grind grists for his neighbors, for merchant milling paid him infinitely better, and so the neighbors had to look elsewhere and some distance away for such accommodations. Later the Shimer mill fell to the possession of Henry Bidleman, and the furnace-mill to Col. George Bidleman, sons to Valentine. Abraham, a third son, carried on a tannery, and, in connection with it, worked the farm now owned by Joseph Howell. Ellis, a fourth son, owned a farm that adjoined Abraham's on the east. Each of the two grist-mills had also the attachments of a distillery and a farm, and so, altogether, the Bidlemans were more than ordinarily strong in a business way. They carried on also a store near the lower mill, and there has been a small settlement there for many years. Just when the Bidlemans disappeared from the surface of events in this vicinity is not known, but their once extensive landed and other interests passed long ago from their hands. Not one of the name remains hereabouts.

In the northeastern portion of the town is a small hamlet called sometimes Uniontown and sometimes Stumptown. The latter name—bestowed, it is likely, in the days when stumps were the embellishing feature of the landscape—clung to the locality pertinaciously for years, and was indeed the only designation known for the village. Uniontown displaced it after a while as a more pleasantly expressive name; but "Stumptown" has refused to be utterly pushed aside, and to this day that appellation is used by many in alluding to the place.

Henry Segraves, aged now eighty-eight, was born in Stumptown in 1793, and says the village was in his boyhood quite as much of a settlement as it is to-day. With a faithful determination to remain fixed upon the rock of anti-progress, even while empires were crashing and history changing everywhere, Stumptown has, for a period of perhaps seventy-five years, continued unchanged in material features.

When George Segraves (father to Henry Segraves spoken of) located in Stumptown, in 1781, he found people there, but not in abundance, for that was a pretty early period in the history of Stumptown. Herman Shipman was living in a stone house now the dwelling of Lorenzo Drake. George Segraves, who came from New York, was the son of a school-teacher, who came from England to America early in the eighteenth century, and straightway began to teach school in York State. George himself was a boatman on the Delaware for a time after he came to Jersey. He died at the age of eighty.

One of Stumptown's earliest settlers, coming, perhaps, about 1790, was a man named Ennis. He was a carpenter, and soon after opened a carpenter-shop

for the accommodation of himself and neighbors. He worked at the bench until the infirmities of age called a halt, when he relinquished his shop to his sons Alexander and John. In 1811, Henry Segraves was apprenticed to them, and in due time succeeded them in business. Segraves was a well-known carpenter in those days, and for thirty-five years followed his trade in the country roundabout. In 1816 he built a dwelling-house for Jacob Roseberry, and not long afterwards married one of Roseberry's daughters. The house Segraves built in 1816 for Roseberry is now his own home.

The Roseberrys were among the conspicuous early families. John Roseberry owned much land east of Phillipsburg, and lived in a stone house now occupied as a residence by Allen Walters, not far from the present home of Henry Segraves. The structure is supposed to be more than a hundred years old. Roseberry had five sons, named Jacob, Joseph, Godfrey, John, Jr., and William, and to each of them he gave a farm.

Returning to the settlement at Uniontown, mention is offered that Charles Johnson, still living there, made a location at that place in 1817, when he set up a blacksmith-shop on the lot which is now occupied by his residence. The day that saw Johnson's arrival witnessed also the coming of John Van Ness, who, soon after, built the wheelwright-shop now carried on by Theodore Johnson. Henry Mellich had been the blacksmith at the village (as early as 1810), but before Johnson got there had abandoned the business. A few years before Johnson became a resident of Uniontown—perhaps 1812—John Sharp built the stone grist-mill now known as Holdern's mill. On the same stream near by Capt. Person had a mill in 1812, and had been carrying it on for some years. Mr. Johnson found Alexander and John Ennis the carpenters in the village, and another carpenter named James McGinley, who lived where John Melroy now lives. The grist-mill was then owned by Jacob Kline, an early settler in that neighborhood, and for years afterwards was known as Kline's mill.

Some time afterwards Melchor Van Horn opened a tavern on the present Michael Messinger place, but, according to the best obtainable authorities, Van Horn's tavern was not much of an affair.

John Sharp, the miller at Uniontown, lived for a while on the present Cline Roseberry place, which was originally settled by Isaac Hendershott, of whom mention has been made in connection with the settlement of Mathias Shipman.

Jesse Barber, Robert Barber, Michael Messinger, Charles McCracken, Hiram Dewitt, Isaac Wilson, William Wilson, and Samuel Lambert were among moderately early settlers at Uniontown, but their time was considerably later than that of the Ennis and other families.

The Samuel Lambert spoken of, now living at Uniontown, came to New Jersey in 1821, and worked

that year as a hand on the farm of William S. Mellich, about two miles from Uniontown. In 1823 he worked on the same place for Christian Sharp, father-in-law to William Mellich. In the Mellich neighborhood at that time lived Moses De Witt, Barnett De Witt, James Mellich, John Metz, and Peter Ehine.

The Mellichs, of whom William Mellich was a descendant, were landowners in the neighborhood of Phillipsburg as early at all events as 1758, as is evidenced by an old deed bearing date that year, and now in possession of William Shipman, of Greenwich. Jacob H. Mellich, who was born near Stewartsville in 1790, lives now below Shimer's mill, upon a place he first occupied in 1820. The deed above referred to sets forth that on Nov. 28, 1758, John Mellich, of the township of Reading, in the county of Hunterdon, and western division of the province of New Jersey, sold to Godfrey Mellich, of Greenwich, in the township of Greenwich, and county of Sussex, a tract of land in the said township of Greenwich, lying upon the river Delaware, and containing 181 acres, "together with the woods, waters, mines, minerals, quarries, pastures, feedings, houses, barns, buildings, gardens, orchards, fields, fences, improvements, liberties, privileges, etc."

In the same year (1758) the Godfrey Mellich purchased of William Lovet Smith, of Springfield, in the county of Burlington, 150 acres in Greenwich for £100. Previous to that date the same William Lovet Smith decided to John Sharp 150 acres of land. John Sharp was doubtless the man who built the stone mill at Uniontown, or else an ancestor of the miller.

The De Witts, now a numerous family in Warren County, trace their origin in America to three brothers by name Peter, Abram, and Isaac De Witt, who came to America from Holland some years before the beginning of the Revolution. They located in New Jersey,—Peter and Isaac in Harmony township, Warren Co., and Abram on the place in Lopatecong township now occupied by Moses De Witt, his grandson. The De Witts were men famous in their day and generation for feats of manly strength, and in physical development were noted the country over as men out of the common. The three brothers—Peter, Abram, and Isaac—were soldiers in the Federal army during the Revolution, as was Peter's son, Barnett, who entered the service toward the close of the war, and saw considerable active service. He was at one time in charge of a bevy of Tory prisoners confined at the old forge at Hughesville, and on another occasion performed similar duty at Easton. Barnett, son to Peter De Witt, married a daughter to Peter Geasarrh, a farmer living on the river near Phillipsburg, and in 1810 he moved with his family to the place now the home of his son Barnett, who when he came to the place with his father was five years of age. His residence on that farm therefore has now counted upwards of seventy years.

About that time—1810—George Brakeley came from Pennsylvania and made a settlement close at hand, upon land now owned by Dr. Lott. Christian Sharp, neighbor to Barnett De Witt, was there before 1810, and near there, too, lived Abram De Witt and a German named Dreisbach.

III.—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The township now known as Lopatcong was in 1851 erected from the townships of Greenwich and Harmony, and called the township of Phillipsburg, from the village of that name. The Legislative act creating the township was approved March 7, 1851. It reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all that part of Greenwich and Harmony townships in the county of Warren lying within the boundaries and descriptions as follows—to-wit: Beginning in the Pennsylvania line in the river Delaware, one mile below the middle of Lopatcong Creek, where it empties into the said river Delaware; thence in a straight line to the corner line of the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, and Harmony; thence in a direct line to a corner one half a mile east of the north corner of Moses De Witt's house; thence continuing the same course to the line between the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the river Delaware; thence down said line in the river Delaware to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is set off from the townships of Greenwich and Harmony in the county of Warren and called the township of Phillipsburg. The inhabitants of the township of Phillipsburg are constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of The Inhabitants of the township of Phillipsburg in the county of Warren, and shall be entitled to all rights, power, authority, privileges, and advantages, and subject to the same regulations as the inhabitants of the other townships in said county of Warren are or may be entitled or subject to by the existing laws of this State. The first meeting of the inhabitants of the township shall be held at the hotel of Henry Bowers, in the village of Phillipsburg, on the second Monday in April next."

Robert S. Kennedy, William R. Sharp, and Robert Cline were appointed to run the division lines under the act.

The first town-meeting was accordingly held at the house of Henry Bowers, in Phillipsburg, April 14, 1851. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Charles Sitgreaves as moderator, and G. A. Coob as clerk. It was thereupon resolved to divide the town into nine road districts, apportioned as follows:

No. 1, to commence at Howell's, running to the Harmony line, Asa Heitsman, Overseer. No. 2, commencing at the foot of Easton Hill and running to Harmony, Chas. Segraves, Overseer. No. 3, commencing at Mellich's and running to the Greenwich line, John I. Kitchen, Overseer. No. 4, road running up Low's Hollow, Marinius Low, Overseer. No. 5, from P. Skillman's to the Harmony line and Greenwich corner, Peter Skillman, Overseer. No. 6, from the Uniontown school-houses to Greenwich line, Wm. Cline, Overseer. No. 7, road running by Wm. Hamlin's to Joseph Howell's, Wm. Hamlin, Overseer. No. 8, from Irlie's to the Morris turnpike, Peter Rhoad, Overseer. No. 9, from Easton Hill to Greenwich line, G. G. Palmer, Overseer.

Four hundred dollars were voted for road-tax, and \$1 per scholar as school-tax. A reward of \$25 was voted at the same town-meeting for the capture and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the infant child found in the Morris Canal.* At the same meet-

* The murderer was not found; nor was the murderer of Edna Johnson, a young woman found dead in the canal in 1874. A man named Gould was tried for her murder but acquitted.

ing a vote being taken whether the township of Phillipsburg should remain a township or be set back to Greenwich, it was carried by a large majority to remain the township of Phillipsburg. The voters then proceeding to an election of township officials chose the following:

Judge of Election, Barnett De Witt; Assessor, John Segraves; Collector, Lowrance Lommason; Justice of the Peace, Jacob Cline; Town Clerk, Wm. R. Beers; Constable, John Segraves; Surveyors of Highways, J. P. Winters and Wm. H. Hamlin; Freeholders, Moses De Witt and John M. Roseberry; Commissioners of Appeals, Peter Skillman, Nelson Lake, and Jacob C. Reese; Superintendent of Schools, Jacob R. Lovell; Town Committee, Enoch Green, Wm. Hamlin, Henry Segraves, Thomas Reese, Wm. Mellich; Overseers of the Poor, Wm. R. Stone and Wm. Cline; Pound-Keepers, Jacob Lefler and Nelson Stryker.

From 1852 to 1863 the following persons served in the township offices named below:

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1852, Barnett De Witt; 1853-54, J. T. Barick; 1855-57, J. Green; 1858-59, Valentine Mutchler; 1860, C. S. Mellich; 1861-62, Wm. Hamlin.

COLLECTORS.

1852-57, Lowrance Lommason; 1858-60, A. K. Metz; 1861-62, W. K. Metz.

CLERKS.

1852, W. R. Beers; 1853-54, William Hayden; 1855, W. R. Beers; 1856-58, L. M. Teel; 1859, E. C. Cline; 1860, J. G. Hulseizer; 1861-62, J. S. Weldon.

FREEHOLDERS.

1852-53, Moses De Witt; 1854-55, Barnett De Witt; 1856-57, J. Green; 1858-60, Charles Reese; 1861, Lowrance Lommason; 1862, P. K. Snyder.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

1852-53, J. R. Lovell; 1854-55, J. C. Kent; 1856-60, J. R. Lovell; 1861-62, J. B. Weldon.

In 1861 the incorporation of the town of Phillipsburg eliminated a small tract of territory from the township. The similarity of the names of town and township occasioned more or less confusion, and so, in 1863, in response to a petition of the citizens of Phillipsburg township, the name thereof was changed, by act approved March 18th of that year, to Lopatcong, after the creek of that name. The first town-meeting of the township of Lopatcong was held at the house of J. A. Young, April 13, 1863. The township chose annually, from 1863 to 1881, the following-named persons to serve as mentioned:

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1863-67, William Hamlin; 1868, P. K. Snyder; 1869-70, Barnett De Witt; 1871-72, Moses De Witt; 1873-74, Jacob Allehouse; 1875, George Mutchler; 1876-79, Jacob Allehouse; 1880-81, Clark Cole.

CLERKS.

1863-78, J. B. Weldon; 1879-81, John Melroy, Jr.

FREEHOLDERS.

1863, P. K. Snyder; 1864-67, George Mutchler, Jr.; 1868-70, William Hamlin; 1871-73, Wendell Messenger; 1874-75, J. H. Boyer; 1876-81, Moses De Witt.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

1863-67, J. B. Weldon.†

COLLECTOR.

1863-81, W. K. Metz.

† Office abolished.



HENRY SEAGRAVES.

Henry Seagraves, son of George and Rachel (Merrill) Seagraves, was born Sept. 15, 1793, and survives in 1880.

His paternal ancestors came from England. On account of the limited circumstances of his parents young Seagraves was at the early age of ten years obliged to go out into the world to care for himself. For seven years he met the obstacles incident to humble circumstances and the competition of boys born of wealthy parents. He early in life learned self-reliance and industry, and these inestimable lessons were the foundation principles upon which his future success rested.

At the age of seventeen he went to learn the carpenter and cabinet trade with Ennis Bros., with whom he remained until he reached his majority, at which time he started business for himself.

At about the age of thirty he made his first purchase of ten acres of land, upon which he built a house which he made a home, where he has resided since, and from that time he gradually increased in property, and at the age of fifty he was the possessor of a large tract of land.

Most of his life has been spent in carrying on his trade, and many of the most substantial residences in the vicinity where he resides are the result of his design and work.

Mr. Seagraves was one of the nine original stockholders to charter the Phillipsburg National Bank,

and is the only surviving one of the number in 1880, having been a director since its organization.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of the board of trustees.

His good business ability has led his fellow-men to honor him with places of trust and responsibility, and as a member of the Democratic party he has officiated as one of the township committee for upwards of twenty years, and has held the office of freeholder.

Mr. Seagraves is only another of the long list of self-made men whose life began with overhanging clouds, but in due time was surrounded with all the comforts of this world.

He married, in 1817, Miss Hannah, daughter of Jacob Rosebury, of Lopatecong township. Of this union have been born twelve children, seven of whom are living:

Caroline, born Jan. 25, 1818, wife of Abram Menck, of Lambertville; Mary A., born May 4, 1819, wife of George Hitsman, of Lopatecong; Sarah C., born May 17, 1821, died Aug. 5, 1868; Charles, born Feb. 3, 1823; Hamilton, born Oct. 29, 1824, died Feb. 24, 1855; Lewis, born July 29, 1826; Rachel, born Aug. 6, 1828, died May 11, 1872; Eliza, born Aug. 6, 1828, wife of Henry Walters, of Phillipsburg; Martha S., born Aug. 1, 1830, died Dec. 24, 1860; Louisa, born Jan. 29, 1832, died Aug. 5, 1854; Christiana, born Nov. 24, 1834; and Henry M., born Aug. 21, 1837.



JOHN F. SHIPMAN.

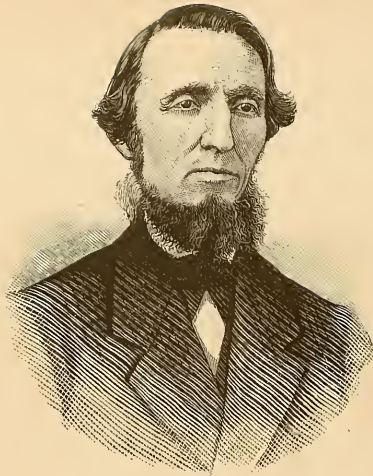
John F. Shipman was born in Lopateong township, formerly Greenwich, Feb. 2, 1809. His grandfather, Matthias Shipman, served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war with considerable distinction, and was a resident of Lopateong. His father, Isaac, born in the same township on the homestead, reared a family of six sons and six daughters, all of whom raised families except one, and of whom four are living in 1880,—viz., Philip, Jesse, William, and John F. Isaac Shipman was in every sense of the term a representative man. He was for many years justice of the peace, sheriff of the county for one term, and a member of the State Legislature for three terms. He was a member of the same church as his father,—the Lutheran,—and an elder of the same for many years.

John F. Shipman resides upon a part of the original homestead of his grandfather. His education from books was confined to the common schools. His life has been that of a quiet and peaceable farmer. He married, Nov. 6,

1832, Rachel, daughter of John Smith, of Greenwich, of which union have been born two sons and seven daughters,—viz., Isaac, born Oct. 13, 1833, died young; John, born May 10, 1836, died young; Sarah Elizabeth, born March 27, 1839; Mary Margaret, born Dec. 6, 1842, wife of George Koch, of Harmony; Catherine, born November, 1845, at home; Isabel, born Nov. 3, 1848, wife of John W. Stryker, of Lopateong; Emma, born March 10, 1850, wife of James Kline, of Centreville, Pa.

Mr. Shipman, like his ancestors, was firmly entrenched in the principles of the old Whig party. Upon the formation of the Republican party he became a supporter of its principles, although he has been no aspirant after place in his party. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been for many years an elder in the same.

His wife, a devoted woman to every good work, died May 11, 1869, esteemed by all who knew her.



John H. Boyer

JOHN H. BOYER was born Jan. 21, 1827. His grandfather was George Boyer, who was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1776. In March, 1800, he located in the township of Lopatcong, Warren Co., N. J., upon the farm that is still occupied by his descendants. His occupation through life was that of a farmer. He died Jan. 10, 1868.

His son, Michael Boyer, father of our subject, was born March 26, 1804; he succeeded his father in carrying on farming pursuits on the homestead-farm, and passed away Sept. 10, 1869. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, officiating as one of its elders. He was a man of usefulness in the community in which he dwelt, and one who enjoyed the respect and esteem of all. His widow resides in Belvidere, N. J.

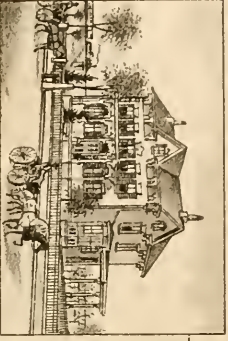
John H. Boyer passed the earlier years of his life upon the home-farm in Lopatcong, attending the district school of his locality, and completing his education at a select school in Easton, Pa. He gave his principal attention through life to agricultural pursuits, cultivating the old home-farm. He was a man of integrity in all the relations of life, a liberal contributor to all worthy objects, and one who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of many friends. In

politics he was a Democrat, though never a seeker after political place. He filled the office of freeholder of his township for two years, and was for many years a director in the Phillipsburg National Bank. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Stewartville, where he filled the office of trustee. A few months preceding his death he removed to Stewartville, Greenwich township, where he died Aug. 27, 1876.

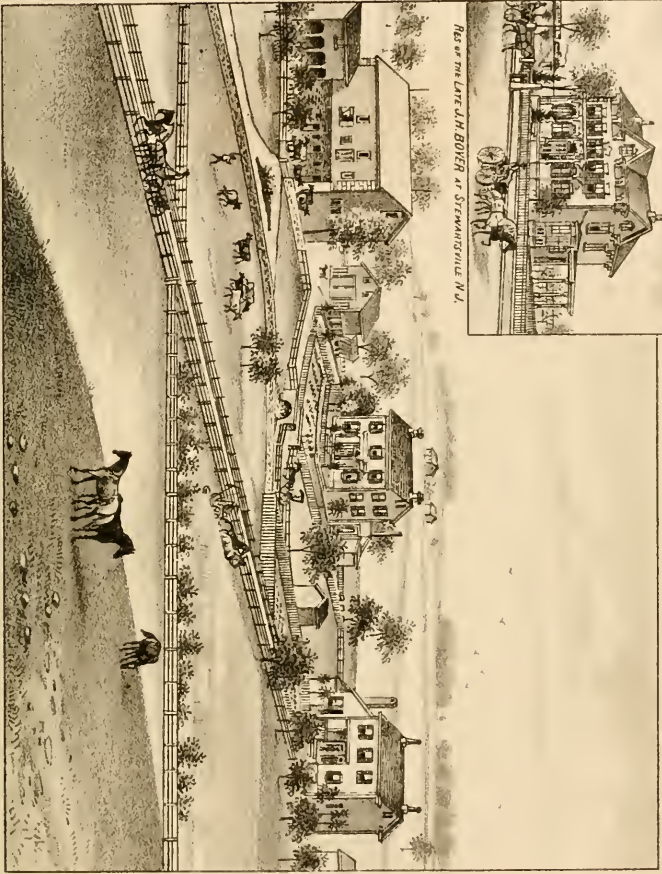
His widow, who survives him, was formerly Sarah H. Cline, daughter of John Cline, of New Village, N. J. Their marriage occurred Feb. 18, 1847, and resulted in the birth of three children, of whom the first died in infancy; the others were John C., born Aug. 3, 1850; and Annie E., born April 17, 1853, wife of Caleb Cline, of Harmony township.

John C. Boyer occupies the old homestead, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Stewartville, being a member of the board of trustees and church treasurer.

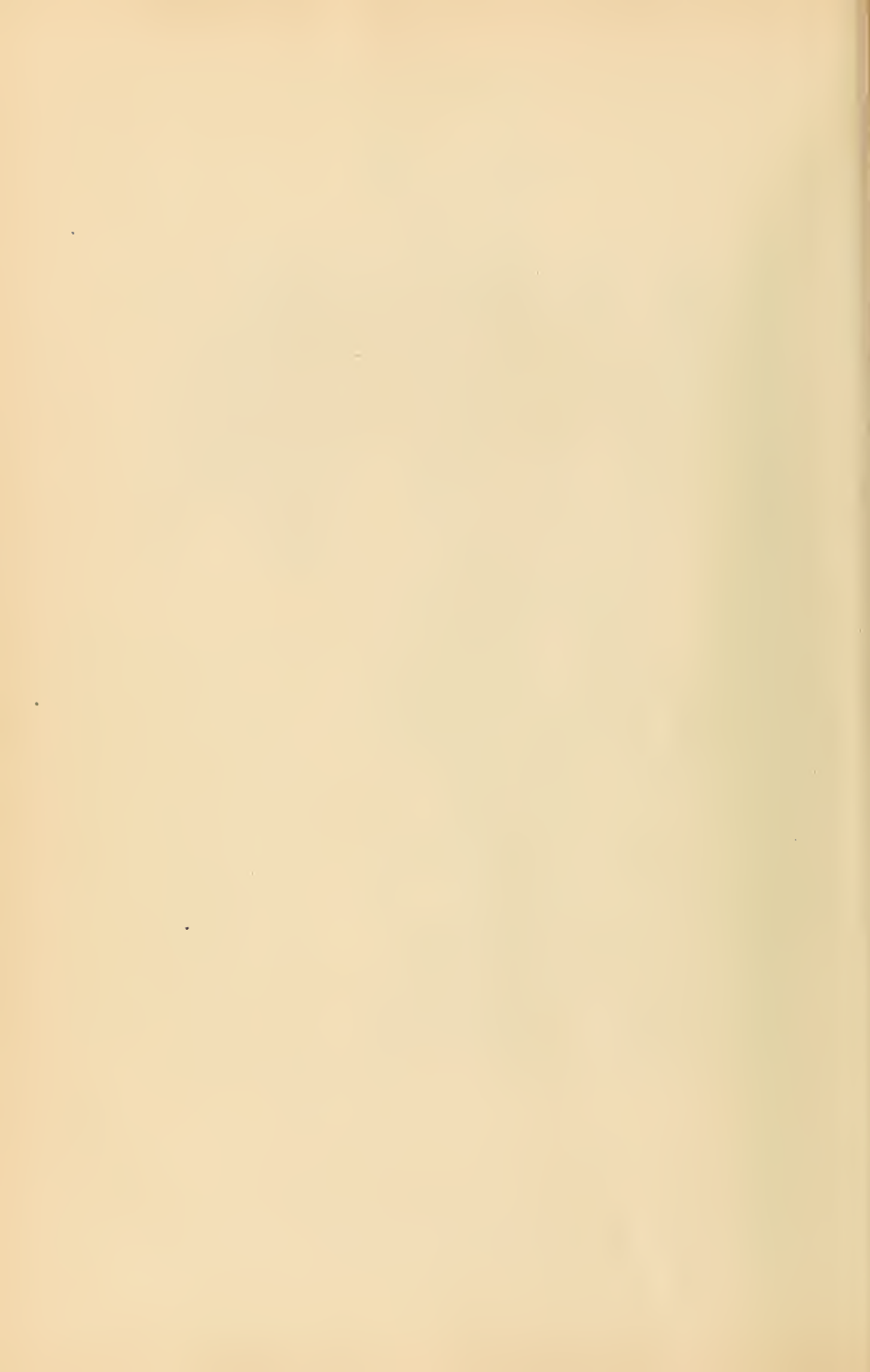
A view of the family homestead, together with the late residence of John H. Boyer at Stewartville, appears elsewhere in this work. The principal improvements on the farm were made by John H. Boyer, the residence having been built in 1857.



RES. OF THE LATE A. W. BOYER AT STEWARTSVILLE, N. Y.



RES. OF JOHN G. BOYER, LOPATCONG TR WARREN CO N.Y.



IV.—RELIGIOUS.

GREEN BRIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1875 the Methodists living in and near the locality known as Green Bridge—a suburb of Phillipsburg—built a church and effected a church organization under the direction of Rev. William N. Searls, then in charge of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Phillipsburg, at which place the members of the new congregation had been worshipping. About forty members gave in their names as members at the outset, and of them George Mutchler was chosen class-leader. The church was occupied as soon as the lower story was finished, but before the upper portion could be completed a high wind played such havoc with the structure that it was adjudged unfit for occupancy. In 1879, therefore, a new house of worship was built on Main Street. The trustees are Jacob Young, Joseph Young, Daniel Bowers, William Moyer, and James Price. The pastors of "Green Bridge" have been Revs. Terbush, Egbert, Sharp, and Martin. The membership (February, 1881) is 65.

V.—SCHOOLS.

One of the earliest schools in Lopateong (or what is now Lopateong) of which there appears to be any knowledge was taught in 1801 in a log school-house by "Old Cohen," somewhat famous as a fat man. That house stood near where Joseph Howell lives, in District No. 9. In 1803 a stone house replaced the log cabin. These schools were at the time mentioned used not only by the children of Phillipsburg, but by children who came some miles to attend them. Joseph Howell, now an octogenarian, went to that school in 1810, to a teacher named Simpson. Mr. John Feit says he has heard his father tell about attending school in 1790 in a log school-house that stood in a corner of the garden now attached to his (John Feit's) residence. One of the teachers of that time was Mr. Stewart, an Irishman. The trustees of School District No. 9, in 1881, were Edward Paulus, George Price, and Mr. Shively.

District No. 8 includes Uniontown. At that point a log school-house stood in 1810 near where the present house stands. Jacob Mellich was then the teacher, and was the teacher there for many years afterwards. Tiring of teaching, he went to storekeeping in Franklin township. Uniontown school was frequented by children from a considerable distance, and in the winter as many as forty scholars daily drank in learning there. The trustees in 1881 of No. 8 were John Stryker, George Dutt, and James Allshouse.

The first school-house put up in District No. 11 was a frame, built in 1818, upon the line between the lands of Christian Sharp and Barnett De Witt. The first teacher was a Yankee named Miller. He may have been a good teacher, but the boys did not like him for the reason that they did not like Yankees any way. William Roseberry sent six boys to Mil-

ler's school, and the six boys, aided and abetted by other boys, made Miller's life a burden. On one occasion they raised a row because of his attempt to coerce them into obedience, and in the course of the *millic* they bundled him out of doors by the heels. The Roseberrys had also a habit of shooting at Miller with arrows through open windows, and pursued, in short, divers and sundry schemes with the one fell purpose of persecuting him. Miller stood it one quarter, and then retired permanently in disgust. Goodrich, another Yankee teacher, followed him, but he fared quite as badly, and in a short time was beaten off. After that Yankee teachers fought shy of the school.

The present school-house in District No. 11 was built in 1850. The trustees in 1881 were George Brakeley, Alvin Mellich, and H. S. Shimer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THE BOYER FAMILY.

George Boyer, the grandfather of John H. Boyer, was born Sept. 26, 1776, near Durham. June 16, 1799, he married Anna Maclin, who was born Dec. 23, 1779, in Hunterdon Co., N. J. In March, 1800, they moved to the place which is now known as the old homestead, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Boyer died April 6, 1865, and Mr. Boyer's death occurred Jan. 10, 1868. They had three children,—viz., Michael, David W., and Catharine. Michael, whose biography appears on another page of this work, was born March 26, 1804, and in March, 1826, was married to Naomi Howell, who was born Oct. 1, 1802, in Phillipsburg, N. J. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom one son and three daughters are now deceased. Michael Boyer died Sept. 10, 1869, at his residence in the town of Belvidere. John H. Boyer, son of Michael, was born Jan. 21, 1827, and Feb. 18, 1847, married Sarah H., daughter of Hon. John and Ruth P. Cline, of New Village, Warren Co., N. J. She was born Feb. 24, 1825. They had three children, the first of whom died in infancy; the others were John C. and Annie E. The old homestead, on which some member of the Boyer family has resided since 1800, is located in the township of Lopateong, about three and a half miles from Phillipsburg. It consists of one hundred and ninety-six acres, of which one hundred and eighty are in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are in good repair, the farm is well watered, and it has every convenience that could be desired by a modern farmer. This property was owned previous to 1769 by John and Allan Turner, at which time it was sold to John Welsh, and from him or his descendants it was purchased by George Boyer in 1800.

FRELINGHUYSEN.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS is one of the northeast border townships of Warren County, and was formed from Hardwick township in 1848, and named in honor of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. It is bounded on the northeast by Sussex County, on the southeast by Allamuchy and Independence townships, on the southwest by Hope and Blairstown townships, and on the northwest and north by Hardwick township, the Paulins Kill Creek being the dividing line. The township covers an area of 22.69 square miles, or 14,522 acres, and contained in 1880 a population of 1042.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

Nature seems to have dealt roughly with this township in covering its surface with hills and hollows and rocky knobs. The Jenny Jump Mountains form a part of the southeast boundary line. "Mount Rascal" is a high limestone knob in the village of Johnsonburg, whose crest is covered with evergreens and scrub oaks; it is a resort for Sunday card-players, etc., hence the name. The several small tributaries of Paulins Kill drain the northwest portion of the township, while "Bear Creek" and its several branches rising in this township drain the southeast corner, and "Trout Brook" the southwest. There are several small and beautiful sheets of water bearing the names of Sink, Hazen, Cook's, Savacool, Glover's, and Luse Ponds.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Long before Warren County was known, and even before Sussex County (from which Warren was taken) was thought of, and more than a century before this territory was named Frelinghuysen, the township was settled by a few German pioneers, whose love for freedom and religious liberty had led them out into this then howling wilderness in quest of a home where they might enjoy the freedom of thought and act according to the dictates of their conscience without fear of molestation from any one. Among those honest, industrious pioneers were such names as Green, Armstrong, Kennedy, Pettit, Van Horn, Linn, Hazen, Dyer, Cook, Shaw, Everitt, and others, who settled the country in and around what is now Johnsonburg.

Other pioneers there were who stopped along the Paulins Kill, and among those we find the names of

Laing, Thompson, Boyles, Mizner, Hankinson, Hunt, Goble, Collins, and others, previous to 1770.

Among those hardy pioneers we find Sammel Kennedy, M.D., who located at Johnsonburg, and who was the first practicing physician in all this section of country of a fixed location. His practice extended so far over the country that professional visits of twenty-five or thirty miles were no uncommon event in his career. He is said to have been an able practitioner, and prepared a large number of students for the profession. Drs. Linn, Everitt, and others of later generations, received their first instructions in the manipulations of the old "Turnkey" from this old Esculapian veteran. He died in 1804, at an advanced age.

The Mott family were also among the early settlers in this township, and located in what is known as the Mott settlement, yet there is scarcely one of the name left in the township.

The Thomson family, Jacob and Mark, located near what is now Markshoro', and were men of much influence in the early history of old Hardwick. Col. Mark Thomson, after whom Markshoro' was named, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, while Jacob was one of the enterprising men of his time, and a lawyer.

The landed estate now owned by Jacob Mingle, above Paulina, was settled upon over one hundred years ago by the father of Henry Mingle. The Rice property, on the hill above Paulina, is now owned by J. V. Van Campen and John V. Allen. Judge Elias Mushback, George Van Horn, and Robert Denman were among the early settlers at Johnsonburg. The Vasbinder, Lundy, Cooke, Durling, Albertson, Vliet, and Wildrick families located in the south part of the township.

The Vasbinder property was owned by Uzal O. Howell, and he at one time had a saw-mill at this place.

ORIGINAL COUNTY-SEAT, LOG JAIL, Etc.

June 8, 1753, the Assembly passed "An Act for erecting the upper part of Morris County, in New Jersey, into a separate county, to be called the *County of Sussex*, and for building a court-house and gaol in each." It was provided, however, that "all her citizens, legally qualified," might at the proper time "appear at Trenton, or elsewhere in the county of Hunterdon, as occasion should be, and there vote in conjunction with the freeholders of Morris and Hunterdon for two persons to serve as members of the

* By W. H. Shaw.

said Assembly." As Trenton was quite distant, and the roads not at all inviting, it is reasonable to presume that the people of what is now Frelinghuysen did not often exercise the privilege of voting.

The first court of justice held in Sussex (now Warren) County was opened in the house of Jonathan Pettit, in Hardwick (now Frelinghuysen), in what is now the village of Johnsonburg, Nov. 20, 1753. His Majesty's ordinance constituting the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions was read, as also were the commissions of Jonathan Robeson, Abraham Van Campen, John Anderson, Jonathan Pettit, and Thomas Woolverton, Esqrs., judges of the Pleas. These men were likewise empowered to act as justices of the peace, in connection with Richard Gardner, Obadiah Ayres, Japhet Byram, and Peter Decker. Jeremiah Condy Russell was appointed clerk, and Joseph Brackenridge was duly qualified to serve as high sheriff of the county. Joseph Perry, of "Newtown," was sworn as constable, and the organization of the court was completed, with the exception of the attendance of grand and petit jurors, who necessarily had not been summoned for lack of officers duly empowered to select and notify them. Nothing was done at this term except to grant tavern licenses and fix the rates at which innkeepers should dispose of their liquors, provender, etc. Among others thus licensed was Jonathan Pettit, of this township.

Upon the formation of the county one of the most pressing needs to be supplied was the erection of a jail. Accordingly, on March 21, 1754, the board of justices and freeholders (the first body of the kind ever convened in the territory now embraced in the counties of Sussex and Warren) met at the dwelling-house of Samuel Green, in Hardwick (now Frelinghuysen, and near where the village of Johnsonburg* now stands), and appointed a meeting of all the qualified persons in the county to be held at the house of said Green on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of April, 1754, "to elect a place to build a jail and court-house." This meeting of the citizens was duly held, and the jail was ordered to be built near Jonathan Pettit's tavern, and the county to bear the expense.

Jonathan Pettit and Richard Lundy, Jr. (both of Frelinghuysen), superintended the erection of the jail, and Samuel Green, upon whose premises it was located,† gave a bond in the penalty of £500 to secure the county of Sussex "the uninterrupted liberty and use of the ground where the jail is built by Jonathan Pettit's while the court is continued there, and when removed from thence, the liberty of taking away the iron in said jail whenever the board of justices and freeholders shall see fit to do so." In the course of a few weeks the building was completed. The cost was £41 3s. 1d., about £30 whereof were expended for iron and blacksmithing. It may well be imagined that

a building thus cheaply constructed was not very well adapted to the safe-keeping of prisoners, and so it proved. Escapes from it were frequent, notwithstanding that it was guarded from time to time by a watchman, who was paid the sum of five shillings for every twenty-four hours he was on duty. During the nine years it was used as a place of public detention the county became responsible, on account of the flight of imprisoned debtors, to the amount of nearly £600, or fourteen times the expense of building the jail.

The courts were held at the house of Jonathan Pettit, near the log jail, in what is now Frelinghuysen township, from November, 1753, to February, 1756, when they were removed to Newton. During the brief time the courts were held in this township the business mainly related to the collection of debts, some cases of assault, and a few offenses against chastity; but no crime of special magnitude required to be judicially investigated.‡

PROFITS OF PIONEER OFFICE-HOLDING.

We have been permitted to appropriate the following from Mrs. Robert Blair's scrap-book, written by Dr. W. P. Vail, one of the early physicians of Frelinghuysen:

"England, in some of her wars with France, on the continent of North America, was aided by the colonists, for which aid compensation was rendered in money, paid yearly for a number of years.

"The share that fell to New Jersey was sufficient to defray the expenses of the internal administration, so that it was not necessary to levy taxes, thereby rendering the election of assessors and collectors almost a matter of mere form. During this state of things, at a certain town-meeting somewhere between 1738-53, Josiah Dyer, who had moved to New Jersey from Bucks Co., Pa., was persuaded, though much against his will, to accept the office of assessor, in view of the almost certain fact that it would of course require no active service. However, it so happened that the annual portion falling to New Jersey from Great Britain was not enough to meet the public demand of that year, and Mr. Dyer, in consequence, received the unexpected and very unwelcome order to assess the township of Hardwick, then comprising the townships of Independence, Green, Stillwater, Frelinghuysen, Allamuchy, and what is now Hardwick.

"This order came just as Mr. Dyer was preparing for his fall seeding, yet everything had to be dropped for the assessment, which consumed the whole season for seeding, thereby involving a total loss of a crop of winter grain. His next labor was to attend the meeting of the board of assessors at Morris Town, the county-seat (Sussex and Warren then both belonged to Morris), and in this journey his traveling expenses in those days of bad roads, or rather no roads at all, and slow locomotion, wholly absorbed his fees, and left him *nimio* a small amount besides."

This incident was related to Dr. Vail by Isaac Dennis, who was cognizant of the facts. There is a wide difference between the labor and pay of an assessor of one hundred and forty years ago and at the present day.

A PIONEER TAVERN

in this township was that of Jonathan Pettit, and before mentioned. As near as can be ascertained, the old tavern, built of logs, stood on the site now occupied by the residence of William Van Horn. After the county-seat was located there the old log tavern became too small to provide room for parties having

* Formerly spelled Johnsonsbuurg.

† The old "Log Gao" stood on the site partly covered by the wagon-house of Robert Blair, in the village of Johnsonburg.

‡ See page 150, *et seq.*, in this work.

business at court, but, instead of enlarging his house, Mr. Pettit built other log houses as increased business demanded, until he had four or five of these outside lodging-houses standing in line on the opposite side of the road.

THE DARK MOON TAVERN.

This pioneer hostelry was located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Log Jail, on the road to Greensville, and was kept prior to, and a long time after, the Revolutionary war. Its large old-fashioned swinging sign had a black moon painted on a white ground, which gave to it and the surrounding neighborhood the name of "Dark Moon Tavern." Those acquainted with the topography of the county in that vicinity are aware that it is well suited for a place of the kind for which it had a wide reputation. Many stories and thrilling adventures are told of this tavern, which in its palmiest days was the rendezvous for the most desperate characters for miles around.

The Sunday amusements were horse-racing, quait-pitching, card-playing, etc., and tradition has it that the monotony of these scenes was enlivened occasionally by the murder of some unsuspecting guest.

WHITE PILGRIM OF LOG JAIL.

The ministry was not, and is not now, without its "odd characters." Joseph Thomas, one of the pioneer preachers in this section of country, was one of those living oddities, and known far and near as the "White Pilgrim." He always rode a white horse, wore a white hat, white clothes, and boots as near white as the native leather could be without blacking, hence the name, "White Pilgrim." He was an evangelist of the "Christian" order, and lived in Ohio. He came to Johnsonburg, or Log Jail, in 1835, during his wanderings up and down the earth. His first and only sermon was preached in the old Episcopal church, now the residence of Mrs. Van Ness. Immediately after preaching he was taken sick with what proved to be smallpox, from the effects of which he died in a few days, and was buried in the old graveyard near the "Dark Moon Tavern."

During a convention of Christian ministers held at Johnsonburg in 1846, his remains were removed to the Christian burying-ground near the present church, where a fitting memorial was erected by the church at a cost of \$125.

His zeal as an evangelist seems to have been almost unbounded.

While standing beside the old grave of Mr. Thomas, at Dark Moon graveyard, Mr. J. Ellis, of Irvington, N. J., wrote the poem entitled "White Pilgrim." Notwithstanding nearly every one has read the poem, the first and last verses are here given :

"I came to the spot
Where the White Pilgrim lay,
And pensively stood by his tomb;
When in a low whisper
I heard some one say
How sweetly I sleep here alone.
* * * * *

"O tell my companion
And children most dear,
To weep not for Joseph, though gone;
The same hand that led me
Through scenes dark and drear
Has kindly conducted me home."

THE OLD PIG DROVER OF LOG JAIL.

Nearly every community has its "character," its "living oddity." Log Jail had such a one, for a while at least. In the summer of 1828, William Rankin, while teaching school at the "Log Jail" and boarding at the village tavern, first met and became interested in the "Old Pig Drover," who at that time was a man about fifty years of age, of burly appearance, laughter-loving, and had in a high degree a gift of inciting others to laugh.

Mr. Rankin determined upon finding out something more of this unique character; from Judge Mushback he gleaned the following: The old man had been known for a number of years previously in that section of country, and all that time had diligently followed the humble occupation of purchasing shoats and driving them to market. No one seemed to know whence he came or whither he went, further than that he would collect a drove, drive them to market, and return about every two months. The judge said it had been surmised by himself and a few others that he was "a character in disguise." The old man continued to make his periodic trips, always tarrying as he passed at the "Log Jail," as this seemed to be his headquarters.

The time at length arrived when the "Old Pig Drover" was to return to his home and friends in the sunny South. In the summer of 1829 he assumed the rôle of farmer, instead of pig drover, and worked for a Mr. Blair in what is now Knowlton township, where he was found by friends that had years gone by given up all hope of ever again looking upon the bodily form of Samuel Fulton. This was the result of a lengthy correspondence between Mr. Rankin, Dr. W. P. Vail, and Fulton's friends. In a letter from his son, James Fulton, of Fayetteville, Tenn., he says that in the great financial crisis at the close of the war of 1812 his father, who had been doing an extensive business, failed. After an almost superhuman struggle to meet his creditors' demands, he broke down entirely and withdrew from the world and knowledge of friends and family.

There may be many still living who remember the "Old Pig Drover," for he was indeed a "character in disguise." Sixty years ago, when he used to take his drove of pigs from Warren County through Morris, and even into Essex County, all along the road he was an object of curiosity. It was evident that he had not always been in his then ragged and dirty condition. When animated in conversation relating what he had heard and seen, he would kindle into true eloquence, his eyes would dilate and flash, and his face would beam with the expression of a soul as-

serting its native dignity and power. He had heard with appreciative sympathy such orators as Patrick Henry, and he loved to personate them, and could do it effectively, and to listen to him on such occasions was no small enjoyment. His true character was a higher and loftier one than that assumed as "The Old Pig Drover of Log Jail."

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature of New Jersey passed March 7, 1848, "all that part of the township of Hardwick lying south of the Paulin's Kill" was set off into a separate township, to be called and known as the "township of Frelinghuysen," and in obedience to the third section of said act the inhabitants of the township held their first annual town-meeting at the house of Jonathan Jones, inn-keeper, in Johnsonburg, on Monday, April 10, 1848. It was organized by choosing Robert T. Johnson judge of election and Frederick Cook town clerk. The following persons were then elected to the several offices named for the ensuing year,—viz.:

Frederick Cook, Town Clerk; Robert T. Johnson, Judge of Election; David H. Armstrong, Assessor; Robert F. Simpson, Collector; Samson G. Howell, William H. Cooke, Chosen Freeholders; Henry Mingle, Isaac H. Van Horn, Surveyors of Highways; Nathan K. Hazen, Ira Kerr, Philip S. Howell, Commissioners of Appeals; William Armstrong, George Crockett, Constables; Dennis Lindley, John Croveling, Overseers of Poor; Abram H. Cooke, Levi Lanning, Henry Mott, John W. Vashbinder, Dennis Rice, Town Committee; David Miller, Pound-keeper; Joseph L'Honnadieu, Peter Mellick, Justices of the Peace; Overseers of Highways: No. 1, John Harris; 2, George Wilson; 3, William C. Hibler; 4, Joseph Hedden; 5, Charles D. Simmons; 6, Peter S. Shackbower; 7, John M. Willrick; 8, John Sherwood; 9, Abram H. Cooke; 10, Job J. Shaw; 11, Herbert P. Smith; 12, John W. Vashbinder; 13, Isaac S. Heidershott; 14, Aaron Luce; 15, George Crockett.

The following appropriations were also voted by the township: For township, \$125,00; for repairs of highways, \$625.00; interest of surplus revenue appropriated to schools. It was also decided by vote that the next annual town-meeting should be held at Marksboro', and the next annual election at Johnsonburg.

The following is a complete list of the principal officers of the township, from its organization to and including 1881:

TOWN CLERKS.

1848-52, Frederick Cook; 1853-54, Ira Cooke; 1855-57, John Johnson; 1858-60, John N. Givens; 1861, Martin M. Drake; 1862-64, 1868-69, Robert T. Smith; 1865-67, Aaron R. Cooke; 1870-72, Peter Van Ness; 1873-75, Frederick F. Jennings; 1876, Julius H. Clark; 1877-78, Lewis A. Savacoal; 1879-81, W. H. Hawk.

ASSESSORS.

1848-49, David H. Armstrong; 1850-52, Lewis J. Youngblood; 1853-54, Abram H. Cooke; 1855-57, 1867-69, Levi J. Howell; 1858-60, Job J. Shaw; 1861-63, Hugh S. Wintermute; 1864-66, Samuel D. Read; 1870-72, Joseph E. Iyer; 1873-75, Jacob Cook; 1876-78, William S. Van Horn, Jr.; 1879, Frederick F. Jennings; 1880, Aaron K. Willdrick; 1881, John H. Ward.

COLLECTORS.

1848-49, Robert F. Simpson; 1850-51, Charles Edgerton; 1852, George Van Horn; 1853, Abram S. Van Horn; 1854, Edward Chandler; 1855-57, John S. Ball; 1858-60, John V. Allen; 1861-63, Jonathan

Lundy; 1864-66, Cummins O. Harris; 1867-69, Aaron H. Allen; 1870-72, Abraham Cool; 1873-75, Alfred W. Cook; 1876-81, George W. Lundy.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1848-49, Sampson G. Howell, William H. Cooke; 1850-51, Isaac H. Van Horn, Philip S. Howell; 1852, Robert Blair; 1853, Sampson G. Howell; 1854-56, Job J. Shaw; 1857-59, Isaac Yought; 1860-62, John S. Ball; 1863-65, George W. Staley; 1866-68, William Cool; 1869-71, Watson V. Henry; 1872-74, Levi J. Howell; 1875-77, John Mingle; 1878-81, Jonah Howell.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

1848.—Abram H. Cooke, Levi Lanning, Henry Mott, John W. Vashbinder, Dennis Rice.
1849.—A. H. Cooke, L. Lanning, Henry Mott, John W. Vashbinder, Eli Firth.
1850.—A. H. Cooke, L. Lanning, H. Mott, J. W. Vashbinder, Joseph Hendlen.
1851.—A. H. Cooke, L. Lanning, John Bescherrer, J. Healden, John S. Cooke.
1852.—Nathan K. Hazen, John Givens, David Luce, J. Healden, Isaac Sharp, Jr.
1853.—N. K. Hazen, Samuel Mayberry, L. Lanning, Isaac Sharp, Jr., Jacob S. Shuiver.
1854.—N. K. Hazen, S. Mayberry, L. Lanning, Isaac Sharp, Jr., Isaac Yought.
1855.—Kelley Westbrook, Isaac Yought, Henry Mott, L. Lanning, Ira Kerr.
1856.—I. Yought, H. Mott, L. Lanning.
1857.—Isaac J. Durling, William I. Teel, L. Lanning, George Cook, Ira Kerr.
1858-60.—W. S. Cook, George Cook, L. Lanning, William D. Lauterman, I. J. Durling.
1861.—L. Lanning, Peter Shackbower, William S. Cook, I. J. Durling, Joseph B. Luse.
1862.—P. S. Shackbower, Joseph L'Honnadieu, I. J. Durling, Gideon L. Howell, J. B. Luse.
1863.—A. S. Shackbower, J. L'Honnadieu, I. J. Durling, G. L. Howell, Abraham I. Willdrick.
1864-65.—Robert F. Simpson, John Mingle, Samuel O. Ramsay, William Cool, Solomon Jennings.
1866.—R. F. Simpson, John Mingle, S. O. Ramsay, Frederick Cooke, S. Jennings.
1867.—F. Cooke, Henry J. Teel, George A. Gray, Abram Newman, Theophilus Bay.
1868.—I. J. Durling, G. A. Gray, Lewis A. Savacoal, Theophilus Bay, Levi Lanning.
1869.—F. Cooke, G. A. Gray, I. J. Durling, Nathan Cook, L. A. Savacoal.
1870.—George W. Lundy, Aaron R. Cooke, I. J. Durling, L. A. Savacoal, N. Cook.
1871.—G. W. Lundy, A. R. Cook, George W. Hibler, Stewart W. Ramsay, Nathan Cook.
1872-73.—G. W. Lundy, A. R. Cook, G. W. Hibler, G. W. Hawk, Aaron H. Allen.
1874.—Cummins O. Harris, L. Lanning, Abram Cook, G. W. Hawk, A. H. Allen.
1875.—L. Lanning, C. O. Harris, Abram Cool, Aaron R. Cooke, Jesse Lewis.
1876.—L. Lanning, J. Lewis, A. R. Cooke, Abram Cool, Joseph S. Durling.
1877.—L. Lanning, S. D. Savacoal, Abram Cool, A. R. Cooke, J. Lewis.
1878.—L. Lanning, A. Cool, S. D. Savacoal, L. J. Howell, J. Lewis.
1879.—Levi J. Howell, A. R. Cooke, Sylvester D. Savacoal.
1880.—William M. Savacoal, N. D. Vashbinder, A. H. Cooke.

FRELINGHUYSEN'S WAR RECORD.

When the life of the nation was threatened by the slave power of the South, and troops were called for to suppress the Rebellion, Frelinghuysen responded to the first call of her country, and as the struggle progressed was in the front rank with her men and means for the preservation of the Union.

Aug. 15, 1863, the town committee ordered a tax

levied to pay each volunteer \$300. May 16, 1864, the town committee, by a vote of the township, levied a tax to pay each three years' volunteer \$600, and Dec. 31, 1864, the township authorized its committee to pay \$600 for each substitute or volunteer. In every instance Frelinghuysen filled her quota of men called for.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

JOHNSONBURG.

This village was once the county-seat of Sussex County, and known for many years as "the Log Gaol." The first licensed tavern at this place was Jonathan Pettit's, in 1753, but how long he had lived here at that time is not known. At his "log hotel" were held the first courts. The old "log gaol" stood on the lot where Robert Blair's wagon-house stands. At that time there were but very few houses in what is now Johnsonburg, and those were built of logs. John Green is credited with building the next log tavern at this place. It stood on the site now occupied by Joseph S. Durling's hotel. William Armstrong is said to have kept the pioneer store at this place, near where Harden's store now stands. He was succeeded by a Mr. Carr, or Kerr, and he by a Mr. Johnson, from whom the post-office and village took its name. Robert Blair was one of the succeeding merchants. Among the early tavernkeepers were Morris Sharp, Isaac Frees, and a Mr. Jones. The innkeepers since 1800 have been Morris Sharp, Robert Blair, John N. Givens, J. T. Vass, and J. S. Durling. The land upon which Johnsonburg is situated was owned at one time by William Armstrong, who lived where Robert Blair now resides. The pioneer log school-house stood in the old camp-ground, a little northwest of the grist-mill, near Federal Spring.

There are at this place at the present time three churches (Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian Chapel; there is no Presbyterian organization at this place, and the chapel is only used for a preaching-place); one school-house; three stores, George W. Van Horn, Elbridge Harden, and J. W. Hart; three blacksmiths, John Tilman, Elwood Searls, and David Miller; two shoemakers, David Ryman and John L. Armstrong; two wheelwrights, Joseph Van Wye and John Searls; a cabinet-shop, by Andrew T. Hill; a tin-shop, by Adrien L. Cook; cooper-shop, by Casper Beegle; a grist-mill, by Samuel Harden; and the hotel, by Joseph S. Durling. The village physician is Dr. F. R. Roebuck. The present postmaster is George W. Van Horn. Population of the village, 215.

MARKSBORO',

located on the left bank of the Paulinskill, and north border of the township, was settled as early as 1755 or 1760 by Col. Mark Thomson, and subsequently named Marksboro' in his honor. He owned all the land upon which the village is located, besides some of what are now the farms outside the limits of the vil-

lage. He built the grist-mill at this place in 1758 or 1760. Previous to this there was a small mill on the north side of the creek, which was subsequently converted into a fulling-mill, and in after-years abandoned for milling purposes.

When the present mill was built (one hundred and twenty or more years ago) there was no bolt for sifting the flour. The first bolt used was turned by hand, and the boy who took a grist of wheat to mill had to turn the bolt or take his ground grist home without sifting.

William Shafer was probably the pioneer merchant. He kept in the old storehouse down Bridge Street from Main. His trade must have been light as far as the village was concerned, for, as late as seventy years ago, there were but five or six small houses in the neighborhood. Grant Fitch also kept store here for many years, and became quite a prominent man.

Jacob Thomson was a lawyer at this place, and afterwards acquired the title of "judge."

The pioneer tavern at Marksboro' stood in rear of the present hotel, and was, previous to being converted into a tavern, occupied as an academy, for which purpose it was built. The pioneer landlord was a Mr. Shepherd, who kept the tavern as early as 1810. Shepherd was succeeded by George Crockett, and he by George A. Hunt. Other landlords have been John Hazen, Slater, Wildrick, and J. S. Ball, the present proprietor of the commodious "Marksboro' Hotel," who is known all over this section of country as "Snowball," and who has kept the tavern since 1850. James Blair was postmaster here in 1846.

The pioneer blacksmith was Mahlon Mills, who located here previous to 1800, and carried on the business here for many years, and owned the property where Isaac Vough now lives.

William R. Frazier was the pioneer millwright in Marksboro'. He was born in the latter part of 1808, in Pike Co., Pa., and came to Marksboro' at an early age, where he has since resided. He married a daughter of Mahlon Mills. They are both living, a few doors east of the Presbyterian church. The widow of Hamilton Thompson is still living, and resides at Marksboro'.

There are at present in Marksboro' one hotel, by J. S. Ball; two stores, Van Horn & Lanning and John Mayberry; two blacksmiths, John S. Ryman and Ryerson Tranger; one harness-maker, Job L'Homa-dieu; one grist-mill, by Jacob C. Van Horn; school-house; Presbyterian church; and a population of 150. W. S. Van Horn is the present postmaster, receiving two mails per day.

PAULINA,*

on the Paulinskill, near the northwest corner of the township, named after the creek. The first settler here of any note was Judge William Armstrong, who built a grist-mill on the site of the present one now

* Takes its name from the stream upon which it is located.

operated by Josiah Crisman. In the early part of this century Paulina was a business place, but it now has little to show that it was once the pride of the Paulinskill valley. Here are a school-house, Presbyterian chapel, grist-mill, sash-and-blind factory, a few dwellings, and about 75 inhabitants. Theodore P. Cornell is the present postmaster, and receives two mails per day.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are in this township six school-districts, in which are 343 children of school age.

Johnsonburg District, No. 58, has a school-house valued at \$1000, which will accommodate 80 pupils. The district has 74 pupils of school age, and 76 enrolled on school register, with an average attendance of 34.

The following is an outline of the history of this district:

"The old school-house was situated near the old camp-ground or Federal Spring woods. It has not been possible to ascertain when it was built, nor who were its builders. In the year 1763 there were in the county of Sussex eight school-houses, and it is not improbable that this was one of the number.

"It was a very small, rudely-constructed frame building, and, with its slab benches and large, old-fashioned fireplace, would seat, when crowded to its utmost capacity, about 30 pupils.

"The name of the first teacher of whom there is any knowledge was William Crosby. He was a native of Ireland, and had served in the war of the Revolution under Gen. Washington. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He is represented as being a tall, finely-built man, fond of relating the scenes of the war.

"His successor was John Bradbury, of whose life we can learn nothing.

"The next teacher, John Adkinson, was an Englishman. He is remembered as being a superior penman. He lived to a great age.

"Henry Palmer taught the school about the year 1812. He afterwards became a physician.

"Frederick Dresser is remembered as a teacher, and Samuel Hinmick, a native of Connecticut, was employed to take charge of the school about the year 1818, teaching three years. He afterwards removed to Milford, Pa., where he kept a hotel and boarding-house for many years.

"In the year 1822 the old school-house was burned to the ground. It was supposed to have been purposely fired. At that time the school was being taught by a Mr. Pinkney. The school was kept for a time in the house now occupied by Jonathan Jones, and afterwards in various houses in the village.

"Jehiel Gardner and Robert Steele taught in various houses and shops in the village during the years 1823-25. In 1826 a new school-house was built, of stone, on land bought of John Middleworth, and is still standing in the upper part of the village. Dr. Green, Elias Mushback, and Jonathan Jones were the trustees at that time. The building cost about \$500, which was raised by subscription.

"Elihu March was the first teacher in the new building. He is remembered as being a very worthy and estimable man.

"William Rankin taught the school in 1828. Here in the old stone school-house he began his long and successful career as a teacher in this his adopted State. Though he remained but a short time, he was successful in making for himself many friends. A letter from Mr. Rankin is preserved, from which we give an extract:

"Nothing could touch me with exciting emotion sooner than the mention of the old school-house at Johnsonburg [then Log Jail], the first place I taught in New Jersey. I think it was on the first of August, 1828, that I commenced my school. I don't remember that there were formerly any trustees. Elias Mushback, Esq., seemed to manage the whole affairs of the school. He said if I could stand an examination, they would give me a trial. The examination was carried out by Dr. Hyington; it passed and has since obtained some celebrity. When I arrived in Johnsonburg I had just performed a long journey on foot, and was so far out of money as to have in my pocket but one silver sixpence. I went into John Mushback's store and threw down my whole treasure, and asked him for a sheet of paper on which to write a school article. He put before me six sheets. I took up one and turned to leave. Mr. Mushback called to me that I had not taken all my paper. I replied that I had what I wished. I went on and wrote my article, and it was

signed by all who wished to send to school,—all according to the system (if it can be called a system) at that day in Jersey. I taught eight weeks."

"Walter Scott Nott, a successor, was a native of Ballston, N. Y., a man of fine address and well educated.

"Frederick F. Peck, Stephen M. Todd, and Thomas O. Benjamin came next on the list. The latter had but one leg.

"Granville W. Lears taught the school for a number of years. He subsequently removed to Ohio, where he was elected first to the State Legislature and later to the United States Congress. Succeeding Mr. Lears we have Mr. McCauley, Philip Brakeley, at present a physician of Belvidere, Orvil Taylor, W. H. Hemingway, Willberforce Gaylord, Edwin James, now a practicing physician in New York City, Ira K. Wilson, Edwin Hinmick, Leighton, John N. Gliven, who taught here about ten years. He was a captain in the United States army during the late war, and later a member of the State Legislature. He is at present a practicing lawyer in Belvidere.

"Following Mr. Gliven we have A. J. Gaylord, Nathan Shaffer, at present cashier of the Third National Bank of Scranton, Pa., Miss Reed-dont, Jacob S. Newman, now a surgeon-dentist at Newton, and Thamar Snover, the last of those who taught in the old school-house. During the year 1868 a new school-house was built to meet the requirements of the school, which had greatly increased. This neat and substantial structure cost about \$9000. It will seat comfortably eight scholars. Besides the main school-room, there is a recitation-room, hall, and cloak-room. Mr. William S. Van Horn, Mr. John Hall, and Mr. William Armstrong were the trustees at this time.

"After the completion of the new building Mr. Snover continued in charge of the school until 1871, when M. H. Fountain took his place. He remained but a few weeks when he resigned to accept a position tendered him by the Sussex Railroad Company. His successor, Mr. Henry Phillips, remained two years. He was an able and successful teacher.

"J. H. Clark succeeded Phillips as teacher, and was at the post of duty in 1876. In 1875 a bell weighing about 700 pounds was placed upon the school-house, and in 1876 money was raised to purchase a school library. The trustees for that year were A. W. Cooke, Samuel O. Ramsey, and Joseph Durling."

In 1880 the amount of money appropriated to each of the districts of this township was \$300. The present state of the several schools may be seen in the following table, condensed from a recent report of the school superintendent:

DISTRICT.	Total amount money received from all sources.	Value of school property.	No. of children of school age in district.	No. of children enrolled on the school register during the year.	Average attendance.	Number of children the school will seat.	Number of teachers.
Johnsonburg, No. 58...	\$300	\$1000	74	76	34	80	1
Marksboro', " 59...	300	1100	66	66	27	60	1
Paulina, " 60...	300	400	48	39	19	40	1
Ebenezer, " 61...	300	450	40	40	16	30	1
Southtown, " 62...	300	1000	56	45	18	50	1
Howard, " 63...	300	800	59	48	24	40	1
	\$1800	\$4750	343	314	138	300	6

VII.—CHURCHES.

MARKSBORO' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was instituted in one of the upper rooms of the old tavern at Marksboro', Nov. 1, 1814, by Rev. Mr. Finley, who was appointed for that purpose. It was organized as "The Second Congregational Church of Hardwick," and subsequently changed to Presbyterian form of government. The original members of the church were Abraham Hazen, Lovinia Hazen, William Cooke, Margaret Cooke,

James Cooke, John Stinson, Nicholas Boyce, Elizabeth Stinson, Sarah A. Kennedy, Webley Edwards, Elizabeth Simpson Kennedy, and Elizabeth Probasco.

Rev. John Boyd succeeded Mr. Finley, preaching to this people on alternate Sabbaths, in the barn of Frederick Snover. The old barn is still standing, and is now owned by Jacob Mott, east of the village of Marksboro'. In 1815 a brick meeting-house was built on the site of the present church building, and the record says: "Dec. 1, 1815, the walls of the brick church were up and the roof on." The furniture of the church consisted of a rude pulpit, and slab benches answered instead of carpeted pews. The church, however, was completed and dedicated by Mr. Boyd about the year 1822. Mr. Boyd was succeeded in the ministry here by Rev. Jehiel Talmadge, who supplied the pulpit from 1820 to 1823, when Benjamin I. Lowe became pastor of this church, and with all his eccentricities, he remained till 1838, when he resigned his pastorate and went to Utah. The church was supplied for the next two years by Revs. T. B. Condit and Richard Graham. Rev. Jonathan H. Sherwood was the next pastor, and was installed June 26, 1839, and remained till Feb. 16, 1841. His successor was Rev. William C. McGee, who was installed as pastor of this church Nov. 16, 1841, and remained till his death, which occurred May 25, 1867. His remains were interred in cemetery at the "Yellow Frame" church. During Mr. McGee's pastorate, the old brick house of worship had become too small to accommodate the increased numbers of the congregation, and was taken down, and the present commodious and modernized house of worship built upon the same site. This meeting-house was built in 1859, and dedicated the same year, or early in 1860.

On Dec. 12, 1867, Rev. Joseph H. Thyne was installed as pastor, and remained about four years, when the church was without a pastor or preaching for a year or more.

Rev. C. H. Rodney accepted a call from this church, and was duly installed May 7, 1872, and remained till November, 1878, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. R. J. Burt, who was installed April 15, 1879, and divides his time between the church at Marksboro' and Hope.

In 1856 the society and congregation built the present Presbyterian chapel at Paulina. The parsonage house and lot was purchased in 1868.

The first elders of this church were James Cooke, Abraham Hazen, and Joseph Grier. The present officers of the church are Elders A. W. Cooke, Ira Kerr, Jacob Cooke, and Solomon F. Jennings; Trustees, A. W. Cooke, George Cooke, William S. Van Horn, and George Simmons.

Present membership, 102; present value of church property, including church, chapel, and parsonage, \$10,000. The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in the first quarter of the

present century, and has at present 80 scholars on its rolls, with an average attendance of 60, with Alfred W. Cooke as superintendent.

THE JOHNSONBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH*

was organized by Revs. Simon Clough and J. S. Thompson, July 15, 1826, with the following constituent members:

Isaac Read, John Mushback, Elizabeth O. Winterstein, Elizabeth Silverthorn, Margaret Howell, Hannah Space, Savilla Jones, Samuel Drake, Mary Honeywell, Samuel Read, Philip C. Banghart, Garret Howell, Ananias C. Willett, Ira Kerr, Phebe Kerr, Thomas Bartron, Rachel Bartron, Achsah Creager, Mary Kerr, John Beach, Mary Beach, Michael Banghart, Elizabeth Banghart, John Cummins, Matthias Cummins, Mary Read, William Silverstein, John Middlesworth, Sarah Middlesworth, Eli Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, Levi Howell, Margaret Howell, Maria Cummins, Jacob Cummins, William Sharp, Alice Stillwell.

The meetings were held in the Episcopal church. This organization was the result of the labors of Mrs. Abigail Roberts, who first came to this place in 1824, and was assisted by Revs. Clough and Thompson.

The following is the declaration made on the day of organization:

"We covenant together to take the Scriptures as our rule of Faith and Practice, and agree, as far as in us lies, to walk by them. Allowing to each other the right of private judgment in matters pertaining to the Conscience."

The following is a list of the pastors and the length of their pastorate:

Rev. J. S. Thompson, ten years; Rev. John H. Currier, two years; Rev. Joseph K. Morris, one year. [There seems to be an interim of several years in which several supplied the pulpit.] Rev. G. F. Hank took charge in 1845, and served six years; Rev. John S. Maxwell, four years; Rev. J. W. Hunter, three years; Rev. — Harvey, one year; Rev. J. D. Laner, six years; Rev. C. A. Beck, two years; Rev. John McClinton, four years; Rev. John N. Hicks, one year; Rev. George Tenney, three years; Rev. William G. Wade, one year; Rev. Henry J. Rhodes, three and one-half years, closing April 1, 1881.

Oct. 6, 1838, the following were constituted a board of trustees: John Mushback, Charles Wintermute, Jonathan Jones, Eli Wilson, David Luse, Isaac H. Van Horn, and William Middlesworth; after which it was voted to build a meeting-house. The work was delayed for several years; in fact, the building was not completed until 1848, on November 11th of which year it was dedicated, the sermon being delivered by Rev. William Lane. The same building is still in use, and in very good condition, having been built of limestone and upon a rock. It occupies a commanding position in the south part of the village. In 1878, during the pastorate of H. J. Rhodes, a very convenient parsonage was built on the church grounds. The present membership of the church is 120, and the valuation of the property about \$10,000.

The first Sunday-school was organized April 28, 1850, with Ira K. Wilson, superintendent, and James Straley, assistant, and 59 teachers and scholars. The average attendance for 1880 was about 40.

The church has enjoyed a few very precious revivals, which resulted in large accessions to the membership. During its existence it has had over 500

* By Rev. Henry J. Rhodes, pastor of the church in 1880.

members. The first church clerk was Mr. John Mushback, who kept a complete record of every service and meeting held, the name of every minister who preached, and every text used. His record is complete until 1855. In 1838, Rev. Joseph Thomas, popularly known as "The White Pilgrim," visited the church, preached one sermon, was immediately taken ill, and died. (See further mention on preceding pages of this township history.)

THE EBENEZER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,*

a neat frame structure, is located among the hills and fertile valleys of southern Frelinghuysen, about midway between Hope and Marksboro', two miles from Blairstown and three from Johnsonburg. It stands on a gently sloping hill in the midst of a thrifty, enterprising farming community, and surrounded by a beautiful grove, whose refreshing shade invites many a passer to pause on summer Sabbaths.

The first meeting in the interest of a new church was held Feb. 4, 1859, in the White Stone school-house, about 200 yards from the site of the church. The object of this meeting was to appoint locating and building committees, which were composed as follows: Locating Committee, Fletcher Lummis, John West, Philip S. Howell, Kinney Howell, and Ralph Titus. Building Committee, Fletcher Lummis, Thomas West, John West, James Kishpaugh, and Philip S. Howell. On motion of P. S. Howell it was decided that a meeting for the election of trustees should be called at once; also that the deed be executed on the following Saturday.

The locating committee, after considering several eligible sites for the new church, finally chose a beautiful heavily-wooded lot consisting of one acre, which was generously donated by Thomas West, one who took a very deep interest in the enterprise, was the largest subscriber, and who has since passed to his reward.

In pursuance of a call issued in accordance with the New Jersey statutes, the people assembled in the school-house Feb. 17, 1859, for the purpose of electing a board of trustees. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. F. Lummis, after which Jacob Allen, Esq., was elected chairman, and F. Lummis, secretary. The election resulted in the choice of Thomas West, John West, Elisha Cook, James Kishpaugh, and Jonas H. Read, who were duly sworn in office by Jacob Allen, Esq.

At this meeting P. S. Howell withdrew from the building committee, and Elisha Cook elected in his stead. It was also decided in acknowledgment of the helping hand of the Lord to call the church "Ebenezer"; and as at Ebenezer of old the Lord thundered with a great thunder upon the Philistines and discomfited them, so at this Ebenezer it was hoped the thunder of the gospel would discomfit and lead to repentance the unconverted of this community.

The idea of a new church was first suggested by the incapacity of the school-house to accommodate the crowds that flocked to the meetings, and was forced upon the attention of the people by the school trustees closing the school-house in the midst of a revival meeting, which act, aggravating the feelings of the neighborhood, was a most fortunate affair for the church, as in consequence many persons contributed much more readily and liberally than they otherwise would.

The first meetings held in the White Stone school-house were in February, 1853, by Rev. Charles Larew, of Hope charge, with which this society has since been connected. The meetings continued sixteen days, and resulted in the conversion of 8 persons. For two years following meetings were held by Rev. William Barroughs, during which time there were 8 conversions and a class of 15 members formed, with Jacob R. Letson for leader. Meetings were successively held by Revs. Martin Hurr, Caleb Malsbury, and George O. Carmichael. Under the last named occurred 15 conversions, among whom were Harrison and Theodore Haggerty, now ministers in the Newark Conference. In the spring of 1857, Rev. Fletcher Lummis assumed the pastorship for two years, and during the latter portion of this term the new edifice was commenced and carried vigorously forward. Through the untiring efforts of Thomas and John West, who solicited subscriptions, and the generous liberality of the people, \$1400 were quickly subscribed.

Ziba Osmun gratuitously furnished the timber, and many of those interested turned out in great earnest and cut, scored, and hauled timber and lumber without charge. So assiduously was the work prosecuted that the corner-stone was laid in June by Rev. Griffin, of Vienna, on which occasion \$100 were raised.

Six months later (December, 1859) the church was dedicated by Rev. Caleb Lippincott, assisted by Rev. D. Graves, when the people raised \$400, which covered the whole indebtedness. Its cost was \$2000. The present value of the church property is estimated at \$3500.

Rev. I. X. Vansant was the pastor in charge during the building of the church, and remained until the spring of 1861. Following him were W. G. Wiggins, two years; Garrett Vanhorn, one year; Caleb Lippincott, two years; Cornelius Clark, three years; William B. Wigg, two years; J. B. Howard, one year; Henry Sitts, three years; Jacob Tindall, three years; J. O. Winner, one year; J. F. Dodd, one year, and R. Thomas, under whose ministrations 15 members were added to the church.

Since the date of organization there has been connected with the church a flourishing Sabbath-school, of which the superintendents have been as follows: J. R. Letson, one year; P. S. Howell, one year; I. L. Howell, four years; Wm. Savacool, four years; Savon Newman, one year; and John West, ten years.

* By Mr. John West, one of the stewards of the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF JOHNSONBURG.

Previous to the advent of the present century the old Methodist itinerants, ever on the lookout for a place in which to plant the standard of the Cross, wended their way along the intricate, winding paths, over mountains, across the plains, through streams, in sunshine and storm, finding here and there a place where to bear aloft the banner of their Master would be a blessing to their few hearers, who received the word spoken as eagerly as and with the seeming satisfaction that a hungry person receives food. Among the old pioneers of Methodism in this region were such men of acknowledged piety as Manning Force and George Banghart, who in their wanderings came to Johnsonburg and pitched their tent at the house of Amos Mann, about a quarter of a mile out from what is now the village. Here they made an appointment, and Mann's became one of their preaching-places. Another appointment was at the house of B. Shaver Kennedy, who lived out on the Allamuchy road. Preaching from time to time was kept up at these two places, which in time resulted in the formation of a "Methodist Class," and B. Shaver Kennedy and John Harris were in all probability the first class-leaders, with William Hibler, Mrs. Vasbinder, Isaac Dennis, Mrs. Hunt, and Mr. Vought among the pioneer members of the one or two classes thus formed.

Among the other and later itinerants who traveled this then long and wilderness circuit were such devout men as Hevenor, Winner, Best, Nicholas Albertson, — Newman, Richard Van Horn, and C. A. Lippincott.

Services were held in houses and barns in winter, and in groves in summer, for a number of years, till the old union or Episcopal church was built, when the Methodists were allowed a certain portion of the time in which to hold their services.

Methodism in Johnsonburg having been planted by men of God in good and honest hearts, it grew up and bore fruit to the honor of God, and in 1850, during the administration of Rev. Van Cleve, the society built their present church, at a cost of about \$1500. Isaac Dennis donated the lot upon which the church stands, also gave \$500 towards the building. The church was built by a Mr. Flomerfelt, and dedicated by Bishop Janes, and the ministerial supply has been by the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, most of the time in connection with some adjacent church. Revs. Burrows, Herr, Paul, Seran, Hayter, Tindall, Wombongh, Dodd, and Litts are among the number.

The present pastor, Rev. T. S. Haggerty, of the Newark Conference, has been in charge since April last (1880). The members of the church at present are represented in about thirty families. The Sabbath-school is being sustained through the winter season and is prosperous. George C. Gearhart is the present superintendent.

YELLOW FRAME PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,*

The Yellow Frame Presbyterian Church was organized about the year 1763, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

The precise time of its organization cannot be ascertained, as there is no record of the transaction in the minutes of the Presbytery, and the church records previous to the year 1823 were destroyed in the burning of the house of Mr. Aaron Hazen, one of the elders of the church.

The Presbytery of Newton was formed in 1817. From that time until the present the church has been under the care of Newton Presbytery.

The original name of the Hackettstown Presbyterian Church was Hardwick, and when a Presbyterian church was organized near Johnsonburg (Log Jail), it was named the Upper Hardwick Presbyterian Church, and the Hardwick (Hackettstown) Church was called Lower Hardwick. These names were retained by these respective churches until the year 1782, when the township of Independence, including the village of Hackettstown, was formed from the southern part of Hardwick township. The Lower Hardwick (Hackettstown) Church was then named the First Presbyterian Church of Independence, and the Upper Hardwick (Yellow Frame) took the name of the Hardwick Presbyterian Church.

The church was not incorporated until April, 1841, when it took the corporate name of "The First Presbyterian Church of Hardwick."

In May, 1859, the corporate name of the church was changed from that of "The First Presbyterian Church of Hardwick" to that of "The Yellow Frame Presbyterian Church."†

The original church edifice, which was doubtless a log building‡ and of rude structure, stood on the south side of the road leading from Johnsonburg to Greenville, distant about a mile from the first-named village.

No record seems to have been made in the minutes of the New Brunswick Presbytery of the names of ministers appointed to organize the church, but it is well established by tradition that the Rev. William Tennent, Jr., took part in this service.

The present church edifice was completed in 1786, its erection having been begun in 1784. It is a frame building, originally nearly square, having the pulpit, which was high and contracted, on the west side, entrance being at the south and east. The building was repaired and remodeled in the summer of 1841, at an expense of about \$1200. The pulpit was at this time changed from the west side of the building to the

* By the pastor, Rev. R. B. Foresman.

† The name derived from the fact of the church building being a frame and painted yellow when completed.

‡ The present "Yellow Frame" is the lineal successor of the old "Log Meeting-house" at Dark Moon. The first "Yellow Frame" was built in 1786, as indicated by the date on the old weather-vane, in the possession of the church until a few years past.

north end, and the gallery and seats altered and the building painted throughout.

In the summer and autumn of 1858 an addition was built on the north end of the edifice as a vestibule, crowned with a tower in which has recently been put a fine-toned Maneely bell, a gift from Mr. Levi Lanning, one of the ruling elders of this church.

At this time some changes were made in the audience-room, the walls were handsomely frescoed, and the building repainted and tastefully refurnished. The expense incurred was \$1337.

In the summer of the year 1874 the building was again tastefully frescoed and repainted within, and the pews handsomely cushioned, at an expense of about \$1200.

No record has been found of exercises held at the laying of corner-stones, or at the dedication of either of the church edifices.

The names of the original members cannot be ascertained. Among the names of those originally connected with the church were perhaps those of Allen, Armstrong, Cook, Green, Dyer, Hazen, Lanning, Linn, Slater, Roy, Hunt, and Reeder.

The church was served for a time after its organization by supplies appointed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

The Rev. Francis Peppard was the first pastor of this church. He was installed pastor of the Upper and Lower Hardwick churches April, 1773, and continued to serve these churches until May, 1783.

The Rev. Daniel Thatcher supplied the church for a time after the release of the Rev. Mr. Peppard, but for the most part the church was dependent upon occasional supplies until October, 1786, when the Rev. Ira Condit was appointed stated supply. He was ordained and installed pastor of the churches of Hardwick, Newton, and Shappeneach in November, 1787.

Mr. Condit's pastoral relation to this church continued until October, 1793, when it was dissolved, and he was dismissed to the Classis of New Brunswick of the Reformed Dutch Church.

From this time until November, 1803, the church was without a pastor, being served by supplies appointed by Presbytery.

From November, 1803, to October, 1812, the Rev. John Boyd was pastor of the churches of Hardwick and Newton, serving them on alternate Sabbaths.

From October, 1812, until June, 1824, the church was again served by supplies appointed by Presbytery.

In June, 1824, the Rev. Benjamin I. Lowe was installed pastor of the churches of Hardwick, Marksboro', and Stillwater.

Mr. Lowe's pastoral relation to the Hardwick Church continued until October, 1837, and was greatly blessed; during his pastorate 117 were received upon profession of faith, and 31 by certificate from other churches.

The Rev. Samuel B. Ayers, now of Talluh, Ill.,

was stated supply of the church for a short time after Mr. Lowe.

The Rev. John Sherwood was ordained and installed pastor of the churches of Hardwick and Marksboro', June, 1839, and served until February, 1841, when he removed to Milford, N. J., where he died soon after.

Rev. William C. McGee was installed pastor of the two churches Oct. 20, 1841, having ministered to these churches about six months previous to his installation.

Mr. McGee continued to serve these churches faithfully and acceptably until his relation to them was severed by his death, May 25, 1867. He was, therefore, their pastor for a period of twenty-five years and seven months.

For about a year after Mr. McGee's death the church remained vacant, being supplied by appointment of Presbytery every alternate Sabbath.

Until this time the church had always been associated with a neighboring church or churches in the support of a pastor.

The congregation now felt that their interests would be best promoted by having a pastor for the whole of his time. An effort was therefore made, and a sum deemed adequate for the comfortable support of a pastor for the whole of his time was pledged.

The Rev. William C. Stitt was called to the pastorate of the church under this new arrangement, and was installed May, 1868. Mr. Stitt continued the faithful and beloved pastor of this church until April, 1872, when he was released to accept a call from the Reformed Church of Piermont, N. Y.

The present pastor, the Rev. Robert B. Foresman, began his labors in this church on the first Sabbath of January, 1873, and was installed pastor May 15, 1873. The present membership of the church is 112. The Rev. William C. McGee was the first superintendent of the church Sabbath-school. The Rev. R. B. Foresman is the present superintendent.

The Yellow Frame Presbyterian Sabbath-school, which meets near the church on Sabbath morning before public worship, is small, on account of many of the families of the congregation residing quite a distance from the church. Its number of pupils is about 35. There are four other Sabbath-schools in the bounds of the congregation, where children of the congregation attend. The whole number of Sabbath-school children in the families of the congregation is about 125.

The property belonging to this congregation consists of the main church edifice, which is a substantial, commodious, and comfortable building, in good repair, and neatly furnished. A large cemetery, which is kept in good repair. A comfortable church building in Johnsonsburg, erected in 1851, at an expense of about \$1700, which has recently been repainted and otherwise repaired. A half interest in a commodious and well-furnished chapel at Greenville.

A large and comfortable parsonage building, with a good barn and wagon-shed, to which is attached four acres of good land. The parsonage property was generously donated to the congregation, June, 1871, by Levi Lanning, one of the elders of the church.

The congregation have an invested fund of about \$500 for the purpose of keeping the parsonage property in good repair.

The church property is unencumbered, and is worth, including the fund, about \$9500.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

There are five plats of ground in this township occupied as public burial-places,—one at Marksboro', on the north side of the township, one on the north-east side of the township, at the Presbyterian (Yellow Frame) church, one on the south, the fourth on the east of the village of Johnsonburg, and the fifth is the old

DARK MOON BURYING-GROUND.

This is also known as the "Dyer burying-ground," as a man by the name of Dyer owned the land in that neighborhood.

In this ancient city of the dead lie the remains of many of the pioneers of this valley and the hills surrounding it. These are the grand- and great-grand-fathers of the present generation of people inhabiting this part of the township and adjoining country. Among the inscriptions still legible are the following:

"Here lies the body of Anne Reeder, the ——— of Benjamin Reeder, who departed this life in the 25th year of her age, June 25th, 1769."

This is the oldest date, no doubt, and is cut on a thin slate stone of a shelly nature, from which time or the rude hands of man have removed several chips. Another stone was a mere fragment, lying upon the sod, and of the inscription the date only ("1772") remains.

"Mary, daughter of John and Anne Wright, aged 17 years. Died July 4th, 1791.

"In faith she died, in dust she lies,
But faith foresees that dust shall rise,
When Jesus calls, while hope illumines,
And boasts her joy among the tombs."

"Thomas Allen, died 27th January, 1796, aged 65 years."

"Anne Hunt, wife of Abram Hunt, died Nov. 16, 1796, aged 26 years 9 months and 29 days. Mourn not, dear friends, for me—for why—my race is run, because it was the will of God. So let his will be done."

"John Wright, died 1797."

"M. Luse, died February 8th, 1796.

"My race is run,
My time is spent,
No mortal soul
Can death prevent."

"Moses Hazen, died October 11th, 1799, aged 23 years."

"In memory of Isaac Lanning, Sen., Elder of Hardwick Church, died August 30, 1811, in the 64th year of his age."

IX.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The pioneer mills of what is now Frelinghuysen were built by the Armstrongs and Thomsons. William Armstrong built the original grist-mill at Paulina about the year 1768 or 1770. There has been a grist-mill on the same site ever since, and is now operated

by Jonah Crisman. Mr. Armstrong also had a grist-mill at Johnsonburg prior to the Revolutionary war, on the site of the mill now owned by Samuel Harden. He also owned a grist-mill at Marksboro' at the same time he owned the others.

Uzal O. Howell built a saw-mill on the Vasbinder property, at the outlet of Glover's Pond, previous to 1775. A saw-mill is still in operation on the same site, now owned by J. W. Vasbinder. Farther down the creek is the saw-mill, bending-shop, and distillery of the Howell Brothers. In the south corner of the township, at a small hamlet called "Shiloh," is a grist- and saw-mill owned and operated by C. W. Ribble, on Albertson Creek. A short distance east of Marksboro' is the cider-mill and distillery of C. Sluater. The grist-mill at Marksboro', built one hundred and twenty years ago, is now owned and operated by Jacob C. Van Horn.

X.—PROMINENT MEN.

Col. Mark Thomson and Judge Armstrong were probably the most prominent men of their time in this township. George Mushback was elected sheriff in 1825, and was afterwards judge of the county. William Armstrong was elected sheriff in 1860.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEVI LANNING.

Levi Lanning is one of the oldest residents of Frelinghuysen township, Warren Co., N. J., and was born Oct. 31, 1799.

His grandfather, Richard Lanning, resided near the Yellow Frame Presbyterian church of Hardwick, and was one of the founders of that church, about 1780. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived there when the country was new, and probably prior to the Revolutionary war. His wife was a Miss Hunt, who bore him the following children: Richard, Edward, John, Katy, wife of Samuel Strond, and Rebecca, wife of Mr. Bebout.

On account of his lameness he was not called to serve as a soldier in the war, but on one occasion he was compelled to take a load of provisions to Saratoga, when the struggle was going on.

His son Edward was father of our subject, was born May 15, 1764, and married, April 1, 1792, Jane, a daughter of Michael Smith. She was born Jan. 18, 1768, and lived to be over ninety years of age. He died in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Soon after his marriage, Edward Lanning purchased about one hundred and four acres of land in what is now Frelinghuysen township, to which he subsequently made additions of land, owning in all, for a homestead, three hundred acres. Most of this land he cleared of its timber and prepared for crops, and upon it he spent the remainder of his life. He was



Levi Larrison



Daniel Vliet

DANIEL VLIET is a grandson of Cornelius and Eleanor Vliet, who were early residents near New Germantown, N. J. They had two children,—John, a tanner by trade, who settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his descendants still reside, and Abraham M., the father of the subject of this sketch.

The latter was born on Feb. 20, 1797, and on June 20, 1822, married Ann, daughter of George and Mary Biles, of Hope township. She was born on Nov. 22, 1801. Of this union were born the following children,—namely, Eleanor M., born Aug. 23, 1823, widow of W. H. Cook, of Frelinghuysen township; Margaret, born March 10, 1825, widow of Jonathan Lundy, of the same township; Sarah E. Y., born July 4, 1827, wife of Gideon L. Albertson, of Hope township; William D., born Jan. 24, 1829, farming in Mansfield township; Edna, born Aug. 28, 1831, died March 30, 1834; and Daniel, born Sept. 13, 1833. Abraham M. Vliet passed the earlier years of his life as a bound boy in Independence township. Upon attaining his majority he worked on the farm of Jacob Cummins, of that township, for three and a half years, then on the "Widow Stewart" farm, near Newton, N. J., for six years, and on that of Nathan Drake, in the same locality, for three years. In the spring of 1832 he purchased the farm at present occupied by Daniel Vliet, in Frelinghuysen township, where he passed his days as a farmer, and where he died in February, 1868.

He was a man of quite unostentatious habits, a Democrat in politics, though no seeker after place, and for many years a strong pillar in the Union Methodist Church in his locality. His wife died on Jan. 4, 1874.

Daniel Vliet was born on the farm which he now occupies on the date indicated above, and enjoyed the usual advantages of a farmer's son, attending the district school in the winter season and being trained to habits of industry during the summer. He assumed the management of the home-farm in 1860, and upon the death of his father came into possession of it, where he has continued to reside. The tract now comprises two hundred and thirty-six acres of land, besides seventeen acres which he owns in the adjoining township of Hope. Mr. Vliet is recognized as one of the leading farmers in his section of country, and is universally respected for his enterprise, thrift, and rectitude of character. His buildings are all good and well arranged, his fences substantially and handsomely built, and his fields carefully irrigated and tilled. The products of his farm frequently receive special recognition, by way of premiums, at the fairs of Warren and adjoining counties. He has confined his life-work entirely to agricultural pursuits, and, while an ardent Democrat, has persistently refused political place. He is a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Newton, N. J., and has been for a number of years a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 23, A. F. and A. M., of that place.

Mr. Vliet has been twice married. His first wife was Maria E., daughter of Robert Ayers, of Frelinghuysen township, whom he married in 1860, and who died Sept. 12, 1864, leaving one child, Arna M. Vliet, who is still living. His present wife is Mary E., daughter of Alexander and Rachel Decker, of Blairstown, to whom he was united in 1866. By this marriage have been born Abraham M. Vliet, and Rosa E., Emma D., Anna E., and Mary E. Vliet.

one of the early members of the Yellow Frame Church (so also was his wife), and for many years he served as elder.

He belonged to the party of reform in politics, and was quite active in all matters in any way affecting his township and county. He served as one of the board of committeemen for many years. Upon his decease he left a large property to his children, which he had accumulated by his own industry and good management.

His children are Richard, born Feb. 10, 1793; Jeremiah, born July 3, 1794; David, born Sept. 11, 1795; Isaac, born April 23, 1797; Levi, born as above stated; Peggy, born Sept. 18, 1801; Sarah, born March 28, 1803, widow of the late Charles Dodder, of Stillwater; Huldah, born Feb. 9, 1805, became the wife of Henry Teel, of Hardwick; Edward, born Oct. 16, 1806; and Hannah, born Sept. 5, 1810, became the wife of Stephen O. Hart, of Green township.

Levi was never married. By purchase he became the possessor of the old homestead, upon which he has resided since his birth, and now, in his eighty-second year of age, retains the faculties of mind and body to a very remarkable degree. He is one of the most prominent and influential farmers in his township, and is among the most liberal contributors to benevolent and charitable objects.

For nearly sixty years he has been a member of the church of his forefathers, and for a score or more years he has officiated as elder. Among his local donations have been the following: In 1876 he presented a bell to the church of which he is a member, and about 1870 he purchased and gave the same church a parsonage property.

Mr. Lanning has always been interested in the affairs of his township, and for about threescore years has officiated as one of its committeemen. He was formerly a member of the Whig party, and upon the organization of the Republican party adopted its principles.

Mr. Lanning has lived to an honorable old age, and is highly esteemed by all who know him for his manly qualities, his generosity, his help to the deserving poor, and for his sterling moral and Christian principles. Upon the organization of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton he was one of its original stockholders.

WILLIAM S. VAN HORN.

The subject of this sketch represents one of the old stock families of Warren County. His grandfather, Wm. Van Horn, came from Holland about the year 1760, accompanied by a brother, and located at New Egypt, N. J. He subsequently removed to what was then Hardwick township, Sussex Co., N. J., but now the township of Frelinghuysen, Warren Co., and engaged in the purchase and sale of live-stock, selling a

great deal in Canada. He is supposed to have been murdered along the St. Lawrence River, in Canada, about the year 1778, and was never heard of afterwards. His children were Cornelius, Matthew, Abraham, James, George, Ruth, and Anna.



WILLIAM S. VAN HORN.

George Van Horn, father of our subject, was born in Frelinghuysen township, on Oct. 14, 1771. He married Levina, daughter of Samson Howell, on Aug. 24, 1811, and had children,—Wm. S., born Aug. 19, 1812; Isaac H., born March 10, 1814; David G., born Oct. 8, 1816; Abraham S., born March 27, 1819; and George, born April 20, 1822. Mr. Van Horn was prominently identified with the interests of his locality for many years. He was for sixteen years a constable in the township, and twelve years a justice of the peace. He performed active service in the war of 1812, and was a brigade inspector at Sandy Hook.

William S. Van Horn was born on Aug. 19, 1812, and passed the earlier years of his life on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-three he was seized with a desire to travel and see more of the world, and, after traveling throughout the greater part of the United States, he shipped in 1836, as steward, on board of a merchant-vessel sailing from Philadelphia, and until 1845 visited the principal commercial ports of the world. In that year he returned home, and, locating on one hundred and eighty-four acres of land which his father gave him, he began the life of a farmer, clearing up the place, erecting new buildings and fences, and making it one of the best farms in the township. Here Mr. Van Horn has since remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican in politics, though no office-seeker, and exerts a

good influence in his township, being respected by all for his straightforward, manly life. He is a member of the First Christian Church of Johnsonburg, and was trustee of the public school at that place for a number of years.

Mr. Van Horn was married on June 19, 1851, to

Macrina, daughter of Jonathan Jones, of Johnsonburg. The children have been Edward M., born May 8, 1852; Leonora A., born Sept. 27, 1854; Laura B., born Sept. 9, 1856; Rosaline F., born July 22, 1858; and Horace, who, with Laura B., died in infancy. Mrs. Van Horn died Dec. 31, 1870.

P A H A Q U A R R Y.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS township, known sometimes as "the State of Pahaquarry," was formed from Walpack township, in Sussex County, in 1824, and is the extreme northern township of Warren County, and is bounded on the northeast by Walpack township in Sussex County, on the southeast by Hardwick, Blairstown, and Knowlton townships, and on the southwest and northwest by the Delaware River, the dividing line between this State and Pennsylvania. It is 12 miles long, and has an average width of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and contains 19.04 square miles, or 12,186 acres of land, the most of which faces the northwest at an angle of from 25 to 60 degrees. It is the most secluded township in the State, lying in a nook between the Blue Mountain and the Delaware River. The township derives its name from an Indian town of the Minisink tribe anciently standing within the present territory of Pahaquarry. The population of the township in 1880 was 418.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The Blue Mountain, running its whole length, occupies all its surface except a narrow strip along the river, nowhere over a quarter of a mile in width, but extending nearly the whole length of the township. The mountain and river scenery is uncommonly beautiful and sublime; while the far-famed and justly celebrated "Delaware Water Gap" is a part of the southwestern end of this long township.

On the Jersey side of the Water Gap, in Pahaquarry township, there is a place where the ledge of rocks presents a bold front along the roadside. This place is called the "Indian Ladder." Before the road was made along the river these rocks presented a perpendicular front to the water's edge, which prevented the inhabitants from having a free communication with the outside world in that direction. In olden times the Indians had there a kind of ladder made of an upright tree; afterwards a rope-ladder was made by the whites, but it was a dangerous place to get over, being thirty or forty feet in height.

* By W. H. Shaw.

On the summit of the Blue Mountain, near the northeast end of the township, is "Cat Fish Pond," the township line running along the southeast side of the pond. The outlet of this pond flows into Blairstown. About two miles southwest of this pond is "Sun Fish Pond." This too is on the summit of Blue Mountain, and either one is 1000 feet above the Delaware River, a mile distant. There are both a natural and an artificial outlet to Sun Fish Pond, both of which flow into the Delaware. Several other small streams rise along the side of the mountain, whose waters fall into the Delaware. Mill Brook, the largest of all, rises in Walpack, Sussex Co., and flows southwesterly through the village of Mill Brook in this township, and empties into the Delaware opposite Apochsanoc Island. Southwest from Sun Fish Pond, and about three-quarters of a mile distant, is a chalybeate spring called "the paint spring," which deposits ferruginous ochre.

BLUE MOUNTAIN.

This, which is known in New York as the Shawangunk and in Pennsylvania as the Kittatinny Mountain, is an almost unbroken ridge from the New York State line to the Delaware Water Gap, a distance of 40 miles, 12 of which form the southeast boundary line of this township. It is the highest ground in the State, being at the Water Gap 1479 feet above tide-water. This mountain ridge is a remarkable feature of the landscape as seen from the Kittatinny valley, or from the Highland range beyond. Its almost level crest is everywhere clothed with forest, its steep slopes bring the fields, trees, and houses on its sides in view as plain as a picture, and the contrast between the wooded crest, the upper slope, and the smooth fields of the lower slope, is ever grateful to the eye.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The pioneer settlement of this township was made as early as 1664, and probably prior to that date, and at least one hundred years before any other portion of Warren County was trodden by white men. B. B. Edsall, in his Centennial Address, said,—

"One hundred and fifty years ago* the territory comprising the counties of Sussex and Warren was uninhabited by civilized men, except a small portion in the present township of Pahaquarry. The settlers in this secluded nook were Hollanders, who had penetrated the country in search of minerals. Following the course of the Hudson from New Amsterdam (now New York) northwardly, they landed and entered the wilderness at or near Esopus, now called Kingston, in Ulster Co., N. Y., and, exploring the Mamakating valley, they discovered a mine of lead about fifty miles from the point of their detarkation. Encouraged by this success they continued their explorations, and about fifty miles farther another mine, probably of copper, was found on the Delaware River where the mountain nearly approaches the lower point of Pahaquarry Flat."

This was within the limits of our territory, and these are cogent reasons for fixing the advent of these Hollanders as early as 1650, fourteen years before the Duke of York became a patentee of New Jersey, and twenty years before William Penn secured the patent for the flourishing commonwealth which bears his name. The first great need of these enterprising men was a road to afford an outlet for their ores, and thus they appear to have lost no time in supplying, although the distance from Pahaquarry to Esopus was about 100 miles. This road was substantially built, and was in use some time before the English took possession of New Amsterdam (now New York). It is still a public thoroughfare, and bids fair to remain for ages an enduring monument of the energy and perseverance of these hardy pioneers. It was the first road of any considerable length made in North America; it was made without government aid, though its course ran through a howling wilderness, and its construction must have been attended with immense difficulties and innumerable dangers. It owes its existence solely to the enterprise of a few men who were stimulated to push it to completion by the hope of acquiring personal emolument from their mineral discoveries. This hope, however, was nipped in the bud. The conquest of the New Netherlands by the British, in 1664, put an end to the enterprise of these adventurous miners. The main body of these men are believed to have returned to their native land; yet a few unquestionably remained, who settled in the immediate vicinity of their abandoned mines. Pahaquarry was a part of the then known "Meensink" country. Among those who remained we find the names of Van Gordon, Van Campen, Shoemaker, Deitrick, and others, whose descendants have retained their native Holland name and are still occupants of the soil broken by their forefathers over two hundred years ago.

"It is well established that in the year 1697, when the Schoyler and Swartwout patents for lands in the Minisink country were derived by purchase from the Indians, and by grants from the province of New York, there were settlements south of the Neversink, and so on down the Delaware; and unless those settlements were made by the miners, or by very early accessions by way of Esopus, their origin is unaccountable."

Samuel Shoemaker, one of the oldest citizens of Pahaquarry, died Jan. 19, 1871, aged eighty years.

* Mr. Edsall should have said two hundred years ago, as the address was delivered in 1854.

His ancestors were prominent among the earliest settlers of the Minisink. They came from Esopus, over the Old Mine Road, and settled in the neighborhood of Shawnee, about 1720. Among their early associates in the toils and privations incident to pioneer life were Nicholas Depue and Abraham Van Campen, the former residing at Shawnee, and the latter on the Pahaquarry flats. Henry Shoemaker, father of Samuel, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. It was he who captured and rawhided the notorious Tory of Middle Smithfield, Jim Bartron, who had waylaid and insulted him on the road just above Shawnee. It was in the dark of evening, and Shoemaker was on horseback, when Bartron took his horse by the bridle. Quick as thought, he sprang from the saddle, and, being a powerful man, he collared the Tory and gave him such a thrashing that he lustily cried for quarter. Mr. Shoemaker then compelled him to walk in front of him to the house of his old friend, George Michaels, where the two applied to him (Bartron) a coat of tar and feathers, and then set him at liberty.

After the death of the venerable Moses Van Campen, in the spring of 1871, Samuel Shoemaker was the oldest living resident. He lived all his life upon the purchase made by his father, at the lower point of the Pahaquarry flats, near the location of the old copper-mines. He was buried in the old Shawnee burying-ground, where repose the remains of his ancestors.

Among those that are supposed to have been of that portion of the Holland miners that remained in what is now Pahaquarry at the time the main body left was Abraham Van Campen, whose descendants are scattered all over the country. He at one time owned the greater part of what is now the township of Pahaquarry.

The mail facilities of this township were not as desirable as might have been during the first one hundred and seventy-five years of its settlement, as there was no post-office in the township until 1852. In that year a mail-route was established from Flatbrookville to Newton, by way of Mill Brook, Hardwick, and Stillwater, and in 1853 a route was established between Mill Brook and Columbia. Offices were established in 1852 at Mill Brook and Calno. At Mill Brook the first postmaster was Elijah R. Welter, who was succeeded by Joseph F. Welter and the present postmaster, P. J. S. Garis. The first postmaster at Calno was Andrew Ribble, who was appointed in 1852. The present postmaster is William R. Ribble. There are at present two post-offices, three school-houses, and one church in the township.

Rice Nicholas, Esq., of Flanders, Morris Co., communicated to Hon. B. B. Edsall an Indian adventure, which he derived from S. P. Hull, Esq., of Morristown. It appears that in 1777 three Indians, after lying in wait for some time, succeeded one moonlight night in capturing Maj. Van Campen. His

name was Moses,—a son of Judge Abraham Van Campen, and consequently he belonged to a family whom the savages had been taught to stand in dread of. Their object was to take him to the head-waters of the Susquehanna, and there murder him by a lingering torture. They pinioned his arms and two led him, while the third guarded him with a rifle and tomahawk, the others also being armed in the same way. At night they compelled him to lie down with his elbows tied to his back, one of his captors reposing on each side of him, and the other standing guard. It so happened, however, that all three of the Indians fell asleep, when Van Campen by a desperate effort of muscular power burst his fetters asunder, and quick as thought seized a tomahawk and killed two of the sleeping savages. The other awoke, and, springing to his feet, ran for his life. Van Campen hurled the tomahawk after him with such sure aim that it struck him on the shoulder and stuck fast, the Indian not attempting to withdraw it until he was well out of sight. Van Campen gathered up the rifles and other accoutrements of the dead Indians, and returned safely to his friends.

Van Campen subsequently removed to Allegany Co., N. Y. Mr. Hull settled there also in about 1824, and edited a newspaper; he became acquainted with Van Campen as a Jerseyman, and also formed an intimacy with an old Indian in the vicinity, whom he understood had in his early days lived near the Jersey frontier on the Delaware. Mr. Hull introduced Mr. Van Campen to the Indian, and he turned out to be the same person that had run away with the tomahawk sticking in his back, in proof of which he showed Hull and Van Campen the scar made by that weapon. Thenceforth the two old enemies became warm friends, and remained so while they both lived.

GREELEY, McELRATH, AND RIBBLE.

Because Pahaquarry is geographically out of the United States, or rather is squeezed in between two States, was no reason why the author of the saying, "Go West, young man," should not cross this "Territory" and become a party to the following little anecdote.

The "Old Sage" and Thomas McElrath were once upon one of their annual pleasure and health-seeking excursions to the "Water Gap," and, coming from Stroudsburg, they crossed the Delaware up through that narrow strip of country known as "Pahaquarry."

Arriving on the river-bank, they signaled for a boatman to bring them over, and a man in shirt-sleeves responded to their call. While crossing the river Greeley said, "Ferryman, perhaps you don't know that you have the honor of carrying Mr. McElrath of the *Tribune*." McElrath replied, "And you also have the honor of carrying Horace Greeley." The ferryman, not to be outdone in honors, humorously replied, "Gentlemen, perhaps you don't know that you have the honor of being ferried over the Delaware by

Judge Ribble." "Honors" were easy, and ever after that "Horace," as well as the "Judge," delighted in a recital of the incident. All three have since been ferried over Death's river.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

This township, though younger than some others in point of organization, yet is nearly or quite one hundred and fifty years older than any of the rest in the county in point of settlement. Its civil organization dates from the spring of 1825, nearly two hundred years after its settlement. We herewith give the entire proceedings of the first town-meeting in Pahaquarry township:

"At a public town meeting held at the house of James Van Campen, in the township of Pahaquarry, county of Warren, &c., March the 14th, 1825, when the following officers were duly chosen according to law, and sworn severally into their respective offices: Andrew Hill, Moderator; William Hill, Assessor; Samuel Shoemaker, Town Clerk; Andrew Hill, Collector; John Depue, Abraham Garis, John C. Labar, Commissioners of Appeals; Moses Van Campen, Jacob Brutzman, Freeholders; James Van Campen, George Staley, Surveyors of Highways; William Hill, John Depue, Sr., Overseers of Poor; Samuel Shoemaker, Constable; Abraham Van Campen, Judge of Election; Andrew Hill, John Depue, Sr., Moses Van Campen, Samuel Shoemaker, John C. Labar, Town Committee; Andrew Hill, Moses Van Campen, John Depue, Sr., Road-Masters; James Van Campen, Pound-Keeper.

"Agreeable to a vote taken by the Town that there should be one hundred dollars (100) raised for road-tax for the present year, &c.

"The town meeting for 1826 to be held at the house of James Van Campen, in the above township.

"That the lower end of said township (which was formerly exempt from paying road tax) shall pay their equal quota of road tax.

"Samuel Shoemaker, constable, was sworn into office and gave his bond, which was approved of and accepted by the committee.

"ANDREW HILL, Moderator."

From the records we find that—

"At the annual general election (for members of the legislature and county officers for the several counties in the State of New Jersey) held at the house of James Van Campen, in Pahaquarry, in the township of Pahaquarry, county of Warren, for to elect members of the legislature to represent the said county, one person for sheriff and for coroners of said county, held the eleventh day of October, 1825, when the following result was obtained:

"*Council*.—Jacob S. Thompson, fifteen votes; William Kennedy, three.

"*Assembly*.—David Swayze, fifteen votes; James Eglert, fifteen; James Rinsling, three; John Stinson, three.

"*Sheriff*.—George Mushback, fourteen votes; Benjamin T. Hunt, two; Robert A. Stewart, two.

"*Coroners*.—John Kern, seventeen votes; Andrew Van Campen, seventeen; Uzal O. Howell, three.

"*Am^o VAN CAMPEN, Judge of Election.*

"*WILLIAM HILL, Assessor.*

"*ANDREW HILL, Collector.*

"*SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, Clerk.*"

The following is a complete list of town clerks, freeholders, collectors, and town committees for the township of Pahaquarry from the organization of the township to the present time, and the years in which each served:

TOWN CLERKS.

1825-31, Samuel Shoemaker; 1832, John Depue; 1833-36, Andrew Van Campen; 1837-48, John C. Labar; 1849-52, Abraham Garis; 1853-54, Malachi M. Sutton; 1855-56, Elias L. Garis; 1857-59, Moses C. Shoemaker; 1860-61, Jesse T. Welter; 1862-63, Philip J. S. Garis; 1864-65, Daniel M. Depue; 1866-68, Abraham Garis; 1869-70, William B. Ribble; 1871-72, Zachariah T. Shoemaker; 1873-74, Daniel W. Dingman; 1875-76, William H. Spangenburg; 1877, John N. Welter; 1878-80, A. A. Garis; 1881, P. H. Garis.

COLLECTORS.

1825, Andrew Hill; 1826, James Van Campen; 1827-28, 1837-44, Abram Garis; 1829-32, Moses Shoemaker; 1833, Moses Depue; 1834-36, Abraham Van Campen, Jr.; 1845, Lewis Barry; 1846-48, J. Depue Labar; 1849-50, Malachia M. Sutton; 1851-52, 1868, Moses C. Shoemaker; 1853-54, Samuel Labar; 1855-56, 1871, Conrod Welter; 1857-58, Joseph Tillman; 1859-60, Moses Van Campen; 1861-62, 1866-67, Charles Walker; 1863-64, Benjamin H. Van Campen; 1865, Andrew Ribble; 1869-70, 1872-74, Isaac Bunnell; 1874-76, George M. Van Campen; 1877-79, Peter Z. Michael; 1880-81, Philip J. S. Garis.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1825-30, 1836, Moses Van Campen, Jacob Brotzman; 1831, 1850, Moses Van Campen, Moses Shoemaker; 1832, William Ribble, Samuel Shoemaker; 1833-35, Moses Van Campen, Samuel Shoemaker; 1837-38, Enos Hill, Samuel Shoemaker; 1839, George Ribble, James Hill; 1840, Moses Van Campen, George Ribble; 1841, James Hill, Lewis Barry; 1842, Lewis Barry, Jacob Brotzman; 1843, Lewis Barry, Abraham Van Campen; 1844, Abraham Van Campen, Charles Walker; 1845, Charles Walker, John T. Shoemaker; 1846, Abraham Garis, John T. Shoemaker; 1847, Abraham Garis, William O. Van Campen; 1848, Samuel Shoemaker, William O. Van Campen; 1849, Samuel Shoemaker, Moses Van Campen; 1851, Moses Shoemaker, M. M. Sutton; 1852, 1863-65, Malachi M. Sutton; 1853, Charles Labar; 1854-56, Samuel Shoemaker; 1857-59, William O. Van Campen; 1860-62, Abraham Garis; 1866-68, Isaac Bunnell; 1869-71, Benjamin B. Van Campen; 1872-74, Peter Z. Michael; 1875-77, Daniel M. Depue; 1878-80, George M. Van Campen; 1881, William Burke.

TOWNE COMMITTEES.

1825.—Andrew Hill, John Depue, Sr., Moses Van Campen, Samuel Shoemaker, John C. Labar.
 1826.—William Hill, John Depue, Sr., Moses Van Campen, Samuel Shoemaker, John C. Labar.
 1827.—John Depue, Sr., John C. Labar, Moses Van Campen, Abram Van Campen, Sr., Samuel Shoemaker.
 1828-31.—William Hill, John Depue, John C. Labar, Moses Van Campen, Samuel Shoemaker.
 1832.—George Ribble, John C. Labar, Jacob Brotzman, Samuel Shoemaker, John Van Campen.
 1833.—John C. Labar, Jacob Brotzman, Samuel Shoemaker, Abram Van Campen, William Hill.
 1834-35.—George Ribble, Abraham Garis, John Depue, Moses Shoemaker, John Michael.
 1836.—Moses Van Campen, Samuel Shoemaker, John C. Labar, James Hill, Benjamin Shoemaker.
 1837.—Jacob Brotzman, George Ribble, William Ribble, Esq., Henry S. Decker, Ezekiel Oakes.
 1838.—William Ribble, Esq., Jacob Brotzman, Benjamin Van Gordon, Henry S. Decker, John Depue Labar.
 1839.—Andrew Ribble, John D. Labar, Hiram Litz, Jacob Brotzman, Abraham Van Campen, Jr.
 1840.—Jacob Brotzman, Conrad Welter, George Ribble, Andrew Ribble, Samuel Shoemaker.
 1841.—George Ribble, Enos Hill, Abraham Van Campen, Jr., Moses Depue, Andrew Ribble.
 1842.—James Spangenberg, Enos Hill, Mark T. Ribble, David Labar, Eli Fuller.
 1843.—J. D. Labar, Daniel Labar, Conrod Welter, Jacob Brotzman, Benjamin T. Shoemaker.
 1844.—Joseph Tillman, Daniel Labar, Benjamin T. Shoemaker, J. D. Labar, Jacob Brotzman.
 1845.—Benjamin T. Shoemaker, Simon Ayre, David Labar, Abraham Van Campen, Jacob Brotzman.
 1846.—Royal Barnes, Conrod Welter, John Hill, Benjamin Van Gordon. Tie vote between Samuel Shoemaker and Jacob Brotzman.
 1847.—George Ribble, Royal Barnes, Conrod Welter, Benjamin Van Campen, Andrew Ribble.
 1848.—John Zimmerman, Charles Walker, B. Van Gordon, M. C. Shoemaker, Moses Depue.
 1849.—J. Zimmerman, R. T. Shoemaker, John Michael, M. C. Shoemaker, Charles Labar.
 1850.—J. Zimmerman, John Hill, M. C. Shoemaker, Edmund L. Gregg, Jacob Barnes.
 1851.—E. L. Gregg, B. Van Gordon, Jacob Barnes, J. H. Depue, Moses Van Campen.

1852.—M. Van Campen, B. Van Gordon, A. Van Campen, J. H. Tillman, Samuel Labar.
 1853.—J. C. Labar, B. Van Gordon, John Englart, M. Van Campen, Eliza Christiana.
 1854.—J. C. Labar, E. Christian, J. Englart, William Bertholf, John Cartwright.
 1855.—J. Cartwright, W. Bertholf, Joseph H. Tillman, Jacob W. Welter, David Z. Michael.
 1856.—M. M. Sutton, George Ribble, J. H. Tillman, Daniel Labar, George M. Van Campen.
 1857.—William Bertholf, Jesse T. Welter, J. H. Tillman, Jacob Ozenbaugh, Abraham Brotzman.
 1858.—J. H. Tillman, John S. Rhinehart, John T. Shoemaker.
 1859.—J. H. Tillman, J. S. Rhinehart, John Hill, Jacob Ozenbaugh, Moses Depue.
 1860.—John Hill, John Zimmerman, Moses Depue, Charles Walker, Royal Barnes.
 1861.—W. Bertholf, W. C. Van Campen, J. Zimmerman, J. H. Tillman, John Barnes.
 1862.—Joseph S. Sutton, J. H. Tillman, John Barnes, Isaac Bunnell, John T. Shoemaker.
 1863-64.—James Barnes, Isaac R. Tillman, J. Zimmerman, Moses Depue, Phillip J. Garis.
 1865.—Conrod Welter, J. Zimmerman, Charles F. Kinney, M. C. Shoemaker, J. S. Rhinehart.
 1866.—C. Welter, J. T. Shoemaker, E. L. Garis, M. C. Shoemaker, David B. Rhinehart.
 1867.—C. Welter, E. L. Garis, George Hetzel, M. C. Shoemaker, D. B. Rhinehart.
 1868.—George A. Tranger, B. B. Van Campen, A. Ribble, M. C. Shoemaker, J. H. Tillman.
 1869.—P. S. Garis, J. H. Tillman, J. W. Welter, M. M. Depue, Andrew Ribble.
 1870.—P. S. Garis, M. M. Depue, Samuel Barnes, P. C. Michael, John Zimmerman.
 1871.—M. M. Depue, P. S. Garis, Jacob Ozenbaugh, Charles Walker, Peter Z. Michael.
 1872.—C. Walker, Henry Beck, Jr., Horace Zimmerman, Charles Labar, Jacob H. Morris.
 1873.—C. Labar, J. H. Morris, A. G. Spangenberg, George M. Van Campen, William Kelley.
 1874.—John Zimmerman, C. Labar, J. H. Morris, C. M. Walker, Henry P. Kithcart.
 1875.—J. Zimmerman, James Ozenbaugh, H. P. Kithcart, C. M. Walker.
 1876.—J. Zimmerman, J. Ozenbaugh, A. Van Gordon, G. A. Tranger, C. M. Walker.
 1877.—Daniel Labar, G. A. Tranger, James Ozenbaugh, Isaac Tillman, William C. Van Campen.
 1878.—William O. Van Campen, Isaac R. Tillman, Daniel Labar.
 1879.—Daniel M. Depue, Isaac Bunnell, Amos J. Van Gordon.
 1880.—Daniel M. Depue, John Zimmerman, Isaac Bunnell.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

MILL BROOK,

located at the foot of the Blue Mountain, in the northeast end of the township, on the banks of the stream of the same name, contains a grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, Methodist Episcopal church, school-house, hotel, store, and about a dozen dwellings.

DELAWARE SLATE COMPANY.

At this company's works, in the southwest end of the township, at the "Water Gap," is a small collection of houses built for the accommodation of those employed in the preparation of slate for the market.

There is no other village or hamlet within the borders of this township.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are three school districts in this township. In 1839 there was not a school-house in it. The ap-

portionment from State appropriation for 1879 for Pahaquarry was \$697.96.

MILL BROOK DISTRICT, No. 82.

The first school in this township was in 1840-41. In those years the Methodists erected a small frame building on the hill near the graveyard at Mill Brook, under which was a basement, built and used for school purposes until 1868, when the frame was moved down the hill to its present location and converted into a school-house. The first teacher in the old basement school-room was Edmund L. Gregg. The school-house is valued at \$300. There are in the district 45 children of school age, with 41 on school register, and an average attendance in 1880 of 18, with a seating capacity in the school-house for 56 pupils. There was employed in the district this year one male teacher and an appropriation of \$300, with nine months' school.

CALNO DISTRICT, No. 83.

The present school-house in this district was built in 1877. Previous to this the schools, when there were any, for a number of years were taught in private houses. The old Depue school-house, that stood on the corner of the road west of Daniel M. Depue's, went to decay many years ago, and was abandoned for school purposes. The present school-house stands near the mouth of "Mill Brook" Creek, opposite Apochsanoc Island, and is valued at \$700, and the appropriations for this year were \$300, with nine months' school. There are 48 pupils in the district of school age and only 30 on school register, and yet only an average attendance of 15. The school-house will accommodate 50 pupils.

BROTZMANVILLE DISTRICT, No. 84.

The present school-house was built in 1878, and is valued at \$350, and will accommodate 30 scholars. The last appropriation for this district was \$97.96 for four months' school. There are 28 children in the district of school age, and 26 registered, with an average attendance in 1880 of 16, and one male teacher employed.

VII.—CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The pioneer preachers in this township, as far as is now known, were Manning Force and George Banghart, who found their way to the seclusion of Pahaquarry in the latter part of the last century or early in that of the present. When Coonrad Welter located in this valley, in 1839, where he now lives, his house became the preacher's home, and "Coon" Welter's was known as the "Methodist tavern." This was also one of the preaching-places or "appointments" on Force and Banghart's five hundred mile circuit. The tooting of the "itinerant's tin horn" announced his approach to any settlement, and whether the preaching hour was in the afternoon or evening the old "circuit-rider" was always welcomed by a large

gathering of the pioneers for miles around. *Style* was not in fashion in those days. Women would go on foot for miles dressed in their tidy "homespun" and calico sun-bonnet, and the big girls were not ashamed to dress in the same economical style of their mothers, and, for shoes and stockings, nature furnished them in the summer, while in winter the homemade "cow-hides" were not a bit too coarse for the genuine young lady of "ye olden times." As for the men, if they went coatless and hatless, with their torn trousers a few inches too short at either end, and their feet as bare as Father Adam's, no exceptions were taken by any one. They went to church in their "Sunday best" the same as we do. They went to hear the plain unvarnished truth as it fell in thunder-tones from the lips of those old itinerants, and not the fine-spun theories of the present day. But the world moves, and so does the machinery of the church.

No effort, previous to 1839, had been made to erect a house of worship in this township, and it was not till 1840, when Rev. Henry Mains came on this circuit, that the old church and school-house combined was projected.

Mr. Mains was preceded in 1839 by Rev. Baker, who formed a class at Mill Brook, at the house of Coonrad Welter, with Mr. Welter as leader, the members being Mary Welter, Dingman Decker and wife, Uriah Hill, and Sarah Hill. Of this original class only two still survive,—Coonrad Welter and Sarah Hill.

When the old church was projected it became necessary to elect trustees, when Coonrad Welter, Uriah Hill, Dingman Decker, and Benjamin Shoemaker were duly elected trustees for the Methodist Society at Mill Brook.

The church was built on the knoll near the graveyard at Mill Brook, with a stone basement. The basement was used for school purposes, in which was taught the district school. The upper or frame part was used for church purposes. As the society increased in numbers a new and modern church was projected in 1860, while Rev. Ambrose S. Compton was on this charge. A building committee, consisting of Jesse T. Welter, Coonrad Welter, and others, were appointed, and the present commodious and substantial edifice was erected during the summer of 1860. It is of wood, about 32 by 48 feet, and cost \$1500.

The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Cornelius Clark, who also preached upon the occasion, and the church was dedicated in the fall of 1860 by Rev. C. S. Van Cleve, assisted by Rev. A. S. Compton.

The following preachers have served the people since 1837, and very nearly in the order in which they are named:

1839, — Baker; 1840, Henry Mains, William C. Nelson, Henry Beegle and Charles S. Coit, Reuben Vaneyckle, William Cupp, Abraham M. Harris, John L. Hays, William V. Kelley, Isaac W. Cole, John W.

Young in 1862; George Miller, Isaac Thomas, William H. Dickerson, in 1866, for three years; J. B. Mathis, in 1869, for three years; George Miller, in 1873, for three years; J. B. Mathis, in 1876; John F. Dodd, John W. Barrett, Thomas Hall, and William H. Corson, in 1880.

Present membership is 40. Present value of church property is \$2000. The trustees in 1880 were Conrad Welter, Philip S. Garis, J. O. Stickles, P. Van Horn, and S. V. Ribble.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

There are three or four burial-places in this township, and in the one at Mill Brook can be seen the following inscriptions upon some of the tombstones :

Abraham Garis, died Sept. 2, 1878, aged 77; Sarah Garis, died May 17, 1876, aged 75; Anna M. Garis, died Oct. 28, 1869, aged 47; Susannah Lahomadien, died Dec. 18, 1858, aged 32; Pernaella Sutton, died Oct. 24, 1865, aged 46; Mary, wife of Conrad Welter, died April 8, 1847, aged 42; Elijah Welter, died Aug. 20, 1852, aged 28; Anna E. Van Gordon, died Aug. 22, 1877, aged 23.

There are also two burial-places at Calno, and an Indian burial-place is mentioned in Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections," although the property mentioned is not now owned by the same parties :

"On the farm of Abraham Van Campen, Esq., near the blacksmith-shop of Andrew Ribbles, in the central part of the township, there was once an Indian burial-place. Many skeletons and relics have been plowed up, such as guns, kettles, blankets, cradles, bell-buckets, beads, pipes, etc. A few years since the skeleton of what is supposed to have been an Indian chief was disinterred. He was found wrapped in a blanket, in a sort of stone coffin, and buried in his war costume, decked with beads and all the paraphernalia of savage splendor. A gun lay on each side with the breech at his feet and the barrel across his shoulders. Over these lay his arms, with the hands folded across his breast, under which lay two spoons crossed. Behind his neck was his tobacco-box and ammunition. Several crosses were placed on his body; among which, on his breast, was a large brass one, nicely cast, bearing on one side the figure of Christ, and on the other one representing His ascension."

IX.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

There have been at different periods several industries entered into by various parties with varied success. Just when, or where, or by whom some of the old saw-mills were built is a difficult matter to determine. There have been two grist-mills in the township, and there are two at present.

The grist-mill at Mill Brook village was built in 1832, by Abram Garis, and is now owned and operated by B. D. Fuller. John Zimmerman is the owner and operator of a saw-mill at Calno. There is also a grist- and saw-mill at Brotzmanville.

There are several old mines (iron, copper, and zinc) in this township, none of which are being worked at present. The "Delaware Water Gap Slate Company" are manufacturing roofing slate in this township, from slate quarried in Knowlton township.

SLATE.

In 1835 a Mr. Snyder commenced the manufacture of school slate in the southwest end of this township, a short distance from Mr. Evans' quarry, over the line in Knowlton. He continued the business till about 1840, when he sold to Dr. Isaac Wyckoff & Son,

who continued the business until the junior Wyckoff, Stephen D., died, in 1861. During this time the factory was operated by water-power. At the death of young Wyckoff the property was purchased by a company, who enlarged the capacity of the works and added steam-power. Since that time B. F. Howey conducted the business until his election as sheriff, in the fall of 1880, when the factory was leased to Charles Simonds, who is the present operator. This is one of the most extensive works of the kind in the United States, and gives constant employment to 50 men.

MINING INTERESTS.

The location of the copper-mine holes is near Shoemaker's old "Union Hotel," about half-way from Delaware Water Gap on the south to Walpack Bend at the northeast end of the township, and near Mine Brook. There are several points along the ravine where search has been made for ore. One adit runs in about 150 feet from the ravine on a southwest trend, and then turns to a northwest course. Above this an inclined shaft runs down on the dip of the rock. The sandstone here is of a light-gray color, and much of it is stained by the carbonates of copper. Some of the mine-holes, as before mentioned, are supposed to have been opened prior to 1664 by the emigrants from Holland, who entered this valley from the Hudson River through Ulster County.* The last time any

* The following, from "Hazard's Register," throws some light on the early settlements on the Delaware, in this section of country. It is extracted from the letters written by Samuel Preston, Esq., and dated Stockport, June 6 and 14, 1828:

"MEENESINK, MINE HOLES, ETC.—In 1787 the writer went on his first surveying tour into Northampton County; he was deputy under John Lukens, surveyor-general, and received from him by way of instructions the following narrative respecting the settlement of Meenesink, on the Delaware, above the Kittany and Blue Mountain:

"That the settlement was formed a long time before it was known to the Government in Philadelphia. That when Government was informed of the settlement, they passed a law, in 1729, that any such purchases of the Indians should be void, and the purchasers indicted for 'forcible entry and detainer,' according to the law of England. That in 1750 they appointed an agent to go and investigate the facts: that the agent so appointed was the famous surveyor, Nicholas Scull; that he, James Lukens, was then N. Scull's apprentice to carry chains and learn surveying. That he accompanied N. Scull. As they both understood and could talk Indian, they hired Indian guides, and had a fatiguing journey, there being no white inhabitants in the upper part of Bucks or Northampton County; that they had a very great difficulty to lead their horses through the Water Gap to Meenesink Flats, which were all settled with Hollanders; with several only could they be understood in Indian. At the venerable Samuel Dupuis' they found great hospitality and plenty of the necessaries of life. J. Lukens said that the first thing that struck his admiration was a grove of apple-trees of size far beyond any near Philadelphia. That as N. Scull and himself examined the banks, they were fully of the opinion that all those flats had at some very former age been a deep lake before the river broke through the mountain, and that the best interpretation they could make of Meenesink was, the water is gone. That S. Dupuis told them when the rivers were frozen he had a good road to Esopus (now Kingston) from the mine holes, on the mine road some hundred miles. That he took his wheat and cider there for salt and necessaries, and did not appear to have any knowledge or idea where the river ran, Philadelphia market, or being in the government of Pennsylvania.

"They were of opinion that the first settlements of the Hollanders in Meenesink were many years older than William Penn's charter, and as S. Dupuis had treated them so well, they concluded to make a survey of his claims in order to befriend him if necessary. When they began to

work was done here was about eighteen years ago, by a Philadelphia firm, but very little ore was then obtained.

survey, the Indians gathered around; an old Indian laid his hand on N. Scull's shoulder and said, 'Put up iron string and go home;' then they quit and returned. . . .

"I had it in charge from John Lukeus to learn more particulars respecting the mine road to Esopus, etc. I found Nicholas Dupuis, Esq. (son of Samuel), living in a spacious stone house in great plenty and affluence. The old mine holes were a few miles above, on the Jersey side of the river, by the lower point of Pahaquarry Flat; that the Meenesink settlement extended forty miles or more on both sides of the river. That he had well known the mine road to Esopus, and used, before he opened the boat channel through the Foul Rift, to drive on it several times every winter with loads of wheat and cider, as also did his neighbors to purchase their salt and necessities in Esopus, having then no other market or knowledge where the river ran to. That after a navigable channel was opened through Foul Rift they generally took to boating, and most of the settlement turned their trade down stream, the mine road became less and less traveled.

"This interview with the amiable Nicholas Dupuis, Esq., was in June, 1787. He then appeared about sixty years of age. I interrogated as to the particulars of what he knew as to when and by whom the mine road was made, what was the ore they dug and hauled on it, what was the date, and from whence and how came the first settlers of Meenesink to such great numbers as to take up all the flats on both sides of the river for forty miles.

"He could only give traditional accounts of what he had heard from older people, without date, in substance as follows:

"That in some former age there came a company of miners from Holland, supposed from the great labor expended in making that road, about one hundred miles long, that they were very rich, or great people in working the two mines, one on the Delaware where the mountain nearly approaches the lower point of Pahaquarry Flat, the other at the north foot of the same mountain, near half-way between the Delaware and Esopus. He ever understood that abundance of ore had been hauled on that road, but never could learn whether lead or silver. That the first settlers came from Holland to seek a place of quiet, being persecuted for their religion. I believe they were *Arminians*. They followed the mine road to the large flats on the Delaware; that smooth cleared land and abundance of large apple-trees suited their views; that they *bona fide* bought the improvements of the native Indians, most of whom then removed to Susquehanna; that with such as remained there was peace and friendship until 1755.

"I then went to view the Pahaquarry mine holes. There appeared to

At this point the old "mine road" terminated, which afforded them an outlet for their ores at Kings-ton, on the Hudson River,—a road 100 miles in length, and which must have been constructed at great expenditure of capital and labor. Inasmuch as this road was built before the advent of the first settlers in the valley of the Delaware, and terminated at the mines, it is difficult to conceive what other object than that of conveying the ores to market could have induced its construction. The traditions which have always prevailed respecting these mines—that they were opened by a company from Holland at a very early time, and that copper was taken from them—are supported by some historic evidence. In the "Documentary History of New York," we find that "Claus De Ruyter exhibited in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1659, specimens of copper ore taken from the Minisinks in America."

have been a great abundance of labor done there at some former time, but the mouths of these holes were caved full and overgrown with bushes. I concluded to myself if there ever had been a rich mine under that mountain, it must be there yet in close confinement. The other old men I conversed with gave their traditions similar to Nicholas Dupuis, and they all appeared to be grandsons of the first settlers, and generally very illiterate as to dates and anything relating to chronology.

"In the summer of 1789 I began to build on this place; there came two venerable gentlemen on a surveying expedition. They were the late Gen. James Clinton, the father of the late De Witt Clinton, and Christopher Tappan, Esq., clerk and recorder of Ulster County. For many years before they had both been surveyors under Gen. Clinton's father when he was surveyor-general. In order to learn some history from gentlemen of their general knowledge, I accompanied them in the woods. They both well knew the mine holes, mine road, etc., and as there was no kind of documents or records thereof united in the opinion that it was a work transacted while the State of New York belonged to the government of Holland; that it fell to the English in 1664, and that the change of government stopped the mining business, and that the road must have been made many years before so much digging could have been done. That it undoubtedly must have been the first good road of that extent ever made in any part of the United States."

FRANKLIN.

I.—DESCRIPTION.

THE township of Franklin embraces an area nearly five miles square, including 12,621 acres, the most of which is arable land. It is bounded northeast by the township of Washington, southeast by the township of Bethlehem, in Hunterdon County, west by the township of Greenwich, and northwest by Harmony. The township, though not among the latest of the county in point of settlement, can claim but little antiquity in point of organization, having been one of the townships erected in 1839. It has three villages within its limits, two of them manifesting

a fair degree of enterprise. The Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad passes through the township with a station at Broadway, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey also has a station near Asbury, in Hunterdon County. The Morris Canal traverses the northern portion of Franklin, affording additional shipping facilities. The total amount of real estate in the township, as returned in 1880, was \$968,867; of personal, \$563,895; of personal indebtedness, \$336,629; leaving the total amount of taxable property as \$1,196,133.

The rate per cent. for the last year was \$7.55 per thousand.

* By E. O. Wagner.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The soil of the township is principally composed of clay with an admixture of gravel. Very little sand is found within its borders. In the south portion a ridge of slate about one and a half miles in extent is apparent. The soil is usually productive and well adapted to the raising of most grains, very prolific crops of which are annually harvested. The surface is undulating, exhibiting while traveling through the township frequent elevations and depressions. The Pohateong range of mountains runs transversely across the township, and the Scott's Mountain touches the northwestern edge. The Musconetcong River follows the southern boundary line of Franklin township, and the Pohateong Creek together with minor streams refresh its northern territory. Iron ore has been discovered in some localities in the township, but little labor has as yet been expended in its excavation. Numerous limekilns have been built in localities where limestone prevails.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The township of Franklin was settled during the period immediately preceding and following the Revolutionary war. Her pioneers have long since passed away, many of them leaving no descendants in the township. Others who still survive have no recollection of early events, and the task of collecting history in Franklin is, therefore, a difficult one.

Among the prominent, though possibly not among the very earliest settlers, is the family of Lomerson, of German extraction, some members of which left their country at an early date, and, choosing New Jersey as a home, settled in Oxford township. A son of one of the elder members of the family was named Lawrence Lomerson, who came in 1810 to Franklin, then Mansfield, and acquired the trade of a carpenter and millwright.

He married Elizabeth Caskey, of Hackettstown, and settled upon the farm now occupied by his grandson, William M. Lomerson. The deed of this land bears date 1799, and conveys 130 acres of land from Philip, Peter, and William Weller and their wives to Christian Smith, who conveyed again to Philip Cline, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Lomerson. Mr. and Mrs. Lomerson had 12 children, as follows: Jane C., William, Robert Caskey, Eliza Ann, Margaret, Julia Ann, James, Rebecca, Mary, Caroline, Sarah, and Lawrence. But two of this number survive,—James and Mrs. Philip D. Weller. The log house which was occupied by the family on their arrival gave place to a substantial brick structure in 1818, in which Mr. Lomerson resided until his death, in 1864, in his ninety-fourth year.

Christian Cole and wife were early settlers and of German extraction, having located, on their arrival, upon a farm on Scott's Mountain now occupied by John Kuehler, where Mr. Cole resided during his lifetime. He had three sons and one daughter. One

of the sons, named Christian, inherited the property, upon which he resided until his death. He had a family of six sons—John, Stauffle, William, Samuel, James, and Jacob—and four daughters,—Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, and Catharine. Of these children, Samuel, the youngest, purchased the homestead and remained as the only representative of the family in the township. Others removed to the West or settled in Washington and Oxford townships.

The widow and one daughter of Jacob Cole now reside in Franklin.

Benjamin Warne removed from the southern portion of the State at the close of the Revolutionary war and located near Broadway on the farm at present occupied by N. Warne. He died on the homestead, and was interred in the McKinney burial-ground. Mr. Warne had six sons and one daughter, but one (Stephen) of whom remained in the township. He had three children, one of whom, Nicodemus, continued in Franklin, and resides upon the original purchase.

Peter Fritts arrived at the beginning of the present century, and purchased what is known as a portion of the Probosco property, upon which he resided until his death. He left two sons, Benjamin and Jesse, and several daughters. Jesse removed to Illinois, where he died, and Benjamin resided in the township. He left a family of nine children, three of whom are located in Franklin.

Henry M. Winter was among the earliest and most enterprising of the farmers of Franklin, though the date of his advent is not recalled with precision. He located upon the land now occupied by Moses Woolverton, upon which he built a substantial stone mansion, still standing. This he retained for many years as his residence, but finally removed to Washington, where his death occurred.

William McKinney was of Irish descent, and on his arrival in the township settled one mile west of Broadway, on the Morris turnpike. On this farm he spent his life, died, and was buried. Among his children was John, who also occupied the land, and whose remains slumber in the same burial-place.

A son of John, last mentioned, is still living in the township in his seventy-ninth year. The homestead is occupied by John McKinney, a son of the latter.

Guy O'Brien located at Broadway, where he spent his lifetime. Mr. O'Brien was a teacher by profession, and also represented the legal profession in the township. He was at one period of his career a justice of the peace for Franklin. He died many years since and left three children, one son and two daughters, none of whom now reside in the township.

William Wilever was the earliest exponent of the saddler's craft in Franklin. He resided for many years near the Morris Canal, but later removed to Broadway, where his death occurred.

The Beers family, on their arrival, chose land on Scott's Mountain. On the death of the elder Beers

the property was divided among the children. The survivors of the family are Elisha and Henry, who both reside out of the township.

John Frome also settled early on Scott's Mountain, as did a family named Rush, a younger generation of whom are still residents of Franklin.

Jacob Weller was a soldier of the war of the Revolution. After serving his country with much credit he retired to Warren County and purchased 1200 acres of land, for a portion of which he paid 75 cents an acre. A portion of this land—probably about 800 acres—was in Franklin, Mr. Weller having located on the farm now occupied by George Thatcher, where he remained until his death. His remains were interred in the family burial-ground. He had 13 children, of whom Jacob, Samuel, and John resided in the township, as did also two daughters. None of the sons have descendants in Franklin. The daughters married into the Cline, Baler, and Kinaman families.

The Cline family are of German extraction, two brothers having left their native land for the hospitable shores of America at an early date and settled near New Brunswick, N. J. Lewis purchased 200 acres of land in the township of Greenwich, where he remained during his lifetime. Among his children were four daughters and two sons, Lewis and Michel. The latter removed to Indiana and Lewis remained in Greenwich, where he was surrounded by a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to mature years. Of these children John is the only one now residing in Franklin. Two are located in Harmony, and one in Greenwich. Mr. and Mrs. John Cline have been married sixty-one years, and are still among the active and enterprising citizens of the township.

Archibald Osborn came to the township in 1824 and located at Asbury, having formerly been a resident of Hunterdon County. He early engaged in the pursuit of his calling, that of a saddler, which was later abandoned for a more active life. He served as constable, and later as collector, and was also elected justice of the peace. For many years he followed the business of a drover. Mr. Osborn was chosen as representative to the State Legislature for the years 1855-56. He still, though advanced in years, leads a life of activity, and resides in the village of Asbury.

Abram Shipman removed from Harmony to Franklin township in 1805, when he purchased the land now occupied by William W. Shipman. He had five children,—Jacob, William, Elizabeth, Naomi, and Charles. Mr. Shipman died in the township in his seventy-fourth year. Two of the children still survive,—Mrs. Christopher Little and William W., who resides on a farm one mile west of Asbury.

John Haselton, one of the oldest of the early residents of Franklin, is more than one hundred years of age. He has lived in various portions of the township, but is at present located one and a half miles west of Asbury.

Christian Snyder, of German descent, came early

to the township, where he purchased a farm. He had eight children,—three sons and five daughters. The sons, William, Jacob, and John, were born and each settled in the township. They are now deceased, though the widows and children of these brothers still reside in the township.

William Runkle was among the early and influential citizens of the township. He resided in the vicinity of Asbury, where he purchased a considerable tract of land at very moderate prices and became a large landed proprietor. A grandson, Daniel Runkle, now represents the family in Asbury.

EARLY ROADS.

Information regarding the early roads of the township is very meagre. A very early road, known to the first settlers as the "New Road," passed from Easton through Asbury to New Hampton. This road was much traveled at the time. Another road of equally early date began at Easton and passed through Stewartsville to New Village, and formerly to Washington. A portion of this road was superseded by the turnpike, and consequently vacated. The oldest turnpike, known as the Morris turnpike, was completed in 1811. Its objective points were Easton and Morristown, the villages of New Village, Broadway, and Washington being on its route. The road-territory of the township is now divided into thirteen districts, over which the following overseers are appointed:

District No. 1, John R. Eichelhart; No. 2, Moses Woolverton; No. 3, Sylvanus Cook; No. 4, M. B. Myers; No. 5, Joseph Willever; No. 6, James G. Appar; No. 7, Isaac C. Smith; No. 8, Abram Shipman; No. 9, M. B. Bowers; No. 10, Philip Hyner; No. 11, William Allshouse; No. 12, C. B. Rush; No. 13, Peter Willever.

IV.—ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

The act of the State Legislature which erected Franklin as an independent township was passed Feb. 15, 1839, and reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted* by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all that part of the townships of Greenwich, Oxford, and Mansfield, lying within the descriptions and boundaries following,—to wit, beginning at a point in the centre of the Musconetcong Creek half a mile above the Bloomsbury bridge; thence to a white-oak tree on the north bank of Merrel's Brook, one mile and a quarter above its junction with the Morris turnpike; thence to a point where the Brassacastle stream crosses the Oxford and Mansfield township line; thence to the point where the bridge crosses the Musconetcong Creek, near the house of William Runkle; thence down the middle of said stream to the place of beginning,—shall be and hereby is set off from the townships of Greenwich, Oxford, and Mansfield, in the county of Warren, and made a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the 'township of Franklin.'

"*And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Franklin shall hold their first annual township-meeting at the inn now occupied by Benjamin C. McCullough, in the village of Broadway, in the said township of Franklin, on the day appointed by law for holding the annual township-meetings in other townships in the county of Warren."

By an act passed by the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, Feb. 15, 1839, it was ordered that part of the townships of Greenwich, Oxford, and Mansfield should be laid off and called the township of Franklin in the county of Warren. In obedience to that act the inhabitants met in Broadway, at the

inn of Benjamin C. McCullough, on the 8th day of April, 1839, to incorporate themselves as citizens of the new township. Since that time the following officers have been elected for the said township of Franklin:

FREEHOLDERS.

1839-40, Stephen Warne, Henry Gardner; 1841-44, Stephen Warne, John Cline; 1845-46, Kitchen Hartpence, Henry Gardner; 1847, Kitchen Hartpence, James S. Williamson; 1848-50, Benjamin Fritts, Peter P. Willever; 1851, Holloway H. Kline, John K. Smith; 1852, John K. Smith; 1853-54, John H. Creveling; 1855, John K. Smith; 1856, Benjamin Fritts; 1857-58, Benjamin Taylor; 1859-61, William Shipman; 1862-64, John A. Willever; 1865-67, Absalom Pursell; 1868-70, Lawrence L. Hettler; 1871, William S. Hulshizer; 1872-74, Isaac S. Dehart; 1875-77, Charles Hazard; 1878, Adam Willever; 1879-81, James Lomerson.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1839, Guy A. Bryan; 1840-41, William Winter; 1842, Guy A. Bryan; 1843, John C. Winter; 1844-45, Edwin T. Disoway; 1846-50, Joseph Vliet; 1851-55, James Lomerson; 1856-62, James Vliet; 1863-74, Richard G. Woodverton; 1875-80, William H. Lomerson; 1881, Chas. M. Williamson.

ASSESSORS.

1839, William McHroy; 1840-43, Kitchen Hartpence; 1844-47, Godfrey C. Kline; 1848-49, Phillip D. Weller; 1850, John Hartpence; 1851, John Thatcher; 1852-54, John C. Hartpence; 1855, William Pursell; 1856-65, John C. Hartpence; 1866-72, Henry Hicks; 1873, Aaron H. Curtis; 1874-76, Moses A. Burd; 1877, William Fritts; 1878-80, John C. Hummer; 1881, Phillip Cook.

COLLECTORS.

1839-42, James Doolittle; 1843, Archibald Osborn; 1844-45, William C. McCullough; 1846-47, John H. Creveling; 1848-51, Joseph Willever; 1852-53, Isaac Smith; 1854, Jacob Weller; 1855-58, Joseph Willever; 1859-61, Charles Blazer; 1862-64, William Winter; 1865-67, James Vliet; 1868-69, John H. Lantz; 1870-73, James Vliet; 1874, Christopher Burd; 1875-77, C. F. States; 1878-81, E. N. L. Creveling.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1858, Jacob V. Wilson; 1860, Abram N. Carpenter; 1865, John State, Mahlon Johnson; 1867, N. H. Dalrymple, Sylvanus Cook; 1874, H. G. Woolverton; 1875, George Pruster; 1876, William Fritts, John Allen; 1880, Charles Blazer.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1847, A. G. Richey; 1848-50, Joseph Vliet; 1851, Alfred Gale; 1852, Samuel Glen; 1853-54, William Winter; 1855-65, James Vliet; 1866, William B. Hevever.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1839-40, Elijah Warne, Jr., James S. Williamson; 1841-42, David W. Boyer, Elijah Warne, Jr.; 1843-44, George Williamson, William Shipman; 1845, P. D. Weller, William Shipman; 1846-49, George W. Williamson, William Shipman; 1850-52, George W. Williamson, Elijah W. Cummins; 1853-56, William Creveling, Peter P. Willever; 1857-59, George W. Williamson, Elijah W. Cummins; 1860, William Creveling, George Richey; 1861-64, George Richey, Henry W. McKinney; 1865, H. W. McKinney, Daniel Vliet; 1866-69, H. H. Cline, William Shipman; 1870, John H. Lantz, William Shipman; 1871-77, William Shipman, Abram Kinney; 1878, C. H. Bryan, Abram Kinney; 1879-80, James Eylesberg, Charles Shipman.

V.—SCHOOLS.

An old school-house was erected on land belonging to John Cline at an early day, and located a short distance from New Village. It was in use for a period of at least fifty years, when the present structure superseded it. A log school-house was built not far from the location of the depot, near the village of Broadway, as early as 1820. Another frame structure was erected in 1824 on land at present occupied by Moses Woolverton. Master Coen and Master Martin W. Nesbit were among the earliest instructors. These

two schools were consolidated at a later day, and an edifice erected in the village of Broadway, where the youth of the neighborhood assembled for instruction.

The school territory of the township is divided into six districts, as follows: District No. 20, New Village; District No. 21, Broadway; District No. 22, Hicks; District No. 23, Good Springs; District No. 24, Franklin; District No. 25, Asbury. Over these preside the following corps of teachers: New Village, Joseph A. Hiff; Broadway, Samuel Freeman; Hicks, Howard Smith; Good Springs, Miss L. M. Rymond; Franklin, E. W. Dillon; Asbury, S. A. Everitt.

The township received as her share of the two-mill tax during the last year, \$1707.19; of the State appropriation, \$123.85; and of the township school tax, \$418. She also raised a special tax of \$307 for three of the districts of the township.

VI.—CHURCHES.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Although the Methodist Episcopal Church is fully a century old, not a single record of its organization or later progress is extant. The historian was unable to find from the pastor more than a list of its trustees and stewards at the present time. He has, however, from other sources, obtained a few facts regarding its early history. A class was formed at nearly the period of the Revolutionary war, almost contemporaneous with the founding of the hamlet of Hall's Mills, as Asbury was then called. No church building had then been erected, and services were held in the few scattered dwellings of the neighborhood. In 1786, Col. William McCullough, then a young man of twenty-seven years, was converted, and connected himself with the Methodist Society. Through his influence a church edifice was erected, the cornerstone of which was laid by the distinguished Bishop Francis Asbury in the year 1800. At the same time the spot was christened Asbury in honor of the event. The old building, which was simple in construction, and but 28 by 30 feet in dimensions, became dilapidated, and it was determined to construct a new one. This was accordingly done, and the building dedicated with impressive ceremonies on the twenty-second day of December, 1842.

The Bloomsbury Church was connected with the Asbury charge until 1858, when Rev. Benjamin Coleman was assigned to that field of labor, and it became a separate organization. The record of the pastors who were stationed here is very imperfect. Rev. Dr. Coke, who afterwards died while on his way to the East Indies as a missionary, was among them. Rev. Edward Page was also at one time pastor, as were Rev. Jacob Hevever, Rev. George Banghart, and Rev. Dr. Charles M. F. Deems, now distinguished as the pastor of the Church of the Strangers, in New York City. Rev. George Hitchens also preached on the Asbury circuit at nearly the same time. No information relative to the later pastors is at hand.

The present incumbent is Rev. A. N. Harris. The trustees are Barnet A. Smith, Daniel Osmun, Morris Hoffman, David Bowlby, R. M. Henderson, Robert K. Richey, Joseph S. Smith. The stewards are B. A. Smith, Morris Hoffman, Adam Willever, John Allen, R. A. Henderson. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, with 20 teachers and 110 scholars. The church roll numbers 120 members.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ASBURY.*

If this organization cannot claim prestige or account of its own age, it may at least claim the honor of an old and distinguished lineage. Presbyterianism has a known record in this region of more than a hundred and forty years. In the year 1739 the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in response to a request for preaching "in Mr. Barber's neighborhood," directed two ministers to preach certain Sabbaths at Lamington and at Mr. Barber's. It afterwards becomes apparent, from the records of the Presbytery, that "Mr. Barber's neighborhood" was identical with parts of old Mansfield and Greenwich, for mention is often made of supplies being sent to Mr. Barber's and Mr. Green's. The former seems to give place on the records to old Mansfield, while the latter changes on the records to Green's-ridge, Greenidge, Greenage, and at last to Lower Greenwich. The first Presbyterian houses of worship in this neighborhood were doubtless those of Greenwich and Mansfield-Woodhouse, as the present church at Washington was first called. Which of these was first built it is impossible with accuracy to determine.

"But it is quite certain that the first meeting-house in Greenwich was erected between the years 1739 and 1744, for in the journal of that man of God, David Brainerd, he mentions having preached in Greenwich on Sabbath, Dec. 9, 1744; and when it is considered that this first log church was so far decayed in 1775 as to render another building necessary, we may infer that it was the first old church in which he preached."

The church of Mansfield could not have been built much later; so that at this early date two strongholds of the sturdy Calvinistic faith were established at either end of the Musconetcong valley to stand guard over the religious development of the people.

Over this ground have passed the forms and sounded the voices of such men as Rosbrugh, the patriot and martyr pastor of the Revolution, who was the first settled minister over the congregations of Greenwich and Mansfield-Woodhouse; of Joseph Treat, who fled from New York to escape the hands of the British, and who gave twenty years of faithful service in the parish that extended over all this region; of David Brainerd, who on many forgotten spots amid these surrounding hills told the simple story of the cross, and whose pure and lovely character has left behind it a lasting fragrance; of William B. Sloan, whose stately presence and impressive address and genial manners are yet remembered by

some here; of Jacob Castner, the orator and fearless expounder of the truth, whose name and form are yet fresh in the memory of many who hear me.

Such have been some of the grand men the theatre of whose life-work we survey as we cast our eyes up and down over the fertile acres of this valley, and a part of whose original parish is now occupied by this church.

Asbury, too, received preparation for the establishment of a separate Presbyterian organization by the residence here of two of the ablest and most influential men that the Presbytery of Newton has ever had the honor to enroll. I refer to the Rev. Jacob Castner and to the Rev. James Lewers, both of whose homes were here, and whose ministries were very influential in moulding and fixing the Presbyterian sentiment of this community. It may not be amiss for us to pause a moment and recall these eminent and godly men, who have passed to their reward, but whose labors and influence lie deeply inwrought into our church-life to-day.

Of Jacob Castner it has been said:

"He was a natural orator and one of the best if not the very best extempore speakers in the Presbytery or Synod. He was an able, laborious, and successful minister of the Word. An early and fearless champion of the temperance reformation, he probably did more for that cause than any other man in the Presbytery. Once convinced that a thing was right, nothing could swerve him from its advocacy. He was utterly fearless,—a man of unswerving moral courage. A warm-hearted friend, a sympathizing comforter, he was one of the most delightful conversers I ever met. A natural gentleman, he could be firm without arrogance and entertaining without egotism. He was almost idolized by his congregation."[†]

When we speak the name of James Lewers we shorten the radius of memory and come within the recollection of almost all the adults of this vicinity. I myself remember hearing him preach in the old church at Milford, my home, after his transfer thither, though I was, of course, too young to appreciate the beauty of his rhetoric and the remarkable power of his pulpit efforts. He was a man of exquisite taste in the *belles-lettres*, of superb genius, a natural poet, an impressive orator, and one of the best writers the church has produced. Only a lack of perseverance and an apparent distaste for notoriety kept him from gracing a metropolitan pulpit. He possessed many eccentricities and was remarkable for his singular absence of mind, but, withal, was a successful pastor, an excellent Christian gentleman, a natural and impressive orator, and his name is inseparably linked with the history of Presbyterianism in this place.

The academy was built during his ministry at the valley and his residence here, and its walls have resounded many times with his eloquent voice. The faith he there expounded has grown until, contrary, perhaps, to his expectations then, it is embodied to-day in this organization. Under the magnetic influence and personal power of these men, it was most natural that a nucleus should be formed here that

* From a sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. George W. Tomson, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary, Oct. 10, 1880.

† Dr. Junkin.

itself at last should be an important centre of Presbyterianism.

This church is the granddaughter of old Mansfield, its nearer relative being the Musconetcong Valley Church, which colonized from old Mansfield in 1837 and became a vigorous and powerful congregation.

Oct. 10, 1860, a committee of the Presbytery of Newton met in the academy to act on an application for church organization. The committee consisted of Revs. George C. Bush, A. H. Hand, D.D., Solomon McNair, and William H. Kirk, together with Elder George Creveling, of the church at Washington. The names of 28 persons were presented as desiring to be organized into the First Presbyterian Church of Asbury, 26 of whom brought certificates from the church at the valley. The committee unanimously voted to grant the request, and thus the First Presbyterian Church of Asbury was constituted and entered upon the roll of the Presbytery of Newton.

Rev. J. R. Eckard, D.D., a professor in Lafayette College and a returned foreign missionary, was invited to become stated supply of the new organization, and remained in that connection until November, 1867, when the condition of his health required him to tender his resignation. The ministry of Dr. Eckard, though pursued under the disadvantage of being a non-resident, was in a large measure successful. Thirty-nine members were added, making the total membership 61 at the time of his resignation. A Sabbath-school of considerable size was also in successful operation, and contributions of a commendable amount were made to benevolent objects. After the withdrawal of Dr. Eckard the church remained six months without a pastor, and then called the Rev. Frank E. Miller, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, who was ordained and installed July 14, 1868. His pastorate continued until Jan. 27, 1871, when he was reluctantly released by you to take the important position as pastor of the First Church of Easton. During his ministry in this church 22 additions were made to its membership. The most important part of his work among you was his influence in the erection of this large and commodious house of worship, which was dedicated to God, Sept. 23, 1869, and which, with commendable promptness, was soon relieved from debt.

Nov. 2, 1871, the Rev. David Conway became the pastor, and continued in that relation until Jan. 22, 1876. During his ministry, part of which was at the beginning of the "hard times," the entire indebtedness was removed from the church and 35 persons added to the roll of membership. The attendance of the Sabbath-school was also greatly increased, and much interest apparently infused into that department of the work.

The present pastor began his ministry June 21, 1876, having been called from the First Congregational Church of Elizabeth, N. J., and was installed pastor Oct. 12, 1876.

The four years and more of my ministry have been pleasant ones—years of joy, for the most part—because of the affectionate consideration of my people, and the uniform kindness with which my ministry has been received among you. During my pastorate 64 members have been added to the church, a beautiful parsonage has been erected, at a cost of \$3000, the Sabbath-school has reached a high degree of prosperity, and the general affairs of the church are in a prosperous and encouraging state.

During the twenty years of our history 206 persons have been added to the church, including the 28 original members. The sum of \$40,000 has been raised for congregational and benevolent purposes. Thus has the church grown and prospered, disappointing the expectations of some and the prophecy of others.

The following are the officers of the church: Pastor, Rev. George W. Tomson; Elders, William Vliet and Isaac Bennett; Sabbath-school Superintendent, Godfrey C. Lightcap; Trustees, G. C. Lightcap (president and treasurer), Daniel Runkel, Thomas Hulsizer, John Rodenbough, John A. Willever, Nelson Creveling, and Warren Shipman.

The church building is a neat brick structure with pressed brick front, capable of seating 450 persons. Beneath is a commodious lecture and Sabbath-school room, all erected at a cost of \$18,000. The present membership of the church is 115; that of the Sabbath-school is 100. The congregational expenses for the last year were \$1500. The parish includes a desirable social element, and covers a radius of from two and a half to three miles. The number of families comprising the congregation is about 75. The available territory is exceedingly limited, being closely bounded on either side by other congregations; so that future growth must be rather an internal development than an external addition. Still, the future of the church, judging from the past, cannot be otherwise than one of encouraging prosperity.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROADWAY.

It is probable that a class was formed at a very early date, but no minutes are extant which afford a record of its subsequent growth. A church edifice was erected in 1842, which is still in use by the congregation. The minutes of the society begin with 1862, when Broadway was set off from Harmony Circuit, and, though not full or complete, afford some information as to the succession of pastors after that date, which are as follows:

1862, Rev. G. O. Carmichel; 1864, Rev. J. F. Dodd; 1867, Rev. T. T. Campbell; 1870, Rev. J. Raymond; 1872, Rev. A. R. Shaw; 1874, Rev. A. L. Wilson; 1876, Rev. J. W. Barrett; 1878, Rev. J. W. Hartpenne, Rev. Thomas Rawlings; 1879, Rev. J. H. Egbert, the present pastor.

The presiding elders during this time were:

1862, Rev. A. L. Brice; 1865, Rev. C. S. Van Cleve; 1866, Rev. Charles Larno; 1870, Rev. M. E. Ellison; 1874, Rev. T. H. Smith; 1878, Rev. J. N. Fitzgerald; 1880, Rev. C. A. Colt.

The present board of trustees embrace the following individuals: L. L. Metler, D. W. Bowman, Daniel

Fitts, J. S. Baylor, M. B. Bowers, William Frome, A. J. Raymond. The present steward is D. W. Bowman.

VII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

An early place of interment within the township limits is known as the "McKinney Burial-Ground." It was set apart for the purpose by John McKinney, is located near New Village, and inclosed by a substantial wall with an ornamental gate guarding the entrance. It is used by many of the citizens of the township.

The cemetery attached to the Methodist Episcopal church may perhaps lay claim to an antiquity greater than that of its neighbors. It was founded in all probability prior to the erection of the church edifice, and has been in use for nearly a century. Among the inscriptions is the following:

"Sacred to the memory of Col. William McCullough, who departed the life Feb. 9, 1846, aged 81 years, 1 month, and 19 days. He was a friend and promoter of internal improvements, a member of the Legislative Council for a number of years, served upwards of thirty years as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex and Warren Counties. He attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1786, and continued a useful member until his death. His end was peace."

A cemetery is located south of New Village known as the "Weller Cemetery." A sum of money was left by Mr. J. P. Weller to maintain the ground, which is inclosed by a stone wall bearing the following inscribed tablet in marble:

"Erected by G. H. Weller, executor of J. P. Weller, deceased. Commenced in 1851. Finished in 1876."

The remains of various members of the Fritts, Willver, and Weller families are here interred. Many of the graves are very old and marked by rude limestone tablets, upon which the inscriptions, if any existed, are now defaced by the elements. Among the legends the following are copied:

"Sacred to the memory of Lena, wife of John Powers, and daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Weller, who departed this life Sept. 24, 1830, aged 93 years, 5 months, &c.

"Rest gentle corps beneath this clay,
Since time has swept thy cares away:
Surely you can rest in ease,
Since no one can disturb thy peace."

"Here is interred the body of Margaret Weller, daughter of Philip and Mary Weller, who departed this life January 4th, 1809, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 25 days."

"In memory of Jacob, son of J. P. Weller,—born the 6th of January, 1820,—who departed this life on 1st of March, 1822, aged two years, one month, and twenty-three days."

"In memory of Sarah, wife of David V. Weller, who died March 27th, A.D. 1830, aged 27 years, 7 months, and 5 days."

VIII.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

ASBURY.

This village was formerly known as Hall's Mills, and was settled as early as the period of the Revolutionary war. In the year 1800 the corner-stone of a small Methodist Episcopal church was laid by Bishop Asbury, and the hamlet from that time was known as Asbury.

The earliest settlers were the Hunts, Richeys, Woolvers, and McCulloughs. It is probable that of these families, the Richeys and Woolevers were the first to arrive. Little is recollected of the early years of the hamlet. The advent of Abram Woolever occurred prior to 1776. He built a log house near the Asbury Mills, in which he resided with his family. His death occurred in 1815, his remains having been interred in an old burial-place on the banks of the Musconetcong River, which has long since been abandoned.

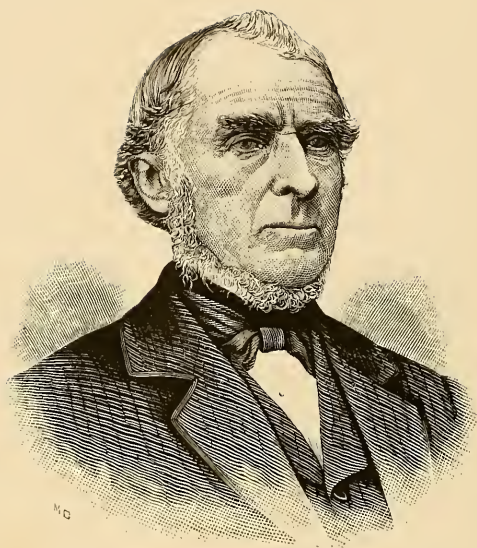
John and Daniel Richey came at a very early date, and located near Asbury. John Richey had three sons,—William, John, and George,—all of whom were located in the immediate vicinity, where they lived and died. The widows of John and George, together with their children, still reside in the village. Daniel and David Hunt made an early purchase of land and followed farming pursuits. None of the children of the family are now residents of the township.

Col. William McCullough became a resident of Asbury in 1784, and with his presence an era of enterprise dawned upon the little settlement. He purchased a tract of land on his arrival, to which he made later additions, until many of the most productive farms of the neighborhood were his. He erected two grist-mills, a saw-mill, and an oil-mill, and conducted an extensive business. Through his efforts the first church in the village was erected.

In 1817, Thomas and James D. Wiggins built a factory of stone, which was for a while managed by them, and later sold to Col. McCullough. After successive ownerships it was purchased by John Allen, who continued proprietor until it was consumed by fire, in January of the present year. Silas Dunham, in 1810, erected a store on the site of the present hotel, and placed in it a stock of goods. Joseph Wilson also erected a store and was an early merchant. Philip Wilson was the earliest worker at the anvil and forge. There are now in the village two churches, one academy, two hotels kept by Miss Vanderbilt and Charles Hazard, two stores owned by Messrs. Watson & Williamson and Messrs. Simonson & Gano, two blacksmith-shops managed by — Dalrymple and James Lott, two wagon-shops kept by William Carlin and Mahlon Johnson, a harness-shop owned by Josiah Boughton, and a cabinet-shop of which G. C. Lightcap is proprietor.

Henry Thompson is the postmaster. The place has also two physicians,—Dr. Alfred Gale and Dr. Welch. Martin Wyckoff, Esq., represents the legal talent of the village.

J. M. Hoffman's flouring-mill at Asbury is erected on the site of the mill originally built by Col. McCullough, Mr. Hoffman having, in 1863, purchased the property and erected the present structure. It has four run of stone, is run by water from Musconetcong River, and has a capacity of 200 bushels per day, though its average product is 100 bushels per day.



James Lomaxson

Both custom- and merchant-work are done. The market for flour is found in adjacent portions of the State.

BROADWAY VILLAGE.

The earliest owners of the land covered by the hamlet and its immediate neighborhood were the members of a family named Probosco. A portion of the estate came into possession of Col. William McCullough, and remained in litigation for a period of years, but was finally adjudged to Mr. McCullough. A hotel was erected, of which Benjamin McCullough was the landlord. It was sold to one Eveland, but reverted again to its former owner. The first store in the place was erected by Peter Blazer for William Warne, who was for several years its proprietor, and in connection managed a woolen-factory, saw-mill, and plaster-mill. He ultimately disposed of the property to Henry M. Winter, who conducted it for several years and sold to Jesse L. Fritts, who in turn disposed of it to Samuel Weller. After an ownership extending over a period of ten years he sold to the present proprietor, William Warman, who rebuilt the store and house. The mill and factory have gone to decay. The earliest blacksmith was John Williver, who after a residence of eight years removed to Illinois. He was followed by Richard Van Horn, and he by Henry V. Anderson, after which Robert Reding, now of Hackettstown, conducted the shop. It has since that time had successive owners. The earliest physician was Dr. Weller, who arrived about 1840 and practiced his profession in Broadway for three years, when his death occurred. He was followed by Dr. Samuel Glenn, who remained a short time and removed to Washington. He was succeeded by Dr. Creveling, the present physician of the village.

Broadway now has two general stores owned by William Warman and Charles Blazer, one grocery kept by Henry Nukirk, and one blacksmith-shop managed by Isaac P. Hull. William Warman holds the commission as postmaster.

The grist-mill located near Broadway and owned by N. Warne was erected by Benjamin Warne on Mill Brook. It has three run of stone and a capacity of 100 bushels per day, which can be increased as necessity requires. It does custom-work principally, and enjoys an extensive patronage from the surrounding country.

NEW VILLAGE.

This hamlet, located upon the Morris Canal, is but a mere collection of houses, with but little pretension to business enterprise. The first settlers were John Andrews and John Wooster, who followed their respective trades, the former having been a hatter and the latter a blacksmith. Each erected houses of logs, which they occupied. James Bell, a weaver by trade, came soon after, and, purchasing a lot, erected a dwelling. Other houses were built by Abner Parks and John MacElroy. The land on which these buildings stood was owned by one McEntire, who also kept a

tavern east of the village. The first store was opened by Jacob Mellick. This place of business is now kept by Thomas Thatcher. There are also two blacksmith-shops and a wheelwright-shop owned by Stewart Kinney.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES LOMERSON.

His paternal grandfather came from Germany and settled near Belvidere, in Oxford township, Warren Co., N. J., about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was a Tory, and refused to fight for the independence of the colonies, and by secreting himself kept out of the ranks. He died soon after the close of the war.

His children were John, Jacob, James, Lawrance, Julia Ann, wife of John Fitts; Lena, wife of Mr. Benward; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Crawford; and Barbara, died unmarried.

Lawrance Lomerson, father of our subject, born in 1770, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Jane (Todd) Caskey, who was born Aug. 23, 1781, and died Dec. 20, 1841. She was a woman of excellent moral worth, a devoted wife, and possessed a kind and sympathizing heart towards the poor. Her mother was a sister of Maj. Todd, of Revolutionary fame. The children born of this union were Jane C., wife of Samuel Weller, born April 6, 1803, and died in 1843; William, born Oct. 18, 1804, and died May 30, 1849; Robert C., born Aug. 9, 1806, and died March 15, 1839; Eliza Ann, wife of Philip D. Weller, born Dec. 18, 1807, and died March 20, 1852; Margaret, wife of Cornelius Carhart, born March 29, 1810, and died Oct. 18, 1873; Julia Ann, wife of William Carhart by her first marriage, and wife of Philip D. Weller by her second marriage, born April 21, 1812, and resides at Stewartville; James, born March 22, 1814; Rebecca, wife of George H. Weller, born Jan. 29, 1816, and died July 12, 1849; Mary, wife of Adam Wandling, born Jan. 15, 1818, and died March 26, 1852; Caroline, born March 7, 1820, died young; Sarah, wife of William McCullough, born Aug. 22, 1821, died Dec. 20, 1870; Lawrance, born May 4, 1824, died Oct. 18, 1872.

After his marriage, Lawrance Lomerson settled in Belvidere, where he worked at his trade as a millwright, and during the spring season he ran Durham boats and acted as steersman of rafts on the Delaware, shipping lumber to Philadelphia and bringing back goods on the return. During these days those in charge of a raft were obliged to force the raft up stream by means of long poles, and the journey in returning was often long and tedious. In 1810 he purchased a farm of one hundred and six acres, and subsequently one of thirty-four acres, and another of one hundred acres in Franklin township, it being a part of

the Joseph Shippen tract, taken up by him and entered in the land-office at Burlington in September, 1744, where his son, James Lomerson, now resides. His first dwelling was a log house, but he erected two substantial brick residences on his property, and commodious barns, which are standing and in good repair in 1880. He was a man of little book knowledge, but his ideas were practical, and his judgment based upon good common sense. Although not a member of any church until in old age, he was a promoter of church interests. By his own industry and judicious management he became the possessor of a large property, which he left for his children. He died Nov. 19, 1864. James Lomerson, son of Lawrance, succeeded by will to the possession of the homestead property at his father's death, to which he has added by purchase nearly three hundred acres of contiguous land. This farm, comprising, as it does, several hundred acres of the most productive land in Warren County, and reaching entirely across Pleasant valley, is one of the most desirable parcels of real estate to be found for agricultural purposes.

Besides carrying on his farm, Mr. Lomerson has found time to engage in other matters of a local nature demanding his attention. He assisted largely in the erection of the Presbyterian church edifice at Washington, N. J., has been one of the trustees, and president of the board since 1846, and a member of that church since 1840. Following the political line of his father, he is a member of the Democratic party. He was chosen town clerk in 1851, and held the office for five years, and about the same time served for several years as one of the township committee. He served with the late Judge Vliet for two years as school superintendent, and is, in 1880, serving his second term as freeholder. He has been a stockholder and director of the Phillipsburg National Bank for many years. On April 1, 1873, Mr. Lomerson, associated with the late Joseph Vliet, Peter T. B. Van Doren, and William C. Van Doren, purchased and laid out the new cemetery plot near Washington borough, the corporation being known as the "Washington Cemetery Association," since which time he has been president of the board of trustees of this association. In all places of a public or private character that Mr. Lomerson has been called to fill his integrity has never been questioned, and his far-seeing judgment and good business ability have given him rank among the substantial business men and best financiers of Warren County. On Dec. 12, 1837, he married Catharine, daughter of William and Ann (Weller) Miller, of Washington township. She was born Dec. 2, 1813. She united with the Presbyterian Church at Washington in 1840. The children born of this union are Tamzen, wife of Samuel Stewart, of Mansfield; Elizabeth, wife of P. G. Creveling, M.D., of Broadway; and William Miller Lomerson, who occupies a portion of the homestead, and married Miss Jennie, a daughter of the late Benjamin Fritts.

JOHN CLINE.

His grandfather, Lewis Cline, came from Germany, landed at Amboy, and in 1740 settled on two hundred acres of land between Phillipsburg and Stewartsville, in Warren Co., N. J. He died in 1798. His wife was Catharine Bordelmay, who bore him the following children: Michael, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. William Teel, Mrs. John Teel, Mrs. Dumond, and Lewis. At the time Mr. Cline settled here the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, there being only a small settlement at Stewartsville in the vicinity, and the Indians and wigwams holding claim to the vast domain were scattered over the country. Nearly a century and a half have passed away, and the subject of this sketch, third in regular line of descent from the progenitor of the family here, having passed fourscore years, can see the rich fields of grain in place of unbounded forest, fine farm buildings and stately mansions dotting the beautiful valley, showing the advance of civilization and the work of the hardy pioneer and the more advanced agriculturist.

Lewis, son of Lewis Cline, and father of our subject, born in 1766, married, in 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Weller, who, with his brother Philip, came from Germany with their father about 1740, purchased a quantity of land, and before their death became the possessors of over one thousand acres apiece near New Village, in Franklin township. She was born in 1774. Their children were Jacob, born April 26, 1791, a miller and farmer in Lopatcong, and died aged sixty-four years; Anna (deceased), born Nov. 19, 1792, became the wife of Peter Winters, and resided in Greenwich; Mary (deceased), born Oct. 14, 1794, wife of Thomas Reese, and resided at Phillipsburg; John, born Jan. 4, 1797; Lewis, born Jan. 11, 1799; Eliza, died at the age of sixteen, unmarried; Christiana, born in June, 1804, wife of Archibald Davison, resided near Belvidere; William, born in 1806, died at Chambersburg, Pa., where he resided; Michael, born in 1808, resides on the old homestead, in Greenwich, adjoining the farm settled by his grandfather, and Garner Hunt Cline, who has been a resident physician of Harmony for forty years.

The father of these children received two hundred acres of land from his father, near the old Straw church, where he was born and where he resided most of his life. To this he added some two hundred acres. He was a representative farmer, and a man of a liberal education for his time. For many years he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church in Harmony. He died about 1847. His wife was a worthy Christian woman, and made remarkable cures among the sick, who came to regard her as possessing superior knowledge of disease, its effects and cures. She died March 31, 1857.

John Cline received limited opportunities for any book knowledge during his boyhood. He married, Sept. 9, 1819, Ruth, daughter of Rev. Garner A. Hunt, who was for forty years a Presbyterian clergyman



John E. Cline



WILLIAM MCKINNEY.

Among the substantial families who early settled in the beautiful valley in the vicinity of Broadway, in the township of Franklin, was that of McKinney. The progenitor of this family here was William McKinney, who was born in Ireland on Aug. 20, 1723, and who while a young man emigrated to America and settled on some five hundred acres of land about half-way between the villages of Broadway and New Village. Little more is known of this sturdy pioneer than that he found his new home a wild tract of uncultivated land and resided upon it during the remainder of his life. He died on Oct. 24, 1777, just at the beginning of the war for independence in this country. His first wife, Hannah, was born Sept. 9, 1730, and died March 18, 1765.

Of their children, John was father of our subject, and succeeded to the homestead. He was born Sept. 11, 1757; married, March 29, 1786, Eleanor Davison, who was born March 24, 1761, and died June 8, 1843. He died Feb. 8, 1838. His life was spent on this farm, on which he erected a stone house and stone barns, the latter of which are standing and in good repair in 1880, having been built in 1805. Besides carrying on his farm, he built a distillery, which was carried on by his son for some time after his death. His children were Hannah, born September, 1787, died Oct. 5, 1797; William; Mary, died Nov. 2, 1812; Jemima Taylor, born Dec. 15, 1794, died Sept. 24, 1797; Eleanor Stinson, born Feb. 26, 1792, died Oct. 4, 1797; Sarah Davison, born March 24, 1797, died Sept. 24, 1819; James Davison, born June, 1799, died Sept. 24, 1819; and William, born Oct. 15, 1801. It will be readily seen by the above dates that nearly this whole family of children were swept away by death in early life. John McKinney reached his majority just as the colonics began to free themselves from the yoke of the mother-country, and, patriotic to the land of his birth, he served as a soldier in the American army.

William, youngest of these children, was born and has lived on the old homestead during his life, and, now nearly fourscore years of age, he can look back through the decades and mark

the advancement in every department of industry, and contrast the labor-saving machines with the hand-work of a half-century ago, when he was in the prime of manhood. His life has been spent as a farmer on the land first settled by his grandfather, near the middle of the eighteenth century, and during his long and useful career he has been known as a man of sound judgment, unassuming in his ways, honest in his dealings, and Christian and moral in his character.

Mr. McKinney married, in 1824, Mary, daughter of Henry Winters, a man well known in Warren County as sheriff, and whose son, William Winters, was clerk of the county at the time of his death. She was born in 1804, and died Aug. 15, 1879. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKinney were formerly members of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, but, upon the organization of the church at Stewartsville, were among its founders, and have continued their relations with that body of Christians.

Mr. McKinney has officiated as one of the trustees of the church for many years. He has been an unwavering member of the Democratic party since he reached his majority, but no seeker after place, although he has not shrunk from the duties of a citizen, having held some minor offices in his township. Soon after his marriage, about 1835, he built a new stone house on his place, in which he resided until 1865, when he erected a fine wooden residence and commodious outbuildings on another part of this farm, where he resides in 1880. His children are John, who married, Oct. 19, 1849, Mary, daughter of Archibald Davison, and since 1865 has resided in the stone house erected by his father, and is the possessor of a part of the original homestead; Ellen, wife of Abraham Stewart, a justice of the peace at Washington, N. J.; Catharine, wife of Peter Fritts, a farmer at Andover; Sarah Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of James Richey, deceased, leaving three children, George W., Lizzie, and James Franklin; Henry, deceased; James; Hannah, wife of John T. Oberly, a farmer in Franklin township; and Belinda, wife of James M. Hoffman, a grain-merchant and miller at Asbury.

in Cumberland County, Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., Harmony and Oxford, Warren Co., N. J. He died at Harmony, Feb. 11, 1849, aged eighty-four years. He was a brother of Rev. Holloway Hunt, a clergyman nearly his whole life near Clinton, Hunterdon Co., at the old Stone church, who died Jan. 11, 1858, aged eighty-eight years. Her paternal grandfather was Maj.-Gen. Augustus Hunt, an officer in the British army during the Revolutionary war, and who, after its close, settled in New York State, where he died. Her mother was Ruth, a daughter of Capt. David Page, of Cumberland Co., N. J., and her brothers and sisters are Dr. David P. Hunt, a graduate of Princeton College, who died at Marksboro', where he practiced medicine; Rev. Holloway Hunt, educated at Princeton College, and a Presbyterian minister at Matuchen, Middlesex Co., most of his life; Sally M., wife of Lewis Cline, brother of our subject. For some five years after his marriage, Mr. Cline rented a farm in Greenwich, and in 1824 he purchased two hundred acres at New Village, to which he afterwards added some three hundred acres. Upon this property he resided during his active business life, and may be safely classed among the representative farmers of New Jersey. He has been a successful and enterprising agriculturist, and by his industry, economy, and judicious management has become the possessor of large property.

Mr. and Mrs. Cline have passed the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage, and are among the very few persons who are spared, with comparative health and the right use of their mental faculties, to enjoy each other's society so long. Soon after their marriage they united with the Presbyterian Church at Stewartsville, and have been constant in their profession since. They have been liberal in their gifts in building churches and for other benevolent objects outside of the church of their choice, and, while they have been blessed with abundance of this world's goods, they have remembered the needy and those in humbler circumstances than themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are members of the American Bible Society, and have made all their children and grandchildren members of the same.

Mr. Cline was a member of the Democratic party until the late Rebellion, but, being always an anti-slavery man, he at that time joined the Republican party.

He has never sought place or political preferment from any party, but his integrity and ability as a business man led the people to place his name on an independent ticket in 1851, and he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served for one term. His children are Holloway H.; Elizabeth, widow of the late Martin H. Tinsman; Sarah, widow of the late John H. Boyer; Caroline (deceased), who became the wife of Andrew Slover, of Blairstown; John W.; and Garner A. Cline, who was born Sept. 8, 1833, and died Sept. 27, 1870.

ABRAHAM HULSHIZER.

Abraham Hulshizer, son of Jacob and Margaret (Lunger) Hulshizer, was born in the township of Franklin, Warren Co., N. J., Feb. 9, 1781.



ABRAHAM HULSHIZER.

Jacob Hulshizer was of German birth, and is said to have emigrated to this country with his parents at the age of six years. Abraham in early life became inured to work on the farm, and assisted in clearing off the forest and preparing the land for crops. Like most of the men of his time, his opportunities for an education in boyhood were very limited. He possessed rare perceptive faculties and had a very retentive memory, which enabled him in after-years, by reading, to be well versed in local matters, and in all questions of interest tending to promote the prosperity of the country and to secure the well-being of society. He was known as a man of practical ideas and sound judgment, and his counsel was adhered to in the vicinity where he spent his life. By his own industry and perseverance he secured a good property, and at his death was the possessor of some two hundred acres of very productive land, besides owning village property at Asbury. The farm upon which he resided is now owned by his son, William S., to which he has made other additions, and who ranks among the representative farmers of his township.

Mr. Hulshizer was a supporter of church and school interests, and lent his aid to all worthy objects. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Asbury for many years, and prominent in the councils of that body of Christians. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party, and was often selected by his fellow-townsmen to fill positions of trust and respon-

sibility in his township. He was in all respects a man who depended upon himself for everything he had, and, self-reliant, prudent, and unselfish, he was esteemed by all who knew him. He died July 24, 1870.

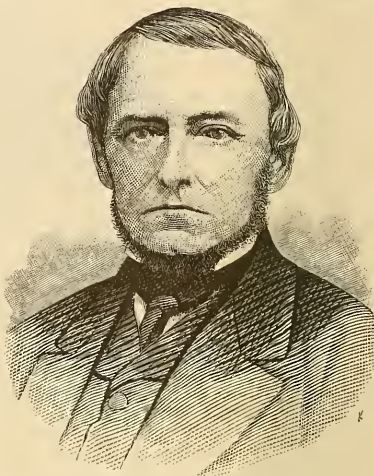
His wife was Rebecca Thompson, of Hunterdon County, whom he married Oct. 18, 1803. She was a member of the church, a pious woman, and died in 1849. Of this union were born the following children: John T., born July 29, 1804; Jacob, born Dec. 8, 1806; Margaret, born Sept. 3, 1808; Rachel, born April 22, 1810; Abraham, born Aug. 20, 1812; Rebecca A., born Oct. 21, 1814; Mary, born July 21, 1818; Joseph W., born July 23, 1821; William S., born March 24, 1824; Hetty Jane, born Dec. 18, 1827. Of these children only William S. and Rebecca A., wife of Christopher Insley, are living in 1880. Among those who remember him kindly are his granddaughter, Mrs. R. A. Apgar, and his son, William S., who deem it fitting to place his portrait and this sketch in the history of the township where he spent his life, and to the interests of which he contributed so much.

WILLIAM CREVELING.

His grandfather, Peter Creveling, resided near Jugtown, in Warren County, and was a farmer. His father, John P. Creveling, born Sept. 30, 1791, married Jerusha Haprock, who was born July 31, 1797, and died March 19, 1865. He died prior to 1854. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned something over one hundred acres of land adjoining the village of Broadway, where he lived the greater part of his business life.

William Creveling, son of John P., born April 2, 1810, on the homestead at Broadway, was a man of strong force of character, and lived a quiet and unostentatious life as a farmer. For a time he carried on the farm for his grandmother, after her husband's death, but soon after his father's decease he moved on to the homestead, where he remained until his death, which occurred Aug. 5, 1873. He was somewhat active in politics, but never aspired to high offices, and, as a member of the Democratic party, he represented several minor offices in the township during his life. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Stewartville for some time, and during the latter part of his life he was connected with the church at Washington. His first wife was Margaret Opdyke, whom he married Jan. 21, 1836. She died Dec. 25, 1852, aged thirty-eight years.

For his second wife he married, Oct. 25, 1854, Tamzen, daughter of William and Anna (Weller) Miller, and widow of the late Robert Simanton. By her first marriage, Nov. 26, 1844, she had one son, William M. Simanton, who resides at Asbury, and married Arabella, daughter of George Richey. Mrs. Creveling was born Nov. 8, 1822. Her brothers and sisters are



William Creveling

Samuel, born May 11, 1812; Catharine, born Dec. 2, 1813, wife of James Lomerson; Robert, born Jan. 1, 1817 (deceased); Elizabeth, born Jan. 30, 1819 (deceased), who was the wife of William Welsh.

Her father, William Miller, born Oct. 9, 1786, died Jan. 13, 1872. He was fifth son in a family of seven sons and five daughters of Robert Miller, born in 1746 and died in 1816. His wife was a daughter of Peter Weller, whom he married Sept. 17, 1811. She was born Jan. 21, 1793, and died Jan. 3, 1858.

The Miller homestead was in the township of Washington, adjoining the William Shields farm. Mrs. William Creveling survives in 1880, and resides on the farm left by her second husband at his death. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, and a woman of great moral worth.



Wm Shipman

HARMON SHIPMAN, grandfather of the above, came from Germany about 1740 and settled in the township of Harmony, Warren Co., N. J., where he purchased two hundred acres of land, most of which he cleared of its original forest, and upon which he resided during the remainder of his life. His first wife was Miss Howe, who bore him several children, of whom Abraham, born April 8, 1778, was father of our subject.

Abraham Shipman married, Feb. 1, 1800, Mary, daughter of James Eckman, of Franklin township. She was born Jan. 16, 1775, and died May 12, 1851; he died Feb. 25, 1848. The children born of this union were Jacob, Oct. 1, 1800 (died Oct. 13, 1876); William and Elizabeth (twins), Sept. 5, 1802 (the latter died Sept. 2, 1875); Naomi, Dec. 10, 1804 (became the wife of Peter Bowman, and married, for her second husband, Christopher Little); James, Oct. 31, 1806 (died Aug. 5, 1809); Charles, Dec. 8, 1817 (died Jan. 7, 1835).

Abraham Shipman, with his brother Harmon, succeeded to the old homestead in Harmony upon the death of their father. In 1807 he sold his interest in the estate to his brother Harmon, and removed to Franklin township, near Asbury, where he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, to which he afterwards added two contiguous parcels of eighty-three and fifty-seven acres respectively. This land he improved, and erected commodious buildings thereon.

He lived in a quiet way as a farmer, and was known as an honest man. He sought no political place, although he was a staunch Democrat of the olden time. Both he and his wife were members of the Valley Church,

near Hampton, and assisted in the building of that edifice.

William Shipman, son of Abraham, born on the old homestead in Harmony, married, in January, 1829, Margaret, daughter of Abraham and Ann (Inscho) Warne, who was born Jan. 23, 1810. Her father and paternal grandfather were farmers, and resided near Broadway. The children of this marriage are Abraham, Joseph (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary (deceased), George (deceased), Sarah Catherine (deceased), Amy (wife of John Willever), William W., Charles, and James II. After his marriage Mr. Shipman settled on a part of his father's property, the whole of which, upon the father's death, came to his surviving children, and is still in the possession of the family.

William Shipman has passed his life as an industrious and prudent farmer, and, while he has been favored with a competency, he has remembered the needy and deserving around him. His plain and unassuming ways, his known integrity in all his business relations, and his conscientious regard for justice to all make him esteemed by his fellow-men. Both he and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church at Asbury since its organization, having formerly been connected with the Valley Church.

Mr. Shipman has always been a member of the Democratic party, and in middle life took quite an active part in local politics. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens with several official positions in his township,—coroner, surveyor of roads, judge of election,—and in all has held office for some thirty years.



Nicodemus Warne

BENJAMIN WARNE was the first settler of the family in the township of Franklin, and selected his farm of three hundred and three acres adjoining what is now the village of Broadway. Here for a time he resided in a log house by the brook, but prior to his decease erected a stone dwelling-house, in which his son's widow resides in 1880. He built a grist-mill on his property, which he carried on, and many years after his death his widow erected a second one, which is still standing and has been used for milling purposes since. He died March 20, 1810, aged fifty-seven. His wife, Hannah McKinney, was a woman of great energy and possessed a business enterprise. After her husband's death she managed the farm, carried on the milling interests, and reared her children to habits of industry and business. She was born Sept. 30, 1769, and died Nov. 13, 1845. Their children were Thomas, born Sept. 23, 1796; Stephen, born April 3, 1798; William, born June 30, 1800; Elizabeth, born June 4, 1802, who became the wife of Chapman Warner; Richard, born July 1, 1804; Nicodemus, born Sept. 16, 1806; and John, born April 9, 1809.

Richard, son of Benjamin Warne, carried on the mill property and also the farm for several years prior to his death, which occurred Oct. 24, 1834. He also established a tan-yard and carried on the tan and currier business. He was a practical business man, and as long as he lived well represented the admirable traits of character so prominent in the life of his mother. His wife was Keziah, daughter of John and Rachel (Larson) Vnn Syckel, of which union was born, Nov. 9, 1833, a daughter, Hannah, who became the wife of John F. Phillips, of Mercer

Co., N. J. Mrs. Warne was born Sept. 4, 1811, and was married in 1832. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and is a woman of great moral worth and Christian excellence. For her second husband she was united in marriage in 1835 to Stephen Warne, a brother of her former husband, of which union were born the following children: Elizabeth, Oct. 21, 1836, died at the age of twelve; Rachel, March 29, 1839, wife of J. E. Hulshizer, of Jersey City; and Nicodemus, July 30, 1841.

Stephen Warne succeeded to the homestead by purchase of the other heirs to the estate. He carried on only the farm property, but retained possession of the mill, letting the tan-yard run down. He was a man of integrity in all the relations of life, and sought to do his part well as a citizen. He was a member of the Presbyterian congregation at Stewartsville, and afterwards at Washington, and assisted in the erection of church-edifices at both places. He was somewhat active as a member of the Democratic party, was a freeholder of his township for several terms, and represented his senatorial district in the State Legislature in 1843-45. He died Jan. 1, 1869, esteemed by all who knew him for his desire to do honor to all public places which he had been chosen to fill, and for his conscientious regard for justice in all his dealings with his fellow-men.

Nicodemus, only son of Stephen Warne, succeeded in possession of the estate of his father, and on June 6, 1866, married Zeruah, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Carpenter) Hulshizer, of Greenwich township. They have an only child,—a daughter,—Keziah.



WASHINGTON.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES, Etc.

WASHINGTON township is situated a little south of the centre of Warren County, in the tier of towns which border upon the Musconetcong. It is in shape very nearly square, being about four miles wide by five long. Its boundary lines do not, however, run in an exact east and west or north and south direction,—varying about 30°,—yet they are nearly at right angles with the Musconetcong and with each other.

The township is bounded on the north by Oxford, on the east by Mansfield, and on the west by Franklin township; while on the south the famous Musconetcong separates it from Lebanon and Bethlehem townships in Hunterdon County.

Right out of the heart of this township, in 1868, was taken a tract of about a mile square, and formed into a borough, with a separate civil government. (Washington borough has been specially treated on preceding pages.) The population of the township is a little over 2200.

II.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township has very marked and varied physical features,—pleasant valleys, swelling hills, and higher and bolder mountains, interspersed with which are numerous springs, rills, creeks, and rivers. The rugged Musconetcong Mountain sweeps along its southern bounds, and the Pohatcong Mountain crosses it near the centre, while between these two ridges lies the Musconetcong valley, extending northward (in this township) from the river of the same name nearly to the village of Washington. To the northward of the Pohatcong are other valleys and elevated tablelands extending to Scott's Mountain in the north. The latter, at Oxford Furnace (1114 feet above tide-water), is a greater elevation than the Pohatcong Mountains near Washington borough (505 feet), or the Musconetcong Mountain at the Junction (512 feet). Proceeding northward from the Musconetcong River, the land gradually rises until the base of the Pohatcong is reached. The Pohatcong Mountain is parallel to Scott's Mountain, and joins it to run into the Allamuchy Mountain to the eastward. There is one remarkable feature about most of these ridges,—the very gentle slope with which they sink away to the northeast and are lost, while at their southwest ends they fall off very abruptly, owing, no doubt, in part to the diluvial agencies which have acted power-

fully over this whole region; but it is chiefly structural and the result of the peculiar and inclined folding of the rocks.

The Musconetcong River and the Pohatcong Creek drain almost the entire surface of this township.

The "Roaring Rock" is locally renowned, and a great resort for picnic parties, romantically-inclined lovers, and those fond of the picturesque in scenery. The Brass Castle, a mountainous stream fed by springs, here dashes over rocks and fallen trees until it reaches the Roaring Rock, over which it rushes, to be again buried in the underbrush. The rock is about 10 feet wide and 20 in length. In the days of the early settlers it was called the "Indian Stomper," from the fact that it contained several large, circular holes, which had evidently been used for grinding or crushing corn,—a sort of rude aboriginal mortar. The name it now bears was given it by the present generation, and is likely to adhere in preference to the early one.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

One of the early land-proprietors of this township was John Bowlby, who owned several thousand acres. He gave the land for the old Mansfield-Woodhouse church. Col. McCullough and Col. Mark Thomson† were also large landowners. The latter was located at Chungewater, although he was interested in other portions of the county. The following letter, written by him, is preserved. The name of the person to whom addressed is not given. It is dated "Chungewater, April 20, 1787," and is as follows:

"DEAR SIR,—I shall not have it in my power to send you any money before the 12th of May; if it will not then suit you to receive it for the Pig Metal, I must send you the Bar Iron, agreeable to contract. I expect by the above date to be able to pay for the remaining 10½ tons of Pig, unless sadly disappointed, and should it not suit you to receive the money then, it will be no Inconvenience to me. I can assure you that paper money is now scarcer than Hard was before our Loan Money was issued. My Belows will not want Dressing until October next. I will thank you to request Mr. Miller to come over then to Dress them. I am your very Humble Servant.

"MARK THOMSON.

"Please to send one Ton Piggs by the bearer, John Swartzs.

"M. T."

The "Historical Collections of New Jersey" says that "previous to 1811 there were not any dwellings here (in Washington village) excepting a few huts. In that year a brick tavern was erected by the late Col. William McCullough, of Asbury. A year later the dwelling now owned by Gershom Rusling was

† For a sketch of Mark Thomson, see the Revolutionary and other general chapters in this work.

built, since which the village has grown up and progressed to its present prosperous condition."

This would indicate that Changewater was settled earlier than Washington, or, at least, that the former was the more prominent point prior to the year 1800.

A venerable pioneer, and a very large property-holder, in Washington township was the Col. William McCullough just mentioned. He owned the land on which Washington and Port Colden were built, and from thence to the Musconetcong and Asbury. His residence was at the last-named place, of which, as well as the village of Washington, he is accredited as the founder. Born in 1759; died at Asbury, in 1840.

Early settlers in the central part of the township, in what is now known as the borough of Washington, were the Laceys, Van Horns, Van Nattas, Crevelings, Van Dorens. In the history of Washington borough, elsewhere given, will be found special mention of the above. Garret Lacey and Jacob Van Horn were early justices; Maj. Hankinson was an early lawyer; Henry Hughes an early physician; John G. Robbins the first harness-maker, and an early postmaster; and Capt. Henry, Imla Drake, and John Beavers pioneer innkeepers.

At Port Colden the oldest settler, so far as known, was Newbold Woolston. John B. Woolston, Esq., now residing there, is a grandson. Jonah Smith, deceased, and John Gibson, now living there at the age of upwards of eighty years, were also residents quite early. William Dusenberry was an active spirit here for many years. He built the first storehouse, erected a chapel and several houses, and engaged in mercantile traffic in the old stone building. Soon after his advent, and after putting up his store, he prophesied a large town would soon occupy the site. His neighbors, rather skeptical, called the settlement "Dusenberry's Folly." But he, anxious to change this suggestive name, called the place Port Colden, in honor of Governor Cadwalader Colden, of New York.

Changewater, formerly known as the "Forge," embraced the Thomsons among her earliest families. The forge was kept by Robert C. Thomson, son of Col. Mark, an old resident. It may have been, and quite likely was, owned by his father. Jacob S., another son of Mark, lived at Marksborough, but was born at Changewater.

The first settlers at Brass Castle were the Wandlings. Adam Wandling was born near the Brass Castle Creek, in the year 1769. He lived all his days near the spot where he was born. He married Margaret Winegardner, and both lived to see their eighty-seventh birthday. His children were all born there,—six sons and six daughters. Three sons died in childhood; the others reside in the township,—Jacob about one-fourth of a mile east from the homestead, in the stone house, Peter, a half-mile south, and Adam near the old home. The homestead is now occupied by Adam Bowman, a grandson. Catharine

married John Hornbaker, lived here for several years, and finally removed to Prince William, Va. Elizabeth married John Bowman (deceased), and is now living with her son Adam on the homestead. Ann married John Rube. Mary married the late Samuel Creveling, and is now residing with her son, Adam Creveling, in Washington borough. Margaret married Levi S. Johnston, of Belvidere, and lived there. Sarah married John C. Winter, and is a resident at Washington. Catharine and Ann are deceased.

John Hornbaker was an early settler in the same neighborhood. His son, John, Jr., built and ran the first mill in that section used for cleaning clover-seed. His wife was a Wandling.

Another old settler at Brass Castle was John Potts, who lived near the Wandling homestead, and whose land adjoined the farms of Wandling and Hornbaker.

"Brass Castle" derives its name from the creek upon which it is situated, and is possibly of Indian origin, although its signification is unknown. About half a mile above the village, at "Roaring Rock," was formerly an Indian village and burial-place, where mounds are, or were recently, visible.

The mill-races on the upper and lower banks of the Musconetcong, at the "Forge," in carrying the water out of its natural channel, into Warren and Hunterdon Counties respectively, gave rise to the name "Changewater." It was known by that name prior to 1787.

Other early settlers who are recollected by our oldest residents were Charles Johnston, Gershom Rusling, and Henry Van Nest. The former was a saddle-and harness-maker by trade, which he followed for some years after coming to this place, and only relinquished it to embark in the drug business. He established the first drug-store in Washington. Prior to this our citizens had to go to Easton for nearly everything in that line. He made quite a specialty in manufacturing and dealing in "burning-fluid." He is remembered by many as being a *very particular* man, and one who, while aiming to keep almost all the popular "patent" preparations of his time, was not slow to express his opinion of many of them, and that quite emphatically. His store, which was located on the site of the Beatty Block, he disposed of to Dr. Mattison only a short time before it was destroyed in the fire of 1869. Mr. Johnston died some four or five years ago, aged about seventy-five years. An only daughter, who married Dr. Osborn, is deceased. A son, who was engaged in the drug business in Philadelphia (Johnston, Holloway & Co.), and who was in the habit of spending his summers here, died in Washington, of paralysis, while on a visit in the summer of 1877. Mr. Johnston's residence was on Washington Avenue, near the Centre Square, where now lives his widow, who is the only one of the family now left.

Gershom Rusling, son of James Rusling, of Beattystown, lived on the place formerly owned by Henry Hankinson. He purchased the Hankinson farm

about 1830. Some twenty years later he sold it to Henry Winters, who occupied it until about the year 1857, when Abram B. Stewart became its owner, divided it into town lots, and sold off to sundry persons; the old farm-house, the Hanksinson homestead, became the property of Dr. Cook, who now occupies it. Gershon Rusling was the father of Gen. James F. Rusling, of the Trenton bar. Judge Rusling, of Hackensettown, was a nephew. None of the name are now found in the township.

John Sherrerd, the ancestor of the Sherrerd family in Warren County, emigrated from the city of London in the early part of the last century. He settled at Pleasant Valley, in what is now Washington township (then Mansfield in old Sussex). The place is now generally known as Mattison's Mill, and is one and a quarter miles southwest from the village of Washington, on the Pohatcong Creek. At this locality the elder Sherrerd lived and died; his children were born here, where one son spent his entire life; here, too, several of his grandchildren commenced their business career. He was at this place engaged in business pretty extensively for those times, carrying on a large farm, a store, and grist- and saw-mills. He was married at least twice, and left two sons surviving him; one of these, John, removed to Philadelphia, where his descendants are still residing.

Samuel Sherrerd, the eldest son of John, remained at the old homestead, and succeeded his father in the business there. He married Ann Maxwell, daughter of Capt. John Maxwell, of the Revolutionary army.

Samuel Sherrerd died in 1832, and, together with his father, mother, wife, and other relatives, is buried in the old Mansfield burying-ground, near Washington village.

Samuel Sherrerd and Ann his wife were the parents of two sons and eight daughters, who arrived at maturity, and these were at one time, with the exception of one son, all married, and settled within thirty miles of their father. Eliza, the eldest daughter, is still living, at Shawnee, Pa.; she married Joseph V. Wilson, and several of her descendants are living in Belvidere; Mary married Rev. John Flavell Clark, the father of Dr. Samuel S. Clark and Mrs. Ann S. McGee, both of Belvidere; Susan married William M. Warne; he purchased the Pleasant Valley property, after the death of her father, and rebuilt the flouring-mill there. One son, Joseph, is the only member of this branch of the family remaining in the county. Ann married Charles S. Robeson, a brother of Judge James M. Robeson; her descendants now reside at St. Louis, Mo.; Sarah, who married Richard Green, but is now the widow of Isaac N. Carpenter, and Jane, the wife of William Green, are still living at Easton, Pa.; Hetty, the widow of Dr. James Clyde Kennedy, resides with her son, Dr. Samuel S. Kennedy, at Stewartsville, Warren Co.; her daughter is the wife of Dr. Samuel S. Clark, of Belvidere; Rachel was married to Daniel Hollingshead, and died in the

West, where her son still resides; William M., the younger son, married Sarah Barton, of Belvidere, removed to the West, and died at Shakopee, Minn., where his widow and daughter now live.

The eldest son, John Maxwell Sherrerd, is the most closely connected with the history of Warren County, and during his business life occupied a prominent position in regard to its affairs. (See personal sketches of John M. and Samuel Sherrerd, in the general chapter on the Warren Bench and Bar, antecedent.)

Henry Van Nest was an early grain-merchant. On the bank of the canal he had a warehouse, which is still standing. At one time he carried on a mercantile business—a grocery—in addition to his grain trade. In the latter he was quite extensively engaged. He subsequently leased the warehouse to Peter T. B. Van Doren, who there commenced his career as a merchant in Washington. Mr. Van Nest lived on Belvidere Avenue, north of the canal. He departed this life some twelve or fifteen years ago, leaving several children, of whom one son, and two daughters reside in Washington or its vicinage.

David P. Shrope, of Dutch descent, but a native of Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co.,—born Nov. 1, 1787,—settled in this township about the year 1810. He commenced about that date to officiate as a clerk in the store of Samuel Sherrerd, located about a mile west of the village. He subsequently went South, but after a temporary stay returned to his native State, settling in Flemington, at which place and Andersontown he resided until 1849, when he returned to Washington. From that time he resided here until his death, which occurred March 28, 1876, at the age of eighty-eight years and five months. He was buried in the old Mansfield burial-ground. He was prominent in civil affairs, both in Hunterdon and Warren Counties,—for twenty-five years was a justice of the peace, fifteen years a judge of the court, and for thirty years a master in Chancery, holding the latter position at the time of his decease. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1813, and was at the time of his death the oldest Mason in the State. He married Eliza Anderson, a daughter of Joseph Anderson, of Mansfield township. She died in 1848. "Squire" Shrope was also an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He had four children, but two only are living, Joseph A. and William. Joseph A., now living in the borough, has been a resident here for the past thirty-one years. Sixty years of his life have been passed in Washington and at Andersontown, but a few miles distant. William resides at the latter place.

Rev. Jacob Castner settled in Washington in 1818 as pastor of the Presbyterian Church. One of his daughters married Dr. Jacob Winters, son of Jacob Winters, of Broadway, this county, who died at that place soon subsequent to 1855. Mr. Castner died in 1848.

Col. Jacob T. Thomson, a son of Col. Mark Thomson, was a native of this township. He was born at Changewater, Nov. 26, 1811. He moved to the West, and died Feb. 22, 1876, at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.

John M. Sherrerd, before mentioned, was an early lawyer, practicing in Washington village from the time of his admission to the bar, in 1816, until 1826, when he removed to the county-seat.

One of the old landmarks—the ancient Creveling blacksmith-shop—was torn down in 1874, and on its site Dr. Osmun has erected a fine brick building.

Jacob Cole was born in an old house on the Rinehart farm, on Scott's Mountain, Sept. 17, 1797. In 1820 he married Margaret Prall. He retired from active life by moving from the farm upon a lot situated along the slope of the mountain, which place he occupied most of the time for forty years. He died June 11, 1875. He left seven children, eighteen grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. He was buried in the Washington cemetery.

Just north of Changewater, and near where the road from that place to Port Colden crosses the railroad, are the graves of Carter and Parks, who were hung in the year 1844 for the murder of the Castner family.—John Castner, his wife, and infant child. All were residents of this township, Parks living in the village of Washington. The latter was a brother of Castner's wife. Carter was one of the overseers of highways. The Castner family resided near Changewater, where two sons, the only survivors of the tragedy, now reside. The Castner farm, of 71 acres, was sold in December, 1880, by Aaron Pence.

Near where is now Gerard's tannery was, early in this century, an old apple distillery, of which Edward Youmans was the owner for many years. Long since—fully forty years ago—it went out of existence.

The first school-house in Washington was, without doubt, an old log building which formerly stood near the old Mansfield-Woodhouse church. This remained from about the period of the Revolution until some time after 1800, when it disappeared. From the traditions concerning this old school-house, handed down to our oldest living residents by their fathers, it may be safely called the pioneer, notwithstanding no definite data can be obtained.

Early physicians in this township have been Dr. Hugh Hughes, at Washington, from 1816 to 1822; Dr. John P. B. Sloan from 1822, as Dr. Hughes' successor, who finally went to New York and engaged in the drug business; Dr. Jacob T. Sharpe, from 1828 to 1834, or later, removing then to Camden. Other prominent physicians in Washington were Dr. William Johnson, Dr. Glenn (who came from Broadway in 1856), and N. Jennings, who also kept a drug-store. In 1868 he sold to Dr. W. H. Seip, but the following year, associated with J. Arndt, re-embarked in the same line "in the building formerly occupied by J. Shields, Jr., as a dry-goods store." More recently Drs. Mattison, Herrick, Joseph Cook, Joseph J. Sow-

erby, and William Cole settled, and practiced in this township. See chapter in general history, antecedent, on the medical profession, for sketches of many of the above.

IV.—ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL LIST.

Washington township was set off from Mansfield in 1849. For its civil history prior to that date see history of the latter township. As an integral part of Mansfield this township had passed from infancy into maturity under the jurisdiction of Sussex County, and twenty-four years more of companionship was spent, after Warren was formed, before Washington set up civil and political housekeeping for herself. Although comparatively young, she has grown to be one of the most important townships in the county.

The act of incorporation was approved Feb. 28, 1849, and thus rehearses the boundaries of the newly-formed township:

"AN ACT to set off from the township of Mansfield, in the County of Warren, a new township, to be called the Township of Washington.

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and general Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the Township of Mansfield, in the County of Warren, lying southwesterly of the following line, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwest side of the public Road running through the Van Nest Gap near Oxford furnace, where the Mansfield and Oxford line crosses said Road and running nearly an easterly course across said Township along the southerly side of said Road the different courses to the end thereof in the public Road leading from Euston to Taylor's Mill in front of the house of William Gardner and from thence a straight line to the Northeast end of the eight-square school-house on the Easton and Morris turnpike; thence continuing on the same Course till it strikes the Musconetcong River, the dividing line between the said township of Mansfield, in the County of Warren, and the township of Letanon, in the County of Hunterdon, and to end there, shall be and the same is hereby set off from said Township of Mansfield and established as a separate Township, to be called 'the Township of Washington.'"

The records of the annual town-meetings of this township have gone the way of so many other of our early records,—have been lost or destroyed. The only books now in the possession of the town clerk are one recording the doings of the town committee, and two others in which are recorded the oaths of office and bonds of the officers of the township. From these, by persevering effort, has been extracted the following list of officers of the township from its formation, in 1849, to the present time:

Clerks.	Assessors.	Collectors.
1849-50, J. G. Johnson.	Philip Johnson.	Adam Wandling.
1851, Andrew W. Bray.†	" "	" "
1852, Jonathan Petty.	William Cole.	" "
1853, " "	" "	John C. Winter.
1854, J. G. Johnson.	" "	" "
1855, J. W. VanDoren.	John B. Woolston.	Jonathan G. Robbins.
1856, " "	William Cole.	" "
1857, Jonathan Petty.	" "	Samuel Shields.
1858, " "	A. B. Stewart.	" "
1859, Charles S. Strader.	" "	John Gibson.
1860, " "	" "	Philip Johnson.
1861, Jonathan Petty.	J. A. Shrope.	A. B. Stewart.

* Pamphlet Laws of 1849, page 222.

† John W. Wyckoff was sworn in as clerk March 27, 1852, probably for the unexpired term of Andrew W. Bray, justice of the peace.

	Clerks.	Assessors.	Collectors.
1862-63.	Jonathan Petty.	Philip H. Hann.	William W. Johnson.
1864.	" "	" "	Charles S. Strader.
1865.	John F. Woodruff.	Phillip Johnson.	William H. Boyd.
1866-67.	Peter B. Winter.	John C. Hartpence.	" "
1868.	Searing P. Bowers.	" "	Samuel L. Gardner.
1869.	" "	William Weller.	" "
1870-71.	R. A. Osmon.	John C. Hartpence.	Jesse J. Lake.
1872.	" "	John Webber.	" "
1873-75.	" "	J. B. Woolston.	A. M. Nunn.
1876-79.	John B. Kelsey.	R. A. Osmon.	Simon W. Nunn.
1880.	" "	William Campbell.	" "
1881.	" "	John Sherer.	John R. Dalrymple.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

1849.—S. W. Garrison, James H. Groff, John W. Wyckoff, James Doolittle, Lewis H. Martinis.
1850.—John Wyckoff, W. L. Ciphers, John W. Wyckoff, James Doolittle, William Weller.
1851.—John Fitts, W. L. Ciphers, John W. Wyckoff, Daniel Osmon, William Weller.
1852.—John Fitts, W. L. Ciphers, Joseph Vilet, Daniel Osmon, David P. Shrope.
1853.—John Fitts, Samuel Shields, Joseph Vilet, Daniel Osmon, David P. Shrope.
1854.—James H. Groff, Lewis H. Martinis, John C. Bowers, Philip C. Cook, [S. Shields?].
1855.—John C. Winters, Jasper Smith, John C. Bowers, Stephen Yard, [S. Shields?].
1856.—John P. Davis, Jasper Smith, Jacob V. Creveling, John C. Bowers, Samuel Shields.
1857.—James H. Groff, Samuel Miller, Jacob T. Johnson, Michael Bowers, John C. Bower.
1858.—James H. Groff, Samuel Miller, P. R. Winter, Michael Bowers, John C. Bower.
1859.—Jacob V. Creveling, Samuel Miller, P. R. Winter, Michael Bowers, John C. Bower.
1860.—Jacob V. Creveling, B. B. Hutchins, P. R. Winter, William E. Warne, Daniel Osmon.
1861.—John P. Davis, B. B. Hutchins, A. P. Borthoud, P. Cramer, Samuel Miller.
1862.—Phillip Johnson, John Wyckoff, Jr., Samuel Shields, C. S. Strader, Samuel Miller.
1863.—Phillip Johnson, John Wyckoff, Jr., Daniel Osmon, C. S. Strader, Samuel Miller.
1864.—Phillip Johnson, William H. Boyd, Daniel Osmon, Cornelius Carhart, Samuel Miller.
1865.—William G. Dufford, William H. Boyd, J. D. Taylor, Cornelius Carhart, Samuel Miller.
1866.—William G. Dufford, William Shields, John W. Wyckoff, J. D. Taylor, Samuel Miller.
1867.—William G. Dufford, William Shields, William Sweney, James J. Hetzel, Jacob S. Vought.
1868-70.—George Vossler, William Shields, William Cole, M. D., John K. Wyckoff, William R. Melroy.
1871.—H. T. B. Van Atta, George Vossler, William Cole, M. D., John R. Bowly, William R. Melroy.
1872.—John C. Hartpence, George Vossler, Christopher Cole, John R. Bowly, Robert Lisk.
1873.—Peter Cramer, M. B. Bowers, George Vossler, Charles Mayberry, William Miller.
1874.—Peter Cramer, John R. Bowly, George Vossler, H. T. B. Van Atta, William Miller.
1875.—Peter Cramer, C. P. Cole, William P. Rush, H. T. B. Van Atta, William Miller.
1876.—Peter Cramer, C. P. Cole, William P. Rush, R. D. Bush, George P. Wyckoff.
1877.—Peter Cramer, C. P. Cole, William P. Rush, Michael Roseberry, George P. Wyckoff.
1878.—Peter Cramer, R. D. Bush, William P. Rush, Michael Roseberry, George P. Wyckoff.
1879-80.—Peter Cramer, William P. Rush, George P. Wyckoff.

FREEHOLDERS.

1849-50, Robert P. Strader, James H. Groff; 1851-52, William Sweney; 1853-54, James Doolittle; 1855, John C. Winter; 1856-62, William Shields; 1863, Samuel Shields; 1864, Jesse J. Lake; 1865, John
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Arndt; 1866-68, Michael B. Bowers; 1869-71, William Shields; 1872-75, Dr. William Cole; 1876-78, William Miller; 1879-80, Imah Stewart; 1881, Robert A. Osmon.

EXTRACTS FROM TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

In 1849, Dr. William Cole was school superintendent, and Johnson D. Drake constable. The final settlement between the old township of Mansfield and new township of Washington was as follows:

"Pursuant to an act of the Legislature, the joint committee of the township of Mansfield and Washington . . . met this 16th day of April, 1849, at the house of James Doolittle, in Washington, when it was agreed . . . that the township of Mansfield have all the books and other loose property belonging to said township of Mansfield, together with all the claims the said township may have against all and every person or persons, and that the township of Mansfield shall pay all claims against said township that have accrued previous to the 9th of April, 1849, and for their so doing the town committee of the township of Washington agree to pay to the inhabitants of the township of Mansfield the sum of \$65, the receipt thereof is hereby acknowledged, and that said township of Mansfield do hereby agree to indemnify and keep harmless the township of Washington against all claims or suits at law that has or may accrue against the said township of Mansfield."

The road districts at that date were eight, with the following roadmasters, and sums allowed each, —namely:

No. 1, William Carter, \$65; 2, Lewis H. Martinis, \$70; 3, Samuel Mowder, \$105; 4, John C. Bowers, \$65; 5, Jacob Wamling, \$100; 6, Joseph Curl, \$65; 7, Peter S. Wyckoff, \$40; 8, Charles Lanning, \$40.

In 1863 the war debt of the township was \$15,500, and during the same year was expended as bounty money the sum of \$16,291.67. The whole amount of duplicate for 1864 was \$20,237.85.

In 1868, when the borough was set off, the number of road districts was eleven, as follows:

No. 1, John Opylke, \$75; 2, John Baldwin, \$78; 3, William Mowder, 4, James Nixon, \$100; 5, William H. Snyder, \$100; 6, H. Hildebrand, \$42; 7, John Webber, \$85; 8, Charles Lanning, \$33; 9, John Fitts, \$60; 10, George Vossler, \$84; 11, J. R. Van Atta, \$42.

On the adjustment of the accounts of the township and borough the latter paid to the former the sum of \$3338.24 as a final settlement.

Since the borough has been set off the town elections have been held at Port Colden.

V.—CHURCHES.

The old Mansfield-Woodhouse church, of the Presbyterian connection, was the earliest in this township, being established prior to 1739. An extended account of this ancient church may be found in the history of the borough, elsewhere given, as well as sketches of the later-formed churches in what is now the borough of Washington.

The Episcopal Church formerly had a chapel at Port Colden, but it has been abandoned.

The Methodists of the Washington Church who live at and near Port Colden recently formed a society, and have preaching part of the time in the school-house.

VI.—CEMETERIES.

The churchyard of the old Mansfield-Woodhouse church is, no doubt, the earliest established burial-place in this vicinity. There may have been family

burying-grounds much earlier, but none of a public character. This old yard was not only the first, but for many years was the only cemetery in this township.* In it reposes the dust of many of the early settlers, pioneers, and prominent citizens of the generations ago, as well as many of the patriarchs of the church.

The modern cemeteries are those of the Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches and that of the Washington Cemetery Association.

St. Joseph's Cemetery is just outside the borough limits, east of Belvidere Avenue, and facing on the Jackson Valley road. The grounds, some 2½ acres, were purchased in 1880, and consecrated by Archbishop Corrigan in June of that year. Prior to the opening of these grounds the people of the Roman Catholic faith resident here buried their dead in the Oxford cemetery, and occasionally at the Junction.

"The Washington Cemetery Association" was organized in 1872, with the following directors: P. H. Hann, Joseph Vliet, J. D. Taylor, Adam W. Creveling, J. C. Stewart, James Lomerson, William G. Dufford, A. Gaylord, and William Sweeney, who elected Hon. P. H. Hann president, and Joseph Vliet secretary and treasurer. They purchased, in 1870, and prior to their incorporation, a twenty-acre tract, on the Easton turnpike, opposite the residence of the late John Carter, of whom the plot was obtained. It was near the town, easily accessible by a good road without having to cross the railroad tract, was beautifully located, and had every appearance of being a desirable cemetery property; but when the first grave was dug water was struck, which caused the association to abandon the idea of using it for burial purposes. They sold it and purchased the grounds now occupied, on the hill south of the town, on the road leading to Asbury. Mr. Grant, engineer, of New York, laid out the grounds. Mrs. Judge Joseph Vliet, originally interred in the old Mansfield ground, was removed to the new cemetery, and was one of the first burials therein. William Allen is the sexton.

An old family burial-place was located on the farm property of the late Jacob Van Horn, Esq., now owned by William Duffern.

VII.—SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the township is said to have been the one which formerly stood near the old Mansfield church. It was a log building, and tradition assigns its erection to about the time of the Revolution. No doubt it was a contemporary of that venerable church. At an early school in what is now known as Pleasant Valley District a Mr. Coen was a pioneer teacher; he was succeeded by William Thatcher. J. V. Creveling was one of the latter's pupils, and his recollection is that at that time there

* The oldest inscription in this burial-ground is said to be the following: "Elizabeth, wife of Edward Demand, died June 7, 1772." This was probably the first interment.

was no other school-house within three or four miles. A brick school-house now occupies its site.

In the year 1810, or thereabouts, Col. William McCullough gave to the township a small strip of ground for school purposes, upon which lot is now located the chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington. The original lot was 20 feet wide for a depth of 20 feet, and 1 rod wide for the additional depth of 130 feet. Subsequently, Mr. Bruner, who owned adjoining lands, gave ground sufficient to make it a full lot, 30 feet wide for its whole length of 150 feet. Col. McCullough, who during his lifetime was an earnest friend of the cause of education, caused to be erected upon the lot a small building, and, with the co-operation of others, started a school therein. This building, with subsequent repairs, was in use until about twenty years or so ago, when it was rebuilt to the present structure, and continued to be occupied as a school until 1862, when a new house was built on another site,—north of the Presbyterian church on Jayne Street. The last-named school-house was destroyed by fire a few years later, but was promptly rebuilt on the same lot, on a much larger scale, at a cost of \$26,000.

There have been several other schools kept in the village of Washington. Esquire Vliet, in connection with others, put up a small building near the location of the present school-house, in which a school was kept for a few years; it was then sold and turned into a dwelling. Among the private or select schools of the place may be mentioned one started by Dominic Jelly during his pastorate here, which was kept for two or three years, and quite successfully, in Shields' building. He exercised a supervision over it, and among the teachers there employed were Misses Liddell and Taylor. The latter, a daughter of James D. Taylor (now Mrs. Prouty), and a graduate of the Normal School, taught elocution. Since that time until the present she has conducted a select school in Washington.

There are in the township five school districts, named and numbered as follows: Pleasant Valley, 26; Brass Castle, 27; Fairmount, 28; Jackson Valley, 29; and Port Colden, 30. Their names will readily indicate their location.

From the last annual report of the county superintendent, Joseph S. Smith, of Asbury, for 1879, the following is extracted:

The amount received from the State appropriation was \$1337.08; district school-tax voted for payment of teachers' salaries, \$300; district school-tax voted for building, repairs, etc., \$60; making a total of \$1887.08 received from all sources. Balance in the hands of the collector, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, \$395.08.

The present value of the school property in the five districts is \$6300. Two male and three female teachers are employed,—one teacher to each district. There are 365 children between the ages of five and eighteen years residing in the township, of whom 294 have been enrolled in the school register during the year just passed. The present school accommodation is very good, the houses being able to comfortably seat 360 pupils. During the past year the schools were kept for an average of nearly ten months, with an average attendance during that time of 172 scholars. Districts 26 and 30 have each small school libraries.

An account of the Washington public school will be found in the history of the borough.

VIII.—VILLAGES.

The villages of this township are Port Colden, Changewater, and Brass Castle. Oxford Furnace is situated almost entirely within Oxford township, and is described in the history of that civil division.

PORT COLDEN.

This place, a post-village, said to be named in honor of Cadwalader Colden, is located in the east part of the township, upon the Morris Canal and the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains a hotel, the Ebro House, two or three stores, a blacksmith-shop, wheelwright-shop, brick-kiln, a distillery (John Opdyke proprietor), and a school-house. Its boat-yard on the canal-basin, formerly run by A. Gaylord, is now dismantled and inoperative. He is now engaged in the organ business. Simon Nunn is proprietor of one of the stores, and A. M. Nunn is the present postmaster.

CHANGEWATER.

A small settlement, early known as the Forge, but more recently as Changewater Post-Office, is located in the south part of the township, on the Musconetcong, at the point where it is crossed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It contains a large flouring-mill, operated by Cornelius Stewart; a looking-glass and picture-frame factory, formerly an incorporated company, but now owned and operated by the individual enterprise of Marshall K. Burd; a store, post-office, and a few dwellings.

Changewater is noted in Warren County as the scene of the murder of the Castner family, of whom but two little boys (Victor and John P.) escaped. They are now grown to manhood and identified with the business of the thrifty little settlement. Victor is the present postmaster. The graves of the murderers, Carter and Parks, hung in 1844, are a short distance north of the village.*

The several limestone-quarries located here and in the vicinity are considered among the best in the county. A very large amount of stone is shipped daily to the Oxford furnace. Considerable flour and feed is also shipped from this point.

BRASS CASTLE.

This settlement, situated northwest of Washington Borough, in the northwest part of the township, is merely a rural hamlet, built upon the north bank of the canal. It contains a school-house, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, blacksmith-shop, etc. It has no post-office.

John C. Hartpence relates that when he was a boy he heard old men tell that one Jacob Brass here erected his castle of logs, which led to the name of "Brass Castle." This is the only explanation of its origin which has come to us. The old "canal store," which once did a thriving trade, is a thing of the

past; was changed into a paper-mill and finally burned down.

There are but two post-offices in the township.—Port Colden and Changewater. Other settlements are Immlalale and Fairmount. The former, nearly opposite New Hampton Junction, contains the grist-mill of Peter Cramer, a store, and several dwellings; the latter consists of a school-house, the foundry of Michael B. Bowers, the old Van Doren (now Gurnee) mill, and a few dwellings- and tenant-houses.

IX.—HOTELS.†

A hotel was kept at one time by Joseph Wilson in the stone house now occupied by Joseph Rosenberry on Broad Street.

There was early a tavern on the hill, kept by a Mr. Butler as its last host. The locality was known as Butlertown.

Imla Drake kept the old Washington House (on the site of the Windsor) for two or three years, about 1813; later Nick Emmans and Henry Bogart were landlords in the village.

The "Washington," built by McCullough, was kept by James Doolittle about 1850; later by John C. Malone and Josiah Linn, a son-in-law of Mr. Bruner, of Easton, who purchased it about 1857 (whose son was landlord for a while), and subsequently sold to Col. Strader. The latter kept it several years, then disposed of it to Samuel Weller in 1864, at which time two stories were added, making it a four-story building. Byron French ran it a while. John Canfield took charge in the spring of 1868, William A. Horn in May, 1869. W. A. Horn and Jacob S. Vought were proprietors at the time it was burned, in 1869. When rebuilt by Van Doren & Son it was christened the "Van Doren House," but its name was changed a few years since to the "Windsor."

The present "Washington House," near the depot, was opened in December, 1879, by James Nolan, who still owns and conducts it.

The "Verandah" was built by Alexander McClary, about 1855, as a dwelling for himself; when Malone left the brick tavern, he purchased of McClary, and changed it into a tavern, who three or four years later sold it to Jacob Pence, his son-in-law. The latter died and left it to his widow, who leased it to J. S. Gaston, C. Person (1868), and other successive tenants. In July, 1868, its name was changed to "Union Hotel," and more recently to the "St. Cloud." One of its hosts was Nicholas Martenis. U. V. C. Hoagland purchased it about 1874; it subsequently passed through the hands of Mr. Ward and the late Samuel Weller, and in March, 1879, was purchased by C. F. Staats, the present proprietor. It is 100 feet front, three stories high.

† There are some discrepancies in the statements of the old residents in regard to the early taverns which the writer cannot reconcile; hence he gives those which appear to be correct.

* See page 410 of this work.

X.—INDUSTRIAL, Etc.

The main occupation of the inhabitants of this township is that of husbandry,—the raising of grain, stock, etc. The various mechanic arts are also represented on a small scale, and mills, tanneries, distilleries, quarries, etc., abound in different parts of the township.

There are iron-mines in the northeast corner of the township, near Oxford Furnace; also a stone-quarry, between Washington and Changeater, on the lands of J. Sullivan. Jacob Snyder's quarry is one of the most extensive in the county. There is a brick-kiln at Port Colden. Numerous lime-kilns,—one west of Changeater, owned by S. H. Brown, one at that place, J. Sullivan proprietor, another between Port Colden and Changeater, and one at Brass Castle. James Biddle does a large business in lime-burning at his quarries near the Musconetcong.

Formerly a brewery was in operation near Oxford Furnace by W. & A. Kimple, but it has not been running for three or four years. The distillery at Port Colden has been for many years carried on by John Oplyke.

Canal-boat building was formerly quite an industry in Port Colden and Washington village. In 1872 from sixty to seventy hands were employed at the latter place, and about thirty boats built during the spring of that year. This industry is now obsolete in this section.

Van Doren's grist-mill, northwest of the borough, on the Pohatcong, was built by Peter T. B. Van Doren, in the year 1838. The charter to use the water of the Morris Canal for this mill was obtained March 7, 1865. The mill was burned March 22, 1871, but was rebuilt in 1879 by Mrs. W. F. B. Gurnee, its present owner. Another mill, on the Pohatcong Creek, about one and a half miles southwest of the borough, was known early as Sherrerd's, next as Warne's (he was Sherrerd's son-in-law), and later as Mattison's, but now owned by the New York Life Insurance Company. This must have been built as early as 1800, for it was an old mill as far back as the earliest recollections of the oldest living citizen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. PETER CRAMER.

His grandfather Cramer, a resident of Hunterdon County, died in middle life, leaving two sons, Noah and Peter, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

Noah Cramer, father of our subject, born in 1801, on account of the death of his father, was in early life thrown upon his own resources, but, possessed of a naturally self-reliant disposition and a will to do, he met the obstacles incident to boyhood and a struggle for place with that resolution and manly

spirit that so characterized him in after-life. He married, in 1821, Ann, daughter of Peter Huffman, of Lebanon. Her father was the possessor of several farms and three mills, and was an enterprising business man of that township. He was a large contributor in the building of the Dutch Reformed church edifice of Lebanon, and one of the founders of the church there. She was born on June 3, 1794, and survives in 1880, well preserved in both body and mind, and able to dictate many facts for this sketch.

Noah Cramer, while a young man, engaged in milling, and carried on that industry for several years at Asbury, New Hampton, and Imlaydale. He purchased the mill property at the latter place, and the farm connected therewith, in 1848, both of which he carried on until 1857, when he sold the mill property to his son, Peter Cramer, and afterwards only carried on his farm. His life was wholly devoted to business pursuits, and by industry and judicious management he secured a good competency. He died March 11, 1875, leaving a widow and four children,—viz., Mary, Peter, John, and Elizabeth.

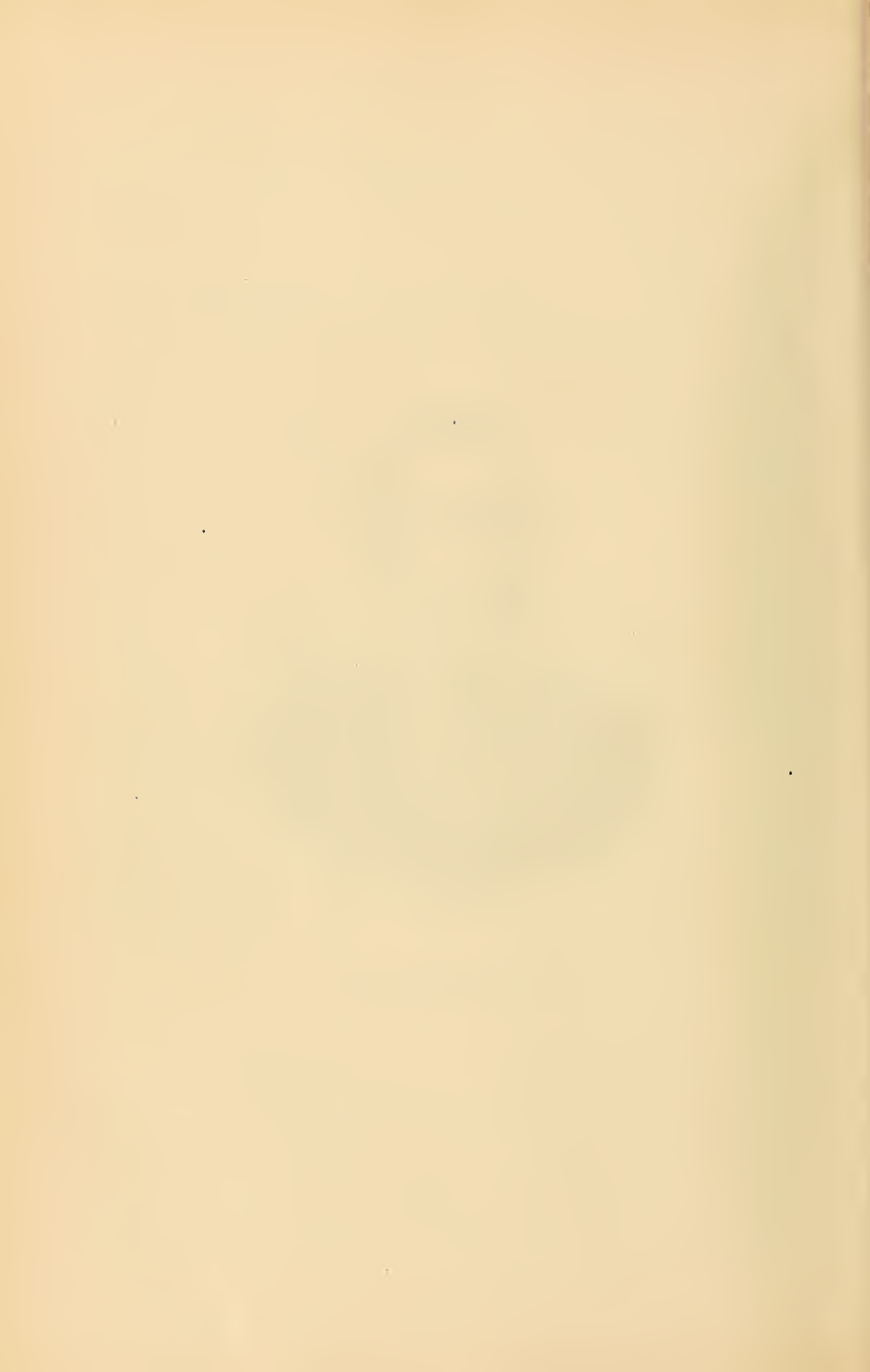
Peter Cramer was born near Germantown, in Hunterdon County, Feb. 10, 1824. His boyhood was spent at home and attending the district school. At the early age of fourteen he went to work in the mill of his father, and continued at this business during the remainder of his minority, during which time he by experience had really become a practical miller. In 1845 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Large) Skinner, of Bethlehem, of which union have been born three children,—Anna (wife of Rev. J. B. Kugler, a Presbyterian clergyman), Margaret (wife of H. D. Underwood), and Samuel S. Cramer.

Mr. Cramer continued his business as a miller in various places until the purchase of his father's grist-mill at Imlaydale, on the Musconetcong. The same year of his purchase he built the mill now standing on the old site, where he has since continued to do business, and where he has continuously resided. He was one of the founders of the Clinton Bank (now Clinton National Bank), and remained a director of it for eighteen years. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Clinton, Hunterdon Co., and has remained a director since.

While a young man Mr. Cramer took an active interest in local politics, and as a member of the old Whig party cast his first vote. He was among the foremost in the organization of the Republican party in Warren County in 1855-56, and has since remained firm in support of the principles of that party. He has been frequently honored as a delegate to county and State conventions, and in the memorable National Republican Convention held at Chicago in 1880 he was selected as alternate delegate. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Cramer was elected to the State Senate from Warren County, by a majority of two hundred and thirty-nine, although the county is



P. Bremer





JOHN GIBSON.

James Gibson emigrated from County Derry, Ireland, just after the close of the Revolutionary war, accompanied by his two sons, John and James, and his two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth. Very little is known of his whereabouts after arriving in this country, further than the fact that he was engaged at work at Union Furnace, Hunterdon Co., where he was killed at about the age of seventy years.

His son James, father of our subject, soon after arriving here purchased and settled on the farm owned and occupied by his eldest son, John, in 1880, then containing one hundred and twenty acres. Subsequent additions by the son have made the farm to contain about one hundred and forty-three acres. James Gibson found only a few acres cleared on his new homestead and a log house; but he was able to pay for his property, which cost about four dollars per acre. His life was cut short at the age of about forty-two, in the year 1807, leaving to mourn his loss a widow (formerly Sarah Parkhurst) and five children, —viz., John, Benjamin, James, Jane (who became the wife of Rynier Van Sickle), and Margaret (who became the wife of John Foss). After her husband's death the mother, with the help of her eldest son, then thirteen years of age, began the struggle for the support of the family and to keep the homestead unencumbered; and here she taught them those lessons of economy and self-reliance which proved so useful to them in after-years. After living to see all her children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and become useful members of society, in the year 1855, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years five months and twenty-nine days, this venerable, devoted woman and mother died.

John Gibson, eldest son of James and Sarah Gibson, was born on the farm where he now resides, Jan. 28, 1794. On account of the death of his father so early in life his educational opportunities were very limited, as his time was almost altogether required in assisting his mother in working the farm. On this

farm he has resided all his life. The axe, the plow, and the hoe have been familiar to him in every-day life. Many years ago he erected a commodious farmhouse, barns, and other buildings necessary for the accommodation of his family and the products of his productive fields.

Everything about his place bespeaks the industry, thrift, and prosperity of its owner, who for eighty-six years has lived, and for seventy years of which time has been constant in his watchfulness of everything pertaining to the best cultivation of his farm.

Mr. Gibson is a man of good practical judgment, and esteemed for his honesty of purpose in all his dealings.

He has always been interested in the affairs of his township, and during sixty-five years has been a member of the Democratic party. For some twenty years he held the office of overseer of the poor, was collector of taxes for eight years, and officiated some twelve years as constable in his township. In the performance of all the duties incumbent upon him in these several offices his integrity was never questioned, or his good character and correct habits impaired. It is a matter of fact worthy of note here that during his entire life he has never drunk to exceed a half dozen glasses of liquor.

He married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Mowder, who died Oct. 30, 1877, aged seventy-seven years and five months. Their children are Mary, wife of Abram S. Cogle; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Cole; Charles; Sarah, wife of Robert Pierson; John; Susan, wife of James Bigler; Johnson; Jane, wife of James Emmons; James; Emma; and Henry.

Mr. Gibson has lived to see the labor-saving machines in every branch of industry take the place of manual labor. His boyhood dates back to the infancy of our republic, and in his ripe old age, well preserved in body and mind, he recounts with much interest matters that transpired three-quarters of a century ago.



A. M. Nunn

ANDREW M. NUNN, eldest son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Nunn, was born Jan. 18, 1819. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Nunn, came from England prior to the Revolutionary war and probably during the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled on land near Pleasant Grove, in Morris County, and at his death left his property entailed. His son John succeeded to the estate of his father, upon which he resided during his life, and died about 1829 at the age of sixty-five. His wife was Katherine Slyker, who died in 1846. Their children were Jacob, Isaac, William, Alfred, John, Betsey, Sally, Polly, Peggy, Emeline, and Ann.

Jacob, eldest son of John Nunn and father of our subject, born about 1793, married, in 1818, Mary, a daughter of Andrew Miller, one of the early settlers of Mansfield township, and who kept an inn and owned a large tract of land near Pennwell, where his grandsons, Jacob H. and John C. Miller, now reside. She was born in 1794, and died April 2, 1858. Their children were Andrew M., Catherine (wife of Henry C. Davis, of Stephensburg, N. J.), Elijah W., George T., and Jacob S. (died young).

Jacob Nunn was a farmer through life, a part of which time he occupied the old Miller homestead, and for some time the property subsequently owned by Chambers Davis, where he kept an inn in connection with farming. During the latter part of his life he disposed of the property settled by his grandfather near Pleasant Grove. He died Oct. 18, 1842. His wife was a devoted woman, and gave much attention to the proper training of her children in all that pertains to true manhood and womanhood.

Andrew M. Nunn resided at home during his minority, where he was employed on the farm, and where he learned the inestimable lessons that industry, economy, and self-reliance are the foundation principles upon which a successful career is based. Unassisted pennarily upon reaching his majority, but with a resolution to do something, he started to carve out a home and property for himself. For several years following 1839 he was a clerk in a general store at Port Murray, and near where Madison's Mill now stands in Washington township, and for some time had charge of a store for William M. Warne, in Mon-

roe Co., Pa., who was the successor of Moore Farman, near Madison's Mill. In 1845 he was book-keeper for G. W. and S. T. Seranton & Co., at Oxford Furnace, and the following year went West on a prospecting tour with a view of settlement, returning the same year. In December, 1846, he married Nancy, a daughter of Jacob Wyckoff, whose father, Simon, was the first settler of the family in Jackson Valley, and located there in 1771. She was born June 8, 1824, was a devoted Christian woman, and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Washington. She died May 24, 1875. The children born of this union were Miller R., David P. S., Simon W., Mary (died young), Andrew M., and Lizzie (died in 1880).

By prudence Mr. Nunn had saved enough to start business for himself, and April 1, 1847, in connection with Jacob H. Miller, he opened a general store at Pennwell. After six months Mr. Miller sold his interest in the business to John C. Miller, his brother, and the new firm carried on trade for some five years, when Mr. Nunn bought his partner's interest and continued the business until 1854. For seven years following he carried on mercantile business at New Hampton, and in March, 1862, established himself in trade at Port Colden, on the Morris Canal, where he has continued to do a successful business since in general merchandising and canal supplies.

Mr. Nunn's business life has been one of constant activity, and his judicious management such as to secure a fair competency. Following in the line of his father, he cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison in the old Whig party, and upon the organization of the Republican party became a supporter of its principles. For three years he served as collector of the township of Washington. Although he had limited opportunities for book knowledge while a boy, his clerkship secured him a practical business education, and he may safely be numbered among the intelligent and solid business men of Warren County.

He has always been interested in local enterprises tending to the prosperity of the place where he has resided, and has been treasurer of the Port Colden Building and Loan Association since its organization, in 1870. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Washington for many years, and officially connected as elder of the church.





JACOB WYCKOFF.

Jacob Wyckoff, eldest son of John K. Wyckoff, was born on the old homestead, Aug. 24, 1832. He early in life learned the use of the implements necessary to carry on the farm. His education from books was such as the school in the vicinity of home afforded; but he received practical lessons in agricultural pursuits and in business that, while in boyhood, impressed him with the idea that self-reliance, industry, and economy were the foundation principles of success. He married, May 9, 1868, Margaret, youngest child and daughter of George and Mary Ann (McDonald) Vusler, of Clarksville, Hunterdon Co. Her father is now a resident of Washington township, Warren Co., and has reached the ripe age of over fourscore years. Her mother died at the age of sixty-five. Mrs. Wyckoff was born Jan. 19, 1845, and by her marriage has had three children,—William R., Sarah Ann (died in infancy), and Elmer Ellsworth.

Mr. Wyckoff was a man of untiring ambition and energy. Upon the decease of his father he succeeded in the possession of the old homestead, which he had carried on for many years before. This he kept in the highest state of cultivation, and its products gave it rank among the best farms in the county.

He may be classed as an intelligent farmer, as well as an industrious and thoroughgoing business man. He was a man of correct habits, kind hearted, a good husband and father, and a useful member of society. When necessity required he was always ready to help by liberal contributions all worthy local objects. As a member of the Presbyterian congregation at Washington he was a promoter of church and like interests. He always sought the happiness of others while trying to benefit himself, and his sociability, frankness of manner, and sterling integrity made him many friends. In his business relations he avoided everything that would lead to litigation, and was often lenient in his demands when justice to himself required it otherwise. In 1879 his health, which had never been very good, began to give way. Of rather a slender frame, and never having had a very robust constitution, nature seemed to gradually relax. He tried traveling, and spent some time at the sea-shore, but only to find his system still reduced. Shortly after his return home the fell destroyer completed his work, and the honorable man, the useful citizen, the kind and obliging neighbor, the worthy husband and father bid adieu to all things in this world. His death occurred Sept. 23, 1880.



George P. Wyckoff

GEORGE P. WYCKOFF is fifth in regular line of descent from John Wyckoff, of the township of Readington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., who purchased, May 1, 1771, two hundred acres of land of Jerome Van Neste, of Raritan, situated in Jackson Valley, in the township of Washington, Warren Co. Simon, son of John Wyckoff, married Mary Farley, and soon after their marriage settled on this property, where they resided the remainder of their lives. For a time they lived in a dug-out, but soon erected a log house upon this wilderness tract of land, and began clearing it and preparing to raise enough for a subsistence.

Their children were John, born Jun. 20, 1771; Caleb, born Oct. 25, 1774; Phoebe, born Nov. 4, 1776; Jacob, born Oct. 3, 1784; and Charity, born Jan. 8, 1788. Jacob was grandfather of our subject, and succeeded his father on the homestead. He married Mary Kitchen, who bore him eight children, four of whom reached manhood and womanhood,—viz., John K., born Oct. 8, 1809; Simon, born Jan. 17, 1817; Hester, born March 25, 1822, who became the wife of John C. Miller; and Nancy, born June 8, 1824, who became the wife of Andrew M. Nunn.

Jacob Wyckoff led a quiet life as a farmer, and purchased some sixty-five acres of land, and added to the old homestead, upon which he resided during his life.

John K. Wyckoff, son of Jacob, succeeded to the homestead-farm. He married Sarah, daughter of George Perry, of Mansfield township, near Fort Murray, where she was born Feb. 1, 1809. She died March 16, 1871. The children of this union were Jacob, who succeeded his father in the ownership of the old homestead; George P.; and Anna Maria, who died at the age of nineteen unmarried. John K. Wyckoff was a representative farmer in every sense of the term. He built a fine farm residence on the homestead, and commodious barns and other buildings, which may be seen at this time (1880), and put the whole place under a better state of cultivation than it had previously been. By

his industry and judicious management he acquired a fine property outside of his farm. He was known as a man of strict integrity in all of his business relations. Although he had limited opportunities for an education while young, he had naturally a good business talent, and was far-seeing in his calculations for the future. He neither sought office nor its emoluments, but was satisfied with agricultural pursuits and the quiet of the farm. He was firmly fixed in his own opinion in what he conceived to be right, but was always ready to receive counsel from his friends. In all his business he never was in any litigation, and he was known as lenient and kind to those who were his debtors and in more humble circumstances than himself. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Washington. He died Dec. 18, 1877.

George P. Wyckoff, son of John K., was born on the old homestead, Sept. 21, 1833. His minority was spent at home, and his education obtained from books confined to the schools of his native place. For several years after reaching his majority he remained at home working for his father. On Dec. 1, 1859, he married Miss Tamzen, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Lomerson) Carhart, of Washington township. Of this union have been born three children,—Jacob K., Mary, and Edith.

In 1861, Mr. Wyckoff settled on the farm where he now resides, near Port Colden, consisting of one hundred and thirty-three acres, which he has improved, and upon which he has resided since. Like his ancestors of four generations, Mr. Wyckoff is an unserving member of the Democratic party, and, although not an office-seeker, he does not shrink from a share of public burden. He has officiated as one of the township committee for some six years, and was elected treasurer of the township in 1879, and re-elected to the same office in 1880.

Mr. Wyckoff is one of the substantial business men and farmers of Warren County. He is a supporter of church and kindred interests, and a member of the Presbyterian congregation at Washington.



MICHAEL B. BOWERS.

The grandfather of Michael B., Jacob Bowers, was born in Germany and settled in Greenwich township, Warren Co., N. J., prior to the Revolutionary war, where he engaged in farming and resided during the remainder of his life. His children were two sons, Jacob and Christopher, and several daughters. Jacob, father of our subject, born Feb. 4, 1770, married Margaret, a daughter of Michael Banghart, and half-sister of Rev. George Banghart, a well-known and prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly a half century. The children born of this union were Andrew (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Garner (deceased), Michael B., John C., Catherine (deceased), and Sarah. Jacob Bowers was a farmer. He settled near Bridgeville, in Oxford township, where he died April 19, 1818. He was a worthy and esteemed citizen, and known for his candid manner and for his integrity in all his dealings. For many years he was an elder in the Oxford Presbyterian Church, and his counsels there were wise and judicious. His wife, a devoted Christian woman and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born June 27, 1772, and died Jan. 10, 1843.

Michael B. Bowers was born Oct. 25, 1808. On account of his father's death he was in early life thrown upon his own resources. His education was limited to that of the district school. At the age of eighteen, with the consent of his guardian, he was apprenticed to learn the iron foundry business at Sarepta, Warren Co., where he served three years, and for three years following worked as a journeyman in the same place for Mr. P. P. Campbell. On Nov. 5, 1830, he married Hannah, daughter of Robert Quick, of Sarepta, who bore him two sons, Robert and John. She was born April 18, 1810, and died Jan. 6, 1838. For his second wife he married, March 26, 1840, Catherine, daughter of Peter and Mary (Cruser) Hornbaker, of Jaekson Valley. She was born Nov. 20, 1818, and had seven brothers and

six sisters, twelve of whom grew to womanhood and manhood, and eleven reared families. The children of this union are Sering, Mary Elizabeth, who died Sept. 25, 1875, aged thirty-one years, and George.

In 1832, Mr. Bowers established himself in the iron foundry and plow-manufacturing business at Pottersville, on Black River, in Hunterdon County, where he remained until 1843, when he purchased the foundry property and thirty acres of land at Fairmount, in Washington township, Warren Co.

The foundry here was started by Mr. Bowers in 1829, just after learning his trade, for Jesse Vannatte. Sold by Mr. Vannatte to Mr. Hutchison, and by the latter gentleman to Abram Morgan, of whom Mr. Bowers made his purchase. Mr. Bowers carried on the foundry, blaeksmithing, plow-manufacturing, and wheelwrighting, together with his farm, to which he has added sixty acres, until 1865, when he took in his son Sering as a partner, and this new firm run the same business until 1869, when Mr. Bowers retired from the firm and his youngest son, George, became associated with his brother in this manufacturing interest. In 1875, George withdrew from the firm, and is now carrying on milling in Belvidere. Unassisted pecuniarily in early life, Mr. Bowers has by energy and careful management secured a fine property. Although his life has been one of activity in business, he has not neglected the duties of mankind to each other, and has been interested in the various local objects demanding his attention. For nearly forty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, and officially connected with church work there for many years. Both of his wives have been members of the same church. Held in high esteem by his townsmen, he has been often selected to places of trust and responsibility in township matters, and has held the offices of committeeman, treasurer, and freeholder.

usually Democratic by about two thousand votes. During his term as senator he has served on the committees of finance, agriculture, state prisons, lunatic asylums, and reform school for boys, and, as chairman of the first, his familiarity with business and sound financial ability gave him rank among the first who have held similar places in the past.

Senator Cramer has always been interested in church and kindred interests in the vicinity where he resides, and a promoter of the best interests of society. He is a man of sound practical ideas, of discretion, and in an unostentatious way fulfills the full duty of the citizen. Although limited in his educational opportunities while young, and unassisted pecuniarily in starting out in life, he is well read in and conversant with the leading topics of local and State legislation, and by judicious management and an active business life he is the possessor of a good property.

JOHN VANNATTA.

His grandfather, John Vannatta, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and received his pay in Continental money at its close, which, however, proved worthless. He resided in Harmony township, and during the early part of this century removed to Ohio, where he died.

His father, Samuel Vannatta, born about 1785, married Polly Snyder, who lived to the ripe age of eighty-nine years. He resided on Scott's Mountain, near Springtown, for a while, and about 1803 purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Harmony township, on the Delaware River, and there carried on farming during the remainder of his life. He also purchased the Snyder ferry, which he ran. This farm and ferry are now owned and carried on by his son Silas, who succeeded his father on the farm and in the transportation business of the ferry. Samuel Vannatta died in 1855, leaving twelve children,—viz., John, Henry, Nancy, Emily, Aaron, Moses, Sally, Elizabeth, Samuel, Silas, Mary, and Lucinda.

John Vannatta, eldest son of Samuel, and subject of our sketch, was born in Harmony, Aug. 18, 1801. He remained at home assisting his father on the farm and ferry until he reached the age of twenty-five years. In 1826 he married Nancy, daughter of John and Susan Rosenbury, of Mount Bethel, Pa., who bore him the following children,—viz., Samuel, John R., Joseph, Moses, Lemuel, Mary Ann (wife of Lemuel Gardner), Morris, and Elias.

In 1827, Mr. Vannatta purchased a farm in Harmony township of sixty acres, which he paid for in five years, then sold it, and purchased in 1832 one hundred and fifty acres in the township of Washington, upon which he has since resided. This farm had been poorly cultivated, and upon it was a one-and-a-half-story stone house in poor repair. With his accustomed energy Mr. Vannatta set about improving

his farm, and about 1837 built a new stone house, and subsequently erected commodious barns and out-buildings. He resided in this house until 1874, when, after securing a fine property by his industry and judicious management, he thought to retire from



JOHN VANNATTA.

the more active duties of farm-work, built a house on a part of his farm in which he now resides, leaving his farm in the hands of one of his sons. About the time he was going to remove to his new home, in 1874, his wife died; she was born in 1806.

Besides paying for this property, Mr. Vannatta purchased a farm of sixty acres near his other farm, which he sold to his son John R., and upon which he resides. In 1875 he married Susan, daughter of Butler Morris, of Mount Bethel, Pa., and widow of the late William Joseph Scott, who by her former marriage has one son, John Wesley Scott.

In politics Mr. Vannatta has been a life-long Democrat, and has never held office except to serve as township committeeman. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for thirty years, and a contributor to church and kindred interests. His first wife was a devoted Christian woman, having united with the church prior to her marriage.

Mr. Vannatta has spent a life of industry and activity, and one wholly devoted to his business. He is a man unostentatious in his manner, and has sought to fulfill the whole duties of the citizen in a quiet way. He is now nearly fourscore years of age, and quite well preserved in both body and mind.

ADAM WANDLING.

The first settler of the Wandling family in Washington township was Jacob, grandfather of Adam, who resided near the Franklin line and on the farm where Adam Wandling was born and has since resided.

He was a blacksmith by trade and had a shop near



Adam Wandling

the creek, where his son Adam for many years carried on his trade also as a blacksmith.

During the latter part of his life Jacob removed to Mooresburg, Pa., where he resided until his death. His children were Jacob, John, Henry, Adam, and Catharine.

Upon the removal of the family to Pennsylvania, Adam, father of our subject, remained. He was born Dec. 18, 1769, and married Margaret Wine Gardner, Aug. 1, 1797. She was born June 1, 1777, and died Jan. 23, 1864. Adam Wandling, Sr., had no pecuniary assistance in starting out in life. He did most of his blacksmithing in the old log shop built by his father, but erected a stone one in 1817, which is now standing (1880). By his own industry and judicious management he soon accumulated sufficient to purchase the homestead, and subsequently added to this purchase; so that at his death he had some five hundred acres in one body. He had little book-knowledge, but possessed a good business ability and sound judgment, and ranked among the substantial farmers and business men of the vicinity where he resided. During the latter part of his life he gave his attention more to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of

the Presbyterian Church at Washington, and gave liberally for its support. He died March 30, 1857. His children were Catharine, John, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, Jacob, James, Peter, Daniel, Adam, Margaret, and Sarah.

Adam, son of Adam, was born on the old homestead, Jan. 14, 1816. His business life has been mostly that of a farmer, but for several years he was a dealer in grain and lumber, making his shipments by the Morris Canal to New York City. In 1843 he erected the substantial brick house in which he resides on a part of the homestead. He also erected a grist-mill and saw-mill on his place, which he carried on for several years prior to 1854.

Mr. Wandling has taken no very active part in politics, but is well read in the principles of his party. Until the organization of the Republican party he was a Democrat, but has since acted with the former.

He married, Dec. 18, 1838, Mary, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Todd) Lomerson. She was born Jan. 15, 1818, and died March 26, 1852.

The children born of this union were Elizabeth, wife of D. R. Wilcox, William Clark, and Mary Catharine, wife of Aaron Vough.

For his second wife he married, Sept. 20, 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert C. and Mary (Stephens) Caskey. She was born Aug. 9, 1826. Both her father and grandfather Robert were farmers near Hacketts-town, where they resided. Her brothers and sisters are William C.; Sarah S., wife of John Hance; Elizabeth; Enoch T.; Addie N.; Olivia, died at the age of twenty-nine; and Clorinda C., wife of Robert Osmun. Her father died April 14, 1852, in the sixty-third year of his age, and her mother died March 12, 1866, aged sixty-seven years.

The children of Mr. Wandling by his second marriage are Enoch C., Robert C., Lewis J., and Addie C.

WILLIAM G. DUFFORD.

William G. Dufford, of German ancestry, was born in German Valley, Morris Co., N. J., June 13, 1824. His father, George Dufford, born in German Valley in 1794, married Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Neighbor, of the same place. He resided several years on Fox Hill, afterwards returning to his native place, where he remained the rest of his life. His life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He was a large landowner, and at one time owned some five hundred and fifty acres. He gave little attention to politics and spent an active business life, preferring the quiet of the farm to official notoriety or preferment. He was a member of the Lutheran Church for some thirty years, and died about 1863. His wife was formerly a member of the Presbyterian Church, but after her marriage united with the Lutheran Church. She is now (1880) living, and enjoys health in body and an unimpaired mind. She was born in March, 1800. Their children are Leonard, deceased; Stephen, de-



GEORGE VUSLER.

Jacob Vusler, whose father came from Germany, removed from Albany, N. Y., and settled in Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life. He was a soldier in the war for independence and subsequently received a pension. His wife was Sally Castner, and his children were Katy, Jacob, Delana, Peter, Katrina, Phebe, George, and Mrs. James Duffy.

Jacob was father of our subject, and married Margaret Ockerman, who bore him children, as follows: George; Sally, wife of James Hazlett; Robert; Katy, wife of John Barnes; James; Delana, wife of John Moore; Daniel; and John. They resided in Hunterdon County, and most of the time after their marriage were farmers. The father died about 1859 at the age of eighty-two. The mother died at the age of seventy-nine. Both were members of the Lutheran Church at Spruce Run.

George Vusler, eldest son of Jacob and Margaret Vusler, was born in Hunterdon County, Oct. 26, 1805. On account of the straitened circumstances of his parents he, with the rest of the children, had little opportunity for education, and what they did obtain was by going many miles to school. Thus early in life he met the obstacles incident to poverty, and while a boy learned that to become successful he must be self-reliant, and that only by industry and economy could he ever secure anything of this world's goods. His early training was such that temperate habits and honest dealing have characterized his whole life. With a resolution to do something for himself and a strong, robust constitution, upon reaching his majority he started in life for himself. On May 6, 1826, he married Mary Ann,

the daughter of John and Anna (Moore) McDonald, who proved a worthy help-meet, a devoted Christian mother and wife, and a kind neighbor, as they traveled through life's journey and carved out a fortune for themselves. The children born of this union are Andrew M.; Jacob; Sylvester; Elizabeth, wife of James Anthony; and Margaret Ann, widow of the late Jacob Wyckoff.

For four years after their marriage Mr. Vusler rented farms, but in 1830 he had accumulated sufficient by his industry and care that he purchased one hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of land in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., which he paid for after a few years, and then purchased another farm of the same size contiguous to it. Upon this property he resided until 1861, when he removed to the township of Washington, Warren Co., where he had purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres near Port Colden, upon which he still resides. Thus by his own hands and unassisted pecuniarily he has become the possessor of three fine farms. On Feb. 14, 1871, he was called to mourn the loss of his wife, who for forty years had been a member of the Lutheran Church at Spruce Run. He was a member of the same church and one of the building committee in the construction of the church-edifice, and for thirty-five years one of the trustees and treasurer of the church.

Through life Mr. Vusler has been a member of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He has held some minor places in his party, and for many years was judge of election under the old law.

ceased; William G.; Lawrence; Elijah; Elizabeth, wife of Philip L. Welsh, deceased; Henry P.; George; Sophia, wife of Jesse Smith; Andrew; and Ann, wife of John Wert.

William G. Dufford received only a district school



Wm G. Dufford

education. He early in life became inured to farm-work, and spent his minority on the farm at home. Under the thorough training of a careful father he learned the important lessons of industry, economy, and self-reliance; so that when he reached his majority he felt able to think and act for himself. He remained at home until the age of twenty-four, and for one year worked on the Morris Canal. On Jan. 13, 1848, he married Caroline, daughter of Jacob and Susan Welsh, of his native place. She was born Sept. 25, 1828, and died Feb. 19, 1851, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Daniel Spangenburg, of Washington, N. J. For his second wife he married, June 18, 1853, Mary Ann, daughter of Henry I. and Margaret Hoffman, of Schooley's Mountain. Of this union were born George; Stephen; Margaretta Fritts, died in infancy; Caroline; Henrietta; Mary Jemima; Anna; Sarah Alice; and Minnie Louise. The mother of these children was born Nov. 9, 1821, and died April 9, 1875.

For eight years after his marriage Mr. Dufford rented a farm of his father, and in 1857 he purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres, now within the corporate limits of the borough of Washington, N. J. To this he has added, so that his present farm is one hundred and fifty acres. The house upon this place

was at the time of the purchase one hundred and one years old. In this he resided until 1868, when he built his present two-story brick residence, one of the finest and most substantial structures in the county of Warren.

Mr. Dufford is interested in all that pertains to the prosperity of the place where he resides and the well-being of the people. He has been honored by his fellow-townsmen with places of trust and responsibility, was one of the township committee during the war, and treasurer for some three years. He was also a member of the borough council for three years. He was formerly a member of the Lutheran Church, but upon taking up his residence in Washington united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was chosen elder in 1878.

JAMES SKINNER.

His paternal grandfather resided in Hunterdon County, where he reared a family of four sons,—John, Nathaniel, Jacob, and Robert.



James Skinner

Robert was father of our subject, born in 1777, married for his first wife Sarah Frees, who died in middle life in 1808, leaving six children,—viz., William, Jacob, Mary, John, Samuel, and James. Of these only John and James survive (1880). His second wife was Polly Bryant, who bore him the following children, all of whom are deceased: Joseph, Daniel, Charles, Susan, and Rebecca Ann. After the death of this wife he married Hetty Bartrown, who died without issue.

Robert Skinner was a carpenter by trade. He resided on a farm near New Hampton for twenty years, and worked most of his time at his trade. He subsequently resided below Asbury for ten years, and afterwards settled in the township of Hope on a farm, where he lived the remainder of his life, and died Aug. 22, 1831. He was plain in his ways and led a quiet life. He was esteemed by all who knew him for his uprightness of character and temperate habits.

James, son of Robert and Sarah Skinner, born near New Hampton, Sept. 30, 1806, married, Nov. 20, 1828, Rachel, daughter of Elias and Hetty (Higgins) Smith, of Hampton. She was born in Bethlehem township, Nov. 20, 1807. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and worked at this business for many years. He was engaged for some time on the Morris Canal, and also tended the lock at Port Colden, where he resided for a while, and where he died in 1863 at the age of eighty years. His children were Amos, John, Rachel, Mary Susan, Isaac, and Lydia.

For some twenty years after his marriage Mr. Skinner lived on rented farms in Hampton, Green-

wich, and Harmony townships. By industry and economy during this time he had accumulated some property, and in 1847 he purchased seventy-seven acres of land near Port Colden, upon which he has resided since.

In 1857 he built his present residence, and has erected on his place fine and commodious barns and other buildings. Everything about his place bespeaks thrift and the hand of an intelligent and careful agriculturist. Neither he nor his wife ever received any pecuniary assistance in starting in life, and their valuable property is the result of many years' labor and toil. Like his father before him he was a member of the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party he became a supporter of its principles, although he takes no active interest further than to cast his vote. Their children are John; William; Mary, wife of Aaron Riegel; Elias Smith; Jane, wife of William Apgar; Samuel, died May 28, 1878, aged thirty-six, leaving a widow and three children; Emma, died at the age of twenty-two, on March 6, 1869; and James Nelson Skinner.

M A N S F I E L D.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

MANSFIELD is one of the south border townships of the county.

The area of the township is 27 $\frac{8}{10}$ square miles, or 17,805 acres. It is bounded on the north by Hope township, on the northeast by Independence, on the east by Hackettstown, on the southeast by Morris County, southwest by Hunterdon County, and on the west and northwest by Oxford and Washington township.

According to the census of 1880, Mansfield had 1712 inhabitants. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Morris Canal run through the entire township from east to west.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is rolling, there being two chains of hills running its entire length from east to west. The Musconetcong River skirts it along the south side, and the valley is filled with beautiful productive farms. Indeed, the soil in the bottoms, as also on the uplands, is remarkably rich, and yields readily to cultivation. Many farms along the river and in the valley of the Pohatcong Creek afford sixty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre, and from one and a half to two tons of hay per acre. The soil

is chiefly limestone, but near the top of the hills it is of a slaty nature. The valley along the Morris Canal is wide, and the hills slope off to the south gradually; but in some places on the north side the hill rises abruptly from the canal. Beyond this ridge, north of the canal, is the Pohatcong valley, through which winds the creek of that name. This has its fountain-head in Independence township, on the stock farm owned by Dr. W. A. Conover. The Pohatcong runs through the township from northeast to southwest. Along this stream the land is unusually rich. On the north side of the Pohatcong, near the Hope township line, is Furnace Mountain, so called from the Oxford furnace, located there.

The two other streams running through the township are Old Hollow Brook, which has its source on the Stewart farm, and Trout Brook, both flowing in a southwesterly direction into the Musconetcong River.

Only one-quarter of the land in Mansfield is tillable on account of the rough surface of the country, yet there is probably no township in the county that raises so much grain and hay. Although many of the farms have been worked over one hundred years, the soil at the present day shows no signs of giving out. Most of the farmers burn lime and use it on the land every few years, thereby keeping up the richness of the soil.

* By S. H. Hadley.

There is an abundance of iron ore throughout the hilly portions of the township, and efforts are now making to develop it. The Crane Iron Company was opened about twelve years ago and yielded 500 tons a year, but is not now in operation. Samuel Perry and Amos Beatty own mines out of which considerable ore has been taken. The John C. Welsh Mine has turned out 2000 tons a year. Aaron Stephenson has an ore bank, but it has not been fully developed, and the same may be said of the Criger Mine. A hematite mine, owned by Mr. Shields, is the largest one in Mansfield. It has been opened twelve years, and has yielded as high as 100 tons a day. The Hackettstown furnace gets the most of its ore.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT, Etc.

Among the early settlers of Mansfield, at the time the township was set off from Greenwich, in 1754, were John Axford, Richard Shackleton, Richard Bowlsby, Abraham Van Horn, Harmanus Cline, Edward Demun, David Johnson, Capt. Benjamin McCullough, Richard Lacey, Mark Thomson, William Gribben, John Cline, Edward Palmer, and John Vliet.

These were among the most prominent citizens, and were chosen as freeholders, collectors, and assessors prior to and during the Revolutionary war. Some of these men have descendants living in the county at the present day, but the majority have emigrated and become scattered throughout the country.

One of the early pioneers was Joseph Anderson, who founded the settlement afterwards called "Andersontown." He was born Dec. 18, 1761, at what is now Clinton Station, Hunterdon Co. He married Elizabeth Stephenson in 1787, who lived at Quaker-town, in that county. He came to Mansfield about this time, and soon became one of its leading men. The hotel now standing was built by him, and he built a distillery, the first one in this section. He had one son and seven daughters. James married a daughter of Joseph Carter, who now survives him, and is seventy-six years of age. Susan and Jane, two of his younger children, are living at Washington, in this county; the former was born in 1806, and is still in good health, but has nearly lost her eyesight; Jane Dusenberry, her sister, is a few years younger.

Dr. Beavers came about 1790. He practiced medicine in this section and held many township offices.

One of the foremost men of his time was Dr. Robert Cummins. It is not known when he first settled here or where he came from, but the records of the State Medical Society state that he was a surgeon in the first Sussex regiment during the Revolution. He settled at what is now known as Mount Bethel, taking up large tracts of land. His practice extended for many miles around. He died in 1806, aged eighty-six years, and was buried in the churchyard at Mount Bethel.

James Egbert moved to Mount Bethel in 1790. He was induced to come by Dr. Cummins. Mr. Egbert came from Staten Island, N. Y., where he was engaged in his occupation of tanner. He established a tannery at his new home, bought many pieces of land of Dr. Cummins in the years 1798 to 1804, and these two men soon made a prosperous settlement. At that time all his hides were brought from New York by teams. Mr. Egbert moved to Morristown in 1845, and died one year later. Two years before his death he built the handsome stone church at Mount Bethel, and gave it to the Methodist Episcopal Conference. It was dedicated and named by Bishop Asbury.

Stewart Martin was also one of the first settlers. He kept a tavern in Beattystown at the time of the Revolutionary war, and fed some of Gen. Burgoyne's army after they were captured and on their way from Saratoga, N. Y., to Virginia.

Elisha and Edward Bird, brothers, were among the first settlers of Beattystown. They were prominent men in those times, and carried on the distilling business quite extensively.

Two brothers named John and William Marlott settled there also prior to the first war with Great Britain. William came when seven years of age. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and opened a shop in Beattystown. Soon after this he married Elizabeth Brown, of Independence township. They had fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, all of whom grew up but two. One of the sons, Jacob P. Marlott, is now living in Hackettstown, seventy-eight years of age.

Daniel Axford was one of the early settlers. He was born in Mansfield, 1804, and was a prominent man. He was sheriff of Warren County several years, and was a shrewd business man and secured a comfortable fortune. He is now living in Hackettstown, aged seventy-eight years.

William Gardner is also an old resident of Mansfield, and lives near Port Coleman, in the western side of the township, and has held many offices of trust. Mr. Gardner is still an active man considering his age, which is nearly eighty.

Archibald Robertson, of Beattystown, was a prominent and influential man in his time, in the years 1825 to 1850. He was justice of the peace, and in fact served the township in almost every capacity. He also served in the Legislature several terms.

Jacob Hann settled below Andersontown, on the Musconongeong River, about 1809, which farm is still in the possession of the family, his son John now occupying it. Jacob Hann came from Schooley's Mountain to Mansfield. He had several sons by two marriages, of whom John was the only child by the second wife, Mrs. Margaret Hann (widow). Jacob Hann died in 1867, aged about eighty-five years.

Samuel Davis, son of Conrad Davis, Sr., was an old resident, located east of Andersontown; he is de-

ceased, but his widow and a daughter (Mrs. Aaron Van Sickel) are living in that village; also a son in Greenwich township, or near there. His farm is now owned by William Hann, a cousin of Judge Hann, of Washington, and a son, Alfred, is now occupying it.

STORES.

There have never been many stores in the township, especially in an early day. Jacob Anderson kept a store in the village of that name about the year 1825. The Bird Brothers kept a store in connection with their other business at Beattystown, in 1800. The first store in Port Murray was built by Moore Furman. This was about the time the Morris Canal was opened, 1836. John W. Forker is the only one selling goods there now, and Mr. Van Syckle keeps the only store in Anderson.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The first public-house in the township, as far back as there is any record, was kept by Stewart Martin in Beattystown. It is known that he kept a hotel there during the Revolutionary war. Benjamin Leek kept the public-house there in the war of 1812, and fed three hundred drafted men whom Capt. Jake Henry had collected there in order to march them to the front. There is no hotel in the village at this time.

At Anderson the hotel was built in 1795 by Joseph Anderson, whom the settlement was named after. The building is still in good repair, and is kept as a hotel by Mr. Pidecock.

The first hotel at Port Murray was built by William Morton, 1837. It is now kept by William Smith.

Dr. Cummins and Beavers were the pioneers in medicine. The former has been already mentioned; the latter settled at Anderson prior to 1800, and practiced medicine in that vicinity. He was also chosen to fill many township and county offices. The date of his death is not known.

The present resident physicians of the township are Dr. Cox, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. H. S. Funk, all residing at Port Murray.

HIGHWAYS.

Probably the most ancient highway is the old turnpike road running through Beattystown. This was a prominent road prior to the Revolution, and is the one Gen. Burgoyne and his army marched over after they were taken prisoners at Saratoga, N. Y. The road leading from Rockport up past Egbert's Church, or Mount Bethel, was also an early road, opened prior to 1800.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The township was formed out of Greenwich in 1754. It received its name in honor of Lord Mansfield, of London, who was a prominent jurist on the Queen's Bench at that time.

The township records from 1754, when the township was formed, till 1824, when Warren County was set off from Sussex, are not to be found. By searching the old records at the court-house at Newton,

however, we are able to cover a part of these years. In 1757, Michael Clifford was collector; in 1760, Joseph Park; 1761, M. Clifford; 1768, Harmanus Cline, also in 1769. The amount of tax received in 1774, from Cline, was £77 19s. 5d. Robert Miller paid to the county collector, in 1776, £494 15s. 4d. It is stated that this was only a part of her quota. After and during the war with Great Britain the taxes must have been very heavy, as we find in 1779 the tax levied on Mansfield was £727, and it cost the people £169 to "raise" or collect this sum. July 23, 1781, the assessment was £733, State money, and £53, hard money. In 1781 was levied £366, State money, and £53, specie; in 1782, £340 13s. 4d., State money, and £243 12s., specie; April 22d, of the same year, £224 10s., State money, and £250 15s., specie. The records develop the fact that often the collectors were several years in collecting one year's taxes during the Revolutionary period.

ASSESSORS.

1782, Richard Lacy; 1783, Harmanus Cline; 1784-85, William Creveling; 1786-88, Harmanus Cline; 1789, David Johnson; 1824-25, Stephen Vannatta; 1826, William M. Wayne; 1827, George W. Thompson; 1828, John S. Davis; 1829-30, Joseph Karr; 1831, H. Van Ness; 1832, George W. Thompson; 1833-36, Henry Van Ness; 1837-38, William Gardner; 1839, James Anderson; 1840-42, Henry Van Ness; 1843-44, T. H. Tunison; 1845, Robert Vannatta; 1846-48, Philip Johnston; 1849, James Anderson; 1850-51, James L. Bigler; 1852, William Mitchell; 1853, Elisha Robertson; 1854-55, Barry Bigler; 1856, T. H. Tunison; 1857-61, Mark Karr; 1862, John White; 1863-65, E. T. Caskey; 1866-68, J. H. Hance; 1869, James Somerville; 1870-71, J. C. Miller; 1872-77, J. S. Davis; 1878-81, Mark Karr.

COLLECTORS.

1779-81, Edmund Palmer; 1782-83, David Johnson; 1784, Harmanus Cline; 1785-86, John Vliet; 1787, Samuel Bowlsby; 1788, Robert Miller; 1789, Isaac Pratt; 1790, John Reley; 1791, David Johnson; 1824-25, Henry M. Winter; 1826-29, George Creveling; 1830-31, Thomas G. Stewart; 1832, Archibald Robertson; 1833-34, A. Osborn; 1835-42, John Gibson; 1843-44, Jacob T. Thompson; 1845-48, Dr. William Cole; 1849-50, William Johnson; 1851-52, Philip H. Hann; 1853-55, Jonathan Pidecock; 1856-58, William Ransay; 1859-61, Joseph White; 1862-64, A. G. Vansyckle; 1865-67, Walter Karr; 1868, Samuel Gardner; 1869, William Ramsay; 1870-72, Samuel Ransay; 1873-75, James H. Hann; 1876-78, H. D. White; 1879-81, William Larison.

FREEHOLDERS.

1763-64, John Axford, Richard Shackleton; 1765-68, Richard Bowlsby, Richard Shackleton; 1769, Richard Bowlsby, Abraham Van Horn; 1770-72, Richard Bowlsby, Harmanus Cline; 1773-75, Edward Deunum, Harmanus Cline; 1776, John Vliet; 1779-80, William Gribble, David Johnson; 1781, Benjamin McCullough; 1783-84, — Bond, Capt. Benjamin McCullough; 1787, Dr. Cummins, Richard Lacy; 1788, Mark Thomson, John Cline; 1789-90, John Cline, William McCullough; 1791, Dr. Cummins, Richard Lacy; 1794-96, John Sherrerd, Dr. Robert Cummins; 1797, John Sherrerd, William McCullough; 1798-99, William Runkle, Newbold Woolston; 1800-1, William Runkle, Moses Beavers; 1802-8, William Runkle, Moses Beavers; 1809-12, William Runkle, R. C. Thompson; 1813-15, J. Wilson, R. C. Thompson; 1816, John Stewart, R. C. Thompson; 1817-18, John Bird, Garret Lacy; 1819, Thomas Teasdale, Garret Lacy; 1820-24, John Bird, Garret Lacy; 1825-28, Archibald Robertson, Garret Lacy; 1829, Archibald Robertson, H. M. Winter; 1830-32, Archibald Robertson, Conrad Davis, Jr.; 1833, Archibald Robertson, T. G. Stewart; 1834, Archibald Robertson, Kitcher Hart- pence; 1835-36, Henry Miller, Kitcher Hartpence; 1837, James Anderson, Cornelius Stewart; 1838, James Anderson, Archibald

* From 1780 till 1824 the names of the assessors cannot be found.

† Here comes a long break until the year 1824.

Robertson; 1839-41, William Gardner, R. C. Caskey; 1842-43, James Fisher, John P. Ribble; 1844-46, G. W. Taylor, Samuel Shields; 1847-48, G. W. Taylor, John Wykoff; 1849, Jacob Karr, William Ketchum; 1850, Jacob Karr, John Miller; 1851, Jacob Karr, A. G. Vandyck; 1852, Jacob Karr; 1853-54, Philip Hann; 1855, James Bigler; 1856-58, William Gardner; 1859, Charles Stewart; 1860, J. W. Cogle; 1861, Charles Stewart; 1862-64, Henry Hopler; 1865-67, John Gardner; 1868, Samuel Yammatta; 1869, James P. Smith; 1870-72, Mark Karr; 1873-75, John C. Douley; 1876-78, H. M. Cox; 1879-81, Samuel Stewart.

TOWN CLERKS.

1824, Jacob Hann; 1825-27, Caleb Dusenberry; 1828, W. H. Sloan; 1829-31, John Warne; 1832-33, George Creveling; 1834-37, Henry D. Swayze; 1838-43, J. W. Davis; 1844, John C. Hartpouce; 1845-46, John G. Johnston; 1847, J. W. Davis; 1848-54, J. W. White; 1856-59, Robert C. Martin; 1860, H. R. Tunison; 1861-63, John R. Robertson; 1864-65, H. D. White; 1868, Walter Karr; 1869, U. Canfield; 1870-74, H. M. Cox; 1872-74, Samuel Stewart; 1875-78, R. E. Martin; 1879-80, Joseph W. Pace; 1881, D. H. Van Sickle.

THE WARREN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

This institution is located in the northwestern part of the township. It is a four-story building, 80 by 56 feet, with a wing upon the northeast, 30 by 24 feet, and two and a half stories in height. The county owns 396 acres of land surrounding the building. The poor-house was erected here about the year 1830, and the stewards in charge have been as follows: William Richards, one year; William McDonald, nine years; Samuel Lowder, nine years; T. H. Tunison, ten years; L. H. Martenis, two years; J. R. Teal, eight years; Samuel Frame, nine years; and H. R. Tunison, the present steward, three years.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

BEATTYSTOWN,

located on the Musconetcong River, is on the extreme border of the township, in its southeast corner. It is the oldest settlement in the township, and was quite a thriving village in the year 1800. It was more of a business point than Hackettstown up to about 1825. At that time it was the chief market of this vicinity for grain and all kinds of produce. It was first called Beatty's Mills, in honor of the man who built the first mill there, before the Revolutionary war. Its location was on the site of the present mill, now owned by J. B. Fisher. The Birds were among the earliest settlers. Elisha and Edward wanted the name of the village changed to Birdsburg, but other settlers opposed it. There were more houses in the place in 1820 than there are at the present time. Fisher's grist-mill is a large building constructed of stone. Two mills have been burned on its site since the place was first settled. The first hotel was built so long ago that its date cannot be learned, but it is known that a man named Stewart Martin kept tavern there during the Revolution. During our last war with Great Britain, Capt. Jacob Henry collected 300 drafted men there, who had dinner at the hotel, and then took up their line of march to Sandy Hook. Among the men who were drafted that lived in Mansfield were Isaac Little, James Fisher, David Robertson, William Andrews, Jacob Andrews, and Jacob

Hazen. The old turnpike-road running through Beattystown was built in 1812, and this party of militia started out on their journey over that road. Among the early residents of this place were William Williamson, Henry Martin, who owned land below town, where Hiram White now lives. John Hackett-bury, John Sliker, and James Allen were also land-owners who lived close by. Jacob Andrews kept a blacksmith-shop in 1812. Ziba Osmun, Sr., built the first distillery in Mansfield. It was located in this village, and apple whisky was its only production while he owned it. He finally sold to the Bird brothers, who enlarged it and went to distilling grain. They operated on a large scale, but failed about 1825. One of the first schools in the place stood where Thomas Shields' corn-house now is, in the lower part of the town. Lewis Golen taught a subscription-school there as far back as 1810. The post-office was established in 1835, and James Fisher was the first postmaster; he held the office many years, and was succeeded by James Dixon.

There are now one large grist-mill, a store and post-office, a school-house, Methodist Episcopal church, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, and several fine residences in Beattystown.

ANDERSON*

is a village in the southwestern part of the township, next to the Washington line. It derives its name from the Andersons, who were the first settlers.

Joseph Anderson settled there about the year 1787. He owned considerable land,† and induced others to buy and locate about him. He built the hotel now kept by Mr. Pideock about 1790. It was also kept by James Anderson and his son Joseph for many years. Jacob Anderson opened the first store in the place in 1825.

Dr. Beavers resided here and practiced medicine as early as 1800. He was a son of Capt. Beavers, who lived near by. Henry Miller was among the first settlers, and came there prior to 1800.

William Little owned the first grist-mill there. It was on a small stream running through the town, and was built in 1798. Joseph Anderson built a distillery as early as 1810. It was in operation until about 1852, when it was abandoned. Among the first settlers of this place was Jacob Hann, father of Judge Hann, and a Mr. Myers, who kept a blacksmith-shop about the commencement of the present century. At the present day Anderson has a hotel, one store, a school-house, a Methodist Episcopal church, and about 15 dwelling-houses. The post-office was established in

* Formerly called Andersontown, and so given on some maps, etc.

† At his death the farm was divided among his heirs, from whom Jacob Hann purchased all save one share,—that of James Anderson,—and Philip B. Hann, who bought this property from his father, after the death of James Anderson purchased his one share of his widow. She and a son are still living in the village, but the most of the name are deceased or removed. Two daughters of James Anderson reside at Washington, N. J.

1820, and Jonathan Pidecock, who keeps the hotel, is the present postmaster. The store is owned by H. Van Syckle.

PORT MURRAY

is located in the western part of the township, on the Morris and Essex Railroad and on the Morris Canal. The town was laid out about the time the canal was opened, in 1834. The first house in the village was built by Aaron Bryant. The only store in the place was built by Moore Furman. The post-office was established in 1867. It was moved from Pennville, the latter office being discontinued. There are here a church (Baptist), a store, and a hotel. The store is kept by John W. Forker, who is also postmaster. The first hotel was built by William Morton, and is now kept by William Smith.

Port Murray is the newest, but the largest and most important, village in the township. It is the only settlement located on the railroad, and it is consequently the shipping-point for that section. There are several new buildings in process of erection, and the place has quite a thrifty appearance.

ROCKPORT

is a small hamlet located in the eastern part of the township, on the Morris Canal. There is a basin in the canal here where boats sometimes lay up. There is one store in the place, and eight or ten houses.

MOUNT BETHEL

is situated in the northeast corner of the township. It is a small collection of houses, and the settlement derived its name from the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was so called. There was a post-office about one mile north from the church. It was established over forty years since, but has been discontinued.

KARRSVILLE

is a small settlement on the Pohatcong Creek. It was named after the Karrs, who owned most of the land in the immediate neighborhood. There is a small store there, kept by Hiram Kruger, who is also postmaster. The mail is brought daily from Port Murray. Reuben Mitchell owns a steam distillery which largely manufactures apple whisky.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The Hipp school was one of the oldest in Mansfield. The school-house was situated about one mile west of Mount Bethel, on the road to Port Murray. An Irishman named Conant taught there as early as 1810. Though considered a great scholar in his day, Mr. Conant was a very eccentric man. He was compelled to leave Ireland on account of his political views, and it is said he used to hail every one who passed along the road, inquiring his name, business, destination, etc. When he died he made a will appointing James Egbert and Adam Egbert his executors, to each of whom he left a sum of money, besides bequests to many others. When the will was offered for probate

and the estate administered on, not one dollar was found; it was afterwards ascertained that the old schoolmaster entertained the notion that if he made a will and left money to his friends, the county would be obliged to pay it.

Another old school-house stood where Thomas Shields' corn-house now stands, in Beattystown. Lewis Goden taught there as early as 1812, and James Rusling also at an early day.

The present condition of the schools of Mansfield, as taken from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year 1879-80, is as follows:

Karrsville, District No. 42: Total amount of money received from all sources, \$300; present value of school property, \$1800; number of scholars between 5 and 18 years of age enrolled during the year, 82; present teacher, William Tracey.

Port Murray, District No. 43: Total amount received from all sources, \$305.39; value of school property, \$1500; number of children of school age enrolled during the year, 86; present teacher, John W. Pace.

Anderson, District No. 44: Amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$600; number of children enrolled during the year between 5 and 18 years of age, 59; present teacher, I. N. Hance.

Egberts, District No. 45: Amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$700; number of children of school age enrolled during the year, 47; present teacher, Joseph R. Park.

Rockport, District No. 46: Total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$2500; number of children enrolled during the year between 5 and 18 years of age, 43; present teacher, Lewis C. Cogle.

Beattystown, District No. 47: Total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$1650; number of children of school age enrolled during the year, 82; present teacher, William Martin.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE MANSFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH

is located at Port Murray. It was organized in 1842, by a few people of that persuasion who lived in that settlement, prominent among whom were the Karrs. This family still continues to take an active part in the affairs of the church. Judge Somerville is also one of the leading members.

Rev. Thomas H. Cole was the first pastor. Since that time to the present the pulpit has been filled by the following ministers, in the order named: Revs. John C. Carey, Thomas H. Clancey, Timberman, Manning, Young, Westcot Humstead, Tisdale, Hendrixson, and Thomas Young, the present pastor.

The church edifice is a good frame building, and is situated in the outskirts of the village. The society is out of debt, and has a fair-sized congregation.



WILLIAM RAMSEY.

The paternal great-grandfather of William Ramsey was the progenitor of the family of Ramsey in New Jersey, and emigrated from Ireland during the early part of the eighteenth century. His son Samuel, born on ship-board while crossing the ocean, was grandfather of our subject, and married a Miss De Witt. He resided for a time in Hunterdon County, subsequently settled on a farm in Mansfield township, Warren Co., near Port Murray, which he removed from about 1810. After the death of his wife he went to Pennsylvania, where he died. His children were Thomas, John, Samuel, Betsey, Mary, and Robert.

Samuel, born Oct. 15, 1784, married, Jan. 8, 1814, Abbie, daughter of Samuel Axford, and sister of Daniel Axford, a prominent citizen and ex-sheriff of Warren County, and in 1880 a resident of Hackett-town, N. J. He died in 1855, September 6th. His wife died Oct. 18, 1855, at the age of sixty-four. Their children are Margaret, wife of Samuel D. Stewart; Nancy, wife of John M. Young; William; Amanda, died at the age of twenty years, unmarried; Lemuel B., died at the age of sixteen; and De Witt, died at the age of thirty years, leaving a widow and three children.

Prior to his marriage, about 1810, he purchased the farm near Port Murray upon which his father had resided, consisting of about one hundred acres. He subsequently added two hundred acres of contiguous land, making the farm contain three hundred acres. He became also the owner of several other farms, and was during his day one of the largest real-estate owners in Warren County.

Twelve years prior to his decease he removed to what is known as the Axford farm, near Oxford Furnace, which he purchased and upon which he resided for four years. He then returned to Port Murray, purchased a few acres of land, upon which he resided the remainder of his life. Although possessing very little book knowledge, having had no opportunities for an education while young, he possessed natural business ability and a keen perception of business relations. He was a man of practical ideas and sound judgment, starting while young in a small way, and by his own industry and judicious management accumulated a large property. His life was wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, which he followed with that energy and business tact that gave him rank among the most intelligent farmers in the county. He was a supporter of church interests, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of

Oxford. His wife was a woman of great moral worth and Christian excellence, and a member of the Mansfield Church, at Washington, N. J.

William Ramsey, son of Samuel and Abbie Ramsey, was born on the homestead, March 27, 1818, and succeeded his father in its possession upon his death. His book education while young was confined to the school of his native place, and until 1850 he remained at home, where he became inured to farm-work in all its branches. The axe in clearing off the forest, was as familiar to him as the plow or the hoe. And thus in early manhood he learned the inestimable lessons of industry, economy, and self-reliance as the mainsprings to success.

Mr. Ramsey married, Dec. 11, 1850, Miss Frances, daughter of Moses and Catharine (Brink) De Witt. She was born Sept. 4, 1822. They have an only child, Abbie, who is the wife of James S. Smith, a nephew of Hon. Sidney Dillon, president of the Pacific Railway.

The De Witt family from which Mrs. Ramsey is descended began emigration to this country from Holland and settled in New Amsterdam, now New York, as early as 1639, and members of this family have been distinguished in political and social life, and none have numbered more noted men than the De Witts.

After his marriage Mr. Ramsey settled on the homestead-farm, where he remained until the death of his father, when he removed to Port Murray, where he has resided since, and upon the property left by his father, which now forms the most desirable part of the little village. For five years he carried on a general merchandise trade at Port Murray after removing there, since which time he has been occupied in improving his real estate and beautifying his home, which in point of attraction, within and without, vies with well-appointed places in our cities. Mr. Ramsey has been quite active as a member, formerly of the Whig, but now of the Republican party, but has never been a seeker after political preferment, and has held no office, except to serve as collector of his township for several years and act as judge of election. For twenty years past he has been one of the directors of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hunterdon. He is a promoter of all worthy local objects, a member of the Methodist congregation, and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, N. J.



THE UNION CHURCH AT BEATTYSTOWN

is used by the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. Prior to 1832 there was no place for public worship in the village; the church-going people as a general thing going to Hackettstown. Occasional services were held at the old school-house. The land on which this house stood had been given by Mr. Williamson, but had never been conveyed by title to any one. At the death of Williamson, his son-in-law, Mr. Brown, representing the heirs, tried to get possession of the property, but it was found the district had acquired a title by the fact of its remaining in peaceful possession for a number of years. Brown then promised to aid them in building a new school-house. He was to give \$100 and contribute in other ways towards its erection. Most of the inhabitants in the place subscribed in money or work. The lumber was all hauled from Belvidere in one day by the many teams who volunteered to do the work. The building was soon completed. It is two stories high, with a school-room on the first floor, the second being fitted up for church worship.

This was a mission of the Hackettstown Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Campbell preached there every two weeks. The Methodists in the neighborhood made an effort to build a church, but it was soon found to be impracticable. At this time a proposition was made to have Methodist preachers attend and occupy the church every other Sabbath, alternating with the Presbyterians. Pursuant to a notice of this movement, which had been published for ten days, the inhabitants of School District No. 3 met at the academy at Beattystown, Feb. 1, 1847, to see if the people were willing to allow any other religious body than the Presbyterians in the academy. At this meeting the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we will allow the Methodist to preach and hold prayer-meetings in the upper part of the academy one-half the time."

There was a strong opposition made to this arrangement by some, but it finally ceased. This charge was finally taken into the Conference of the Methodist Church, but it has never succeeded in gaining much foothold here.

The pastor who now presides over this charge is Rev. Mr. Canfield, who preaches at this place and Mount Bethel. The property is owned by the school district, and has never come into possession of either denomination.

The Presbyterians still continue to hold their meetings, the pastor of the Hackettstown Church officiating every alternate Sabbath.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT ANDERSON

was built in 1859. The congregation is small; it being so near Washington, many of the old residents belong at that place. Rev. Martin Herr was the first pastor. The pastors who have been sent by Conference to fill the pulpit at this place are Revs. Mr. Cole, Thomas Rawlings, Canfield, Turnbower, Pharaoh Ogden,

Hoyt, Ruth, Stout, and Thomas. Rev. Mr. Mathews is the present pastor.

MOUNT BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is located on the dividing ridge about half-way between Rockport and the Hope township line. The first Methodist meetings were held in the house of James Egbert as early as 1800. Bishop Asbury preached there in 1809, and named the place Mount Bethel, it is supposed on account of the high position it occupies in the surrounding country. At this time, and for many years prior, there was a log meeting-house used by the Baptists as a place of worship. Finally, Mr. Egbert bought the church from the Baptists, and the Methodists worshiped there for several years. In 1845, James Egbert built a new stone church and presented it to the congregation, in connection with the cemetery belonging to it. The church was small in membership, and was under the charge of the Philadelphia Conference, consequently they had preaching at irregular intervals. The records of the church have not been kept at that place for several years, and, as the old members have either died or moved away, a complete history with the names of the pastors cannot be given. Among the early preachers, however, who were sent to this place were Rev. Pharaoh Ogden, William Smith, Revs. Ireland, Davis, George Banghart, Bartholomew Weed, James M. Tuttle, William Corbet, Jacob Hevenor, and Mr. Lippincott. In later years, Revs. J. P. Fort, R. H. Wiggins, H. A. Batz, A. Craig, L. J. Morris, Joshua Mead, J. H. Runyon, P. W. Day, Y. W. Horton, C. Clark, Jr., L. R. Doolittle, and A. H. Brown. These names are not given in regular order, as it is impossible to give the years in which the above-named preachers officiated.

The pastor now, and for the two years past, is Rev. Mr. Canfield, who also preaches at Beattystown.

THE ROCKPORT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

is located about half-way between Rockport and Port Murray, near the canal. It was built about the year 1845. The land was given by David C. Davis. Charles Stewart was president of the board of trustees. The first elders were T. H. Tunison, Aaron Bryant, and Mr. Davis. There were not members enough at this place to sustain a pastor, and John Osmun, Charles Stewart, and others went from Hackettstown and united with this church. Rev. Mr. Hunt, who lived at Schooley's Mountain, was the first pastor. He preached there many years. During his pastorate the church prospered greatly, and quite a revival followed his labors. Rev. Mr. Lane succeeded Mr. Hunt, and remained several years. After him came Rev. Mr. Doremus, who also remained for some time. Among other ministers who have preached there were Revs. Simonton, James B. Henshaw, Charles Miln, and Alexander McCandless. For several years past the membership of the church has fallen off to

such an extent that it became necessary to unite with the Danville Church in order to receive the fund due each church from the Presbytery.

The present pastor is the Rev. J. P. Clark, who is also pastor of the Danville Church, and resides in the parsonage at the latter place.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

There are four graveyards in the township, all belonging to the different churches where they are located. The oldest is at Mount Bethel, and dates from near the beginning of the present century. The one at Roekport was laid out when the church was built, or about 1846. It belongs to the Presbyterian congregation at this place.

The Baptist graveyard at Port Murray was laid out as such when the church was built, in 1845, as was also the one at Anderson, which belongs to the Methodist Church at that place.

IX.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Mansfield is an agricultural township. Its beautiful farms, large houses, and capacious barns show it to be one of the best grain- and stock-raising districts in the county. One of its profitable industries is iron-ore mining, as has been referred to elsewhere; also burning lime. The first tannery started in Mansfield was in or about 1792, as before stated, by James Egbert. The business was carried on very extensively under his management, and he kept a large number of teams constantly on the road hauling hides from New York and carrying finished leather back to market.

A distillery was built by Ziba Osmun near the beginning of the present century, and was the first one erected in the township. Another was erected by James Anderson in 1810. Among the few mills in operation now, probably the largest is owned by John B. Fisher, of Beattystown. There has been a mill located on this site far back of the memory of any living man. Two mills have been burned, and the one now standing is a large stone structure. It gets its power from the Musconetcong River. William Larison owns a grist-mill on the Pohatcong Creek, about one mile above Karrsville. It has a sufficient quantity of water to enable him to keep his mill running all the year round. H. L. Beatty owns a grist-mill at Cherry-Tree Bend, on a small brook running down from the mountain. William L. Ketcham has a saw-mill above Larison's mill, on the Pohatcong.

Reuben Mitchell owns a distillery at Karrsville. It is run by steam, and has a capacity for one hundred gallons a day. This is the only distillery in the township. Zephaniah Hoffman owns a flour-mill at Newburgh, on the Musconetcong.

A slate-quarry, owned by Mr. Thomas, was opened about six months since (in 1880).

There are lime-kilns scattered all over the township, the most extensive, however, being those owned by William Hann. He has three in operation, and

burns lime for the furnace. Other kilns are owned by John Anthony, Jacob Anthony, Samuel Mower, C. Smith, and John H. Hance. There is a very large quantity of lime burned at these points, not only for the blast-furnace, but for use as a fertilizer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS SHIELDS.

Thomas Shields, son of Thomas and Sarah (Coleman) Shields, was born at Hackettstown, Feb. 15, 1809. His father in early life learned the joiner's trade. For a time he resided on a farm in Washington township, but spent most of his life at Hackettstown, where he carried on farming, droving, and ran a distillery. He was an active, enterprising man, and became the possessor of a fine property by his own judicious management. He died Aug. 28, 1827, in the fifty-second year of his age. His wife died Nov. 15, 1858, in the eighty-third year of her age, and her remains were buried by the side of his in the cemetery grounds near the Presbyterian church at Hackettstown.

Their children were Sarah (deceased); Mary (deceased); William, a large landowner and farmer in Washington township; Sarah, widow of the late Robert P. Strader; Thomas; Betsey, wife of Johnson Titus, of Phillipsburg; David; John; and Isaac, collector in the office of the Morris Canal at Phillipsburg.

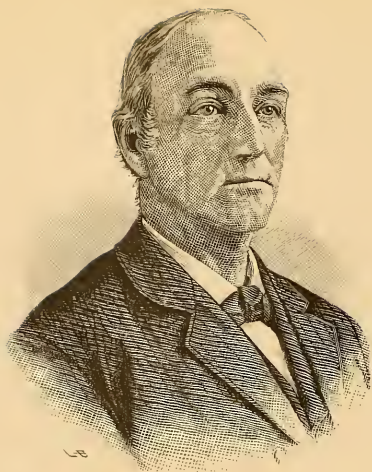
Thomas Shields received limited opportunities for book knowledge while young. At the age of about sixteen he went into the busy world to carve out a fortune for himself, and began learning the hatter's trade. This, however, he discontinued upon the death of his father, and for some time thereafter, with his brothers, took contracts on the Morris Canal, which was then being built.

On Feb. 18, 1830, he was united in marriage to Miss Fanny, daughter of Abraham and Anna (Gates) Clawson, of Hackettstown. She was born March 3, 1812. Her father was born on Schooley's Mountain, where he resided during the early part of his life, but for twenty-seven years was a farmer on what was known as the Jacob Miller farm, near Hackettstown. He died Aug. 10, 1838, in his seventy-second year of age. His wife died June 8, 1832, in the sixty-first year of her age.

The first year after his marriage Mr. Shields built the planes near Port Colden for the canal. In 1831 he removed to Beattystown, in the township of Mansfield, and settled on a farm of sixty-eight acres, left him by his father, to which he afterwards added eighty acres, making his farm to contain about one hundred and forty acres. Upon this homestead he resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 21, 1880. After his settlement on this place he set about putting it under



THOMAS SHIELDS.



John B. Fisher

JAMES FISHER, father of John B., was born at Staunton, Augusta Co., Va., Jan. 11, 1790. In early life he learned the saddler's trade. He first went to Beatyestown in 1809, and there followed this business. While there he married Hannah B., daughter of Elisha and granddaughter of James Bird, of that place, who were among the early residents of Beatyestown. Her mother was Rachel Osmon, born Sept. 7, 1751. Her father was born May 8, 1753. She was born April 5, 1794. After his marriage, James Fisher removed to Hackettstown, where he carried on his trade and kept a hotel. Following 1817 he was a resident for a short time of Beatyestown, German Valley, and Budd's Lake, and for six years he resided in New York City. On April 1, 1831, he returned with his family to Beatyestown, purchased the farm property of the heirs of his father-in-law's estate, and upon it resided until his death, which occurred July 12, 1870. After his return to Beatyestown he worked at his trade as a saddler in connection with farming during his active life as a business man. He took quite an active part in political matters, was justice of the peace for several years, and for five years he served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His wife died Nov. 13, 1864.

John B., son of James Fisher, was born in Hackettstown, on July 10, 1817. He received a good common-school education during his boyhood. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the harness trade with his father, which he followed for some fifteen years. On Feb. 7, 1856, he married Sarah, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hann) Hance, who resided in Mansfield township,

Warren Co.; she was born Sept. 4, 1823. The children born of this union are James, a student-at-law in the office of R. S. Price, Hackettstown, and Hannah. Mr. Fisher succeeded to the homestead estate of his father, a part of which lies on the east side of the Musconetcong River in Morris County.

In 1864 he opened a magnetic iron ore mine on a part of his farm in Morris County, which proved a profitable enterprise both on account of the quality of the mineral and its easy accessibility. This he worked until 1870. In 1868, in company with Thomas Shields and John C. Miller, he opened a hematite iron ore mine on the property of Thomas Shields, which this firm worked for some three years, when he disposed of his interest to the Thomas Iron Company, at Hokendauqua, Pa. During this partnership Mr. Fisher, in partnership with John C. Miller, carried on mercantile business and milling at Beatyestown, and after the withdrawal of Mr. Miller from the firm Mr. Fisher carried on these interests for four years more; since which time he has rented the mill and store property. Mr. Fisher was one of the organizers and has been president of the Hackettstown Mutual Fire Insurance Company since its establishment; for many years he has been a director of the First National Bank at Hackettstown. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been honored by the citizens of his township with the office of justice of the peace for some twenty years in succession. Squire Fisher, as he is familiarly known, is a frank, sociable, and unostentatious man, and his integrity in all his business relations makes him esteemed by all who know him.

a good state of cultivation, and in course of time erected the buildings to be seen on the farm in 1880. One small barn was built of timbers taken from the old Presbyterian church edifice at Hackettstown. In connection with his farming he carried on quite extensively, at times, droving, purchasing his stock of cattle and sheep here, and sending to Newark and New York City.

Mr. Shields opened a hematite-ore mine on a part of his farm in 1868, a second one in 1870, and there is a third one on the farm he purchased of the Stewart M. Brown estate, which had been opened prior to 1877. For the first few years after these mines were opened he sold his ore, which was taken to Hokendauqua, Pa., but during the last few years it has been taken to Hackettstown and Stanhope, where it is smelted and manufactured into iron. The ore taken from these mines has proved by analysis to be of a superior quality, and the quantity of ore, and its easy accessibility, have made this property very valuable.

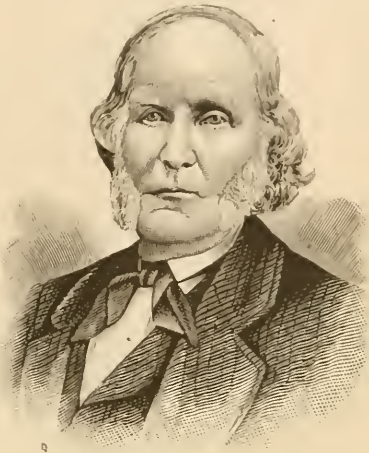
Mr. Shields was a man of good business talent, and active and energetic in everything he undertook to accomplish. His business relations through life made him well known throughout Warren and adjoining counties, and during his successful business career his integrity and honor for fair dealing were never questioned. He was interested in, and a promoter of, every local enterprise that tended to benefit society, and his kindness to the laborer and his indulgence to his debtors will be lasting tributes to the good man's memory. In him the poor man had a friend, and his employees, of whom there were many, found an honest man. He was a member of the Presbyterian congregation at Hackettstown, and a contributor to the church funds. His wife has been for many years a member of that church.

Mr. Shields was politically a Democrat, but never was solicitous of any official preferment, and never held office, although often urged to accept positions of honor and trust. He was unostentatious in his ways and sociable and gentlemanly in his relations with other men, and, while he sought his own happiness and comfort, he was unwilling to secure that end at the expense of another or the sacrifice of principle.

His wife survives him, and his children are Sarah Ann (deceased), who was the wife of Henry Carpenter; Caroline, died young; Almira, became the wife of Richard Stephens, of Ottumwa, Iowa; Catharine, was united in marriage to Edward Skinner; Emeline, became the wife of Louis Labar; Susan (deceased), was the wife of Andrew Trimmer, of Anita, Cass Co., Iowa; David; Mary, wife of Jacob Gulick; William; Margaret, wife of James Hendershot; and Josephine, wife of James Fitts.

TUNIS H. TUNISON.

His father, Henry Tunison, was a carpenter by trade, and settled in Mansfield, from Hunterdon County, about the year 1812, where he bought a lot of some thirty acres of land. On this he resided the remain-



T. H. Tunison

der of his life, but still worked at his trade. He died at the age of seventy-one years, on Sept. 23, 1839. His wife, Agnes, died April 22d, the same year, at the age of sixty-four years. Their children were Cornelius, Sarah, Tunis H., Mary, Johnson J., Chambers, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. Tunis H. Tunison, son of Henry and Agnes Tunison, born in Hunterdon County, Aug. 15, 1801, married, Sept. 25, 1824, Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Rockafeller, of Hunterdon. She was born Dec. 25, 1807. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, which he followed for a short time after his marriage. He then began farming, and for several years lived on rented farms. In 1846 he purchased ninety-six acres of land in the northeastern part of the township of Mansfield, to which he afterwards added twenty-five acres, and this property he owned the remainder of his life, and upon it he resided most of the time. In 1849 he was elected steward of the Warren County poor-house by the board of freeholders, which office he held by re-election for five years. In 1856 he was again selected for the same position, and served for five years more. His judicious management of the affairs at the poor-house were satisfactory during the continuance of his ten years' service, and he left the place with the good wishes of the public, and with credit and honor to himself. Mr. Tunison was a man of temperate

habits, good influence, and, so far as his means would permit, a liberal contributor to benevolent objects. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Rockport, and for many years prior to his decease an elder in that church. His wife was a member of the same church, and survives in 1880, residing on the homestead.

He was somewhat active in local politics, and held several official positions in Mansfield. He acted as constable for some time, and was one of the township committee, and, under the old law, he was appointed justice of the peace, and held the office for several years. He died Feb. 27, 1877. His children are Sarah, wife of Charles Beatty; Mary, whose first husband was Samuel J. Konkle, but is now the wife of John S. Ball; Salinda, died at the age of eight years; Henry R.; Elizabeth, died at the age of fifteen; Emma, wife of Jacob Frome; Almira, wife of Joseph Woodhull; and Davis C.

Henry R. Tunison was born Jan. 19, 1834. For some four years he assisted his father at the county poor-house, and on Dec. 20, 1854, he married Ruth H., a daughter of William Woodhull, of Morris Co., N. J., who was a descendant in regular line from Richard Woodhull, a cavalier of Charles I., of England. After the demise of the king, in 1648, Richard emigrated to Brookhaven, L. I., of which he became the proprietor in 1656, and erected his mansion, where his lineal descendants have ever since kept the possession. The property is now owned by Richard Lawrence Woodhull, seventh in descent from the progenitor. The line of Woodhull is established still further back to Valteris Flandaremus, who was created first baron of De Wahull by William the Conqueror, in 1066.

Henry R. Tunison's wife died Oct 12, 1869, and for his second wife he married, Aug. 16, 1871, Anna, daughter of John and Eliza (Corwitho) Dickerson, of Schuyler Co., N. Y. Her grandfather, James Dickerson, removed from Morris Co., N. J., about 1817, and settled in Hector, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where she was born, and where her parents reside in 1880. By this marriage they have a daughter, Mary Emma. After his marriage, Mr. Tunison resided on his father's farm for twelve years, and for nine years following resided in Hackettstown, where he worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he began at the age of eighteen. In 1878 he was selected as steward of the Warren County poor-house, and by re-election is the incumbent of that office in 1880. During his first year he reduced the expenses of that institution some four thousand dollars from those of his predecessor, and has continued a reduction from year to year, without in any way taking from the comfort of the inmates. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and promoters of kindred interests.

ABRAHAM W. G. WELLER.

His great-grandfather, George Weller, supposed to have been born in Germany, settled in the township of Washington, Warren Co., about the middle of the eighteenth century, erected in the year 1769 a house



A. W. G. Weller

on his homestead, which has been in possession of the family since. On this homestead, and in this house, his grandson, Jesse Weller, born Aug. 7, 1804, lived from infancy to old age, and died Oct. 30, 1877. Peter, son of George Weller, born Jan. 24, 1761, on the homestead, married Catharine Wine Gardner, who was born in 1761 and died Feb. 28, 1828. He died March 7, 1855. Their children were Peter, born May 22, 1784; Elizabeth, born in 1786; George, born in 1788; Anna, born in 1790; Sarah, born in 1791; Ann, born in 1793; Samuel, born in 1795; Joseph, born in 1797; Elisha, born in 1800; and Jesse, above mentioned.

Of these children, Peter is father of our subject, and married Anna, daughter of John Strader, Dec. 1, 1805. She was born Dec. 18, 1784. The children born of this union were Mary, wife of Richard Emmons; Henry S., deceased; Catharine, wife of Isaac Bryant; Abraham W. G.; Cassandra, wife of Elisha Coen; James; Isaiah, deceased; Daniel.

After his marriage Peter Weller rented a farm for some time in Greenwich. About 1812 he purchased one hundred and fifty-three acres of land near Anderson, in the township of Mansfield, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 9, 1850.

He was a man of correct habits, a zealous worker in the temperance cause, and one of the founders of the Warren County Temperance Society. He was a liberal supporter of church and kindred interests, assisted in building the brick Presbyterian church edifice at Washington, and was an active member of the church and Sunday-school for many years. He preferred the quiet of business to political strife and office, but, as a member of the old Whig party, he took a somewhat active part in local politics. He was unostentatious in his manner, frank and outspoken in what he had to say, and possessed integrity in all his dealings.

Abraham W. G. Weller was born on the homestead, in Mansfield, Nov. 19, 1814, in the possession of which he succeeded upon the death of his father by purchase of the other heirs to their father's estate. He has added by purchase an adjoining eighty-seven acres, making his present farm about two hundred and forty acres, which is crossed by both the Morris Canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. This farm is one of the most desirable locations in the vicinity, and its well-cultivated fields and commodious buildings show to the passer-by the thrift and intelligent management of the owner. On Oct. 22, 1844, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Wolverton, who died Sept. 15, 1845. For his second wife he married, May 21, 1850, Lydia, youngest child and daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bigler) King. She was born Dec. 1, 1819. Her parents resided in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon Co.; afterwards settled on a farm at Anderson, where her father died April 20, 1839, having been born in 1776. Her mother, born in 1779, died April 30, 1865.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Weller are Eugene and Mary Alice.

Mr. Weller has spent his life as a farmer on the place where he was born. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Washington since 1854, and has officiated as elder. His wife is also a member of the same church. He has often been chosen to represent the church in the Presbytery and Synod, and formerly was active in Sunday-school work.

Mr. Weller, like his father, was a member of the Whig party, and is now a Republican, although in no way a seeker after place in the party. He is numbered among the substantial farmers and reliable citizens of the township in which he resides.

JACOB H. MILLER.

Andrew Miller—whose father was the progenitor of the family here, and settled in Newton, Sussex Co., from Germany about the beginning of the eighteenth century—came from Newton while a young man, purchased and settled on about one thousand acres of land near Pennwell, on the road leading from that place to Hackettstown, having his house located where Samuel Vannatta now resides.

Here, during the Revolutionary war, he kept the hospitable inn where the weary traveler might refresh himself and take a friendly glass. The great Gen. Washington encamped with his army upon



Jacob H. Miller

one part of this farm for a night, during one of his marches in Northern New Jersey, and one of his men died at the inn.

Andrew Miller was a generous, sociable, and kind-hearted man of the old-fashioned times. His home in the wilderness was a place of contentment and comfort to him, and as the settlement became more thickly peopled he was among the first to erect a log school-house and employ a teacher to instruct the children in the rudiments of reading, spelling, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic. During the latter part of his life, believing that golden ore existed in the adjoining hills, he spent much time in prospecting on Schooley's Mountain for the precious metal, but with no successful result. Upon his farm he resided during the remainder of his life. His wife was Miss Anthony, whose family was also among the early settlers of the same valley. During the last years of his life he was afflicted with blindness, but so devoted was he to the principles of Christianity that he used to have Rev. Mr. Campbell, a Presbyterian clergyman, come from Hackettstown and hold services in his house. He died, at the advanced age of ninety years, about 1829. His wife died at the age of sixty. Their children were Henry, Daniel, Polly, Susan, and Philip (who was killed by falling off a building where he was at work as a carpenter).

Henry, eldest son of Andrew Miller, born Aug. 12, 1767, died Feb. 26, 1852. His wife was Ann, a daughter of William Hann, and a granddaughter of Jacob Hann, of Schooley's Mountain. She died Sept. 24, 1844. Their children were Andrew (deceased), William (deceased), Sarah (died young), Philip (deceased), Eliza (wife of Abram Vliet), Jacob H., Caroline (wife of Simon Wyckoff, and resides in Kansas), David, John C., George (deceased), and Henry (deceased). Henry Miller came into possession of the homestead farm of his father, consisting of some seven hundred acres. Upon it he erected commodious buildings, having his house on the west and some of his barns on the east side of the Musconetcong River, the place now being owned by his son, John C. Miller, and Samuel Vannatta.

Mr. Miller was a representative farmer, and put the farm under a good state of cultivation. He was a public-spirited man, and did his part well as a citizen and neighbor. He gave the ground and helped to erect a stone school-house on a part of his farm; the building is standing (in 1880), and may be seen by passers-by on the side of the highway. He was among the foremost in building a Presbyterian church at Pleasant Grove, on Schooley's Mountain, of which both he and his wife were members. He was known as a man of strict integrity, and possessed that force of character which secured the esteem of his fellow-men. He was an old-time Whig, and was honored with nearly all the offices in his township. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute, and his connection with the old State militia as commander of a company gave him the title of captain. Capt. Henry Miller was a member of the grand jury in Sussex County which indicted Peter Brakeman for murder.

Jacob H. Miller, eldest surviving son of Henry Miller, was born on the homestead June 30, 1815. During his minority he had limited opportunities for any education from books, but after coming of age he received private instruction from Judge Kern, which he paid for with his own earnings. Early in life he became practically acquainted with all branches of farming, which he has followed since. On Dec. 1, 1843, he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Mowder, of Mansfield. She was born Feb. 5, 1824. For three years after his marriage he rented the farm where he now resides, during which time (Jan. 22, 1844) he was called to mourn the loss of his wife.

Subsequently he took a tour through the Western States with a view of prospecting for settlement and to improve his health. Returning, he kept a store one year at Pennwell, and during that time, July 24, 1847, married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary Hagerty, of New Hampton. The children born of this union are Sarah Ann, Henry, Mary, Catharine (deceased), Jacob, Amelia S. (deceased), William H., Emeline, Stewart B., Elmer (deceased), and Manda Alice.

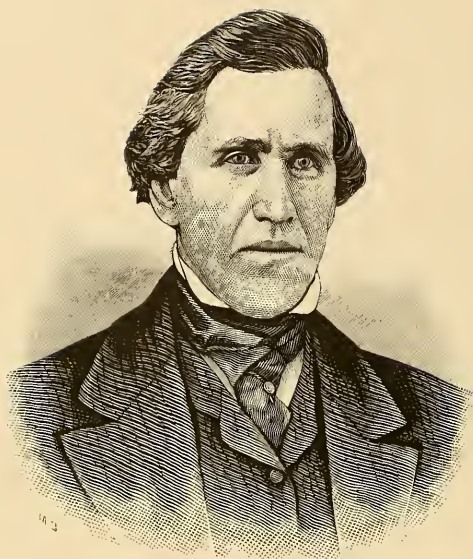
Following his second marriage he farmed for one year on Schooley's Mountain, and then for three years rented the farm where he now resides of his father, who had then purchased it. This farm Mr. Miller purchased of his father at the end of three years, which contained one hundred and sixty-five acres, one hundred of which he retains, and has resided on since. This farm and its surroundings show the work of an industrious and thrifty farmer. Upon it was discovered a slate-quarry in 1880, which, from prospects upon its opening, will vie with the best in the United States for accessibility and the quality of slate. For many years Mr. Miller has been a member of the Grove Church congregation, on Schooley's Mountain, and has acted as trustee.

Following in the line of his ancestors, he was formerly a Whig, and has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He has been little connected with official duty, but was one of the board of registers during the war, and has acted as judge of election for six years.

JOHN C. MILLER.

John C. Miller, son of Henry and Ann (Hann) Miller, was born on the homestead farm, where he now resides, July 26, 1820. At the age of nineteen he went into a store at Port Murray, and remained there and at Easton, Pa., for one year. On March 3, 1842, he married Miss Hester, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kitchen) Wyckoff, of Jackson Valley, Warren Co. She was born March 25, 1822, and is a granddaughter of Simon Wyckoff, the first settler of the family in Jackson Valley, who came from Readington, Hunterdon Co., in 1771, and was the son of John Wyckoff, of that place. Their children are Mary, wife of Hiram Vesilus, of Providence, R. I.; Ann Elizabeth, wife of Henry Marlatt, of Colorado; Emma, wife of William Anderson, of Mansfield; Rebecca; Sarah, wife of Joseph Vannatta; and Edwin. After his marriage Mr. Miller farmed for six years for his father, during which time he was a partner with Andrew M. Nunn in a store at Pennwell. He sold a part of the land which he had purchased at his father's death, leaving him one hundred and eighty acres lying on the east side of the river. He erected his present house in 1853, and his most substantial barn in 1873. Upon this farm he has resided since his purchase, except for six years (1866 to 1872) he was a resident of Beattystown, and was engaged in milling, mercantile business, and in hematite-ore mining. Mr. Miller is one of the substantial farmers and business men of Hunterdon County, and everything about his well-appointed place shows the work of industry, care, enterprise, and thrift.

Mr. Miller has always voted with the Democratic party, and has been honored in both Lebanon and Mansfield townships with the important offices of



George W. Taylor

committeeman and assessor. For twenty years he and his wife have been members of the Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, and he was one of the foremost in the construction of the church and parsonage edi-



John C. Miller

fices of that place. He is a man of liberal ideas, and has given his children the benefit of a good education. His resolution and sterling integrity and his sound judgment and practical ideas have given him place among the most intelligent farmers of his township and county.

HON. GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

His grandfather, George Taylor, was one of the early settlers of Karsville, in the township of Mansfield, where he purchased and owned during his life a large property. He erected a grist-mill and a saw-mill, which he ran besides carrying on farming. He was a man of enterprise, and contributed largely to the thrift and prosperity of the vicinity and township, in which he was a much respected and influential citizen. Upon his death he left his large and valuable estate to his only son, Jacob, father of our subject.

Jacob Taylor resided on this property during his life, carrying on the same interests as his father had before him. He married Mary Bray, of which union was born an only son, George W. Taylor, whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch. Jacob Taylor was a man of good business ability and sound common sense. He possessed in a high degree a

sense of justice in all his dealings, and his correct habits and sterling integrity gave him the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

George W. Taylor was born in the year 1810. In early life he became inured to work on the farm and in the mill; learned those inestimable lessons of economy and industry which enabled him upon reaching manhood to exercise good judgment in the management of the estate left him by his father. He erected a grist-mill, now to be seen at Karsville, in place of the one built by his grandfather, made other improvements on the property, upon which he continued to reside during his life, and where he carried on the same pursuits followed by his ancestors of two generations. During his minority he had received a good education, which he improved by reading in after-years. From early manhood he was interested in all questions of importance in any way affecting local or State legislation, and while a young man took an active interest in the political questions of the day, and soon became prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, of which he was a member. He was honored by his fellow-townsmen with many positions of trust and responsibility in Mansfield, and at the age of thirty-five, in the year 1845, he was elected to the State Senate, where he served his constituency for three years in succession, and where by his integrity of purpose and sound judgment he retained the confidence of his senatorial district, and won credit and honor for himself as an honest and upright representative of the people. He was a man of practical ideas and self-reliance, and his opinion was always based upon sound logic, and only expressed upon mature deliberation.

Mr. Taylor was possessed of fine perceptive faculties, and in all his doings sought to be on the side of justice and arrayed against wrong-doing. He could not look upon corruption in business or politics but with disdain, and regardless of men or party he stood firmly entrenched in what he conceived to be the right. He was interested in all worthy enterprises of a local nature, and sought to do his part in an unostentatious way as a citizen. He was one of the directors in the bank at Washington and also at Hackettstown, where his counsel in the management of the affairs of these institutions was always regarded as safe, wise, and judicious. Upon the occasion of his death, June 16, 1872, the officers of the First National Bank at Washington met, and with the late James K. Swayze as president and Judge Philip H. Hann as cashier, passed appropriate resolutions.

Mr. Taylor, although not connected as a member with any church, was a contributor to religious work, and especially was he known for his many kindnesses and gifts to the poor and to those in need, and upon his death many who had often received from his bounty held him in dear remembrance. He married, Feb. 9, 1847, Miss Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Weller) Fritts, who survives him.

INDEPENDENCE.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

INDEPENDENCE contained, prior to the setting off of Allamuchy, $37\frac{6}{10}$ square miles, or 24,096 acres. It is bounded on the north by Frelinghuysen, on the south by Hackettstown and Mansfield, on the east and northeast by Allamuchy township. The Morris Canal is the dividing line between Independence and Hackettstown. The Jenny Jump Mountain forms the border on the northwest, along the Frelinghuysen line. Independence is eight miles long from the southeast to the northwest end, and nearly six miles across. The population in this year—1881—is a little over 1000.†

The Pequest River winds its crooked and sluggish way directly across the township from northeast to southwest, which, with its many tributaries flowing down from the high hills on each side, causes the country to be well watered, and admirably fits it to yield good crops of hay and all kinds of grain.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

All of the township lying near the canal (the southeast part) is composed of ranges of high hills and deep gullies. On the road leading from Hackettstown northwest to Vienna, a steep hill, nearly a mile long, has to be surmounted. When the top is reached the land is found to be rolling, but laid out in good farms. As Vienna is approached, a long hill is descended fully a mile in length. Then the beautiful valley of the Pequest is reached, where may be seen some of the finest farms in the county. Rough as the uplands are, they afford abundant crops. The soil is largely composed of limestone on the hills and hillsides; in the valleys it is a dark loam, and needs but little cultivation to be made to produce most bountifully. The "Jenny Jump" Mountains is a high range of hills bordering the township on the northwest. The origin of its name is a matter of tradition. Probably the most reliable account is, that as an old settler was driving down the steep side of the mountain his team became unmanageable, and, being in great danger of being capsized, he called to his wife, whose name was Jenny, to *jump*, which she did, thereby saving her life. Be this as it may, the mountains have borne this name far back of the memory of any living man. The mountains slope down to the Great Meadows, and their sides and summits are mostly covered with timber.

In Independence there are many excellent grazing- and stock-farms, and some enterprising farmers. Quite celebrated throughout the country is the stock- and dairy-farm of Dr. William A. Conover, known far and near as the "Pohatcong Valley Stock-Farm." The farm has been settled and cleared nearly one hundred years, and is noted for its abundant crops of corn and hay, its blooded Alderney cattle and excellent butter. It derives its name from the fact that the Pohatcong Creek has its source and fountain-head in a spring upon this place. The Pohatcong flows west to Mansfield; thence southwest through that, Washington, Franklin, and Greenwich townships, and empties into the Delaware River about one mile below Carpenterville. It furnishes power for a number of saw- and grist-mills and distilleries.

Iron ore is abundant in various parts of the township, and mines have been opened by Bulgin & Swayze, near Vienna; Azariah Davis; and Johnson I. Cummins, southwest of Vienna. None of the veins, however, have been worked to any great extent, and it is impossible to correctly approximate their true standard. There is an abundance of limestone throughout the township, of which large quantities are constantly being quarried and sold to the furnaces and for use as a fertilizer. In fact, the soil of nearly all the farming land is largely composed of the disintegrated limestone. This rock extends from the Pequest Valley well up the slope of the hillsides, where a dark slate crops out.

Among those who have kilns and burn lime are James F. Boyd, S. A. Cummins, Harvey Fleming, A. J. Cummins, E. Simonton, L. Merrill, D. Roe, S. Green, P. Cummins, R. Ayers, J. N. Lenerburg, R. Ayers, Jr., J. F. Ketcham, P. Larkins, A. Howell, M. Wise, and others.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

From all the facts that can be learned, Independence had a settlement many years prior to the Revolutionary war, though it was meagre and scattered. Among the first who made this township their home were Philip, Christian, and John Cummins. The exact year of their location is not known, but it was as early as the outbreak of the struggle with Great Britain. They were men who acquired property and standing in the community. These three brothers settled in what is now known as Vienna. During the first war with England a Tory named Jeremiah

* By S. H. Hadley.

† 1018 in 1880, when the census was taken.

Moody was an active worker against the colonies, and spent much of his time in hunting up unprotected patriots and making them swear allegiance to the crown. Moody would call on Philip Cummins at regular intervals and make him take the oath, although it was well known among his relations that his sympathies were with the colonies. These visits would generally occur in the night, and Moody was often accompanied by some of his Tory associates, one of whom, on one occasion, discharged his gun at Philip, but Moody struck up the barrel and saved his life. Philip's sons were Christian, Matthias, John, and Jacob. Andrew J., Simon A., and Nelson N. were sons of Jacob Cummins. Three other sons in this family were Addis, Daniel, and Richard. Daniel lived on what is now called Trimmer's Island, in the Great Meadows. Richard lived at Schmuck's saw-mill, at the head of the Great Meadows, from whence he moved to Fulton Co., Ill., in 1834. Andrew J. Cummins' mother was a daughter of Richard Addis.

Thomas Fleming, the ancestor of the Fleming family in Warren County, came from County Tyrone, in the northern part of Ireland, in about the year 1746, and settled in Amwell, Hunterdon Co.; two of his brothers, Andrew and Samuel, also settled there, Samuel being the first settler in what is now Flemington, and from whom the town derived its name.

Thomas Fleming had three children,—namely, James, Thomas, and Margaret, who came to Warren County (then Sussex) prior to the Revolution. Thomas married and settled in what is now Hope township, and reared a large family, whose descendants are still numerous in that vicinity.

Margaret Fleming married Andrew Van Why, who lived in the township of Independence, and raised a family of five children, one of whom, James, owned the Townsbury mill property for several years, and until his death, in 1850. Several descendants of the Van Why family still live in the county.

James Fleming, who was born in 1754, also settled in Independence township about the year 1775, and died in Vienna in May, 1840, aged eighty-five years and seven months. He married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of John Coryell, who was the oldest son of Emmanuel Coryell, who in 1733 became the owner of the ferry at Lambertville, Hunterdon Co., famous during the Revolution as "Coryell's Ferry."

Elizabeth (Coryell) Fleming was born June 6, 1769, and died Sept. 21, 1839. The children born of this marriage were John C. Fleming, December, 1793, died April, 1878; Mary, December, 1793, died in 1818; Nancy, August, 1796, died March, 1877; Margaret, August, 1798, died January, 1876; Amelia, July, 1801, died March, 1881; Harvey, October, 1803, still living in Independence; Sarah N. and William H. (a second pair of twins), January, 1808, died in infancy. The farm on which Harvey Flem-

ing now resides was purchased of Samuel Hackett (for whom Hackettstown was named), and has been in possession of the Fleming family for over a century.

Two brothers named Vliet—Daniel and William—settled near Danville previous to the beginning of the present century. Daniel was quite a prominent man in the early days. He served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, was afterwards appointed a major in the militia, and was elected to the Legislature. He was also chosen a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket when Andrew Jackson was elected for his second term. He had two sons who grew to manhood,—William and John. William Vliet, brother of Daniel, lived about one mile above Vienna. Their descendants are among the prominent citizens of Independence at this time.

The Ayers were also early settlers in the neighborhood of Vienna. Aaron Ayers lived about one mile and a half east of that place, towards Hackettstown, and his brother Ezekiel also resided on the road between the two towns.

Joseph Coryell was one of the oldest inhabitants who lived above Danville, near to the Hope township line. As a man of local prominence he was second to none in his day. He was surveyor, justice of the peace, and a member of the State Legislature. His most active business career ended some five years before his death, which occurred about 1830.

Among the men who deserve a prominent place in this history is Judge Aaron Robertson, who has resided for some years past in the edge of Morris County, just across the Musconetcong River from Beattystown. He was born in 1803, in what is now known as the Quaker settlement in Allamuchy township. His father came from Scotland, near Paisley, on the Clyde, and settled in the place above mentioned. He lived at one time in the house now owned by Jesse Adams, who is mentioned in connection with the history of Allamuchy. Judge Robertson had three brothers and two sisters,—namely, Archibald, Joseph, Charles, Nancy, and Euphemia. They continued to reside in the "settlement" until 1805, when the family moved to what is now Independence, and bought the farm owned at this time by Dr. Conover. Judge Robertson had but few opportunities of gaining knowledge from books. He first went to school in an old building every vestige of which has long since passed away. It was located about one mile west of his father's house. His first teacher there was Henry Harold, an Irishman, who taught in 1811. To this primal education was added a few terms spent in the common schools of Hackettstown. In 1839, Mr. Robertson was appointed surrogate of Warren County, and served in this capacity five years. In 1845 he was appointed judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, which position he held for three years.

One incident of historic interest appertaining to this vicinity seems never to have found its way into print.

During the Revolutionary war, when Gen. Burgoyne's army were made prisoners at Saratoga, N. Y., there was danger of their being retaken. To prevent this (for it was well known that Sir Henry Clinton was hurrying troops up to their aid) the prisoners were pressed forward as fast as possible through New York and New Jersey *en route* southward to their destination in Virginia. As the prisoners were moving along the road between Allamuchy and Hackettstown, and passing that particular point on the road known as the Allamuchy Pond, one of the prisoners, named Philip Hoffman, stepped behind the large rock so well remembered by those who are familiar with the road, and remained concealed until the guard had passed. The fact of being among strangers and in an enemy's country did not dishearten him, for he settled down in Independence, and there spent the rest of his life. He died some years since a few miles from Hackettstown.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Nearly all the main roads of Independence were laid out prior to the year 1800, and there have been few changes since. The location of the township is such that roads must be built in certain localities or not be useful to the public, on account of the range of hills situated between the greater part of the farming settlement and the railroad. Through the absence of the township records from 1782 till 1853 we are unable to give many interesting items which we could otherwise upon this subject. The road from Hackettstown to Vienna and Danville is the oldest one in the township; it was built many years prior to the Revolution. The next main road of this section, the one running through Danville up the valley of the Pequest towards Newton, was laid out many years before the township was formed or the county separated from Sussex. There is an item of expense, taken from the proceedings of the board of chosen freeholders, which pertains to the bridge over the Pequest between the Methodist Episcopal church and Vienna:

"Ordered that the sum of seven pounds be paid by the county collector to Obadiah Ayers, in addition to twenty-five pounds already paid him for building a bridge over the Pequest near Philip Cummins."

This was a wooden structure, long since replaced by a substantial stone bridge.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

This township was set off from Hardwick in 1782. Its original limits have been changed or curtailed to a considerable extent, and over one-half its territory has been taken away. In 1853, Hackettstown was taken from the southeast part of the township. In 1873, Allamuchy was set off, which took nearly half of the remainder.

The records of the township, from its organization in 1782 to 1853, have been lost (or destroyed); so that we are unable to give a full list of township officers. The names of the chosen freeholders from

1783 to 1822 have been obtained from the ancient county records of Sussex County, while those from 1825 to 1881 have been taken from the freeholders' records of Warren County.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1783, Obadiah Ayers, Adam Misener; 1784-86, Obadiah Ayers, Capt. Johnson; 1787-89, Obadiah Ayers, William Helms; 1790-91, Obadiah Ayers, Montgomery Riding; 1794-1800, William Helms, Daniel Vliet; 1801-2, Montgomery Riding, Daniel Vliet; 1803-11, Montgomery Riding, John Robertson; 1812, Robert W. Rutherford, William Hampton; 1813, Joseph Demond, William Hampton; 1814, Daniel Vliet, William Hampton; 1815, Benjamin Gustin, William Hampton; 1816, Robert W. Rutherford, Jacob Miller; 1817-18, Robert W. Rutherford, Ziba Osmun; 1819-20, Robert W. Rutherford, Robert Thompson; 1821-22, Robert W. Rutherford, John Stinson; 1825-27, John Schinack, Robert Thompson; 1828-29, Ross Crane, Daniel Vliet; 1830, Nathan Stiger, —; 1831-33, Nathan Stiger, Archibald Ayres; 1834-35, Jacob Clawson, John Vliet; 1836-38, Jacob Clawson, William Larason; 1839, Jacob Clawson, John H. Fleming; 1840-42, Henry L. Pownell, Christian W. Cummins; 1843, Henry L. Pownell, Caleb H. Valentine; 1844, Jonathan Shotwell, James Boyd; 1845, Jonathan Shotwell, C. H. Valentine; 1846-47, Samuel Beatty, James Boyd; 1848, John Blackwell, James Boyd; 1849, Abraham A. Van Sickle, John T. Buckley; 1850, Abraham A. Van Sickle, Caleb H. Valentine; 1851, Daniel Van Buskirk, Tunis Allen; 1852, Daniel Van Buskirk; 1853-57, William F. Wire; 1858-60, Eugene J. Post; 1861-62, Daniel Green; 1863-64, Lewis H. Marten; 1865, Robert Ayers, Sr.; 1866-68, Christian C. Huntman; 1869-71, J. N. Linaterry; 1872-74, John F. Van Sickle; 1875-78, Robert Ayers, Jr.; 1879-80, Robert Ayers, Sr.; 1881, John Merrell.

The following are the names of some of the early town collectors of Independence, with the amount of tax assessed for the years named:

	£	s.	d.
1783, William Little.....	518	13	8
1784, ".....	227	16	2
1785, Abraham Johnson.....	377	2	2
1786, Samuel Wilson.....	264	18	3
1787, ".....	296	2	0
1788, Ebenezer Wilson.....	289	2	4
1789, Samuel Lundy.....	360	10	9
1790, William Helms.....	242	10	0
	£2576	16	2

The names of the other principal officers of the township since 1850 are as follows:

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1850-52, George W. Johnson; 1853, Benjamin Hall; 1854, Robert L. Garrison; 1855-57, James Shotwell; 1858-63, Robert L. Garrison; 1864-66, Lewis Merrell; 1867-69, Andrew V. Sexton; 1870, Felix C. Pyle; 1871, Perry Vliet; 1872-73, Andrew V. Sexton; 1874-80, William A. Harris; 1881, Justin N. Stiff.

ASSESSORS.

1850, Tunis Allen; 1851, Caleb H. Valentine; 1852-55, Robert L. Garrison; 1856, David Fleming; 1857-63, John K. Carr; 1864-65, Alfred Albertson; 1866, D. V. Maring; 1867-75, R. L. Garrison; 1876-80, C. H. Albertson; 1881, John C. Lafacherie.

COLLECTORS.

1850-52, Dennis T. Wicoff; 1853-54, Isaac Newton; 1855-60, Moses Hazen; 1861, Simon A. Cummins; 1862, J. Tihl; 1863-65, James Shotwell; 1866-67, D. A. Van Sickle; 1868-69, John F. McClellan; 1870-77, Ezra P. Gulick; 1878-81, Robert Ayres, Jr.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1851.—Daniel Van Buskirk, William Rittenhouse, C. O. Harris, Isaac Shields, Samuel A. Johnson, James A. Hamilton.
 1853.—Isaac Cummins, James Boyd, C. O. Harris, John Scott, Samuel A. Johnson.
 1854.—Isaac Cummins, M. W. Shotwell, E. J. Post, Richard Hall, James McGlor.
 1855.—Isaac Cummins, M. W. Shotwell, E. J. Post, Martin Ditrich, John Scott.



Robert Ayers

ROBERT AYERS is the great-great-grandson of Obadiah Ayers, who, with his brothers Ezekiel¹ and William, emigrated to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, about the year 1720. Obadiah settled at Hackettstown, Ezekiel¹ at Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., and William in Pennsylvania, opposite Belvidere. Their descendants are numerous. Ezekiel² Ayers, son of Obadiah, was among the early and influential settlers at Hackettstown. He was a miller by occupation, and built and operated one of the first mills at Hackettstown. He died Aug. 5, 1796, in his sixty-seventh year, and his wife, Anneth, on Nov. 27, 1778, in her forty-seventh year. Both are interred in the old Presbyterian burying-ground at Hackettstown.

Ezekiel³ Ayers, son of Ezekiel², was born in the year 1755, and became a large landowner and influential farmer in what is now Independence township, residing on the road leading from Hackettstown to Vienna. His wife was Lena Eich, and his children Robert, William, Abraham, John, Ezekiel⁴, Mary, who married William Shotwell, and Sarah, who became the wife of William Little, of Independence. He died Aug. 21, 1835, aged eighty years, eight months, and five days.

Robert Ayers, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1789, and was also an influential and wealthy farmer in Independence township. His wife was Catharine Oliver, and his children Ezekiel⁵, Daniel S., Robert, Archibald, James, and Catharine, who married John Trimmer, residing near Hackettstown. Besides his farming pursuits, Robert Ayers engaged considerably in the manufacturing business at Whitehall, in Independence township, where he carried on tanning, the making of wool cloth, and a grist-mill. He died March 13, 1864, aged seventy-five years, four months, and five days. His wife died Dec. 16, 1847, aged fifty-seven years, six months, and six days.

Robert Ayers, son of Robert, was born on his father's farm, in Independence township, on Feb. 25, 1811. He enjoyed the benefits of a common-school education, and until the age of twenty-four remained on the paternal

farm. From that time until he attained the age of twenty-seven he worked with his father in the woolen manufacture at Whitehall. In 1841 he located on the farm where he now resides, receiving a large gift of land from his father, to which he subsequently added. He is now one of the representative leading agriculturists of the township, owning about five hundred acres of land, including four fine farms. He is recognized as a busy and industrious spirit, progressive and liberal in his views, of strict integrity, and is justly one of the most popular men of his township. He is a liberal supporter of the various benevolent and philanthropic enterprises of the day, and a member of the Christian Church of Vienna, of which he has been both trustee and elder. He has been a Democrat from his birth, and actively identified with the purposes and movements of that party. He has filled the various township offices in Independence; was freeholder a score of years ago, and in 1878 was again elected to that office, of which he is the present incumbent.

Mr. Ayers was married, on Aug. 31, 1837, to Malinda, daughter of Jacob, and granddaughter of Philip Cummins, one of the first settlers of Independence township. She was born July 6, 1819. He has had twelve children, of whom the oldest only is dead,—viz., Maria E., born July 24, 1838, married Daniel Vliet, of Frelinghuysen township, died Sept. 12, 1864. The others are Catharine M., born Dec. 10, 1839, wife of William Mott, of Hardwick township; Harriet E., born September, 1840, wife of George W. Lundy, of Frelinghuysen township; Jacob, born June 25, 1843, farming in Independence; Nelson, born June 16, 1845, residing in Independence; Emma A., born July 10, 1847, wife of Jacob Shields, of Hackettstown; Justina A., born April 16, 1848, wife of Carob Ingersol, of Hardwick; Marinda A., born May 23, 1852; Simon A., born July 14, 1853, farming in Independence; Andrew J., born Oct. 14, 1855, living on home-farm; and Isabella and Mabel, born May 10, 1858, the latter being the wife of Louis Schenck, of Independence township.

- 1856.—Isaac Cummins, M. W. Shotwell, R. L. Garrison, Richard Hall, John Scott.
 1857.—E. J. Post, M. W. Shotwell, R. L. Garrison, Martin Ditrich, John Scott.
 1858.—S. A. Cummins, James Shotwell, D. R. Hiff, Martin Ditrich, D. V. Maring.
 1859.—S. A. Cummins, James Shotwell, Lewis Barnes, Richard Hall, D. V. Maring.
 1860.—S. A. Cummins, James Shotwell, Lewis Barnes, John Dean, D. V. Maring.
 1861.—C. C. Huntsman, James Shotwell, Lewis Barnes, John Dean, D. V. Maring.
 1862.—C. C. Huntsman, James Shotwell, L. H. Martensin, John Dean, Silas Young.
 1863.—C. C. Huntsman, S. A. Cummins, Isaac Cummins, Thomas Titus, Silas Young.
 1864.—C. C. Huntsman, S. A. Cummins, Isaac Cummins, Robert Ayres, Jr., Silas Young.
 1865.—D. V. Maring, Paul Angel, Isaac Cummins, E. H. Warbus, A. S. Hibler.
 1866-67.—David Fleming, Paul Angel, Isaac Cummins, James Shotwell, Sylvanus Lawrence.
 1868.—David Fleming, Paul Angel, Isaac Cummins, James Shotwell, Ezra P. Gulick.
 1869.—David Fleming, David V. Maring, Isaac Cummins, James Shotwell, Ezra P. Gulick.
 1870.—David Fleming, David V. Maring, Isaac Cummins, E. Hoover, M. C. Titus.
 1871.—David Fleming, David V. Maring, John Cummins, E. Hoover, M. C. Titus.
 1872.—David Fleming, David V. Maring, John Cummins, E. Hoover, Jacob Ayers.
 1873.—S. A. Cummins, John Merrill, J. F. Cummins, J. Senles, Jacob Ayers.
 1874.—David Fleming, John Merrill, J. F. Cummins, M. H. Wise, Jacob Ayers.
 1875.—David Fleming, John Merrill, J. F. Cummins, M. H. Wise, Jacob C. Ayers.
 1876-77.—David Fleming, J. F. Van Syckel, J. F. Cummins, M. H. Wise, G. W. Wilson.
 1878.—J. F. Cummins, M. H. Wise, G. W. Wilson.
 1879-80.—John Merrill, J. S. Blackwell, James F. Boyd.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- 1852, D. V. C. Crate, John B. Titus; 1855, Isaac Newton, John R. Carr; 1859, Daniel Green; 1860, J. F. Van Syckel; 1865, David V. Maring; 1867, C. H. Albertson, C. C. Huntsman; 1870, J. F. Van Syckel, D. V. Maring; 1873, C. H. Albertson; 1875, J. F. Van Syckel; 1878, C. H. Albertson; 1879, E. P. Gulick.

V.—VILLAGES.

DANVILLE,

one of the two villages located in Independence township, is situated in the western part, near the Hope township line. It contains a hotel, two stores, post-office, blacksmith-shop, undertaker's shop, cabinet-shop, and wagonmaker's shop. It has a population of over 100 souls.

The Crane Iron Company, who own large iron-mines in Hope township, have a fine store here, which brings considerable trade. The hotel is kept by F. N. Martensin; it is an old building, erected early in the present century. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, but the commerce of the place goes to Hackettstown, where are found shipping facilities.

There has been a post-office here for a little over forty years. Daniel Van Buskirk, at one time sheriff, was influential in securing it, and was the first post-master.

VIENNA

is situated one mile southeast of Danville, and contains 150 population. It has one long, beautiful street, lined with houses and gardens on either side. There are two churches, a post-office, and a store kept by Robert Ayres, Jr. There is a foundry here in successful operation, also a rim-factory, where rims for wheels are bent. It boasts of no hotel, and the people of both Vienna and Danville are very temperate, allowing no licensed saloons in their midst.

Its settlement was at a very early date, as has been mentioned heretofore in this history. On a stone still standing in a place once used as a graveyard appears this inscription—"G. Wiggins, died 1742." He was probably one of the very first settlers at Vienna, but nothing more is known of him than is to be learned from the inscription, nearly obliterated, found in a long-forgotten burying-ground. In 1800 the village contained six houses; one, a part of which is still standing, is occupied by A. J. Cummins; one stood on the site of Benjamin Hall's residence, then owned by J. F. Cummins; two were situated near the residence of Lewis Merrill, owned by Christian Cummins; a log house across the road from these; and a house on the lot of Elisha M. Bartron. In the last named the village blacksmith lived, and his shop was near by. A short distance away was a cemetery, of which there is no trace left.

In April, 1839, Fisher Steadman, Henry Vreeland, and Henry J. Vanness purchased a small piece of land on the north bank of the Pequest Creek, near Vienna, on which there was an old saw-mill which had been standing many years. They removed the old mill, and in 1840 erected a large and substantial saw-and turning-mill. This they operated for twenty-five years, and for the most part of the time with success. It was destroyed by fire about the year 1865.

PETERSBURG,

or Cat Swamp, as it is commonly known, is a small hamlet,—a cluster of farm-houses, a district school-house, and a blacksmith-shop.

VI.—PHYSICIANS.

There is one living in Vienna. Dr. Jacob I. Roe came here in 1872 from Sussex Co., N. J., was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and has established a good practice. Dr. William I. Roe, father of the above mentioned, came here in about 1850, and practiced in connection with Dr. Campbell for a short time, and leaving went to Sussex County, and again returned to Vienna about 1870, buying out Dr. L. C. Bowlby. The last named came to Vienna in about 1860, and during the war was surgeon in the army. Returning from the war, he practiced till about 1870, then went to Hackettstown, where he died in 1872.

VII.—SCHOOLS.

But little can be said respecting the early schools of Independence. One of the oldest school-houses used

by this community stood on the road which runs up the side of the Jenny Jump Mountain. John Armstrong taught there about 1825. Prior to 1800 a school-house stood on the east side of the township, and one of the teachers, as early as 1810, was Henry Harold. Most of the youths who desire more than a common-school education go to Hackettstown and Blairstown, where are schools of a higher grade.

The county superintendent's official report for the year 1879 of the schools of Independence is as follows:

NAME AND NUMBER OF DISTRICT.	Total amount money received from all sources.	Value of school property.	No. of children of school age in the district.	No. of children enrolled on the school register during the year.	Average attendance.	Number of children the school will seat.	Number of teachers.
50, Vienna.....	\$565.94	\$1000	126	113	59	80	1
51, Danville.....	300.00	1500	82	67	25	75	1
53, Petersburg.....	300.00	1200	57	42	18	40	1
Total.....	\$1165.94	\$3700	245	212	102	195	3

VIII.—CHURCHES.

THE PEQUEST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 10th day of May, 1810, a piece of land was purchased from John Cummins for the sum of thirty dollars, and a deed given to Philip, John, Matthias, and Christian Cummins, and James Hoagland, who were the first trustees. Prior to this time the early Methodist people used to hold meetings for worship at the old stone house, then the residence of Mr. Philip Cummins. Here Bishop Asbury and many pioneer Methodist ministers occasionally stayed and preached. The church was built the same year the land was bought, and when the corner-stone was laid Philip Cummins knelt upon it and prayed that "on this stone a church might be built against which the gates of hell should not prevail." This building no doubt was the first Methodist church in what was then Sussex Co., N. J. It remained unfinished for many years, there being used for a pulpit a carpenter's bench, and for seats saw-mill slabs. In 1824 the trustees resolved to "finish" the house, and accordingly put in a gallery, a pulpit, and more modern and comfortable seats, painting the outside thereof a "Spanish brown," except the window-casings and strips, which were white. It is now wellnigh impossible to get a correct list of ministers who served this society down to 1854, but among those who preached there were David Bartine, William Smith, Pharo Ogden, Bartholomew Weed, — Davis, I. Ireland, George Banghart, James M. Tuttle, William P. Corbitt, Jacob Hevenor, and Caleb Lippencott. From the commencement of the church the circuit was very large and belonged to the Philadelphia Conference.

Feb. 25, 1854, it was resolved to build a new church,

as the society had grown in wealth and numbers. The old meeting-house was torn down, and a new building for worship was erected on its site at a cost of \$2060. This church was dedicated to divine service Jan. 18, 1855, by the Rev. John L. Lenhart, chaplain of the United States Senate, aided by the Rev. J. M. Tuttle. The preachers at that time were the Revs. J. P. Fort and R. H. Wiggins. At the Conference of this year Vienna was made the head of a charge. Dec. 9, 1855, the whole east side of the roof was carried off by a storm, but the damage was speedily repaired. The trustees of the new edifice were Isaac Cummins, Johnson J. Cummins, Samuel Hardin, O. H. Cummins, and John C. Potter. In 1857 a parsonage property was bought from W. Allen and occupied by the ministers until 1867, when it was sold and a new parsonage erected on land purchased from John Green. The ministers since 1854 were as follows:

1854, J. P. Fort, R. H. Wiggins; 1855-56, R. H. Wiggins; 1857, I. W. Lerow, H. A. Batz, A. Craig; 1858, E. M. Griffiths, L. J. Morris; 1859, E. M. Griffiths, W. E. Posten; 1860-61, J. W. Dailey; 1862-63, A. H. Brown; 1864-65, C. Clark, Jr.; 1866-68, Joshua Mead; 1869, M. F. Swain; 1870-71, J. H. Runyon; 1872-73, S. R. Doolittle; 1874-76, P. W. Day; 1877-78, G. W. Horton; 1879-80, E. Meachem.*

THE DANVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This was formerly an outpost or mission connected with the Hackettstown Church. For a few years prior to 1824, Rev. Joseph Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hackettstown, held occasional services there and founded a Bible-class. In 1824 a stone church was built and supplied with preaching till a regular organization was effected by Dr. Campbell. On Nov. 4, 1831, a committee of the Presbytery of Newton, consisting of Revs. Joseph Campbell, Jacob R. Castner, Jehiel Talmage, Benjamin I. Howe, Isaac N. Candee, and Holloway W. Hunt, Jr., met in the church, and, after a sermon by the Rev. Castner, and the unanimous choice of the congregation, they ordained to the office of ruling elder Messrs. John H. Fleming, David Freeland, and Vincent Runyon. These constituted the Session of the new organization. Seven of the members enrolled were received on certificate, —6 from Hackettstown and 1 from Morristown; 2 were received on profession of faith. Their names are as follows, including the ruling elders: By certificate, John H. Fleming, David Freeland, Vincent Runyon, Catherine Fleming, Sarah Freeland, Catherine Runyon, and Harriet Dufford; on profession of faith, Nathan Stinson, John Maberry, John C. Fleming, Rhoda Stinson, Margaret Vliet, Eleanor Coryell, Eliza Coryell, Elizabeth Fleming, and Jane Johnson. For the space of ten years after its organization the church was supplied with preaching by the Presbytery, —Holloway W. Hunt in 1831, Michael Carpenter in 1836. In the mean time two new elders were ordained. Jan. 26,

* For valuable information obtained in connection with the Vienna Methodist Episcopal Church we are indebted to the present pastor, Rev. E. Meachem, and Amos Hoagland, Esq.



Jacob Cummins

THE Cummins family is one of the old stock families of Warren County, and its representatives were identified with the settlement and pioneer history of Northern New Jersey.

Christian Cummins, born March 16, 1716, and Catharine, his wife, born April 18, 1723, emigrated from Germany about the year 1745, and settled at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J. The ancient dwelling which they occupied is still standing on the old homestead at that place. They had ten children,—viz., Catharine, born Aug. 28, 1748, married James Haslet; Philip, born Aug. 15, 1750, married Mary Cramer; Christian, born Dec. 4, 1751, married Elizabeth Williamson and Margaret Whitesell; Daniel, born June 7, 1753; Mary, born Dec. 27, 1754, married John Davis; Michael, born Aug. 7, 1756; Annie, born Sept. 27, 1757, married Joseph Groff; Jacob, born Jan. 30, 1759; Elizabeth, born April 11, 1760, married George Beatty; and John F., born Sept. 22, 1762, married Lydia Sharpe and Mary Fisher. Of these children, Catharine and Annie remained at Asbury, while Philip, Christian, Elizabeth, and John settled at Vienna, Warren Co., where they were among the first settlers of Independence township. Vienna was for many years known as Cumminstown, after the family. Daniel, Michael, and Jacob Cummins located at points not definitely known.

Philip Cummins and his wife, Mary Cramer, had eight children,—viz., Christian, born Jan. 2, 1774, married Mary Smith, died Feb. 9, 1865; Elizabeth, born Feb. 28, 1776, married Michael Banghart; Matthias, born Feb. 8, 1777, married Hannah Hunter and Mary Thatcher; Catharine, born June 6, 1779, married Henry Opdyke; John, born Aug. 21, 1782, married Sarah Martin; George, born Feb. 2, 1789, married Susan Johnson, died June 17, 1853; Jacob, born Dec. 18, 1790, married Maria Addis, died March 24, 1873; and Annie, born Oct. 4, 1796, who married Azariah Davis. Philip

Cummins was a farmer by occupation, and resided where Andrew J. Cummins now lives, at Vienna, a portion of the present house having been built in 1794. He died Sept. 27, 1828, and his wife on May 7, 1821, aged sixty-eight years and four days. Both are interred in the Methodist Episcopal cemetery at Vienna.

Jacob Cummins was born on the homestead at Vienna, on the date indicated above. He married Maria Addis on Sept. 19, 1816. She was born May 6, 1794, and is still living at this writing (1881).

Mr. Cummins confined his life-work strictly to agricultural pursuits, and, though a Democrat in politics, neither sought nor accepted political place. He was prominently identified with the growth and development of Independence township throughout a long life, and was a man of generous impulses and a prompt and liberal contributor to the various benevolent and Christian enterprises of his day. He was at first a member of the Methodist denomination, but subsequently became one of the founders of the Christian Church at Vienna, of which he was one of the strong pillars until his death. He was connected with the bank at Hackettstown for many years, filling the position of director. He was a man of strict integrity, honorable and upright in his dealings, and by a life of economy and thrift accumulated a large estate, which he divided among his children on his demise, March 24, 1873. About seventy blood descendants of Jacob Cummins are now living, mostly in Warren County.

The children of Jacob and Maria Cummins are Nelson N., born Aug. 26, 1817, married Mary Hart, residing in Allamuchy township; Malinda, born July 6, 1819, wife of Robert Ayers, of Independence township; Simon A., born Feb. 2, 1823, married Mary Carhart, residing at Vienna; Eleanor, born March 4, 1825, wife of Shafer Van Horn, of Hope township; and Andrew J., born 1829, married Elizabeth Ayers, residing at Vienna. A daughter, Harriet, died young.



C. H. Albertson

COURSEN H. ALBERTSON, at present representing the Second Assembly District of Warren County in the State Legislature, was born in Independence township, on March 26, 1833. His great-grandfather, Garret Albertson, was one of the first settlers in Northern New Jersey, and his grandfather, Nicholas Albertson, was one of the pioneer farmers of Hope township. His father was Sampson H. Albertson, of Independence township, and his mother Abbie S., daughter of Jacob Coursen. To them were born six children: Garret, who resides in Kansas; Mary J., wife of Warren I. Potter, of Rochester, Mich.; Emily E., wife of Nathan Hoagland, of Philadelphia; Lydia A., deceased, former wife of Lewis Barnes, of Philadelphia; Coursen H.; and Edwin F., residing at Cairo, Mich.

Mr. Albertson passed the earlier years of his life on his father's farm, attending the district school until he was fifteen years of age. He then passed to the academy at Hackettstown, and in 1855 was graduated with a complete academic education at the New York Conference Seminary, Charlottetown, N. Y. After graduation he engaged in teaching school for a number of terms at Vienna, and subsequently carried on a general mercantile business at Hackettstown and Vienna. Still later he pursued the study of law, but abandoned that profession without being formally admitted to

practice, though qualified for and entitled to admission. He is now devoting his energies to general business matters at Vienna, and is frequently employed in a fiduciary capacity and in the management and settlement of estates. Though a young man, he is a recognized leader in his township, and actively identified with all movements tending to develop and promote the welfare of the community in which he dwells. He is a Democrat in politics, and has filled all the important township offices. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the State Assembly, and re-elected in 1879 and 1880, being the present representative of the Second District of Warren County, which includes the eastern, central, and northern sections of the county. He has proved a faithful representative of the people, a consistent and honorable legislator, and a popular member of the House. He was postmaster at Vienna under the administration of James Buchanan. In religious matters he is a Presbyterian, and an elder in the church at Danville, N. J. He takes an active interest in the Sabbath-school cause, and is corresponding secretary of the Warren County Sabbath-school Association.

Mr. Albertson was married, on Sept. 11, 1856, to Clara, daughter of Hon. John White, of Hackettstown, and has seven children,—viz., Fanny, John, Kerr, Anna, William, Milton, and Jennie.



Robert Ayers Jr.

ROBERT AYERS, JR., is a grandson of Robert Ayers, who was born in 1789, and resided at an early day in Independence township, where he was a wealthy and influential farmer. He also engaged in the tanning and woolen-manufacturing business at Whitehall, in Independence township, and operated a grist-mill at that point. His father was Ezekiel Ayers, an early farmer in Independence, and his grandfather, who bore the same name (Ezekiel), was one of the first settlers at Hackettstown, and operated one of the first mills at that point. Robert Ayers died March 13, 1864, aged seventy-five years, four months, and five days, and his wife, Catharine Oliver, on Dec. 16, 1847, aged fifty-seven years, six months, and six days.

The children of Robert Ayers were Ezekiel, Daniel S., Robert, Archibald, James, and Catharine, who married John Trimmer, and resided near Hackettstown. Daniel S. Ayers, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on Feb. 6, 1812, and married, on Jan. 21, 1836, Pernina, daughter of John Vliet. She was born Jan. 28, 1814, and died May 12, 1873. Mr. Ayers pursued the occupation of a farmer for many years in Independence township, where he was a leading and influential citizen. He now resides at Rockaway, N. J. His children have been John V., born Dec. 14, 1836, residing in Illinois; Elizabeth V., born March 12, 1838, wife of Henry Aten, of Hope township; Robert Ayers, Jr., born Feb. 13, 1840; Catharine E., born Feb. 13, 1842, wife of Samuel E. Stevens, of Hackettstown; Lucy A., born June 1, 1843, wife of Isaac L. Howell, of Hope township; Daniel S., born June 7, 1845, a practicing physician at Rockaway, N. J.; Pernina, born March 23, 1847, wife of William A. Harris, of Vienna; Charity A., born May 17, 1849, married Austin C. Wintermute, died March 12, 1872; Anna M., born May 9, 1851, died Aug. 16, 1851; William E., born Sept. 23, 1852, died Jan. 22, 1862; Austin S., born April 2, 1854, died Oct. 27, 1873; and Katurah, born Aug. 18, 1855, died August 26th of same year.

Robert Ayers, Jr., was born at Petersburg, Independence township, on the date indicated above. He passed his earlier years on the paternal farm, attending the district school of his locality. On April 29, 1863,

he was married to Mary R., daughter of James M. Hance, of Vienna, and the year following located on a farm at Petersburg, where he remained two years. In 1866 he purchased his father's farm, and occupied that one year, selling it in 1867 to John N. Linabery and Charles Parks. In the spring of that year he removed to Vienna, purchased the lot which he occupies at present, and erected his store-house and outbuildings. The following spring he embarked in the general mercantile business at that point, where he has since remained in active and successful trade, with the exception of two years during which he rented his store to George Roe, of Hackettstown. He built his residence adjoining the store in 1871.

Mr. Ayers represents that class of young men who instead of seeking the undeveloped regions of the far West in quest of fortune, or locating in the already overcrowded cities and villages of the East, remained in his native township and devoted his energies to the securing of a place for himself among its leading citizens, and to the development and improvement of home enterprises. He is now the leading merchant of the township, having a well-stocked store and a good trade, and enjoying the respect and esteem of many friends, and the reputation of an honorable and upright man. He is identified with all movements of a progressive and elevating character, and a prompt contributor to the various benevolent enterprises of the day. He is also interested in the agricultural prosperity of the township, owning two fine farms, the "Little farm" of one hundred acres, which he purchased in 1877, and the "Robert Martin farm," which he bought in 1878, and which contains sixty-six acres.

In political affairs Mr. Ayers has always been a consistent and active Democrat. He served on the town committee during the period of the late war, and was in active sympathy with the Union cause. He was freeholder of the township from 1875 to 1878, and in the latter year was elected collector, a position of which he is the incumbent at the present writing. In 1880 he was chosen a director of the Hackettstown Fire Insurance Company. He has one child, Miss Carrie E. Ayers, a pupil at the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary, Hackettstown.

1833, the death of Vincent Runyon made a vacancy in the Session, and Robert Shafer was chosen to supply the place. In the course of a year Mr. Shafer left the neighborhood, and on July 11, 1835, Andrew Ketcham was chosen and ordained to the eldership.

In 1841 the Rev. Joseph Worrell was installed pastor of the Danville Church, giving part of his time to the Tranquillity Mission field, in Sussex County. This position he continued to fill until the fall of 1844, when his relations with this charge were dissolved. The church numbered at this time 53 members, an increase of 36 in thirteen years. For the six months following Rev. Worrell's retirement Rev. James B. Hyndshaw supplied the pulpit. Their next pastor was Rev. Charles Milne, who commenced his labors in 1846. The Rev. Alexander McCandless was installed pastor in 1848. He died at Danville, Dec. 9, 1849, aged fifty-two years. The congregation called the Rev. Ephraim Simonton, Sept. 18, 1851. At this time the membership of the church had been reduced to 33. Mr. Simonton was pastor for nearly sixteen years, or until the 24th of April, 1867. During the latter part of his labors the church grew rapidly, the membership increasing from 33 to 124. In 1863 the congregation remodeled the church to its present condition,—one of the most beautiful and comfortable in the Presbytery. On the 13th of October, 1867, the Rev. Alpheus H. Holloway was installed pastor. At the beginning of his term the fine parsonage adjoining the church was purchased. The elders at this time were J. H. Fleming, Andrew Ketcham, John K. Teel, Daniel Leigh, and David Fleming. Mr. Holloway's pastorate terminated April 16, 1873. The present pastor, Rev. J. P. Clark, was installed on the 18th day of November, 1873.

The church now owns valuable property, is free from debt, and has a membership of about 100.

The present members of the Session are David Fleming, Daniel Leigh, C. H. Albertson, and George Quick.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, VIENNA.

This church was first organized at Caddington, now called Petersburg, at the house of Matthias Cummins, by Elder J. V. Morris, April 14, 1829. At this meeting the following was adopted and recorded:

1st. That we covenant and agree to watch over each other in love, and so fulfill the law of Christ. 2d. That the Lord Jesus is the only head of the church, and all that obey him are our brethren. 3d. That we acknowledge the name 'Christian' as our rightful scriptural name, and the Old and New Testaments as our only rule of faith and practice. 4th. That in reading the Scriptures we reserve unto ourselves and accord to all others the right of private judgment. 5th. That this church shall be known as the Christian Church at Caddington. Signed by Matthias Cummins, Jacob Cummins, Christian C. Hunsman, Margaret Shampamore, Hannah Cummins, Mariah Cummins, Mercy Shampamore, and Mary Shampamore.²⁹

About 1839 the church at Caddington was built, and occupied till the summer of 1858. During this period the church had flourished to such an extent that a more commodious house of worship was thought necessary, also a more central location desirable, and for these reasons the new church was erected at

Vienna. The building was formally dedicated in the summer of 1858. This is a nice frame structure, standing on the main street, about the centre of the village. The old house of worship still stands at Caddington, and is sometimes used as such, but has been converted into the school-house for that district. Elder Morris, under whose care the church was organized, remained in charge until 1843, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Nicholas Summerbell for one year. In 1844, Rev. Job J. Harvey entered upon his labors for the church, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Bradley. From 1845 to 1856, Revs. William D. Potts, W. Lane, and John S. Maxwell. In 1856, Rev. E. M. Jackson was installed pastor for one year, and was succeeded by Rev. John Hunter, who retained his position for three years. It was during his pastorate that the present church at Vienna was built. Mr. Hunter was succeeded by James Lower; he, in 1862, by Rev. Henry Black, who remained two years; in 1864, Rev. C. A. Beck; 1868, Rev. McGlouffin; 1873, Rev. Tenney; 1876, Rev. Godley. The present pastor, Rev. William D. Lane, entered upon his duties May 12, 1868.

IX.—CEMETERIES.

There are three cemeteries in Independence, belonging to the three different churches there located. The one belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church dates back to about 1810. The Presbyterian Church at Danville, and the Christian Church at Vienna, purchased burying-grounds, which were laid out as such at the time they acquired their property. As previously stated, there was an old graveyard in a field near Vienna, which has long been obliterated.

Many of the residents of the township belong to the Hackettstown Churches, consequently when they and their friends have deceased, they have been buried there.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

This township being almost entirely an agricultural district, agriculture is, of course, its principal industry. C. M. Titus owns a tannery, which was erected in 1848. It is still in operation, being run most of the year round. J. B. Martin also operates a small tannery on the road to Vienna. There are two grist-mills, run by water-power. One is owned by the William Rea estate, and located near Hackettstown, at what is called White Hall. It was built about 1820, and was first used as a woolen- and carding-mill. The other grist-mill is owned by Charles Barker, and is situated in the southwest part of the township, near the Mansfield line. It was built, as near as can be learned, about the year 1815; it has two run of stones, and is in good repair.

Near the Barker mill is an old feed- and plaster-mill, built in about 1820 by William W. Wilson, and a short distance below the mill is an old saw-mill, on the same stream, built a short time after, also by Mr. Wilson.

ALLAMUCHY.*

I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS township, situated in the southeast corner of Warren County, is bounded on the north and east by Sussex and Morris Counties in the order named, on the west by Frelinghuysen township, and on the south by Independence. It has a farming area of about 9500 acres. Total number of acres 13,260, of which 2495 belong to the Great Meadows. The greater part of this swamp land is unillable, though some portions have been reclaimed by drainage.

The taxable property in 1880, as shown by the assessors' duplicate, was \$166,000, and the rate of taxation for all purposes was \$8 per \$1000. This evidences a very healthy condition of affairs. There are 170 voters in the township. Allamuchy was taken bodily from the township of Independence, and its lines are best described by its act of incorporation, passed in 1873, and given elsewhere.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is quite rough and broken by a high range of hills, at the base of which lies a large body of water, well known as the Allamuchy Pond, the outlet of which runs two grist-mills.

The township is plentifully supplied with water from the small streams which flow down from the hills. The principal water-course is the Pequest River, which enters the township about 100 rods below the township line of Frelinghuysen, on the north, and runs through the entire township in a southwesterly direction. There is a small stream that flows from the pond above mentioned, which, owing to its rapid current, has power enough to keep two mills running most of the year. The farming land is principally rolling, although some is quite level, and it is as well adapted to the uses of agriculture as any in the county. The soil is chiefly limestone, though along the valleys it is a dark rich loam. The farms are considered very valuable, are held at a high figure, and are in a good state of cultivation.

THE GREAT MEADOWS.

This is a tract of marsh or bog land lying along the Pequest River, extending through Hope, Independence, and Allamuchy townships, in this county, and Green township, in Sussex County. It comprises about 6000 acres. There being no outlet sufficiently low to carry off the spring freshets, the whole territory embraced in the meadows remained thoroughly perme-

ated with the water thrown over it from the Pequest River, and its larger tributaries,—viz., the Johnsonsburg mill-stream, the Bear Creek, the Allamuchy mill-stream, known as Trout Brook, the Schmuck, the Stinson, and the Hoagland mill-brooks. These tributaries, being all mountain streams in their sources, rapidly threw upon the meadows after every rain-fall a large quantity of water to remain or overflow summer and winter, producing most injurious effect on the health of the people in that region. These baneful effects were noticed most in chills and fevers, and other types of malarial disease and dysentery. No agricultural operations whatever were possible.

Commissioners were appointed by the Supreme Court in 1872, as provided by law, and constituted a board of managers for the purpose of draining the "Great Meadows."

The commissioners of the Pequest drainage were Amos Hoagland, of Townsbury; James Boyd, of Vienna; and William L. Johnson, of Hackettstown. Their engineer was Abraham R. Day, of the latter place.

This board was authorized to prepare plans of drainage for tracts of wet land under specified conditions. The work, however, was not fairly begun until 1874, and was somewhat delayed by difficulties incident to such a large work, the financial embarrassment of the times, and opposing litigation. There is a marked difference of opinion as to the benefit derived from this drainage. Some, who own property along the river, owing to the peculiar location of their farms, have succeeded in reclaiming part of their lands. Among these are Alfred Buckley, who has been able to utilize nearly all of his swamp-land, 32½ acres; James Ayers, who has reclaimed some 10 acres of his land; and William Vreeland, who has reclaimed 40 acres. The assessment was in some cases as high as \$28 per acre, and considerable trouble was experienced in collecting the money.

The drainage begins at James F. Fleming's land, a half-mile above the Townsbury mill-dam, running along and through lands of David Fleming, Daniel and Isaiah Leigh, Simon A. Cummins, Andrew J. Cummins, and Lewis Merrell to the Vienna bridge; thence along the line of lands of Ephraim Simonton, Mr. Metler, Morris G. Parks, S. T. Scanton & Co., to what was formerly known as the Larison bridge, one-half mile above and west of Vienna; thence

* By S. H. Hadley.

through lands of Jebiel G. Shipman, Charles Seranton, Sarah Freeland, Mary V. Wurtz, Silas Hibler, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal and Iron Company, to a point near the Allamuchy line; thence through lands of J. Waterfield, Abner Wilson, Eli Lundy, Nelson N. Cummins, James Shotwell, Daniel Cummins (deceased), the estate of W. C. Hibler, John Rutherford, Alfred Buckley, estate of Phoebe Shotwell, and the land of Moses Applegate, and stops about 25 yards above the Long Bridge. Through the locality named above the fall is one foot per mile. The current in the channel is on an average 150 feet per minute, and is claimed by the commissioners to be in most respects a successful undertaking. Messrs. Stephens & Fagan were the contractors, who dredged from the Long Bridge to the Danville bridge.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The history of the early settlers of this township will, perhaps, be more appropriately given in the history of Independence township and Hackettstown, of which it was until recently a part. About the beginning of the present century, as near as can be ascertained, the most prominent man doing business in Allamuchy was Joseph Demund. There is no actual record as to the time of his settlement in the place, but, from all that can be learned from the oldest citizens now living, it was about the year 1800. Mr. Demund was a very enterprising man, and operated on a scale the magnitude of which was entirely unknown to the easy-going people of that day. He purchased 640 acres of land about where the village now stands, planted fine orchards, of which some trees are said to be alive and bearing fruit at this date. He also built a large mill, which was run by water-power and was used as a grist-mill and distillery. The mill is yet standing in tolerably good repair, and is used in grinding wheat and corn. The capacity of the distillery was 60 bushels a day. Apple-jack, so dear to the early settlers of New Jersey, was also made here in great abundance.

It appears Demund soon got the confidence of his neighbors;* he succeeded in borrowing large amounts of money and in getting the farmers to indorse his paper heavily. The large amount of business done by this early speculator induced other men of capital to gather there, and from that date until 1820 there was more business done at Allamuchy than at Hackettstown.

In 1820, Demund, who had been doing business largely on borrowed capital, began to fail to meet his obligations, and one mortgage for \$14,000 was foreclosed by John Rutherford, Sr. His downward course was rapid from this time, and, unfortunately, he dragged many down with him who had become his security. Among these may be mentioned James Wilson, a Quaker. His farm was seized, and it did

not satisfy the debt. At that time Warren County was a part of Sussex, with the county-seat at Newton, and, as the law was then, if a man could not pay his debts he was liable to imprisonment. The officers came after Mr. Wilson, and found him at work in the swamp taking out some sled-runners which he had placed there to soak and toughen. When told their business he politely asked them to help him finish his work and he would accompany them. He was finally allowed to go out on "jail limits," which consisted of the limits of the town.

Nathaniel Hart was also a victim, and lost his farm by going surety for Demund. It may be mentioned that the prosperity of this thrifty place began to wane about 1840. The Morris Canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad traffic were the means of locating trade in other places, and at this time (1881) there are left only the large old-fashioned residences and mills to indicate what had been the lively and growing village of former years. The mill doing the largest business, and built by Joseph Demund, is now owned by John Till. Among the oldest dwellings now standing is a stone house, near the Long Bridge, owned by J. C. Runyon. It is known as the Shotwell house, and bears the date of 1770. It is in pretty good repair, and is at present occupied by two families.

Archibald Ayers was also one of the early settlers who afterwards became prominent in Allamuchy. He was a son of Ezekiel Ayers. He was born in Hackettstown in 1781, in an old frame house which is now standing and owned by Mrs. Wagner. It is located about mid-way between the railroad and canal, on the road to Vienna. He moved to Allamuchy in 1809, purchased a large farming property there, and for a time owned and worked the distillery below Thomas A. Haggerty's mill. He had ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom all are living but one. Three of his sons, John, George H., and James, now live in Allamuchy township. Archibald Ayers died in 1865, aged eighty-four years.

Jacob Young came from Ireland in 1786, and bought what is now commonly known as the John M. Young farm. He had five children,—John M., George, Martha, Anna, and Mary. John M. Young was born in 1801. He lived on the home place, married, and was the father of twelve children, of whom D. A. Young, the present township clerk, is one.

QUAKER SETTLEMENT.

At an early day (the exact date of which it is impossible to ascertain) a settlement was made by a colony of Friends at what is known as Quaker Settlement, in this township, northeast of the Great Meadows. The colony was formed in Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., and took along to the new location all the frames and lumber for their first dwellings. The first house built by them (or by any one, in all that region) was about a quarter of a mile west of

* In 1813 he was a chosen freeholder of the township—Independence.

Allamuchy village, upon the farm now occupied by William Clifford. Indians were living in the vicinity at that time, and an old Indian village had been located near by. At a later day there was still an Indian encampment between where Alfred Buckley and Silas Hibler now live. Mrs. Buckley says her mother, Mrs. Lundy, used often to relate stories of her visits to the encampment when a girl. Indian relics are still found in the vicinity.* They are generally found upon the high ground, and abound more or less throughout the whole region.

The lands purchased and settled by this colony were all contiguous, and located in this and the adjoining township of Green, in Sussex County. Among the early families who composed this settlement were the Lundys, Schooleys, Willsons, Stephensons, and Buckleys. One branch of the Schooley family settled in the locality now known as Schooley's Mountain, in Morris County. The Schooleys and Willsons were connected by marriage.

Gabriel Willson, grandfather of Mrs. Jesse Adams, settled where Moses Applegate and Mrs. Staley now live, and Joseph Willson where John N. Gibbs resides. These members of the Willson family were descendants of Samuel Willson, who was born in Scarborough, England, in 1681, settled at Chesterfield, N. J., prior to 1707, where were born to him and his wife, Hester, eight children,—Samuel, Robert, Esther, Sarah, James, Ann, John, and Gabriel, the latter being one of the colonists of Allamuchy. Samuel Willson, the elder, removed to what was then Kingwood township, now Franklin, in Hunterdon County, and died there in 1761. "The old Willson homestead lies a little more than a mile southwest of Quakertown. It was bought by Samuel Willson of Jacob Doughty, in 1730, and from that time to the present has never been out of the family. . . . The stone house was built by Samuel Willson in 1735."†

The Lundys were descended from Richard Lundy and his wife Sarah, who removed from Exeter, Pa., to Kingwood, in 1747; and from Thomas, who came from Maiden Creek in 1745. Jacob Lundy married (1748) Mary Willson, and Joseph married (1758) Sarah Willson. Isaac Lundy removed to Hardwick, Warren Co.

The Stephensons were among the earliest families in Kingwood, but the name of the emigrant settler is not known, nor the date of his coming. The first mentioned in the Friends' records are Thomas and Sarah, whose children (John, Sarah, and Mary) were all born at Quakertown, N. J., the eldest in 1732. They married into the King, Webster, and Husted families.‡

The Friends in Allamuchy built a meeting-house

in 1764 upon a slight eminence at what is now at least the junction of several roads leading through the settlement, and a deed was given to the Society by William Penn, for the purpose of "a Friends' meeting-house forever." The church was a substantial stone building, situated in a natural grove. This meeting-house, the first one erected by the Friends in this portion of the State, was standing until a few years since, when it was torn down and a frame building of two stories, devoted to the double purpose of education and religion, erected on its site. In that old church the Quakers worshiped every First and Fifth day, according to their own peculiar form. In the foundation of the new building is a stone bearing the date "1764," which was in the old stone meeting-house, near the chimney, and marked the year of its erection.

Among the old members were Levi Lundy, George Lundy, Samuel Laing, Christopher Schmuck, Ebenezer Willson, Mordecai Willson, Gabriel Willson and Grace, his wife, Jesse Adams and Lydia, his wife, and Merey Buckley, wife of Alfred Buckley; the three last named the only surviving members.§ The church flourished for many years, but as the youths grew up and imbibed a disrelish for the plain manners and customs of their fathers they departed from the faith; owing to this, and further depletion of their number by deaths and removals, as years went by the society grew small and feeble, and about 1835 ceased to hold regular worship.||

About 200 yards east of the building is the old Quaker graveyard, of goodly size, and inclosed with a substantial stone wall, five feet high. It is still used for burial purposes.

The mode of worship among the Friends is peculiar to themselves, but so familiar to the people of Western New Jersey (which was so largely settled by the Quakers) that it is deemed unnecessary to here describe it, further than to say that it consisted in the main in silent meditation, with "speaking" from some brother or sister when the Spirit moved. Mary Stephenson, wife of John, living many years ago in the Quaker Settlement, is said to have been "a great preacher." Her maiden name was Lundy. She traveled far and near among the Friends, speaking wherever she went. She was left a widow, and afterwards married David Willson, of Farmington, N. Y. Ephraim Green and David Willson also "spoke." The Allamuchy Society was of that branch known as "Orthodox."

A relic of "ye olden time" is a marriage certificate now in possession of Mrs. Abner Willson, the parties named therein being her husband's great-grandparents. It is on parchment, 16 by 22 inches in size,

* Mr. Buckley has a number of fine specimens; one a rude dish of considerable size, made out of a soft rock resembling soapstone; also axe-heads, arrow-heads, etc., made out of hard trap or flint.

† *Hist. Hunterdon and Somerset Counties*, J. P. Snell, 1881, p. 432.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 433.

§ A recently published article on the Quaker Settlement adds to these three the name of Margaret Willson.

|| In 1865, Jesse Adams bought the ground where the meeting-house stood, comprising three acres. The graveyard, adjoining, still belongs to the "Society."

finely executed, and in excellent condition considering its age. It reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, Ebenezer Willson of the township of Independence in the County of Sussex and State of West Jersey, son of Robert and Mary Willson (the former deceased), and Sarah Knight of the Township of Middletown in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Knight (deceased), having declared their intentions of Marriage with each other, before several monthly meetings of the people called QUAKERS at Middletown aforesaid, according to the good order used among them; and having consent of parties, their said proposals were allowed by the said meeting.

"Now, these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishing their said intentions, this Thirteenth day of the Fifth Month in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and Two, they, the said Ebenezer Willson and Sarah Knight appeared in a public meeting of the said people of Middletown aforesaid, and the said Ebenezer Willson taking the said Sarah Knight by the hand, did on this solemn occasion publicly declare that he took the said Sarah Knight to be his Wife, promising with the Lord's assistance to be unto her an affectionate and faithful Husband until death should separate them, and then in the same assembly, the said Sarah Knight did in the like manner declare, that she took the said Ebenezer Willson to be her Husband, promising with the Lord's assistance to be unto him an affectionate and faithful Wife, until death should separate them, or in words to that effect.

"And moreover, they, the said Ebenezer Willson and Sarah Knight, she according to the custom of Marriage assuming the name of her Husband, as a further consideration thereof did then and there to these presents set their hands. And we whose names are also hereto subscribed, being present at the Solemnization of the said Marriage and subscription, have as witnesses herewith set our hands the day and year above written.

"HENRY AITHERTON, JUNIOR."

This document was signed by the parties so married and by the 36 witnesses who were present on that occasion.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Ephraim Green was one of the first physicians who practiced in the settlement. He lived in what is now Green township, Sussex Co. The most prominent practitioner was Dr. Henry S. Harris. He commenced practice in this place as early as 1837, and successfully followed his profession until 1873, when he retired and moved to Belvidere, where he is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was once postmaster many years. There is no physician now residing in Allamuchy, the people mostly being attended by the doctors of Hackettstown.

IV.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

This township was formed from the territory of Independence in the year 1873. Its act of incorporation, which was approved April 4th, is as follows:

"AN ACT to establish a new township in the County of Warren, to be called the township of Allamuchy.

"1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the township of Independence in the County of Warren, being the boundaries and descriptions following—to wit: Beginning in the centre of the Morris Canal at the east corner of Joseph Smith's farm in said township of Independence, in a direct line to a point in the centre of a public highway leading from Vienna to Long Bridge two rods southwest of the present residence of Rev. John McLoughlin, and from thence on a straight line northwesterly to a point two rods northeast of the southwest corner of the present residence of Benjamin Howell, in said township of Independence, and still continuing on the same straight line to the division line of the township of Independence and Frolinghuysen in said county of Warren; thence northeasterly along said division line of the townships of Independence and Frolinghuysen to the division line of Sussex and Warren Counties, thence southeasterly along said county division line to the centre of the

Maconetong River, thence down the middle of said river to the east corner of the borough of Hackettstown, thence northwesterly along the line of said borough to the place of beginning—shall be and is hereby set off into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of Allamuchy.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said township of Allamuchy shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, and shall be styled and known by the name of the inhabitants of the township of Allamuchy in the county of Warren, and shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, authority, privileges, and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities, as the inhabitants of the said township of Independence in the said county of Warren are now entitled or subject to by the existing laws of the State.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Allamuchy shall hold their first annual town-meeting at the house now occupied by Eliphalet Hoover, at Allamuchy, in the said township of Allamuchy, on the second Monday in April next.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the township of Independence shall hold their next town-meeting at the house now occupied by Lewis Martenius, at Danville, in said township of Independence, on the second Monday in April next.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That the township committees of the townships of Independence and Allamuchy shall meet on the Monday next after their first annual town-meetings at the Hotel of Lewis Martenius, at Danville, in the said township of Independence, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there proceed by writing, signed by a majority of those present, to allot and divide between the said townships all properties and monies on hand, due or to become due, in proportion to the taxable property and ratables as taxed by the assessors, or within their respective limits at the last assessment, and may adjourn the said meeting from time to time as a majority of those present may think proper, and the inhabitants of the township of Allamuchy shall be liable to pay their just proportion of the debts, if any there be; and if any of the members of the said township committees shall neglect or refuse to meet as aforesaid, those assembled may proceed to make the division, and the decision of the majority of those present shall be final and conclusive.

"6. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or in any wise affect the rights of the said township of Allamuchy, of, in, and out of any portion of the surplus revenue of the general government, or to school fund of any nature to which the said township may now or at any time hereafter be entitled in the distribution of any and all such fund or funds.

"7. *And be it enacted*, That all papers who may be charged to the said township of Independence at the time this act goes into operation, shall thereafter be chargeable to and supported by that township within the bounds of which they have respectively acquired their legal settlements.

"8. *And be it enacted*, That Aaron O. Bartow, of the township of Knowlton, Caleb H. Valentino, of the town of Hackettstown, and Isaac L. Cook, of the township of Frolinghuysen, in said County of Warren, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to run and mark, by and before the first day of April next, the separating line between the said townships of Independence and Allamuchy, and a majority of them if necessary can perform said commission in all respects, and that the expenses and reasonable compensation of said commission be equally paid by said townships, and said townships shall comprise a part of the Second Assembly District.

"9. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately."*

The principal officers of the township since its organization have been the following:

Town Clerks.—On the formation of the township David J. Bedford was elected clerk, and re-elected in the years 1874 and 1875. His successors were in 1876, Byron R. Clifford; 1877, David J. Bedford, re-elected in 1878-79; in 1880, D. A. Young, who was chosen again in 1881.

Freeholders.—1873-74, Israel Swayze; 1875, James Ayers, re-elected in 1876; 1877-78, Andrew J. Dennis; 1879-81, Joel Till.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas A. Haggerty was elected to this office when the township was formed,

and has filled the office continuously ever since. David V. Maring held over, being elected while it was a part of Independence, and served until 1875, when John Shields was chosen and served two years, when he resigned, and David Maring was elected to fill the vacancy. Julius J. Gregory was subsequently elected, and now holds the office.

Collector.—Eliphalet Hoover has held this office ever since the organization of the township,—1873 to and including 1881.

Town Committees.—1873, D. A. Young, William M. Seals, George Wintermute, John Jilson, and I. N. Blackwell; 1874, D. A. Young, George Wintermute, Joel Till, I. N. Blackwell; 1875, D. A. Young, William M. Seals, George Wintermute, A. Wilson, William Vanhorn; 1876, D. A. Young, William Vanhorn, D. J. Bedford, William M. Seals, George Wintermute; 1877, Levi Kittle, A. S. Hibler, John Shields, S. D. Hibler, W. W. Willett; 1878, Levi Kittle, John Shields, A. S. Hibler, W. W. Willett, S. D. Hibler; 1879, Levi Kittle, A. S. Hibler, W. W. Willett; 1880, Jacob Axford, Adam Stiff, W. M. Seals.

Assessors.—1873-74, Andrew J. Vought; 1875-77, Joel Field; 1878-81, John N. Hibler.

V.—SCHOOLS.

When the township was incorporated it was divided into four school districts, the condition of which is here given, quoting from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending Aug. 31, 1879, the last one published:

Meadville District, No. 52: Amount of State appropriation, \$115.24; total amount received from all sources, \$155.24; value of school property, \$400; total number of children enrolled between the age of five and eighteen years, 33.

Saxton Falls District, No. 55: Amount received from State appropriation, \$300; amount received from all sources, \$347; value of school property, \$700; total number of scholars enrolled between five and eighteen years of age, 44.

Allamuchy District, No. 56: Amount of State appropriation, \$300; amount received from all sources, \$381; value of school property, \$500; number of children enrolled between the age of five and eighteen years, 69.

Quaker Settlement District, No. 57: Amount received from State appropriation, \$300; total amount received from all sources, \$358; present value of school property, \$800; whole number of scholars enrolled between five and eighteen years of age, 60.

VI.—VILLAGES.

ALLAMUCHY

is the principal village in the township. It is said to have been the location of an old Indian village. In an early day there was quite an extensive business done in the mercantile line at this place. Among the first stores was one kept by James Shotwell. Stephen Kennedy and Paul Angle also engaged in merchandising. At this time Allamuchy was the principal trading-point for many miles around. There is now but one store in the place. This is kept by Samuel Berry, who is also postmaster.

There are twenty-eight houses now occupied as dwellings; two grist-mills, one owned by John Till, the other by Thomas A. Haggerty; and a hotel, kept by Eliphalet Hoover.

WARRENVILLE

is a hamlet half-way between Hackettstown and Allamuchy. About 1830 there was started here a carriage-factory, which was run till 1860, a hotel, and a foundry, where plows were quite largely manufactured. In 1840 there was a store kept here by George Wire, which did a large business. The place has no business now, nor has it had since the railroad was opened.

VII.—CHURCHES.

For many years the Society of Friends (at the "Quaker Settlement") had a house for public worship. Those belonging to other denominations attended the churches in Hackettstown, or other convenient localities.

The Methodists and Presbyterians held occasional meetings in the school-house, which stands on the site of the old Quaker church, but there is no regular appointment there, nor any church organization in the township.

VIII.—RAILROADS.

The people of Allamuchy soon are to have a railroad through their township. It is known as the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, and is to run from Belvidere to Andover, where it will connect with the Sussex road. Its route is along the Pequest Creek, through the Great Meadows, crossing Allamuchy township about its centre. The contractors have already commenced the work of its construction, and it is expected that it will be completed and in operation during the summer of this year, 1881.*

* See also page 489, this volume.

A D D E N D A.

EXECUTION OF JOHN MOODY.

In the chapter on the Revolution a younger brother of Lieut. James Moody is referred to as having been captured in an attempt to rob the archives of the Continental Congress and executed as a spy. We find in a copy of the *Pennsylvania Packet*, in the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, an account of the execution. It appears that the young man's name was John Moody, and that he was executed "agreeable to the usages of nations" on the 13th of November, 1781.

RESERVE MILITIA.

The assistant adjutant-general of the State reported, Oct. 30, 1880, the reserve militia of New Jersey approximately, in which Sussex County has the number of 4776, and Warren County 7355.

WARREN COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

There have been Sunday-school conventions and organizations of one sort or another in the county for many years, but the present organization was effected in 1869. The last annual convention was held at Port Murray in May, 1880, Rev. Mr. Kelley, of Stewartsville, being president.

The following are the officers at the present time,—namely, President, Rev. Richard Van Horn, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington; Vice-Presidents, Judge Somerville, Port Murray; L. M. Teel, Phillipsburg; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. C. H. Albertson, Vienna. Joseph S. Smith, the recording secretary, died within the year.

WAR RECORD OF BLAIRSTOWN.

As supplemental to the statement made at the foot of page 81, and to the account to be found on page 654, the following letter from D. C. Blair, Esq., to Col. Charles Seranton, of date April 12, 1881, and kindly placed at our disposal, is here given:

"Upon the first call by President Lincoln, in April, 1861, for 75,000 troops to serve for 3 months, I raised at Blairstown a company of volunteers, in all 92 men, and was unanimously elected captain. Robert G. Hunt (deceased) was first lieutenant, and Arthur Hemingway (deceased) second. The Governor refused to accept this company, as every regiment was full and there seemed to be no immediate prospect of a second call for volunteers, as Secretary Seward entertained the opinion that this was only a thirty days' war. I nevertheless made a proposal to the men to hold together and await a second call; but many grew impatient at further delay. Finally, after supporting the men for two weeks longer

at my own expense, and a second call not having been made, I was compelled, under the circumstances, to disband them. When, after a long interval, a second call came for nine months' service, I found the company scattered; some of the men had gone to Pennsylvania and New York, and had volunteered to other States. I then went to New York City and enlisted as a private in the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, Col. Monroe commandant. The National Guard of New York was called upon in an emergency by the government for three months' service. The Twenty-second Regiment moved first to Baltimore, and afterwards was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Va., and was scattered down the Shenandoah valley as far as Winchester, principally engaged in picket duty. After the expiration of our term of service the regiment was ordered back to New York for the purpose of suppressing the riots in that city. After these disturbances ended I received an honorable discharge and was mustered out of service."

GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

The following sketch of School District No. 6, formerly the "Straw," but now known as "Still Valley," was accidentally omitted from the history of the township. It is condensed from an article written by E. F. Cline:

The first school known to have been kept in this vicinity was in a log house on the New Brunswick turnpike, a few rods east of what is now called Green's Bridge. The building stood opposite the brewery (now at this place), between the road and creek. Mr. Barnes, an aged citizen of Phillipsburg, informs us that he went to school in this house seventy-two years ago, and that Mr. Cohen was the teacher, more commonly called "Old Cohen." How long there was school at this place previous to 1804 is not known, but we are told that at this time it was a very old and dilapidated building, it being almost impossible to keep school in it any longer, for one could see through it between the logs in almost any part of the house. It was abandoned in 1807 or 1808, a stone house having been erected by Mr. George Bidleman a few rods east of his mill, in which one room was fitted up for a school-room and the other part as a dwelling. The said mill is now owned by R. K. Shimer.

The first teacher in this house was Mr. Simpson, who lived in it at the time. This house was burned in the summer of 1812, and immediately rebuilt with an extension of 25 feet. The whole building is now 55 by 22 feet, and is used as a dwelling for two families. The burned part can readily be distinguished, the stones being blackened by the fire.

The oldest record found is the minute-book of the reorganization of the school in the winter of 1812. It is headed thus: "Liberty Hall School-House, Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 21st, 1812." The origin of this name is not known, but it was a very appropriate name at that time, our nation being then engaged in war with England, trying to establish permanent liberty to her citizens on both land and sea.

The first trustees (1812) in the rebuilt house were: Abraham Bidleman, Henry Bidleman, Lefford Hanghwaout, and John Carpenter, Thomas Wilson then taught for a time. But, for some reason not known, the Liberty Hall school-house was vacated early in 1814 and the district divided. The boundaries of the district before the division was made were almost unlimited, this being the only school-house on the road from Phillipsburg to Bloomsbury. At this time Greenwich township included what is now Lopatcong township and Phillipsburg, the division being made in 1827. Many suppose that when the building was burned the district was divided, and that there was never any school kept in it after being rebuilt; but they must be wrong, for Mrs. Meyers, a very good lady, informs us that she went to the fire, taking her child with her, then a year old, and that it was in the summer. That child

now being sixty-five years of age makes the date of the fire 1812. Mr. Perdue, who owned this house a number of years, also informs us that it was burned in the summer. We have the original lease for the first lot on the site of the present building, given by Dr. John Cooper, and made out to John Sharps and Lefferd Haughawout, in behalf of the trustees of the school. The lease is dated Feb. 15, 1814, which proves that the division was made some time in the winter of 1813-14. This district is more generally known by the name of Straw School, from the old straw-thatched church. The origin of the present name, Still Valley, is not known.

A frame building was erected in 1814, school being kept in a log house a few rods farther south, opposite the farm-house (then owned by the said Dr. Cooper), until it was completed. This farm is now owned by Mr. H. Metler. The cost of erection is not exactly known, but thought to have been about \$300. The site of this building is about two miles east of those of the original district, the other part of which also built a new house in 1814, about three-quarters of a mile farther west, and was called Thrie school-house, the first in the limits of what is now Phillipsburg.

We now confine our history to the Straw school, or District No. 6. Mr. Beckworth was the first teacher in the new building, and also taught in the log house while it was being built. The following are also known to have taught in this building previous to 1847: Messrs. Simpson, Warner, Erskine, Spiddle, Moulton, Smith, and Fair.

In 1836, or near that time, the house occupied all the ground they had, 25 by 20 feet. Being painted red, it was sometimes called the Red Frame school-house. It seems they had a variety of names.

The following teachers taught from 1847 till the summer of 1858: M. F. Stillwell, J. V. Fair, Daniel E. Phillips, David Seem, William Sibly, C. W. Feucher, P. M. Melick, G. C. Eddy, M. Sheeleigh, Henry Hulshizer, Miss Thompson, Miss R. W. Davis, Josiah Davis, W. H. Godber, Mr. Shoemaker, Dr. Herrick, and Dr. Jennings.

In 1858 a brick building was erected at a cost of \$1200, 24 by 36 feet in size. The size of the present lot is 240 by 60 feet, divided into two play-grounds and inclosed with a fence. The building committee were

Michael Cline, Lefferd Thompson, and R. L. Cline. Dr. N. Jennings last teacher in the old house, was the first in the new one. The following are his successors: Mary E. Jennings, J. B. Alcover, Julia M. Thibodeau, Ambrose Asy, C. W. Wood, J. P. Weymouth, Emma Grauger, E. Johnston, Joseph S. Smith, Miss Alice Besor, Frank B. Beckman, J. Edmunson, and E. F. Cline.

The trustees of Liberty Hall school have been mentioned. Those of the present district (in 1814) were Lefferd Haughawout, John S. Hamlen, and William Carter. After this date none are recorded until 1847, which year the following were elected: John H. Hamlen, James H. Shizer, and John K. Thatcher.

From 1860 to 1870, George Inley, George B. Hawk, Peter Sibley, William S. Karr, William Hamlen, and William Carter served. From 1870 to 1880 the incumbents were G. B. Hawk, William Carter, William Hamlen, George W. Hance, Philip L. Hawk, and Thomas Dalrymple. None of the trustees who served prior to 1844 are now living.

J. B. Alcover and Ambrose Asy, who taught here a short time, are Pennsylvania lawyers. Joseph S. Smith, ex-superintendent of Warren County, taught at this place a while, and is deceased. Mr. Frank Heckman, who taught this school during the winter of 1872-73, is now living in Phillipsburg, N. J., and, being an able writer, is deeply engaged in literary work. The present teacher is E. F. Cline, who has had the school in charge for nearly three years.

ERRATA.

On page 537, the name of Philip Y. Brakeley, a member of the Council for 1847 should be Philip Y. Brakeley.

On page 549, last line of second column, "1847" should read "1880."

B

