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PROCEEDINGS

(OF THE)

NEW JERSEY

101

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V. - 8



1877-1879.

- 1885

NEWARK, N J.

PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE,

1879. - 1885

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ERRATA.

PAGE.

- 2, for "W. W. Throckmorton," read *B. W. Throckmorton*
46, " "F. E. Stilwell," read *I. E. Stilwell*.
51, " "January 1st," read *Januury* 17th.
52, " "F. M. Woodward," read *E. M. Woodward*.
114, " "Hon. John Potts," read *Wm. John Potts*.
173, " "Church at Toms River," read *Church at Shark River*.
125, " "Joseph Atkins, read *Joseph Atkinson*.
130 etc., for "Navarreti," read *Navarrete*.
133 " "Javier Bellini," read *Xavier Billini*.
159-160 should read 158-159.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

1877.

No. 1.

NEWARK, MAY 17th, 1877.

The Society met in their rooms in accordance with the By-Laws. The Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., President, being prevented by sickness from attending, the chair was taken by MR. PETER S. DURYEE, Second Vice-President.

The Recording Secretary, MR. ADOLPHUS PENNINGTON YOUNG, read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

MR. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the correspondence since the January meeting, comprising letters from several gentlemen acknowledging their election as members; from Hon. Joel Parker and Chief Justice Agnew of Pennsylvania, relating to incidents in the life of Governor Howell; from F. D. Stone of Philadelphia, relating to an obtainable collection of the currency of the Confederate States: from the Historical Societies of Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia and Wisconsin; the Regents of New York University; the Pioneer Society of Michigan; Library Company of Philadelphia and Smithsonian Institution, asking for or acknowledging the receipt of the publications of the Society; from Messrs. Wharton Dickinson of Scranton, Thomas Scharff of Baltimore, Jas. Grant Wilson of New York and C. O. Tichenor of Keokuk, Iowa, transmitting donations for the library; from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal relating to a proposed celebration on the

26th of June next, of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing in England by William Caxton; from J. S. Yard offering a bound volume of the Monmouth Democrat for the library: from Dr. B. F. Davenport of Boston, inquiring for information relative to the Davenports of Woodbury, N J.; from Mr. E. M. Woodward of Ellisdale, Monmouth County, seeking information of Col. Joseph Kirkbride of Bordentown; from the Society of "Sons of Revolutionary Sires" of San Francisco, announcing the organization of the society and transmitting the proceedings of several meetings; from Miss Henrietta B. Lee of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, giving information of ancient documents in her possession; from Rev. G. S. Mott of Flemington, promising to have a paper on Hunterdon County ready for the January meeting; from Mrs. E. C. Constant of New York, inquiring after some branches of the Johnstone family; from Mr. Isaac Craig of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, several letters referring to the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, in the suppression of which the New Jersey Volunteers bore an important part; from Messrs. W. W. Throckmorton, C. H. Winfield, James Grant Wilson and various other gentlemen referring to matters connected with the transactions of the Society.

Mr. Whitehead also submitted letters from Hon. John Clement of Haddonfield, Messrs. Lafayette Angleman of Plainfield, James S. Buckalew of Jamesburg, C. H. Winfield of Hudson County, Henry Farmer of Perth Amboy, Rev. J. H. West of Hamilton Square, Rev. B. S. Everett of Jamesburg and Wm. Heritage of Glassboro, in response to inquiries relative to centennial celebrations. He stated that, in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Society, he had sent out a large number of circulars to the proprietors of newspapers and gentlemen who were thought likely to take an interest in the aim of the Society to obtain full accounts of addresses delivered, and local events commemorated throughout the State, but he regretted to say that there had been received printed matter referring only to twenty-five places, whose names he gave, together with a list of the orations and other pamphlets received. He had received from Rev. George Sheldon, D. D., a manuscript account of the Centennial celebration at Princeton, which he read.

The number of letters received, their varied contents, and the widespread influence of the Society which they manifested, plainly indicated that it was successfully filling its sphere of usefulness.

In the absence of the Treasurer the balance in the Treasury was announced as \$1,004.85.

DR. PENNINGTON, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that the historical documents which the Society had exhibited last year in Philadelphia and which, by authority given at the last meeting, had been allowed to remain there until recently, were now again in possession of the Society and had been left in their frames to admit of the inspection of the members at the present meeting, but their due preservation might call for their return to the iron safe where they have heretofore been kept.

The Committee also reported that a reduction of one hundred dollars per annum had been secured in the rent to be paid for the occupancy of the Society's rooms for the unexpired period of the lease.

MR. DENNIS, Chairman, presented the following report from the Committee on the Library :

"The Committee on the Library submit herewith their usual report of the donations received since the last meeting, and are pleased to be able to attest to the continued interest manifested in the growth of the library by its friends, and in its constantly increasing usefulness to all engaged in historical researches.

"The attention of the members is drawn to a re-arrangement of the manuscripts whereby greater prominence is given to those most likely to be consulted, and access to them facilitated.

"As stated in previous reports a large collection of papers belonging to the estate of Mr. Alfred Vail of Morristown, who was so intimately associated with Professor Morse in getting the electric telegraph into successful operation, was deposited with the Society some years since by his son, Mr. A. Cummings Vail. Since the last meeting the collection had been examined and arranged so as to be accessible to any one interested in the important event they so richly illustrate—the progressive development of telegraphic communication.

"The following is a list of the volumes and packages composing the collection :

A LIST OF VAIL PAPERS.

"I. Two large folio volumes containing newspaper scraps, handbills, circulars, etc., relating to the Magnetic Telegraph (1844 to 1849 with some of later date).

"II. One large folio volume containing the Patent rights and the various contracts with individuals and companies on various routes from 1840 to 1845, with copies of original contracts between S. F. B. Morse and Alfred Vail in 1837 and 1838.

"III. Three folio printed copies of Professor Morse's Patents issued June 20th, 1840, January 15th, 1846, April 11th, 1846, June 13th, 1848, with the Professor's schedules and drawings.

"IV. One folio manuscript volume containing the affidavits of Leonard D. Gale, S. F. B. Morse and Amos Kendall in suit *vs.* Henry O. Reilly and others, 1848. Giving many details respecting the first conception of the Magnetic Telegraph and its progress from 1836 onward.

"V. One folio volume of Drawings of Magnetic Instruments, designed by A. Vail, 1844 to 1849.

"VI. One quarto volume containing Miscellaneous Telegraph Papers, among them a statement of Mr. Vail's first connection with the telegraph enterprise.

"VII. Two quarto volumes of Mail Correspondence for telegraphic rates, 1848-1849.

"VIII. One folio manuscript volume containing various Miscellaneous Calculations, Memoranda, etc.

"IX. One folio manuscript volume containing Copies and Correspondence with Professor Jackson, Sir John Campbell and others.

"X. One quarto Diary for 1848.

"XI. Seven bound, small quarto volumes, numbered 1 to 7, containing Magnetic Correspondence—

No. 1. Miss B. B. French, A. J. Glossbrenner, Wm. M. Swain, T. M. Clarke.

No. 2. John J. Haley, Daniel Griffin, Elam Alexander, D. F. Clarke, S. Mowery, Jr.

No. 3. James D. Reid, Edward N. Kent, John Stokell, John Marron, 1847-1854.

No. 4. Principally with Amos Kendall and S. F. B. Morse, 1852-1858.

No. 5. Amos Kendall, S. F. B. Morse, F. O. J. Smith, S. Wood, 1850.

No. 6. L. C. Robbins, Greeley and Stemson, Gilbert Smith, Dr. Page, S. Colt Colton, Vattemare, J. Mills, Joseph Moore, M. D. Allen.

No. 7. Faxon, Buel, Porter, Makepeace, Butterfield, H. A. Alden, Shaffner, 1848-1854.

"XII. One bound volume of Miscellaneous Letters, received from. 1830 to July 25th, 1848.

"XIII. Six small quarto volumes, containing a journal of Mr. A. Vail, from March 30th, 1843, to February 25th, 1845.

"XIV. One bound volume of Letters received, lettered "Publication Correspondence," 1845 to 1848.

"XV. One bound volume of Letters received, containing Private Correspondence (289 letters) from various individuals, principally from S. F. B. Morse, George Vail, Amos Kendall and S. D. Gale, from 1836 to 1844.

"XVI. Package of manuscripts containing Correspondence, principally by telegraph, with operators and others, on business of the different lines, 1848-1851.

"XVII. Package of Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1844-1852.

"XVIII. Book containing Old Telegraph Accounts with Amos Kendall, 1846-1848.

"XIX. Printed interrogatories in suit F. O. J. Smith *vs* Hugh Downing and others, U. S. Circuit Court Maine, 1850.

"XX. One quarto volume of Telegraphic Scraps.

"XXI. Package of Miscellaneous Memorandum Books.

"XXII. "The Telegraph Register of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph Companies in the United States and the Canadas, using Professor Morse's patent, containing the rates of charges for transmission of messages, compiled by Alfred Vail, Washington, 1849." Printed Book.

"XXIII. The Secret corresponding Vocabulary adapted for use

to Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph and also in conducting written correspondence transmitted by mail or otherwise, by Francis O. J. Smith, Portland, Maine, 1845. (2 copies).

"XXIV. American Telegraph for Day and Night Communication. Invented by Henry J. Rogers. Plates, Baltimore, June, 1841.

"XXV. Two rolls containing—

No. 1. Drawings and explanations of Cooke and Wheatstone's Electro Telegraph, London.

Drawings of Charles S. Buckley's Double-acting Telegraphic Reporter, patented Nov. 12th, 1850.

American Code of Signals, Designed by Henry J. Rogers, Baltimore, 1841.

No. 2. Copy from Patent Office Records of Royal E. House's Specifications of Improvements in Magnetic Printing Telegraphs, April 18th, 1846, with copies of drawings."

The Committee regretted that the subscriptions to what was known as the "Library Fund" had not been continued, for dependent, as the Committee must be without it, upon the annual fees of the members, already taxed for the other expenses of the Society, it was impossible for all the requirements of the library in the way of additions and improvements to be met, and referred particularly to what was required for binding purposes. The Society is rich in pamphlets, and many of them, although classified and properly arranged into volumes, had to remain unbound for want of the necessary means. Many Societies had regular funds, created through the liberality of some of their members, the income of which was devoted exclusively to the binding of pamphlets, and it would be very gratifying could contributions be received to be devoted to the like purpose.

It is a matter, however, for congratulation that, notwithstanding the limited resources of the Society, so much had been accomplished.

The Cabinet of curiosities and historical relics had been re-arranged and the Committee acknowledged the receipt from Mr. Wm. R. Alling, Executor of Mr. Marcus Williams dec'd, of a handsome collection of Indian feather ornaments, relics and curiosities obtained by Mr. Williams during an expedition up the Amazon river.

The attention of the Assistant Librarian had been given to the preparation of the Catalogue. Some progress had been made, but it was very uncertain when it would be completed.

The Committee on Nominations reported favorably upon those that had been submitted to them and the gentlemen were thereupon unanimously elected and other nominations received.

MR. WHITEHEAD of the Committee on Colonial Documents reported that:

It gave pleasure to the Committee to make known to the Society that after a long period of uncertainty and doubt they were enabled to state that it is probable the remainder of the transcripts that have been expected so long would, before many weeks, be received. Through the intervention of Adam Badeau, Esq., Consul General of the United States, in London, and latterly of Ex-Governor Ward, one of the Executive Committee, now in Europe, the difficulties in the way of their transportation appear to be removed. Mr. W. submitted with his report letters from Messrs. Badeau and Ward, and also, from the Secretary of the Public Record Office in London, explanatory of the delay which has occurred.

MR. C. G. Rockwood, adverting to what had been said about re-committing the valuable documents of the Society to the security of an iron safe, said it would give pleasure to the Officers of the National Newark Banking Company to extend to the Society any facilities they might desire in the fire-proof vaults of the Bank.

On motion it was

Resolved that the thanks of the Society are tendered to Mr. Rockwood, representing the National Newark Banking Company, for placing at its disposal such space in the vaults of the Bank as may be required, and that the generous offer be accepted.

The Society then took a recess to allow the Members an opportunity to inspect the Library and partake of a collation spread in the document room.

On reassembling the Corresponding Secretary stated that General James Grant Wilson of New York, from whom a "Memorial of Col. John Bayard" was expected at this meeting, had commis-

sioned him to ask the indulgence of the Society until some future meeting, as he had recently secured much additional and interesting matter which would tend to render his paper more worthy of the Society's acceptance.

The Chair then introduced CHARLES H. WINFIELD, Esq., of Jersey City, who read a "Sketch of the Life of John Cleves Symmes."

On its conclusion on motion of MR. WHITEHEAD the thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Winfield for his exceedingly interesting and instructive paper, and he was asked to place a copy at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

MR. HAGEMAN of Princeton expressed the gratification he had felt while listening to Mr. Winfield's interesting exposition of the events of Symmes' life. Some of them had come within the range of researches in which he himself had been engaged, and referred particularly to the part taken by Symmes in framing the first Constitution of the State. Mr. Hageman took occasion, also, to advert to the attractions which the rooms and attendant circumstances had presented for the members.

PROFESSOR J. C. MOFFAT, D. D., also spoke of the interest he had taken in Mr. Winfield's paper, as in early life, for many years, he had resided upon the tract in Ohio settled by Symmes, and remembered the questions of title which then disturbed the settlers and upon which the paper had thrown much light.

The Society then adjourned, but many of the Members for some time remained, to converse upon the various topics that had been suggested, and to familiarize themselves with some of the historical treasures the Society possesses.

Donations.

ANNOUNCED MAY 17th, 1877.

- From Joseph T. Crowell.*—The assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Appendix to Diplomatic Correspondence of 1865.
- From Miss Stafford.*—Papers relating to the early history of Maryland, by F. S. Streeter, 1876.
- From National Centennial Committee.*—One hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the “Resolutions respecting Independence.”
- From Judge Buchanan.*—Parchment Deed from Daniel Howell of Cooper’s Creek, to Moses Larkin of same place, for land in Gloucester County, New York, Jan. 1st, 1688.
- From William A. Whitehead.*—File of Newark Daily Advertiser for 1876; Annual Report of the St. Louis Public School Society, 1874–5; the Japan Mail, 1876—three numbers; nine Miscellaneous Pamphlets.
- From Hon. F. H. Teese.*—Congressional Record, vol. 4, parts 1 to 7; and Index parts 1 to 6.
- From Rev. Allen H. Brown.*—Minutes of the 53d session of the Synod of New Jersey, 1876.
- From Henry Farmer.*—History of the Presbyterian Church, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Sermon by Rev. Aaron Peck, July, 1876; Centenary of American Independence, at Perth Amboy, N. J., July, 1876.
- From Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.*—Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1875.
- From Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*—History of Upper Octarara Church, Hotchkiss’s History of Western New York; Memoir and remains of John Oliphant of Auburn, N. Y.; and 28 Historical Discourses, Inaugural Addresses, and Miscellaneous Pamphlets and Newspaper Slips.
- From Department of the Interior.*—Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1875.
- From United States Treasury Department.*—Report of the Treasurer

on the state of the Finances, 1876; Annual Report of the operations of the United States Life-saving Service, 1876.

From Authors.—History of the Village of Hamilton Square, N. J., by Joseph H. West, 1876;—Memoir of John Maclean, M. D., by his son, John Maclean, 1876;—Historical Discourse on the First Presbyterian Church, Salem, N. J., by Rev. William Barnard, D.D., 1876;—The Lambert Family of Lambertton, N. J., by Wharton Dickinson (manuscript);—History of Presbyterian Church, Deerfield, N. J., by R. Hamill Davis, 1876;—History of First Presbyterian Church, Ewing, N. J., by Rev. George L. Smith, 1876;—Centennial Oration in Rahway, N. J., by Rev. William Rollinson;—Chronicles of Baltimore, Md., by Col. J. Thomas Scharf, 1874;—Speeches delivered by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 1872;—Congressional Directory compiled by Ben. Perley Poore, 1876;—Poetical Works of Levi Bishop, 1876;—Centennial History of Licking County, Ohio, by Isaac Smucker;—Centennial Address, Bergen, by A. H. Ryder, 1876.

From Publishers.—Baldwin's Monthly, February, 1877; American Architecture, vol. 2, No. 54; J. Sabin & Sons, American Bibliopolist, Dec. 1876, Feb., 1877.

Consecutive Numbers of the Essex County Press in duplicate; Weekly State Gazette; Bloomfield Record; Princeton Press; National Standard; Orange Journal; Hackettstown Herald; American Journal of Education; Bordentown Herald for 1876; Monmouth Democrat, bound volume, 1875-6; Bordentown Register—numbers containing historic articles.

From Harvard College.—Treasurer's Statement, 1876, and Report of the President.

From Societies.—Historical Society of Wisconsin, Annual Report, 1877; American Philosophical Society Proceedings, vol. 15, and June to Dec. of vol. 16; Minnesota Historical Society Annual Report to the Legislature, 1876; Rocky Mountain Locust or Grasshopper; Annual Message of Gov. J. S. Pittsbury; New Haven Historical Society—Papers of the New Haven Colony, vol. 2; Humane Society of Massachusetts—history of the Society; Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco—Annual Report, 1876; New England Society of Orange, N. J.,

Constitution (8th edition), 1876; Historical Society of Montana—Collections; American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, 1876; Rhode Island Historical Society, Report of the Board of Education, Message of the Governor, Acts and Resolves, etc.—in all 17 pamphlets; New England Historic Genealogical Society Proceedings, 1877, Register for April; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Record for April; Worcester Society of Antiquity, Proceedings and Constitution; Essex Institute, Collections, Oct., 1876, Bulletin Dec., 1876; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. 1, No. 1.

From Robert Clark.—Tenth Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, July, 1876.

From James Grant Wilson.—Macleod's History of Witches, printed by Mr. Tuttle, Newark, 1811, and 19 Miscellaneous Pamphlets.

From James Alexander.—Centennial Discourses of the Reformed Church in America, 1876.

From John Clement.—Revolutionary Reminiscences of Camden County, N. J., Newspaper Slips.

From J. Dayton Price.—New Jersey Eagle, March, 1825, to June, 1826.

From Lloyd P. Smith.—Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia, Pa., vol. 3, 1856.

From Joseph Black.—Articles of association, system of organization and regulations of the Newark Fire Association, adopted 1807;—Manuscript Book containing the plan of the old Tan Yard located near where the N. J. R. R. crosses Elm street, and supposed to have been the first settled in Newark.

From R. A. Brock.—The position Tobacco has ever held as the chief source of wealth to Virginia;—Newspapers containing proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society.

From R. S. Swords.—First Report of American Bankers' Association, 1877. The National Currency and the necessity of a substitute therefor.

From Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa.—In Memory of Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Pastor.

- From Aaron Mathews.*—Journal Historique de la Revolution ;—St. Dominique, 1808, Philadelphia, 1810.
- From John Wiley & Sons.*—An Essay on New South Wales, by G. H. Reed Sidney, 1876.
- From Lafayette Angleman.*—Newspaper containing Historical Sketch of Plainfield, N. J.
- From John A. Gifford.*—Certificate of service rendered by Ezekiel Garthwaite in Captain Dodd's Company of N. J. Militia, 1812 ;—Memorandum of the Burial place of John Collins (manuscripts).
- From C. H. Winfield.*—Centennial Celebrations, Communipaw, Lafayette and Jersey City, 1876 ;—DeWitt's School Dialogues.
- From Professor Geo. H. Cook.*—Geological Survey of New Jersey, Annual Report, 1876 ;—State Board of Agriculture Report, 1876.
- From Edward O. Child.*—The Centennial Celebration in the City of Newton, 1876.
- From Matthew S. Quay, Secretary of State ;*—The Pennsylvania Archives, Two series, vols. 2, 3, 4.
- From Wm. R. Weeks.*—The Pilgrim's Progress in the Nineteenth Century, by William R. Weeks, D. D., 1849 ; nine Sermons by same ; first Lessons in Greek by same, 1838–39.
- From James E. Howell.*—Report on the origin and increase of the Paterson Manufacturers, and the intended diversion of their waters by the Morris Canal Company, 1828, and 5 Miscellaneous Pamphlets.
- From J. S. Buckalew.*—Centennial Exercises at Jamesburg, N. J., 1876.
- F. M. Adams, Sr.*—Newspaper containing article, "The Kansas Emigrant of 1856," read before Kansas Historical Society, 1877.
- From Ehrich & Co.*—Fashion Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 1.
35 Volumes, 202 Pamphlets, 5 Manuscripts, Consecutive Numbers from 12 Newspapers of the State, and several Miscellaneous Papers containing historical articles.

Centennial Celebrations in the State,

OF WHICH ACCOUNTS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED IN THE LIBRARY.

- Bergen, Sept. 7th and 14th, 1876.*—"What old folks have seen and said and discussed," A. H. Ryder.
- Burlington, May 30th, 1876.*—Sermon before the Protestant Episcopal Convention, by Rev. Geo. Morgan Hills, D. D.
- Camden, July, 1876.*—Reminiscences, by John Clement.
- Communipaw and Lafayette, July 4th, 1876.*—Historical Sketch by Rev. W. R. Duryee, D. D., and Centennial Celebration at—
- Communipaw and Lafayette, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of the Centennial Celebration.
- Ewing, July 2d, 1876.*—Sermon in Presbyterian Church by Rev. Geo. L. Smith.
- Flemington, July 16th, 1876.*—Sermon in Presbyterian Church by Rev. George S. Mott, D. D.
- Haddonfield, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of Proceedings.
- Hamilton Square, July 4th, 1876.*—Historical Discourse by Rev. John H. West.
- Hoboken, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of Celebration.
- Jamesburg, June 25th 1876.*—History of the Presbyterian Church by Rev. B. S. Everitt.
- Jamesburg, July 2d, 1876.*—Centennial Sermon by Rev. B. S. Everitt.
- Jamesburg, July 4th, 1876.*—Celebration of the day and Address by Wm. T. Wilton Hill.
- Jersey City, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of Celebration.
- Jersey City, July 4th, 1876.*—Oration by C. H. Winfield, Esq.
- Lafayette, July 4th, 1876.*—Newspaper Account of Proceedings at.
- Madison, July 2d, 1876.*—The Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Robert Aikman.
- Morristown, July 4th, 1876.*—The Revolutionary Forefathers of Morris County, by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.
- Newton, July 4th, 1876.*—Centennial Celebration.

Plainfield, July 4th, 1876.—Newspaper Historical Sketch by Mr. Lafayette Angleman.

Perth Amboy, July 2d, 1876.—The Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Aaron Peck.

Perth Amboy, July 4th, 1876.—Centennial Celebration, Addresses, etc.

Princeton, June 29th, 1876.—Manuscript Account of the commemorative proceedings of the Battle of Princeton.

Princeton, July 19th, 1876.—The First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James M. McDonald.

Princeton, July, 1876.—The Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James T. Duffield, D. D.

Rahway, July 4th, 1876.—Centennial Oration by Rev. William Rollinson.

Salem, July 16th, 1876.—The First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Barnard, D. D.

Springfield, July 4th, 1876.—The Centennial Celebration.

Springfield, July 16th, 1876.—The First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Henry W. Tiller.

Union Hill, July 4th, 1876.—Newspaper Account of the Centennial Celebration.

West Hoboken, July 4th, 1876.—Newspaper Account of the Celebration.

In addition to the foregoing the following addresses, etc., on more general topics :

The Bible in the past hundred years.—By Rev. W. R. Taylor, D. D.

The Open Bible.—An Address by Cortlandt Parker, LL.D.

Historical Discourses.—By Clergymen of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, on various topics, delivered during the year.

The Century and the Book.—A Discourse before the Cape May County Bible Society, by Rev. E. P. Shields.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 17TH, 1877.

THE PRINCETON CENTENNIAL.

RECEIVED FROM REV. GEO. SHELDON, D.D.

The Celebration of the Centennial at Princeton—the principal one held in the State during the year—came off at that place on the 27th of June, 1876. It was not strictly a State Celebration, but from the presence of State officials, of the military, of large numbers of the citizens, and from its proportions, it assumed that character in a great degree. Both Houses of the Legislature had expressed a lively interest in the proposed observance, and had accepted an invitation to attend. Pursuant to an Act on the subject, the Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces, Governor Bedle, ordered the attendance of two Regiments of the National Guards of New Jersey—one from Newark, and the other from Trenton—consisting in all of about fourteen hundred (1400) men, to assist in the ceremonies. The chief military officers present were Governor Joseph D. Bedle and staff, to wit. : Adj. Gen. William S. Stryker, Gen. P. A. Fay, Col. John Vought, Col. A. O. Garretson. Col. C. D. Hendrickson, Col. B. W. Spencer, Col. William E. Hoy and Col. G. M. Johnson. There were present also Major Generals G. S. Mott and W. J. Sewell.

Among those present, besides the Governor and the Military, were Ex-Governors Joel Parker, Marcus L. Ward and Daniel Haines; a representation from both Houses of the Legislature, the State Judiciary, the Faculties of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, and of Rutgers College and Theological Seminary, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Historical Society, and various other literary and patriotic associations.

The Committee on Invitations for the Celebration, in which both the College and the Town united, were Mayor Francis S. Conover, Dr. George Sheldon, Dr. Lyman H. Atwater, Dr. Herring C. Cameron, and Hon George O. Vanderbilt,

It was estimated that there were from eight to twelve thousand people present.

The exercises were held on the College campus, in an amphitheatre erected for the purpose, around the old historic cannon, which was captured from the British in the Battle of Princeton. Governor Bedle was the President of the day. Prayer was offered by the Rev. James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., President of the College. An address of welcome was delivered by the the Rev. George Sheldon, D.D. Among the reasons given by him for such a celebration were the following :

That Princeton was the scene of an important battle; that in 1776 the British troops held the town and converted the College building and Presbyterian Church into barracks and stables; and that two of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Dr. John Witherspoon and Richard Stockton—lived there.

The vocal music was under the direction of John F. Hageman, Jr., who led a choir of more than a hundred students of the College. Whittier's Centennial Hymn, and an ode written for the occasion by Rev. C. W. Shields, D. D., one of the Professors of the College, were happily rendered. The orator of the day was the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., and his subject—"Purity in our National affairs."

After the exercises on the campus the procession was formed and moved to the neighboring ground where, under the large tent of the State Agricultural Society, a dinner was spread for more than a thousand guests. Here also the Governor presided, assisted by Dr. Cameron and Ex-Speaker Vanderbilt.

The following are some of the toasts and responses :

First. "The United States." This was responded to by Dr. Cameron, who read a letter from President Grant, expressing regret that he was not able to be present and take part in the patriotic ceremonies of the day. Dr. Cameron pronounced a warm eulogium on the President, and the important services rendered by him to our common country.

Second. "The State of New Jersey." Governor Bedle in responding, said that of all places in the State Princeton was the most suitable for such a Celebration. It was the home of Wither-

spoon, President of the College there, and of Richard Stockton, both Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Committee of Safety met there in 1775, and there convened the Legislature under the first Constitution of the State. There Congress met in 1783, and there was fought one of the battles of the Revolution. The Constitution under which we lived until 1844, was formed there, and the President of Princeton College helped to form it. The State would have been derelict in its duty had it not given its cordial consent and approval to this noble and becoming ceremonial.

Third. "The Legislature of New Jersey." This was responded to by Gen. William J. Sewell, President of the Senate, and also by the Hon. William J. Magie and the Hon. John Hill, members of that body.

Fourth. "The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War."

This was responded to by the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, who represented the Jersey line of officers, and whose father was the last of the the officers of the Revolution from this State. The Society of the Cincinnati now represents them. The New Jersey branch was formed at Elizabeth in 1783. The order is hereditary. The General Society meets every third year—the New Jersey branch annually on the 4th of July. The latter has thirty-three members. The President of the National Society is the Hon. Hamilton Fish. Here a letter was read from the Hon. Hamilton Fish expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the celebration.

Fifth. "The Constitution of 1776." This was responded to by Hon. Daniel Haines, who served as the last governor under it. He said the Constitution was formed by good people, and it was itself a good one.

Sixth. "The Battle of Monmouth." To this Ex-Governor Joel Parker made the response. He said that the Battles of Trenton and Princeton were the beginning of the end. There were more troops at the Battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778, than in any other combat of the Revolution. We had 20,000. Lafayette, the youngest general in history, being only twenty years of age, was there. Nathaniel Green, the Quaker general, and Morgan, the hero of Cowpens, a noted rifleman, were there. Washington displayed unparalleled generalship.

Seventh. "Princeton and its Battle Field." This was responded to by John F. Hageman. He showed the central geographical position of Princeton and its neighborhood; its able and influential public men, such as Dr. Witherspoon, Richard Stockton, Jonathan Dickinson Sargent, Jonathan Baldwin, Enos Kelsey, Frederick Frelinghuysen and others; and that Princeton and its College had a large and important influence in the affairs of the State and of the country.

Eighth. "The New Jersey Historical Society." This was responded to by Rev. S. M. Hamill, D.D., President of the Society, who (with Messrs. Peter S. Duryee, William Nelson and Benjamin Aycrigg) was present to represent the Association.

He spoke of the founding of the Society, thirty-two years ago, in Trenton, of the eminent men who had occupied places on its official board and in its Membership, and of the mass of historic matter it had accumulated in its Library in Newark.

Ninth. "The National Guard of New Jersey." General P. Augustus Fay responded. He said they were a company of citizen volunteers affording a rallying point in times of danger. It was their highest ambition ever to hold themselves ready at their country's call.

Tenth. "The College of New Jersey." President McCosh, a countryman of Dr. Witherspoon, and called to the same office occupied by his distinguished predecessor in the days of the Revolution, responded. He was proud, he said, to lend the College grounds for such a celebration as this. In the library was a painting of Washington by Peale, the finest in existence, which had been placed in the frame in which a painting of George III was hung, which in the Battle of Princeton had been pierced by a ball. The students of Princeton College took part in the Revolution. The Puritans of New England and the Scotch-Irish in other parts of the country had had the largest share in achieving our liberties and founding our Government.

The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. In the evening bells were again rung and a National salute fired, while public edifices and private residences were generally illuminated.

In every respect the Celebration was a pleasant success, and relating, as it did, to matters of commanding interest in the history of our State and Nation, may properly have a place in the records of this Society.

MILITARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Besides the principal celebration at Princeton—which was both civic and military, and which for the better convenience of those concerned, was held in the month of June, 1876—there were two other celebrations of a military character, held on the exact dates of two important battles of the Revolution.

On the 26th of December, 1876, was observed the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Trenton, in that city. And on the 3rd of January, 1877, was commemorated the Battle of Princeton. The arrangements for both of these ceremonials were very extensive and highly satisfactory. Large bodies of citizen-soldiers from our own State and some from Pennsylvania, were present. The forces were so marshalled and handled as to reproduce in an impressive manner, the original combats. The scenes were marked by much of the pomp and circumstance, though happily by none of the bloodshed, of real war. The mimic battles reflected great credit on those who planned and engaged in them. The crowds that witnessed the display were gratified and instructed, so that with wholesome lessons, history seemed to repeat itself.

Resident Members.

Elected May 17th, 1877.

GEORGE A. ANDERSON,	TRENTON.
GEORGE W. FARNHAM,	ELIZABETH.
ENOS. W. RUNYON	PLAINFIELD.
WILLIAM SHOVE,	ELIZABETH.
A. V. SHOTWELL,	RAHWAY.
P. VANDERBILT SPADER,	NEW BRUNSWICK
DAVID WALLACE,	NEWARK.

Corresponding Member.

DANIEL AGNEW,	BEAVER C. H., PENNA.
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LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
JOHN CLEVES SYMMES,

BY
CHARLES H. WINFIELD, ESQ.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 17th, 1877.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

OF

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

In preparing a sketch of the life of this eminent man I have been embarrassed by an almost entire absence of original sources of information. All of his private papers were lost when his house at North Bend was destroyed by fire in 1810. Afterwards, his relative Peyton Symmes, made great exertions to obtain from his friends the Judge's letters and other documents relating to him. He succeeded in collecting about everything that could be found, at least in the West. It is said that he occupied a small room in the Cincinnati Times building. When he died, his son-in-law sent a colored servant with instructions to send the books and furniture to auction, save all the late receipts, and *burn the other papers!* This was faithfully done, and thus in a moment went the collection of years, and, of course, materials which can never be replaced.

John Cleves Symmes was the elder son of the Rev. Timothy Symmes¹ and Mary, daughter of Capt. John Cleves of Southold, Long Island. At this place he was born July 21st, 1742. He was reared by his maternal grandfather, and in his early manhood became a school teacher and land surveyor. He was thrice married. His first wife was Anna, daughter of Henry Tuttle of Southold, whom he married October 30th, 1760. In the year 1770 he removed to a farm on the Flatbrook in the township of Wallpack in Sussex County, N. J. This farm lay upon both sides of the brook and contained about six hundred acres. That part of it occupied as a homestead he baptized with the name "Solitude."² His

¹ See Appendix, Note I.

² See Appendix, Note II.

brother Timothy purchased an adjoining farm, drawn thither probably by the strong family affection which he and the other members of the family always manifested towards the subject of this sketch, and which drew them after him when he removed to the territory north west of the Ohio. At "Solitude," July 25th, 1776, his wife died¹ and was buried in the grave yard of the old Shapanack Dutch Church. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Halsey, sister of Colonel James Henry of Somerset County, N. J. When she died has not been ascertained. His third wife was Susanna, daughter of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the Revolution. She was "pretty Susan" of Andre's "Cow Chase" and a frequent contributor to the New Jersey Gazette during the war.²

When and where Judge Symmes studied law, or if he practised the profession before he entered public life, I have not learned. Certainly Walpack township was a barren field for a lawyer to reap for a satisfactory harvest. But that he was a sound jurist, an enlightened legislator and a sturdy patriot is abundantly manifest. From the beginning of the struggle with the mother country he was an unwavering friend of the colonies, and contributed in no small degree to the success of their cause.

As early as 1774 he was chairman of the Committee of Safety in Sussex County.³ In the following year he was commissioned colonel of the third battalion of the militia of the same county. This position he retained until May 23d, 1777, when he resigned and John Rosencranz was chosen in his place. In March, 1776, he was ordered with his battalion to New York, where it was employed in erecting fortifications on Manhattan and Long Islands. While thus engaged in preparing for the storm which was soon to burst upon this vicinity, and on the fourth Monday in May, 1776, he was elected

¹ The following inscription was copied from the tomb stone: "In Remembrance of MRS. ANNA SYMMES, who was born October, 1741, married to the HON. JNO. C. SYMMES, October 30th, 1760, and died July 25th, 1776, leaving two daughters, MARIA and ANNA."

² The date of this marriage I do not know. In the *Symmes Memorial* it is said to have taken place in 1804. This is an error, for in a deed to General Dayton, dated May 31st, 1796, his wife Susan joins him as grantor.

³ See Appendix, Note III.

to represent the county of Sussex in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. This body met at Burlington on the tenth of June. Steps were immediately taken to form an independent state government. On the 21st, by a vote of fifty-four against three, a resolution was adopted "that a government be formed for regulating the internal policy of this Colony pursuant to there commendation of the Continental Congress of the fifteenth of May last."¹ On the 24th, a committee of ten, of which Mr. Symmes was one, was appointed to frame a constitution. The report of this committee was formally adopted on the 2d of July, and thus, two days in advance of the Declaration of Independence, New Jersey "agreed upon a set of charter rights, and the form of a constitution," which remained the fundamental law of the State for Sixty-eight years. The last clause of this constitution provided that the instrument should be null and void in case of a reconciliation between Great Britain and the Colonies. But Congress had drifted beyond the resolution of May 15th and now resolved on complete independence. To conform the constitution of the State to this new condition of affairs, Mr. Symmes and seven other members made an effort to have the last clause reconsidered. They were, however, voted down and the reconciliation clause was retained.

Mr. Symmes was in attendance on this congress thirty-nine days, for which, September 16th, 1776, he received eleven pounds fourteen shillings proclamation money.²

Under this constitution Sussex County was entitled to be represented in the new government by one in the Legislative Council and three in the General Assembly. Mr. Symmes was, on the second Tuesday in August, 1776, elected a member of the council.

¹ Mulford's Hist. of N. J., 417. The resolution of the Continental Congress was: "That it be recommended to the respective Assemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has hitherto been established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinions of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." Gordon's Hist. of N. J., p. 179.

² Six shillings per diem! Quite economical when viewed in the light of modern legislation. And then compare the brains with the prices!!

By the terms of the constitution he held the office until the second Tuesday in October, 1777. In the first Legislature, which convened at Princeton, August 27th, 1776, there was an animated contest for the gubernatorial office between the friends of William Livingston and of Richard Stockton. Upon the first ballot the vote was a tie. On the second ballot Mr. Livingston was elected. In what way it was accomplished, whether by his personal influence with other members, or by his own vote only, is perhaps not known, but Mr. Symmes afterwards boasted in a modest way that he made Mr. Livingston governor. With a knowledge of this fact it may seem somewhat strange that he voted against Mr. Livingston and for David Brearly, October 30th, 1780.

During the year 1776, while he was giving his personal and entire attention to the machinery of the new government, and so arranging its several parts that the whole should work harmoniously for the liberty and prosperity of the people, rumors came from the army in the North that many of the New Jersey troops serving in that section, being dissatisfied with their treatment, were determined to return to their homes at the end of their term of service then near at hand. To prevent such a misfortune, at such a crisis, the Legislature determined to send a committee to inquire into the condition of the forces from New Jersey and their disposition to enlist for further service. Mr. Symmes and Theunis Dey of Bergen were appointed for that work. They forthwith set out on their delicate mission, reviewed the New Jersey troops at Ticonderoga, on the 25th of October, and on the 22d of the following month submitted to the Legislature a report, which, while it portrayed the sad condition of the soldiers, showed also the unquenchable ardor with which they entered the service of their country.¹

On his return from this mission he was ordered with his command to Morris County, and there joined the Brigade of Colonel Jacob Ford. On the 14th of December, while quartered at Chatham and charged with the duty of covering the retreat of Washington, Colonel Ford received intelligence that eight hundred of the enemy under General Leslie had advanced from Elizabeth Town to Springfield. He or-

¹ See Appendix, Note IV.

dered Colonel Symmes to proceed to the latter place and check the approach of the enemy. This was done in such a spirited manner that the invaders were forced to retreat.¹

It is said (probably on his own authority for I find no such record) that, in addition to his other duties, from the end of 1776 until 1779 he had command and superintendence of the fortifications along the Delaware river. He was with General Dickinson when that officer surprised the British on Staten Island. He was at Redbank when the enemy came up the Delaware and attacked the fort at that place, and captured Fort Mifflin. He was at the battle of Monmouth and of the Short Hills. He made five incursions on Long Island while occupied by the British, in one of which he and four of his men took a British schooner and made ten prisoners. Washington tendered him the command of the party organized to go to the city of New York for the purpose of capturing Prince William Henry. This he declined on account of its impracticability. On September 13th, 1776, the Legislature in joint meeting appointed him one of the judges and justices of the county of Sussex. On the organization of the Legislature a chief justice and two associates had been appointed. All of the appointments however fell through by reason of the chief justice declining the office, one of the associates accepting the protection of the enemy and the other accepting an appointment by the Continental Congress to the Admiralty in Philadelphia. Therefore the Legislature, at its session at Haddonfield, February 15th, 1777, appointed Robert Morris chief justice, Isaac Smith second justice and John Cleves Symmes third justice of the Supreme Court. This commission he held until December 20th, 1783, when his term of office being about to expire he resigned in order that the Legislature might have a new election. His resignation was accepted and he was immediately reappointed to the same position for a full term.² This commission he also resigned, but when I have not been able to learn.

¹ See Appendix, Note V.

² Why he resigned and immediately accepted a reappointment I do not know. It seems to have been a custom of the time. Judge Smith did the same thing, as did Chief Justice Brearly and Governor Livingston.

Drake (Dictionary Am. Biog.) and several writers speak of Judge S. having

For sometime after his first appointment to a seat upon the bench, he remained in the council and took an active part in the Committee of Safety.¹ He was absent, however, from its sessions whenever his duties as Judge called him. There is but little doubt that the greater part of his judicial labors consisted in presiding over the trial of those—and in New Jersey they were many—who still remained loyal to the King. Those who had openly defied his Majesty and entered into rebellion against him, had ordained through a legislature of their own that loyalty to the King was treason to the State. Loyalists read this sentiment backwards and insisted that loyalty to the State was treason to the King. Which was the guilty party depended entirely on the result of the contest then waging, for treason always lies in failure. Fortune always puts in the hand of the victor a halter fitted to the neck of the vanquished. The State government having passed into the hands of the King's enemies, his adherents were defendants in all trials for treason. The jails of many of the counties were filled with the "disaffected," and the three judges, considering the extent of their circuits and the many indictments to be tried, had their hands full in making jail deliveries. The prisoners did not, however, always await the arrival of the Judge to deliver the jail, but sometimes took upon themselves that important duty. Thus it was in Sussex County, as appears by the following letter from Judge Symmes to Governor Livingston:

"NEWTOWN, June 14, 1777.

"Sir:—Since I wrote your excellency yesterday evening I have further to acquaint you that two of the culprits that escaped on Monday are taken and brought back to jail. The County is all out after the others, and I hope more will be taken. I cannot procure the express I last night expected, but am promised one in the morning by the sheriff. I submit to your excellency and the gentlemen

been Chief Justice. This is incorrect. The Chief Justices were as follows: Robert Morris from February 15th, 1777 to May 25th, 1779; David Brearly from June 10th, 1779, to November, 1789, when he resigned and was succeeded by James Kinsey, who held the office for nearly fourteen years.

¹ This committee organized at Haddonfield, March 18th, 1707. Judge S. was in almost daily attendance until July 19th when leave of absence was granted to him. Minutes of Council of Safety.

of the Council of Safety the great necessity there is of again opening the court of Oyer and Terminer in this county, to try two for felony, as taking the arms and keys in the manner they did will no doubt tuck them up. An exhibition of this sort will work wonders. The people cry out to a man, 'let them be hanged;' and a gallows was never adorned with two *gems* more deserving of it.¹ James Morris and one of the Atwoods are the two taken. The presence of the Council of Safety, and a little more of the Court are as necessary at this time, as the rays of the sun are to vegetation. Since writing the above the scouts have come in with three more, five in all. While the enemy are in your neighborhood I humbly conceive your exertions will operate to better purpose at a distance." "The military overshadowing the civil," says Mr. Petit.²

Of vastly more credit to the heart of Mr. Symmes as a *Judge* is the following letter written after he had presided at the trial of several "disaffected" persons. After administering the law as became the impartial, upright, inflexible Judge, he presented for the unfortunate the circumstances which pleaded for mercy as became a man and a Christian.

"MORRISTOWN, January 7, 1779.

"Sir:—I beg leave to lay before your Excellency, and the honorable gentlemen of the Council, the business of the state that came before me in the late Circuit, in the counties of Hunterdon and Cumberland, which was capital; recommending to the clemency and grace of your Honor those miserable subjects who are under sentence of death.

"In the county of Gloucester there is Jonathan Chew condemned for high treason: he was convicted by jury. I take it that he was disaffected from the beginning of the troubles, and joined the enemy at their coming to Billingsport, and acted as a captain among them. The charges laid against him in the indictment of levying war and adhering to the enemies of the state were well supported, and I cannot think there is any equitable circumstances in his favor, either as

¹ This sentiment is hardly to be commended in a Judge, however commendable in a patriot.

² N. J. Revolutionary Correspondence, p. 77.

matter of law or fact. But the following considerations may perhaps plead for him with your honors for a pardon.

"1. He is a very weak man in his understanding.

"2. He has a family of twelve children that must be objects of charity if their friend is taken away, and they have no property left.

"3. It appeared in the court that he was humane, and inclined to distress the inhabitants that were in his power as little as possible, in person or property.

"5. He left the enemy after they had retreated through Jersey, and came home and threw himself in the way of justice.

"Harrison Wells, who traversed his indictment for levying war against the states, and adhering to its enemies, and convicted thereon.

"I believe that Mr. Wells was a whig at the beginning; he was in the militia and behaved well. But I cannot say there was any equitable circumstances appearing (touching law or fact) on his trial that can operate in his favor; but perhaps the following considerations may incline your honors to pardon him.

"1. He was undoubtedly over persuaded by Mr. John Hinchman, who had been his guardian, to go and join the enemy, which at length he did with some reluctance, being partly in compliance with Mr. Hinchman's advice, and partly because he was threatened by the militia.

"2. When with the enemy he was offered a lieutenant's commission, which he refused.

"3. It appeared that he early wished to make his peace with his country by desiring to surrender himself, but found the popular clamor so much against him that he dare not do it; and his house was contiguous to the enemy.

"4. When the enemy left Philadelphia he surrendered himself at Haddonfield to the law, refusing to march with the enemy. He appears very penitent.

"Besides Chew and Wells, there are fifteen others condemned for high treason against the states; viz: William Hammet * * * * * who after having proper time allowed them to consider of a plea, severally pleaded guilty to their indictments, which has prevented the Court from having their causes investigated * * * * *

but as to William Hammet, I believe there is as little to be said in his favor as to any of them. I should be exceeding happy, were your honors of opinion there was no occasion of farther examples in cases of high treason; that our laws and government were sufficiently established, and that nothing remained but to forgive. * * * * *

"There is also one * * convicted in Gloucester county for burglary and robbery. I believe he thought the person whom he robbed a *Tory*, and that by the custom of the times, conceived he had a perfect right to plunder him. He appears very penitent and has been a brave soldier in the American army. In the county of Cumberland there is one capital conviction, and that is * * * for an highway robbery. He was convicted by a jury. There is an appearance of equity in this man's case. The party robbed, who was the principal witness against him, was proved to be a *Tory*, and a person of very ill-fame; but I must own I am inclined to think the man was actually robbed." ¹

While the army was encamped at Morristown in the winter of 1778-80, an important question, one affecting the liberty of the citizens and the discipline and consequent effectiveness of the army, came before Judge Symmes. Soldiers were retained in the ranks beyond the term of their enlistment. Being thus forcibly restrained of their liberty they applied to the court for relief. To deny the application under the peculiar circumstances revealed in the Judge's letter upon the subject would be to deny justice: to grant the application would plant the seeds of insubordination in the army. How perplexed and anxious he was, may be seen in the letter he wrote to the governor upon the subject.

"MORRISTOWN, February 14th, 1780.

"Sir:—I beg leave to trouble your Excellency and the honorable gentlemen of the legislative Council of the State with a subject which has for some time past given me much concern.

"Application has been made to me, as a magistrate of the State of New Jersey, for a redress of wrongs by soldiers in the continental army, from this and one other state, who say that they are aggrieved by being denied a discharge, after the term of three years, for

¹ N. J. Revolutionary Correspondence, p. 135.

which time they had enlisted, had expired. And that they are obliged, with some aggravating circumstances, to continue yet in the service, which they consider as very discouraging and oppressive.

"I would by no means, sir, be understood as insinuating anything to the prejudice of the gentlemen officers of the Jersey or any other line in the American army; no man can be more ready than I am to allow the merit which they are so justly entitled to from every citizen of the United States. But, sir, I must say, and am sorry for the occasion, that I believe that there is some misunderstanding between the officers and their men, which has unhappily worked itself into the camp, by one means or other. I believe this to be one, viz.: as numbers of the privates now in service were not enlisted by any one officer at this time belonging to the lines, the officer (who enlisted the soldier) upon his resignation or discharge has on oath turned over the soldier to the officer who succeeded him, as having enlisted during the war; the present officer believes it to be the case, and is now hardly persuaded that the fact is otherwise.

"I know not, sir, what to do in the affair, the matter is of the utmost delicacy; for me to interfere at all may be attended with bad consequences. It would seem to call in question that superiority of the officer over the soldier which is vital in an army. To reject the complaint of the soldier altogether would be undoubtedly a denial of that justice which is the right of every subject, viz.: to be heard with respect to the merit of his cause, where the magistrate is allowed to have jurisdiction. I am warranted to say, sir, that so great is the discontent amongst some of the troops, arising from this source, that many have already deserted, and others say publicly that they will go over to the enemy if they are denied that justice which is their due.

"I beg leave only to add that it is my full belief that the matter is by no means unworthy the attention of your honorable House; but that it calls in an eminent manner for the speedy direction and inquiry of the legislature of the State."¹

Among the interesting trials at which he presided was that of James Morgan for the murder of Rev. James Caldwell, the patriot

¹ N. J. Revolutionary Correspondence, p. 210.

parson of the Revolution. The prisoner was arraigned Jan. 21st, 1782, tried in the church in Westfield, found guilty and executed on the 29th of the same month.

In 1778 Judge Symmes was sent by the General Assembly as commissioner to New Haven to attend a convention of commissioners from other states to settle the prices of various articles of produce. He attended this convention, but what was accomplished thereat has not been ascertained.

Judge Symmes was a member of the Legislative Council, during its first session, 1776-7; also during its fifth session, 1780-1. In both of these sessions he represented the county of Sussex. At what time in the year 1781 he removed to Morris County has not been ascertained, but in a deed from him to his younger daughter then residing on Long Island, for land in Walpack, dated Dec. 20, 1781, he is described as of Morris County. He was elected to represent this county in the Legislative Council in 1785. This session began on the 25th of October. Judge Symmes was chosen vice-president of the Council.¹ This position he held for four days only. His election as delegate to the Continental Congress on the 28th was followed by the resignation of his seat in the Council on the 29th. He represented this state in the Congress for two terms, his second election taking place October 29th, 1786. Whether in the State or Federal Legislative, his well known ability, experience and patriotism commanded a prominent position and gave him great influence in shaping legislation.

It was during his second term in Congress that his attention was drawn to the territory northwest of the Ohio. A New England company had taken up a large tract in the present State of Ohio. Judge Symmes now proposed to a number of his friends, most of whom had been in the army, to join him in the purchase of two million acres on the Ohio River, between the two Miamis. Some

¹ By the Constitution the governor was *ex-officio* president of the Council. The vice president acted only in the governor's absence. Judge S. in *Symmes' Memorial* and in other places, is said so have been lieutenant governor. New Jersey never had such an officer. In the absence of the governor the vice president became chief executive, chancellor, captain general, commander in chief and keeper of the seal.

of his friends agreed to take a limited interest in the purchase if a proper and safe plan for its disposition could be devised. Judge Symmes drew up a plan which met with general approval. He then, August 29th, 1787, petitioned Congress "On behalf of citizens of the United States westward of the Connecticut," for the land he contemplated purchasing. His proposition was referred to the Board of the Treasury and accepted, he paying at the same time about \$82,000, most of which had been advanced by his associates. In the summer of 1788, and without waiting for the contract to be reduced to writing he set out for the west. On the Sixth of August in that year he was as far on his way as Bedford, Pennsylvania. Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who met the Judge at that place has left in his journal this memorandum concerning him, his outfit and his party: "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. West's, a Dutchman. Judge Symmes was complaisant. 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."

Immediately upon his departure for the west, rumors began to spread that he intended to get possession of the tract he had proposed to purchase, and then defy Congress. That body became alarmed, but Messrs. Boudinot and Dayton being associates of the Judge and members of Congress, pacified that body by assurances that the contract would be executed. These two gentlemen immediately sent Daniel Marsh after the Judge with a request that he return or send a power of Attorney authorizing them to act for him. The messenger overtook the Judge at Pittsburgh as he was about to embark on his trip down the Ohio. He did not return, but by letter of attorney empowered Colonel Dayton and Mr. Marsh to contract with the government in his behalf. These gentlemen executed a contract with the Board of the Treasury, dated October 14th, 1788. By the terms of this contract the amount of land was reduced to 1,000,000 acres. The price was fixed at sixty-six and two-thirds

cents per acre, payable in certificates of debt of the United States, then worth five shillings on the pound. The payments were to be made in six semi-annual installments, and on payment of each installment the purchaser was entitled to a patent for a proportionate part of the land. The Committee having the matter in charge reported to Congress: "The sum to be paid on the purchase, after deducting the donations and land reserved will, exclusive of the army rights to be admitted, amount to \$571,437.60, of which the first payment or a sum nearly equal thereto, is already deposited in the treasury."

In his "plan" which had been approved by his associates, Judge Symmes set apart one entire township and three fractional townships, containing in all 40,000 acres, for himself. These lands he was to pay for and the profit to be realized on the sale of them was to be his only reward for attending to the general business. Everybody was invited to come in at the contract price until May 1st, 1788, when the price was to be raised to one dollar per acre. All money above the contract price was to be deposited with the Register to be used in opening roads, etc. The Register was to be appointed by the associates, and receive and apply the surplus money.

This tract was afterwards known as the "Miami Purchase." It was a heavy load to carry and Judge Symmes struggled along, making payments as he could, until September 30th, 1794, when the president in pursuance of an act passed May 5th, 1792, patented to the Judge 311,682 acres out of which a considerable amount was reserved for certain purposes.¹

This amount of land was understood to be the full amount which had been paid for up to that time. From this time the government considered itself absolved from the contract of Oct. 15, 1788.

In the meantime three parties were formed to settle upon different

¹ At the time this patent issued there was but one *entire* township in the tract. Parts of every other township had been sold. In 1798, Judge S. requested Gov. St. Clair to accept this township under the reservation in the patent. This was refused, 1st, Because it was of little value; 2d, It was not in the centre of the purchase; 3d, It was claimed by Elias Boudinot, under a contract with Judge S., dated March 12, 1780. Afterwards one-half of this township was sold under execution against the Judge. Am. State Papers, 341.

parts of the purchase. One settled at Columbus, another at Cincinnati, the third under Judge Symmes went sixteen miles further down the river on what to him was a more inviting spot. This El Dorado was North Bend, where he landed in the early part of February, 1789. Here in the following year he laid out the plan of a large city, extending it across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami, and baptized it with his own name. "The City of Symmes" gave assurance of a grand future. The Judge, through the influence of his reputation and position had induced the United States' soldiers in that vicinity to make his city their headquarters. For the safety of the settlers the government had directed the officers in command to select a site and construct a fort between the Miamis. This fort and the soldiers were the two things which the Judge now desired. These would make his city the leading town on the Ohio. The officer in command was strongly inclined to the views of the Judge. But alas, what a slight circumstance turns the current of empire. Another Helen destroys another Troy. One day while the officer was prospecting for a location for the fort, he met and became deeply enamored of the beautiful young wife of an immigrant. He was forthwith convinced that, of all places on the Ohio, the City of Symmes was the most suitable for a fort. Her people, before those of any other locality, were entitled to the protection of the army. But the officer's attention to the lady convinced her husband that the place was not suitably located for him and he removed his family to Cincinnati. This sealed the fate of the "City of Symmes," for the soldiers straightway "folded their tents" in spite of the entreaties of the Judge. They erected Fort Washington at Cincinnati to which place the hostilities of the Indians soon drove the settlers.

But this was not the only, nor the greatest misfortune which befel the Judge in his connection with his "great purchase." As already said he did not receive a grant for his land until 1794. Whatever money he could get he paid to the government on account. He did not wait to receive his title before he began to convey. How much he had sold before he received his patent I do not know. His grantees had their purchases located and the location registered. But when he received his patent, it was found that

the larger part of his sales was out side of his own boundary and of course he could not give title. In the meantime he became pecuniarily embarrassed. Judgments for large amounts were entered against him. These increased the obstacles to his perfecting title to lands even within the bounds of his purchase. Moreover after he received his patent and of course knew the bounds of his purchase, believing that on further payment to the government he would receive further grants, he continued to sell outside of his patent. In the fall of 1796 he went to Philadelphia and asked the government to take his money and give him a further grant. This was refused, the government claiming that the contract of 1788 had been forfeited by lapse of time and was no longer in force. The decision placed both the purchasers,¹ and Judge Symmes in an awkward position. However censurable the Judge may have been in these transactions it is generally conceded that he candidly and honestly believed he was entitled to the fulfilment of his contract and as he construed it. His grantees failing to get title for the lands purchased began proceedings to recover the moneys paid. Thus his embarrassments multiplied and increased. To such an extent were these prosecutions carried that in 1802, when on a visit to his friends in New Jersey, he was arrested in three separate actions instituted against him in the Supreme Court. In two of them he was held to bail, the other he succeeded in dismissing. So threatening indeed were his creditors at this time that to avoid further arrests and consequent embarrassment in the performance of his judicial duties in the West he was obliged to leave the State. To quote his language: "If my business at the court in Marietta and next winter at the city of Washington did not compel me to avoid their arrests I would give myself up at once that I might the sooner know the utmost they can do against me; but at present it is very inconvenient." Yet in the midst of these humiliating difficulties he was not discouraged. To his son-in-law, Peyton Short, he writes under date of February 27, 1802: "But do not, my dear Sir, suffer my prosecutions to give you uneasiness. I am a Philosopher and an honest

¹ Congress relieved these purchasers in 1699, by giving them the right of pre-emption of the land bought of Judge S. at two dollars per acre.

man. My enemies may ruin me but they will never break my spirit nor convict me of the smallest fraud against any of them." "Though he was largely in debt in every direction, yet his conscience was not stained with intentional wrong; hence he regarded these prosecutions as persecutions. It is manifest that he intended to pay every honest debt, and he wished for time to perfect his plans. Said he: "If any of those who are now worrying me like so many hounds should chance to suffer hereafter, they must charge their misfortune to their folly." He desired to the last to protect those who had suffered through him; and to the last he entertained a keen sense of the wrongs he had endured. What a sad, mournful wail comes from his Will, executed a few days before his death: "I hope I need make no apology to my children for not having so much property to leave to them as might have been expected from the earnings of a long, industrious, frugal and adventurous life, when they recollect the undue methods taken as well by the government of the United States as by many individuals, private characters, to make sacrifice of my hardly earned property at the shrine of their avarice. It has been my particular lot to be treated with the blackest ingratitude by some who now laugh at my calamity, but who would at this day have been toiling in poverty had not my enterprise to this country, my benevolence, or the property which they have plundered from me have made them rich. How dark and mysterious are the ways of Heaven." He enjoined upon his executors, so far as his property would go, "to pay all such debts as I justly owe, but there are some unjust claims against me, founded in the deepest conspiracy, fraud and perjury."

On the 19th of February, 1788, Congress chose Judge Symmes one of the three judges of the North West Territory in place of John Armstrong, who had been elected, October 15, 1787, and resigned. This position he held until 1803 when Ohio became a State.¹

His only children who outlived infancy were *Maria*, born on Long Island in 1762; married Major Peyton Short of Kentucky in 1790 and died in about 1820; and *Anna*, born at Flatbrook, July

¹ See Appendix, Note VI.

25, 1775, married at North Bend, November 22, 1785, William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.¹

Judge Symmes was a man of the strictest integrity, unbounded activity and enterprise, and devoted a long life to the service of his country. Whether we view him as a soldier, a statesman, a legislator or a jurist, he was a worthy compeer of the men who laid the foundations of this Republic. His humorous disposition kept his old age from being crabbed, and in his darkest hours and under his most trying circumstances, he was genial and agreeable. In a letter to General Dayton, dated December 1st, 1805, he says: "We have had a gladsome week of the present—Mr. Hugh Moore, your partner, five days ago married Miss Symmes, and we have drank of his good wine until we reeled and wheeled." In another, dated January 4th, 1800, he manifests the interest he took in general politics. "I wish you had given me your opinion of our situation with regard to Britain. The commissioners recalled from the business of liquidating our damages of spoliations done by them!—but it is no more than I expected. It was easy for the wolf to pick a quarrel with the lamb, for riling the stream, while the innocent was drinking far below his highness. I think another sequestration move would be excellent. I wish to know if it be true that the Russian bear and British lion have been driven out of Holland by the roaring of the Batavian bullfrogs. Whether Louis the 18th be proclaimed in Paris—whether Bonnaparte be on the east bank of the Hellespont, and whether Prussia's monarch is slumbering still at Potsdam."

When the proposition to increase the number of Judges in the North West Territory was pending in Congress he suggested to General Dayton the propriety of having a chief justice "with something above his cravat besides pomatum and powder."

The following card published by him shortly after the capture of Detroit speaks for itself:

"A CARD: Colonel Symmes of the senior division of the Ohio

¹ She died February 25, 1864. Of her a writer says: "She is distinguished for benevolence and piety; all who knew her view her with esteem and affection; and her whole course of life, in all its relations has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

militia presents his compliments to Major General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces, *white and red*, in upper Canada. Colonel Symmes observing that by the 4th article of capitulation of Detroit to Major General Brock, all public arms moving towards Fort Detroit are to be delivered up; but as no place of deposit is pointed out by the capitulation, *forty thousand stand of arms* coming within the description are at the service of Major General Brock, if his excellency will condescend to *come down and take them.*"

He died of cancer at Cincinnati, February 26th, 1814. On the same day the papers of that city published the following notice: "The citizens of Cincinnati are invited to attend the funeral of Hon John Cleves Symmes at the dwelling of General Harrison in Front street, to move at 10 o'clock a. m., from whence a procession will be formed to the landing of Mr. Joel Williams, where the body will be embarked for North Bend, selected by the Judge as the place of interment.¹ Such of his friends as can make it convenient to attend his remains to that place can be accommodated on board the boat which conveys them."

The Judge's grave is about thirty rods westerly from the tomb of President Harrison. It is covered by a tablet laid upon brick work raised slightly from the ground, and bearing this inscription: "Here rest 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, July 21st, 1742. Died at Cincinnati, February 26th, 1814."

¹ "Extract from his Will: "I shall add nothing further, save that it is my particular desire to be buried in the grave yard at North Bend where the last twenty-five years of my life has been chiefly spent."

APPENDIX.

NOTE I—PAGE 22.

THE REV. TIMOTHY SYMMES was a lineal descendant, in the fourth generation, of the Rev. Zachariah Symmes, who emigrated to New England at an early day. He was born May 27th, 1714; married (1st) Mary, daughter of Capt. John Cleves of Long Island, in 1741; she died in 1746 or 1747. (2d) Eunice, daughter of Francis Cogswell of Ipswich, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1733; was ordained pastor at Millington, East Haddam, Conn., December 2d, 1736. In the early part of 1742 he removed to Riverhead, L. I. In 1752 he removed to Ipswich, where he remained until his death, April 6th, 1756. After the death of his first wife, her father took her two children, *John Cleves* and *Timothy*, and kept them until his death in 1760. Timothy, born April 21st, 1744; married (1st) Abigail, daughter of Daniel Tuttle of Southold, L. I.; (2d) Mercy Harker. He resided in Sussex County, N. J., during the greater part of his life. On May 23d, 1777, and again June 21st, 1782, he was chosen Justice of the Peace for the County, by the Legislature in joint meeting. By his first wife he had three children; and by his last wife, six. The oldest of those by his last wife was Capt. John Cleves Symmes, celebrated as the author of the "History of Concentric Spheres, Polar Voids and Open Poles." He was born in Sussex County, N. J., November 5th, 1779; removed to Ohio, where he died, May 29th, 1829. He is sometimes confounded with his uncle, sometimes spoken of as his son. *Symmes Memorial. Webster's History Presbyterian Church*, 549. *New Jersey Historical Society Collections*, vol. VII, 273. The following, published by him April 10th, 1813, proclaims his theory and shows the confidence he had in it.

"To all the world:

"I declare the earth is hollow and habitable within: containing a number of hollow concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles, twelve or sixteen degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and I am ready to explore the hollow if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES
of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry."

In the conflict of opposing theories, and the rapid accumulation of scientific knowledge, the theory of this philosopher is almost forgotten, but the name of "Symmes Hole," which the wits of the day fastened upon it, will survive as long as mankind shall relish the ridiculous.

An interesting likeness of the eccentric Captain, drawn from life by the celebrated ornithologist, Audubon, is now in the possession of the N. Y. Historical Society.

NOTE II—PAGE 22.

After the Judge's removal to Morris County, N. J., his farm was rented in parcels—James Heriot, Lewis Sutton and Jonathan Marsh being his tenants. In April, 1786, he sold part of the farm to Gilbert Imlay. "Solitude" he retained and was yet its owner in 1802, when he transferred it to Colonel James Henry, as security. Colonel Henry had become his special bail in two actions in the New Jersey Supreme Court, viz.: Elias Boudinot, Executor of Philip Stockton vs. John Cleves Symmes, and Simeon Broadwell vs. same, in which he had been arrested for debt. Under date of February 27th, 1802, he requested his son-in-law, Peyton Short, to indemnify Colonel Henry, and take a deed for "Solitude" in his own name, but to refrain from putting it on record, that it "had better be kept a secret, that the place may still pass for his, that he may the better collect the rents thereof."

NOTE III—PAGE 23.

The following preamble and resolution introduced by him in the Committee of Safety in August, 1775, show how determined he was to crush out opposition:

"WHEREAS there are some men, who, after having signed the Association, have basely turned their backs upon the sacred cause of liberty, and vilely aspersed her true sons, and wickedly endeavored, and still do endeavor, to sow sedition, create confusion, and fill the minds of the good people of the country with groundless fears and jealousy, to the great detriment of the public cause, that 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 any one of the Committee of the town where such person shall reside, the Chairman shall, with consent of a 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 and forthwith bring him or them before the said Committee; and if such offender or offenders, on proof being given, made of the fact laid to his or her charge, shall refuse to retract or express sorrow and contrition for his or their offences, and will not promise amendment in future, the said Committee 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 afore-

said 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."—*Edsall's Sussex Centenary*, 59.

NOTE IV—PAGE 25.

The following is a copy of their report: "Your Commissioners having with all possible dispatch repaired to Ticonderoga, did there, as far as they were able, inquire into the condition of the troops of this State.

"Your Commissioners found the soldiers destitute of many articles of dress: supplies of every kind they want; but shoes and stockings they are in the last necessity for, many having neither to their feet.

"Your Commissioners believe that the troops are well provided with provisions, and they have plenty of arms.

"Respecting the disposition of the officers to engage in the service, your Commissioners beg leave to say, that it is with the greatest cheerfulness the most of the officers are ready, on your appointment, to serve their country during the war. A very few decline, as may appear from the returns of the several regiments, which your Commissioners beg leave to lay before you. The characters of the officers may be drawn from said returns, and a few anecdotes of some of the general officers, which are at your command."

Probably this mission led Judge Elmer into the error that Mr. Symmes was in the northern army for a year, and was at the Battle of Saratoga. *New Jersey Historical Society*, VII, 271. This battle (or battles) was fought Sept. 19th and Oct. 7th, 1777, at which time Judge Symmes was engaged in the performance of his judicial duties within this State.

NOTE V—PAGE 26.

The following taken from the Court Record of Sussex County, contains Colonel Symmes' account of this skirmish:

"SUSSEX COURTS, February Term, 1782.

"Captain Samuel Kirkendall having presented to the Court a certificate in the words and figures following, viz.:

"These may certify that on the Seventeenth 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 said State, with other battalions of Militia forming a Brigade under the command of Colonel Jacob Ford, when Colonel Ford had advice that the British troops to the number of eight hundred men, under the command of General Leslie, had advanced to Springfield within four miles of Chatham. Colonel 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 day of May, 1780.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES,

"To whom it may concern.

Colonel."

NOTE VI—PAGE 37.

This position was one of delicacy to Judge Symmes. By the act establishing the government of the N. W. Territory the supreme judicial authority was vested in three judges, two of whom were necessary to form a court. Their decision was not appealable. The most of the settlements at first were made on the lands purchased by the Ohio Company and Judge Symmes. In the Ohio Company General Putnam was an active director, and in the Miami Purchase Judge Symmes was the principal if not the sole agent. *They both were judges.* Every land dispute was almost necessarily traced to some act of one or the other of these gentlemen, and they were to sit in judgment on them. Against this condition of things the people protested.—*American State Papers, i, 116.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

1878.

No. 2.

TRENTON, JANUARY 17th, 1878.

The Society met at 12 M., in the rooms of the Board of Trade. The President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., presided, the HONS. JOHN T. NIXON and JOHN CLEMENT, Vice-Presidents, being also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary made his report upon the correspondence since May, and laid before the Society letters from several gentlemen acknowledging their election as either resident or corresponding members, and from two who declined membership. Among many others were communications from the Louisiana Historical Society announcing its re-organization and establishment at Batan Rouge, where it was at first located:—from the Historical Societies of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia, Chicago, Ohio, Minnesota and Kansas; the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Yale College Library and Essex (Massachusetts) Institute acknowledging the receipt of the publications of the Society:—from the American Antiquarian Society relating to an exchange of books:—from Messrs. F. C. Lowthorp of Trenton; S. C. Jennings of Tom's River; P. P. Cherry of Wadsworth, O.; Wm. Duane of Phila.; Thomas G.

Bunnell of Newton and Richard Randolph Perry of Woodbury:—the U. S. Departments of the Interior and Coast Survey, and the Historical Societies of Vermont and Minnesota transmitting donations to the Library; from the Rev. R. Randall Hoes, Rev. G. M. Hills, D. D., and the Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy of the Congregational Library, Boston, relating to exchanges:—from the Rev. Mr. Hoes making inquiries about the genealogy of the Lambert family:—from Dr. F. E. Stilwell of New York, respecting the Stilwells of Monmouth County:—from Dr. B. F. Davenport of Boston, respecting the Davenports:—from Mr. T. Hamersly Morgan, enquiring after the connection of General Jacob Morgan with the New Jersey Cincinnati Society:—from Mr. Daniel Sutter of Mount Holly, relating to the Crispin family:—from Mr. B. W. Throckmorton, inquiring for authorities for the part New Jersey bore in the battle of Saratoga:—from Mr. Frederick Schober of Philadelphia, in relation to the Rev. F. Foering of Millstone:—from various gentlemen, inquiring after the publications of the Society; and from Mr. Malcolm Douglass of Andover, Mass., in reference to the early settlers of Newark of that name:—from Hon. J. P. Bradley, relating to volumes and newspapers deposited with the Society for safe keeping:—from Mr. James S. Yard of Freehold, announcing the intended publication in the Monmouth Democrat of every thing known connected with the battle of Monmouth:—from Mr. Theophilus T. Price, concerning the preparation of a Historical and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast:—from the Long Island Historical Society announcing us in press. “The Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn”;—from Mr. Park McFarland, in relation to a publication of all the inscriptions on the tombstones in the grave yard of the old Swedish Church, South Jersey:—from Mr. L. B. Thomas of Baltimore, announcing the publication of a volume of forty pedigrees of distinguished American families:—from F. C. Pierce of Grafton, Mass., announcing a genealogy of the Pierce family:—from Mr. F. D. Stone of Philadelphia, with a collection of Confederate money;—from R. F. Stockton, Comptroller, relating to the Colonial Document Fund:—from the Public Record Office, London, giving the rates at which copies of documents are furnished:—from Rev. Samuel Hamill,

President of the Society, and Ex-Governor Ward, while in England, referring to the New Jersey Colonial Documents, and other communications of a miscellaneous character, referring to the business operations of the Society.

The Treasurers report certified to by the auditors appointed by the Committee on Finance showed that the assets of the Society amounted to \$18,433.32; the balance of cash on hand being \$783.90.*

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, in their report, expressed their satisfaction at being able to announce their belief that the Society is moving quietly onward in its course, and although no great demonstrations in its favor were manifest, yet it was thought to be held in such estimation by their fellow citizens, as would ensure its continuance for all time as an efficient agent in preserving the historical annals of the State.

They concluded their report as follows:—

“The Committee deeply regret having to include in their report a reference to the death, since the last meeting of the Society, of Mr. Peter S. Duryee, who for thirty years gave so many indications of his warm appreciations of its labors.

“Mr. Duryee was born in the city of New York, December 23d, 1807. The home of his ancestors, who were of Huguenot and Dutch descent being at Newtown, Long Island. He came to New Jersey in his fifteenth year, since which time he has been actively engaged in sustaining and expanding the manufacturing interests of Newark, where he resided, and at the same time aiding many of its religious, moral and benevolent undertakings. He held several prominent positions in financial and other institutions; was a Trustee of Rutgers College, and in many ways manifested a lively interest in the advancement of the educational and literary interests of the State.

“He became a member of this Society in January, 1847, shortly after its organization. Besides rendering important services on various prominent special committees; he was a member of the Executive Committee from 1858 to 1863, and again from 1869 to

*See subsequent page for the statement in full.

1874 inclusive, and in January, 1875, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, a position which he held at the time of his death. Having been so long a resident, and so actively engaged in upholding and advancing the best interests of New Jersey, he had become thoroughly identified with it, and naturally recognized in the Historical Society an appropriate agency to awaken a desire for its continued advancement by developing its past history.

“ During the whole period of his connection with the Society, Mr. Duryee was seldom, if ever, absent from its meetings, and always rendered efficient service in promoting the objects of its organization. He died in Newark, September 23d, 1877, and in the absence of the President, the chairman of the Committee made the usual public announcement of the melancholy event, and invited the members to be present at the funeral services, which took place on the 26th September, from the North Reformed Church, of which he was a member and one of its founders.”

After some remarks by the PRESIDENT and MR. HAGEMAN of Princeton, this testimonial to Mr. Duryee was directed to be entered at length on the minutes.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported the receipt as donations since the previous meeting of ninety-three volumes, one hundred and twenty-three pamphlets and sundry manuscripts, besides about fifty volumes obtained through exchanges. A collection of nearly five hundred different specimens of the currency of the Confederate States had also been added to the cabinet.

The Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets was reported as nearly completed, requiring only a verification of titles and classification of subjects to be ready for the press. The preparation of a similar catalogue of the manuscripts would be proceeded with, as inquiries are often made for information which they can furnish, to which it is impossible to respond satisfactorily from personal recollection of the documents containing it.

The Committee hoped that the finances of the Society might warrant the printing of these catalogues without much delay, for without them the library must necessarily fall short of the extended usefulness its many treasures are calculated to render practicable. Several publications during the last year or two, relating to the con-

struction of catalogues, had thrown much light upon the proper arrangement of their contents, and greatly facilitating their preparation, it would be the endeavor of the Committee to adopt the modes best recommended. It would give them great pleasure to receive any contributions from members or others towards the expense of printing these catalogues, as all connected with the Society or interested in the history of the State should feel a desire to have the library supplied with such an effective aid to its usefulness.

The lease of the rooms occupied in Newark expiring on the 1st of April next, a renewal of the lease had been effected at a reduction of one hundred dollars of rent per annum.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue of another number of the "Proceedings," containing Mr. Winfield's paper on John Cleves Symmes, and bringing the transactions down to the present time.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on several gentlemen, who were thereupon elected members, and new nominations were received.

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, submitted a report embodying one which had been made to Gov. Bedle and which had been favorably referred to by the Governor in his message to the Legislature. Thirty-three folio cases have been received from England containing copies of the correspondence between the Governors of the Province of New Jersey and the authorities in England, with other miscellaneous documents of dates between 1703 and 1776, together with most of the minutes of the Council of the Province, which the State had been previously entirely without. As the Society in the obtainment of these documents was acting for the State, the Committee had suggested the propriety of a further appropriation to enable them to secure other papers and to commence their publication.

Remarks were made by Messrs. WHITEHEAD, HAGEMAN and the PRESIDENT upon the value of these documents to the State, and JUDGE CLEMENT gave some interesting information respecting the records of the old West Jersey Society, yet preserved in England, which, it was thought, might eventually be obtained for the Society.

On motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD, ex-Governor Ward was added to the committee, making it to consist of the following gentlemen : Joel Parker, Nathaniel Niles, Marcus L. Ward and W. A. Whitehead.

On motion of REV. DR. SHELDON, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Colonial Documents be requested, whenever the Legislature shall authorize the printing of the documents, to engage the services of the Corresponding Secretary to superintend their publication that they may be properly edited.

Rev. GEORGE HALE, D. D., presented a copy of his History of the Presbyterian Church at Hopewell, and Judge CLEMENTS a copy of his "Sketches of the First Immigrant Settlers of Newton township, Gloucester county."

The PRESIDENT appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1878 :

Committee on Finance—Joseph N. Tuttle, Wm. B. Mott, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller.

Committee on Publications—Wm. A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Wm. B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle.

Committee on Library—Martin R. Dennis, Wm. A. Whitehead, Robert S. Swords, Robert F. Ballantine, Abram Coles, M. D.

Committee on Statistics—N. Norris Halsted, F. W. Jackson, E. M. Shreve, Arthur Ward, M. D., Wm. Nelson.

Committee on Nominations—Robert S. Swords, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield, D. D.

And as a

Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing year—John F. Hageman, Peter A. Voorhees and Samuel Allinson, who subsequently reported the following ticket, which was approved :

OFFICERS FOR 1878.

President—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., of Lawrenceville.

Vice Presidents—John T. Nixon, of Trenton ; John Clement, of Haddonfield ; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., of Newark.

Corresponding Secretary—William A. Whitehead, of Newark.

Recording Secretary—Adolphus P. Young, of Newark.

Treasurer—Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

Library—Martin R. Dennis, of Newark.

Executive Committee—Marcus L. Ward, of Newark ; William B.

Kinney, of Summit; John Hall, D. D., of Trenton; Samuel Allinson, of Yardville; N. Norris Halsted, of Kearney; Joel Parker, of Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, of Newark; George Sheldon, D. D., of Princeton; David A. Depue, of Newark.

After a recess for dinner the REV. DR. SHELDON drew attention to the mis-statements and misconceptions respecting the character of the people of the State residing on the Atlantic coast, which at different times had operated to their prejudice, and on his motion it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Mays Landing, be requested to prepare a paper to be read before the Society on the history, manners, customs and character of the people residing in early times on the sea coast of New Jersey.

THE PRESIDENT then introduced the Rev. GEORGE S. MOTT, of Flemington, who read a very comprehensive, instructive and interesting paper "On the early history of the county of Hunterdon."

A desultory conversation followed respecting some of the facts presented, in which the PRESIDENT, REV. MR. STUDDIFORD and MR. HAGEMAN participated, and on motion of the latter, the thanks of the Society were directed to be returned to Dr. Mott and that he be requested to place a copy of his paper at its disposal.

After a motion of thanks to the Board of Trade and Trenton Christian Association for the use of their rooms, the Society adjourned to meet at Newark in May next.

Resident Members.

Elected Jan. 1st, 1878.

JAMES H. DARLINGTON,	-	-	<i>Newark.</i>
REV. J. E. FORRESTER, D. D.,	-	-	"
CHARLES E. GREEN,	-	-	<i>Trenton.</i>
A. H. HOLCOMBE,	-	-	<i>Lambertville.</i>
AARON LLOYD,	-	-	<i>Belleville.</i>
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,	-	-	<i>Trenton.</i>
JAMES W. MILLER,	-	-	<i>Newark.</i>
WILLIAM A. SMITH,	-	-	"
JAMES S. YARD,	-	-	<i>Freehold.</i>

Donations.

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 17th, 1878.

- From Aaron Carter.*—In Memoriam ; a discourse on the life and character of Rev. George B. Bacon, D. D.
- From Joel Munsell.*—Forty-three miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From G. Mollison.*—Somerset Messenger, March, '76 to June, '77.
- From Henry Congar.*—New York Daily Times, 1876.
- From Robert S. Swords.*—A review of the Commercial, Financial and Mining interests of California, 1876 ; Municipal Register of Bridgeport, Conn., for 1877 ; Hymns, Ancient and Modern ; Proceedings of the National Board of Trade, 1877, and sundry pamphlets.
- From Edmund D. Halsey.*—Roll of Honor of Rockaway Township, N. J. (newspaper article.)
- From Joseph Black.*—Newark City Directory, 1865–6.
- From Henry C. Cannon.*—The Bible, approved and recommended by Congress, 1782.
- From Wm. Nelson.*—Annual Report of the Board of Education of the city of Paterson, 1877 ; Report of City Officers of Paterson, 1877 ; Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County, N. J., 1876–7 ; Atlas of Passaic County.
- From Rev. Dr. Sheldon.*—The Century and the Book. Discourse by Rev. E. P. Shields, Cold Spring, N. J. 1876.
- From Rev. Allen H. Brown.*—Allentown and Vicinity. Historical discourse by Rev. George Swain, 1876 ; Historical Sketch of Monmouth Presbytery, by Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, 1877.
- From E. M. Woodward.*—Newspaper Article. Bordentown and its Vicinity.
- From R. A. Brock.*—Sundry newspapers containing articles on Virginia history ; meetings of the Virginia Historical Society, etc. ; Address before the Virginia State Agricultural Society by J. L. McCully, 1876 ; Map of land on James River.

- From Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*—History of Paxton Church near Harrisburgh, Pa., by Rev. Wm. W. Downey, 1877; In Memoriam, Rev. J. H. Johnston and others; History of the Presbyterian Church of the Great (Chester) Valley, by Robert M. Patterson, 1869; Genealogical records of Pioneer families of Avon, N. Y., and other historical pamphlets.
- From Authorities of Iceland.*—Catalogue of the donations received by the Public Libraries of Iceland on the occasion of the 1000th Anniversary of the Settlement of Iceland.
- From Thomas F. De Voe.*—Manual of the Common Council of the city of New York, 1870.
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- From R. S. Hughes.*—Locomotives and Locomotive Building in America.
- From F. C. Lowthorp.*—Historical Sketch of the Bethlehem Water-works, by Robert Ran.
- From State of New York.*—Documents relating to the history of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware river, by B. Fernow, 1877.
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- From Joseph D. Terrill.*—Manual of Postal information prepared by the Newark letter carriers, 1878.
- From J. Cummings Vail.*—One and two dollar notes of the Bank of State South Carolina, taken from blockade runner Port Royal, 1862.
- From Carl Dorflinger.*—Yares-Bericht des Naturhistorischen Vereius, von Wisconsin, 1876-7.
- From J. Swinburn.*—Fourth annual report of the Paterson Board of Trade, 1877.
- From S. D. Oliphant.*—Major Richard Howell of New Jersey, 1776, by Chief Justice Agnew of Pennsylvania.

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From Hon. F. H. Teese.—Congressional Record, Vol. V, parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and Index parts 1, 2, Forty-fourth Congress. U. S. Fish Commission report, 1873-75. Annual report of the Bureau of Statistics Commerce and Navigation, 1876, 2 v.

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From Library Company of Philadelphia.—List of the more important books added from July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.

From J. J. Pomeroy.—Upper Octova church, Pa.; by Rev. J. Smith Futhey.

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From U. S. Department of the Interior.—Annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1876; Congressional Documents, 54 volumes, 43d Congress; Circulars of Information Nos. 1, 2; Contributions to the History of Medical Educations and Medical Institutions of the United States.

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From George H. Bruen.—Riley's Narrative; Robbin's Journal; Cincinnati Directory, 1819 and 1859; The Book of the Feet.

From Smithsonian Institution.—Royal University of Norway; Brazilian Centennial Commission; Portuguese Centennial Commission; Athenie; New South Wales.

From Yale College.—Progress, etc., in 1877; Obituary record of graduates, 1877; Catalogue, 1877; Catalogue of Officers and Students, 1877-8

From Rev. R. R. Hoes.—Broadside fac-simile of list of the Provincials who were killed at Concord.

From Societies. Kansas Historical Society, list of Collections—Maine Historical Society, Collections, vol. 2, 2d series—Essex Institute Historical Collections, vol. 14, p. 1 and 2. Bulletin, Vol. 9, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.—New England Historic Genealogical Society Register, July, October, 1877, and January, 1878.—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings January to May, 1877.—Pennsylvania Historical Society; The Pennsylvania Magazine, Nos. 2, and 3 of vol. 1.—American Congregational Association, Annual reports, 1872-7, Proceedings at Dedication of House, Boston, 1877.—American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings on the death of Hon. Emery Washburn, 1877; Proceedings of the Society, April, 1877.—Mercantile Library Association of New York, Report, 1877.—Vermont Historical Society, Collections, Vol. 5, the Governors and Council of Vermont, 1804-1812.—Old Residents' Historical Association of Lowell, Mass., Contributions No. 3.—Chicago Historical Society, Proceedings of the Illinois Association of Sons of Vermont.—Iowa Historical Society, Iowa and the Centennial, address by Hon. C. C. Nourse;—District Historical Society of Wadsworth, Ohio, The Grave Creek Mound, its history, etc., by P. P. Cherry, 1877.—The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Record, July and October.—Maryland Historical Society, Sketch of the Life of Dr. James McHenry, by Frederick S. Brown, 1876.—Maryland's influence in founding a National Commonwealth, by Herbert B. Adams, 1877.

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Greek or the Christ ;—Baccalaureate sermon before Class of 1877, by Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., President of Wabash College ; and Presbyterianism on the Frontiers, reprint, 1877. Popular Education, address before Jersey City Normal School, 1877, by Hon. Charles H. Winfred. Historical Sketch of Schools in Paterson and its vicinity, 1877 ; and Historical Sketches of Passaic County, N. J., 1877, by Wm. Nelson. Historical Sketch of Major Richard Howell of New Jersey, 1877, by a grandson, Daniel Agnew, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. History of the College of New Jersey, 1745 to 1854, by John Maclean, Philadelphia, 1877, 2 v. Chapters on Social Science, as connected with the Administration of State Charities, by George L. Harrison. Newspaper article on Early Maryland Theatricals, by Col. J. Thomas Scharff. The Burgoyne Campaign, address on the Battle field, Burns' Heights, 1877, by John Austin Stevens. Memoirs of the Life and Services of Col. John Nixon, and Robert Morris the Financier of the American Revolution, by Charles H. Hart. Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church, Rahway, New Jersey, and Historical Sketch of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, Pennsylvania, by Rev. J. Jay Pomeroy. Centennial Celebration at Princeton, New Jersey, Compiled by Rev. W. C. Ulyatt. Historical Address, Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Reformed Dutch Church, New Utrecht, Long Island, 1877, by Teunis G. Bergen. In Memoriam Rev. H. Johnston and others, Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D. Sketch of the Life of William Blanchard Towne, by John Ward Dean.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR 1877.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
From Annual Dues.....	For salary Assistant Librarian.....
“ Initiation Fees.....	“ Rent of Library Rooms.....
“ Life Members' Fees.....	“ Current expenses, including Janitor, postage, expressage, advertising, etc.....
“ Interest.....	“ Amount deposited in Dime Savings Institution L. M. fees.....
“ Rents.....	“ Amount deposited in American Trust Co.....
“ Sale of Proceedings.....	“ Amount deposited in Howards Savings Insti- tution.....
“ Sale of Collections.....	“ Binding.....
“ Sale of Duplicates.....	“ Books purchased.....
“ Donations.....	“ Publishing Proceedings.....
“ Newark Savings Institution 20 per cent. of deposits.....	Balance, cash, Dec. 28.....
Balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1877.....	
\$2,738 31	\$2,738 31

ASSETS.

Lot in West Park street, Newark, estimated.....	\$10,000 00
Deposited in Newark Savings Institution.....	848 00
“ “ Dime Savings Institution.....	1,260 26
“ “ American Trust Company.....	329 06
“ “ Howard Savings Institution.....	212 00
Certificate of deposit in American Trust Co.....	5,000 00
Cash in Treasury.....	783 90
	\$18,433 22

ROBERT S. SWORDS, *Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned, Auditors appointed by the Finance Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, certify that we have examined the same and found them in all respects just and true, and vouchers exhibited for the expenditures.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 28, 1877.

CHAS. E. YOUNG,	}	<i>Auditors.</i>
L. SPENCER GOBLE,		

THE
FIRST CENTURY
OF
HUNTERDON COUNTY,
STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

BY

GEORGE S. MOTT, D. D.

*Read before The New Jersey Historical Society, at Trenton,
January 17th, 1878.*

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

In this sketch of the "First Century of Hunterdon County." I shall restrict myself to the territory now comprised within the boundary of the County. Because the history of that portion of "Old Hunterdon," which is now included in Mercer County, has been cared for by others.¹

New Jersey held out two hands of welcome to those of Europe who were seeking an asylum from evils which made their mother country no longer endurable. The one hand was Delaware Bay, the other was Raritan Bay. Through these openings to the sea ready access was gained to the two rivers, which took their names from these bays. These streams opened avenues far up among fertile valleys until, in Hunterdon County, they approached at the nearest points within twenty miles of each other, and there the tributaries of each drain the same hills. The mild climate—less bleak than New England, not so hot as Virginia—the abundance of game, fish and fruits,² won to those shores the children of the northern half of Europe, who were accustomed to the temperate zone. Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret³ prepared a constitution, which was almost as democratic as that which we now enjoy. This assured civil and religious rights to all the settlers. Thus invited by the country and its privileges, emigrants streamed in from Europe, Long Island and New England.

¹ Dr. Hale's History of Pennington. Dr. Hall's History of Trenton, and the Histories of Princeton and the Battle of Trenton.

² Smith's History of New Jersey, pp. 20, 105, 174-177. He speaks of peaches, plums and strawberries growing plentifully in the woods.

³ To them the proprietary right of the soil had been conveyed and they divided the Province between them, into East and West Jersey. Berkley had West Jersey.

The Quakers in England had become the objects of suspicion and dislike to the government; and they were assailed by penalty and persecution, which led them to look over the ocean for some spot that should furnish the toleration they could not secure in their native land. John Fenwicke and Edward Byllinge, both Quakers, bought out Berkley's shares. But Byllinge soon became so embarrassed in business, that he made an assignment to Trustees of whom William Penn was one. But before this, he had sold a number of shares. Thus Penn became one of the proprietors of West Jersey, and the owner of large tracts of land in Hunterdon. Soon after Fenwicke made a similar assignment. These Trustees under the pressure of circumstances, sold shares to different purchasers. As these Trustees were Quakers, the purchasers were mostly members of that body. Two companies were formed for that purpose in 1677, one in Yorkshire and the other in London. Daniel Coxe was connected with the latter, and became the largest holder of shares; and by this means he eventually possessed extensive tracts of land in Old Hunterdon. The tide of immigration now set in rapidly. In the same year the companies were organized and four hundred came over, most of them were persons of property. Burlington was founded and became the principal town. Here the land office for all West Jersey was located, and deeds were recorded.

In 1696 an agreement was made between Barclay and the proprietors of East Jersey, on the one side, and Byllinge and the proprietors of West Jersey on the other, for running the partition line, so as to give as equal a division of the Province as was practicable. A straight line was directed to be surveyed from "Little Egg Harbor, to the most northerly branch of the Delaware." The line was extended as far as the south branch of the Raritan, at a point just east of the Old York Road. This line was run by Keith, Surveyor General of East Jersey. But it was deemed by the West Jersey proprietors to be too far west, and thereby encroaching on their territory, and they objected to its continuance.

On September 5th, 1688, Governors Coxe and Barclay, representing each side, entered into an agreement for terminating all differences, by stipulating that this line, so far as run, should be the bounds, and directing the course by which it should be extended, viz. :— “From that point (where it touched the south branch), along the back of the adjoining plantations, until it touched the north branch of the Raritan at the falls of the Allamitung (now the Lamington Falls), 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 Passaic river.” Such a line would pass about five miles north of Morristown. The course of the Passaic was to be continued as far as the Paquanick, and up that branch to the forty-first degree 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.”¹ This line gave to the northern part of West Jersey, the present counties of Warren, Sussex, all of Morris north of Morristown, and those portions of Passaic and Bergen, which lie north of forty-first parallel. Though this agreement was never carried into effect, this division line constituted the western boundary of Hunterdon, and so remained until Morris was set off in 1738. And then all that part of North Jersey, down as far as Musconetcong, was erected into the new county.

The territory of West Jersey was divided into one hundred shares or proprietaries. These were again divided into lots of one hundred each; the inhabitants of which elected commissioners, who were empowered, “To set forth and divide all the lands of the Province as were taken up, or by themselves shall be taken up and contracted for with the natives, and the said lands to divide into one hundred parts, as occasion shall require.”² The first and second division extended as far as the Assanpink (Trenton).

¹ Smith's History, pp. 196-198.

² Chap. I of Concessions of “The Trustees.” Quoted in Gordon's History of New Jersey, p. 68.

At the close of the seventeenth century, West Jersey is said to have contained 8,000 inhabitants.¹ These people began to look with longing eyes upon the territory to the north, which was yet held by the Indians. So that the proprietors urged the Council to grant them a third dividend, or taking up of land. In compliance with this request a committee was appointed, consisting of John Wills, Wm. Biddle, Jr., and John Reading, to treat with the natives. This committee reported at a meeting of the Council held June 27th, 1703, "That they had made a full agreement with Himhammoe, for one tract of land adjoining to the division line (i. e., between East and West Jersey) and lying on both sides of the Raritan river. * * * And also with Coponnockous for another tract of land, lying between the purchase made by Adlord Boude² and the boundaries of the land belonging to Himhammoe fronting on the Delaware."³ This purchase was computed to contain 150,000 acres, and the cost, with other incidental charges, was estimated at £700. It was proposed to allow 5,000 acres for each dividend to a proprietary.⁴ At another meeting of the Council, held November 2d, 1703, the same committee was sent to those Indians, and particularly to Coponnockous, to have the tract of land lately purchased, "Marked forth and get them to sign a deed for the same. * * * And that they go to Himhammoe's wigwam in order to treat with him, and to see the bounds of the land lately purchased of him." This purchase covered the old Amwell township, or the present townships of Raritan, Delaware, East and West Amwell.

The 150,000 acres were divided among the proprietors. But the tract which extended north from the Assanpink and which was within the original township of Hopewell, belonged to the West Jersey Society, which was a company of proprietors living in

¹ Gordon's History, p. 57.

² This Boude Tract extended southward from Lambertville.

³ Smith's History of New Jersey, pp. 95, 97.

⁴ It is probable that tracts of land had been bargained for previously, by individuals with the Indians.

England. To them Daniel Coxe conveyed this tract in 1691. He obtained the title to it in 1685. He owned 22 proprietary shares.

Among the first who took up land out of this tract of 150,000 acres, was the estate of Benjamin Field.¹ He had 3,000 acres fronting on the river; the southern border of this touched the Society's tract. He also had 2,000 acres near Ringos. Robert Dimsdale had extensive tracts beginning about Lambertville, and embracing Mt. Airy. John Calow owned north of the city and fronting on the river. Wm. Biddle held 5,000 acres immediately north of Calow, fronting on the river. John Reading took up land in the vicinity of Prallsville and Barber's Station. He also owned land about Centre Bridge which was called Reading's Ferry until 1770, when it went by the name of Howell's Ferry.² Other owners of tracts were Gilbert Wheeler, Richard Bull and John Clarke. These large tracts soon passed into other hands. In 1705 John Holcombe of Arlington, Pa., bought lands from Wheeler and Bull, and subsequently he made purchases out of the Biddle and Calow tracts. He is the ancestor of the Holcombe families in Hunterdon county. In 1709 Wm. Biles sold to Edward Kemp, of Buck's county, Pa., who the next year sold 200 acres to Ralph Brock, a millwright. In 1716 Richard Mew sold one half a tract to John Mumford, of Newport, R. I. Joshua Opdyke purchased several hundred acres of the heirs of Wm. Biles. He was the great-grandfather of Hon. George Opdyke, at one time Mayor of New York city. In 1714 Wm. Biles, son of Wm. Biles, Sr., who was then deceased, sold 1,665 acres to Charles Wolverton. The southwest corner of this was on Reading's line; 284 acres of this was sold to Geo. Fox, who came from England. In 1729 this was conveyed to Thomas Canby of Buck's county. In 1735 he sold to Henry Coat, and in 1741 he to Derrick Hoagland. Wm. Rittenhouse had a tract of land east of this. Wm. Biddle also sold 1,150 acres in 1732 to

¹ See subsequent page.

² For these facts about Lambertville, I am indebted to manuscripts of P. A. Studdiford, D. D., of Lambertville, N. J.

Peter Emley, of Mansfield, now Washington, Warren County. He sold to Christopher Cornelius in 1750. And he sold to Daniel Howell, the same year, 400 acres. This was the Howell from whom the ferry took its name. His land joined Reading's at the river. Howell conveyed a part of this in 1754 to Francis Tomlinson. In 1774 this came into possession of General Bray.

Yet further up the Delaware, adventurous settlers pressed, selecting tracts in Kingwood, Franklin and Alexandria townships checked only by the frowning hills of the Schooley's range. Among these, we know of Warford, Bateman, Ellis, Gamer, A. Hunt, Besson. About 1720¹ a Baptist Church was organized at Baptisttown, known in its earliest days as the Bethlehem Baptist Church. The Dalrymple family, numerous in Kingwood, are of Scotch origin. Their ancestor here, selected land by the advice of James Alexander, Surveyor General of New Jersey, who was the agent of Sir John Dalrymple, to whom Robert Barclay sold land in East Jersey. Kingwood became more especially a Quaker settlement. The old records of the Meeting at Quakertown date back to 1744, when the first monthly meeting was held. In 1767, the minutes show that they were busy building a new meeting house of stone, 39x27. This was to take the place of one built of logs.² This would indicate a settlement about 1725.³ Among the first of whom we have any knowledge as living in that neighborhood are King, Wilson, Clifton, Rockhill, and Stevenson. They all belonged to the Burlington Quarterly Meeting. Later on, Thomas Robeson settled in that locality, the ancestor of the Secretary of the Navy during President Grant's administration; also Thomas Schooley was another settler, who became the owner of large tracts of land on the mountain, which is called after him.

¹ So it has been stated. But I regard this date as too early by ten or fifteen years.

² Kindly furnished by A. R. Vail, clerk of the meeting.

³ For further particulars respecting Kingwood see quotations from old deeds, in a series of articles on "Traditions of our Ancestors," published in the Hunterdon Republican, Feb. 17 and 24, May 5 and 12, 1870.

While the tide of immigration was setting up the Delaware, a similar flow advanced along the Raritan. The persecutions of the Covenanters drove large numbers of them, in 1638 and the following years, to East Jersey, many of whom settled at Plainfield, Scotch Plains and Westfield. They were Presbyterians, and men of virtue, education and courage. The opposition of the people and the proprietors to any arbitrary imposition from England, and freedom of conscience, allured these people to New Jersey. And, as Bancroft says, they gave to "the rising commonwealth a character, which a century and a half has not effaced." The Quakers also settled among them, through the influence of Robert Barclay. Some of these settlers, and many of their children found their way to the richer lands of Hunterdon.

So early as 1685, Dutch Huguenots came to the north branch of the Raritan. In 1699 the Dutch Church of Somerville was formed. Readington township, which lies between the north and south branches, was taken up by four proprietors. George Willocks of Perth Amboy, owned the northeast, *i. e.*, all northward of Holland's Brook and eastward of the White House, to the Lamington river. John Budd and James Logan held the portion northwest of Willocks. Joseph Kirkbride had the southerly part, and Colonel Daniel Coxe, of Philadelphia, he southwest. These two were proprietors of West Jersey. Their lines came to the south branch. On the west of that stream they both had tracts; extending to Flemington¹ They had their lands surveyed in the year 1712, in which year Kirkbride sold five hundred acres to Emanuel Van Etta; having previously disposed of two hundred acres, west of Van Etta's purchase, to Daniel Seabring and Jerome Van Est. This tract extended from the south branch to the road now leading from Pleasant run to Branchville. On this tract, near Campbell's Brook, was an Indian village. Other settlers from 1710 to 1720 were Stoll, Lott, Biggs, Schomps, Smith, Van Horn, Wyckoff, Cole, Klein, Jennings, Stevens, Johnson, Hoagland, Fisher, Probasco,

¹ See subsequent page.

Le Queer, Schenck, Voorhees; some of whom came from Long Island. Frederick Van Fleet came from Esopus, New York, in 1725, and bought lands of Van Etta. He shortly after became owner of many acres at Van Fleet's corner. His son, Thomas, was the great-grandfather of A. V. Van Fleet, the present Vice-Chancellor of the State. Lord Niel Campbell had obtained a deed for land at the forks of the north and south branches, January 9th, 1685. John Dobie, John Campbell, John Drummond and Andrew Hamilton purchased all south of Holland's Brook and west of the south branch, November 9th, 1685. Campbell's Brook was named after that John Campbell.¹

This district, lying between the confluence of the branches of the Raritan and the Delaware river, soon became known; and its natural advantages attracted the attention of both the Jerseys. A tribe of Indians living near the site of Hartsville, Pa., had a path to and across the Delaware at Lambertville, and thence to Newark, by way of Mt. Airy, Ringos and Reaville. The "Old York Road" was laid on the bed of that path, or rather this path became that road, for the road itself was never surveyed. In a deed for land at Ringoes, dated August 25th, 1726, this is described as "The King's Highway that is called the York Road." Another Indian came in from the north, through the valley at Clarksville, the gateway for all their tribes who threaded their way down the great valley of the Walkill, or crossed over from Pennsylvania at the Forks of the Delaware. This Indian highway led down to the wigwams on the Assanpink. These roads crossed at Ringos. This whole region was heavily wooded with oak, hickory, beach and maple. The forests abounded with game. The streams were alive with fish, and the most delicious shad made annual visitations along the borders. That fish was caught higher up than Flemington, before mill dams obstructed the branch. The hauls of them in the Delaware have been enormous within the memory of old people.

¹ Historical Appendix to the Dedication Sermon of the Readington Church, by Rev. John Van Liew. Appendix by John B. Thompson.

Also the Indians were peaceable and friendly. The Raritan was navigable up to the union of the north and south branches. Long afterward, much of the heavy produce was carried to market on these streams. In seasons of freshets the farmers up the river conveyed their grain to New Brunswick in flat bottomed boats, floating them down and pulling them back. Old persons tell us that fifty years ago, brooks were double their present volume. No wonder, then, that East and West Jersey joined hands over Hunterdon County, and that their children were attracted away from their old homesteads at an early day. For that same eagerness to occupy the frontier and push farther west, which has been the ruling passion for the last half century, possessed and animated the sons of the settlers in the seventeenth century.

In addition, the political institutions were so liberal in their character, that those who appreciated civil and religious liberty were attracted. And thus it came to pass, that no county in the State had so mixed a population, composed, as it was, of Huguenots, Hollands, Germans, Scotch, Irish, English, and native Americans.

The Coxe estate extended to the present village of Clinton, and joined the Kirkbride tract, the two covering an area of four miles. One of the oldest and most distinguished settlers in that part of the county was Philip Grandin. His father emigrated from France, and settled in Monmouth County. Philip and his brother John bought one thousand acres on the south branch, including Hampton. He built a grist mill and a fulling mill. Afterward this was called Johnston's Mills. It was in a ruined condition one hundred years ago. Cloth was made there for all this region. He was the grandfather of Dr. John Grandin, who was the most noted physician of the county in his day.¹

On the present site of Clinton were early located mills, called Hunt's mills. During the revolution large quantities of flour were ground in them. Among the early settlers were James Wilson,

¹ For further, see History of the District Medical Society of Hunterdon, by John Blaue, M. D., and Hunterdon County Republic, March 31st, 1870.

Hope, Foster, Apgar, Bonnell. The most distinguished was Judge Johnston, who came about 1740. He owned a tract of one thousand two hundred acres. His house was the most stately mansion in the northern part of West Jersey. Being chief magistrate for this section of the county, on Monday of each week court was held in his broad hall. His house became the resort of culture and talent; and his daughter, who afterward married Charles Stewart, is said to have been the best read woman in the province.

A tract of five thousand and eighty-eight acres, from Asbury to Hampton Junction, was purchased by John Bowlby about 1740. When he was running the boundaries of this land, Col. Daniel Coxe (who was the oldest son of the proprietor, deceased about 1739), was lying out a tract to the east of him. There was a great strife, who should get his survey first on record, so as to secure as much of the Musconetcong Creek as possible. Bowlby was successful. John W. Bray, a descendant of one of the first settlers in connection with A. Taylor, commenced improving Clinton about the time that Governor Clinton of New York died; and they named the place after him.

Returning now toward the north branch, from a deed in the possession of A. E. Sanderson, Esq., of Flemington, it appears that about the year 1711, the West Jersey Society had surveyed for them a section known as "The Society's Great Tract." Of this, James Alexander purchased ten thousand acres in 1744, taking in the whole of the Round Valley and surrounding mountains, and all the land from Bray's Hill on the west nearly to the White House, and reaching north to the brow of the hill north of Lambertville. The Lebanon part contained two thousand acres, which were conveyed to Anthony White by Alexander's heirs, September 7th, 1782. This, however, had been held in trust by Alexander since 1755. These heirs were his son William Lord Stirling, and the wives of Peter Van Brug Livingston, (whose sister Stirling had married), Walter Rutherford, John Stevens, and Susanna Alex-

ander, who afterwards married Col. Reid. Walter Rutherford was the owner of large tracts of land in Sussex County. Livingston was a son of Philip Livingston of Livingston Manor, on the Hudson, and a brother of Governor Livingston. All these took a very active part in the Revolutionary struggle. Lord Stirling¹ was the Colonel of the First Battalion formed in New Jersey, November 7th, 1775. The next March (11th), he was made Brigadier-General of the Continental army; Major-General, February 19th, 1777. He twice received the thanks of Congress, January 29th, 1776, and September 24th, 1779. He died of gout at Albany, N. Y., January 15th, 1783, while in command of the Northern Department. Mr. Livingston was a merchant in New York, and contributed largely of his money for the service of his country. The sisters found the old mansion a safe retreat, when their own houses were no longer protected from the incursions of the enemy. John Stevens settled in Round Valley. He was the grandfather of Edward, John, and Robert Livingston Stevens, who became the pioneers in the railroad and steamboat enterprises of our State. Robert when only twenty years old, took the Phœnix, a steamboat built by his father, and one of the first ever constructed, from New York around to Philadelphia, by sea, which is indisputably the *first* instance of *ocean* steam navigation. This was in 1808. Tradition says that Livingston, the associate of Robert Fulton, was a frequent visitor at Round Valley.

One of the first settlers in the neighborhood of White House was Baltes Pickel, who bought one thousand acres from the Budd and Logan tract, at the foot of Cushetunk Mt., now Pickles Mt. Abram Van Horn came from Monmouth to White House about 1749, he took up four hundred acres, south of the railroad and on both sides of the creek, along the turnpike. On the stream he built a mill. When Washington's army lay at Morristown, he was appointed forage master. In his mill he ground flour for the army and hauled it over. His barn was used as a storehouse for forage.

¹ See life of Stirling, published by N. J. Historical Society.

In this barn, a company of Hessians, taken prisoners at Trenton, were lodged and fed, while on their way to Easton, Pa. This same barn afterwards was used as a house of worship for fifteen years, by the congregation of the Reformed Church.¹

The settlement of Lebanon, at one time called Jacksonville, and Germantown, is connected with the settlement of German Valley. In 1707 a number of German Reformed people, who had been driven by persecution to Rhenish Prussia, and thence had gone to Holland, embarked for New York. But adverse winds carried their ship into Delaware Bay. Determined, however, to go to the place for which they set out, the banks of the Hudson, they started from Philadelphia and went up to New Hope; there crossing the river they took the Old York Road. Precisely where this band came to the mountainous region is not known. But their vision was charmed with the tempting nature of the soil, and the streams. They found this whole region astir with pioneers, who were prospecting and settling. Abandoning therefore their original intention, they resolved to establish themselves on the good land around them. From them and their descendants, Germantown and German Valley derived their names. The names of these pioneers are yet found on the church record of Lebanon. Probably at New Germantown a few English people had already settled, and this was the first point occupied in Tewksbury township. Among these names are Johnson, Thompson, Cole, Plat, Ireland, Carlisle and Smith. Smith was a large land owner, and ambitious of founding a town. The first street was called Smith's lane, and the first name by which the settlement was known was Smithfield. About 1753 the village began to be called New Germantown. All the land which Smith sold was conveyed in the form of leases, running for one hundred years. Most of the land in and around the village, was bequeathed to Zion's Church, and was rented to

¹ On White House, see an article by Rev. William Bailey, in "Our Home," a magazine published in Somerville, N. J., in 1873.

tenants on long leases. The greater part of these were bought in, fifty years ago. This is now a Lutheran Society, but the probability is that a religious organization of the Church of England preceded this, and at an early date, probably under Lord Cornbury. For in 1749 an instrument conveys seven acres of ground, and the church building *then erected*, to the Trustees of the Lutheran Society for a period of one hundred and three years. But the Germans who came in before the Revolution predominated. Among these were Jacob Kline, Mellick, one of whose sons went to New York, became a merchant and was the first President of the Chemical Bank; Honeyman, John Bergen, George Wilcox, Adam Ten Eyck who owned a large tract in the southern part of the township.¹ Frederic Bartles was another, who was in the cavalry of Frederic the Great. He was captured by the French, but escaped to Amsterdam. Thence he made his way to London. He came over to Philadelphia and then to New Germantown. He was the grandfather of Charles Bartles, Esq., of Flemington.

North of the village, a large tract was owned by James Parker of Amboy, one of the proprietors of East Jersey. The land on which the Presbyterian Church at Fairmount stands, was given by him before 1760, at which date a church edifice was on the ground. The place was originally called Parkersville. It is probable that the first settlers came about 1740. For Michael Schlatter speaks of preaching in the church of Fox Hill in 1747. The hill was then called Foxenburg, from a man by the name of Fox, who was a very enterprising farmer, and introduced a new and superior kind of wheat. People came from a great distance to buy this wheat for seed. In 1768 the churches of Fox Hill and German Valley, with those of Rockaway and Alexandria, were united under one charge. In 1782 Casper Wack was settled over Lebanon, German Valley, Fox Hill and Ringos.²

¹ An Article in "Our Home," New Germantown, March, 1873.

² History of Presbyterian Church, Fairmount, by Rev. Wm. O. Ruston, 1876.

As far as can be ascertained, after the occupation of the land on the eastern and western borders of the county, very soon land was taken up along the great Indian paths already described, especially on the Old York road. From parchment deeds now in possession of Mr. A. S. Laning of Pennington, it appears that in the year 1702, Benjamin Field, one of the proprietors living in Burlington, agreed to sell to Nathan Allen, of Allentown, 1,650 acres, comprising the land in and around Ringos. Field seems to have died suddenly before this was consummated, making his wife, Experience, his sole executrix, by a will dated 13th May, 1702. She conveyed this tract to Allen, by deed dated May 29th, 1702. This, which seems to have been before the purchase from the Indians by the Council, was probably allotted to Field's estate at the time of the dividend in 1703. By a deed bearing date 6th December, 1721, Allen conveyed to Rudolph Harley, of Somerset county, for £75 New York money, 176 acres. The deed conveys all the minerals, mines, fishing, hunting and woods on the tract. Harley removed from Somerset and settled here. On August 25th, 1726, he sold 25 acres of his tract to Theophilus Ketcham, innholder, for £15 English.¹ May 22d, 1720, Allen conveyed 150 acres to Philip Peter. This whole tract of Allen's in a few years was divided into small portions. For, by a release executed June 26th, 1758, the following persons are enumerated as being possessed of parts of the original tract. Ichabod Leigh, 118 acres, Henry Landis, 80, Wm. Schenck, 280, Jacob Sutphin, 150, Tunis Hoppock, 100, Jacob Moore, 138, Obadiah Howsell, 8, Justus Ransel, 30, Rudolph Harley, 142, John Howsell, 3, Gershom Mott, 2, Philip Ringo, 40, James Baird, 18, Anna Lequear, 80, George Thompson, 100, Jeremiah Trout, 3, — Barrack, 100, George Trout, 17, John Hoagland, 200, Derrick Hoagland, 180, John Williamson, 180. In 1724 Francis Moore, of Amwell, bought 100 acres from Allen, which afterward he conveyed to John Dagworthy, of Trenton. Dagworthy

¹ To me the evidence favors the supposition that he kept the first tavern, and not Ringo, as has generally been held.

sold, on August 6th, 1736, to Philip Ringo, innholder, five acres for £30. On this plot the present tavern stands. On April 18th, 1744, he let him have eight acres more for £50 of the Province. Tradition declares that a log cabin was kept here, which became a famous stopping place known as Ringo's Old Tavern. The son and the grandson, John, continued the business until his death in 1781, when the property was purchased by Joseph Robeson. For many years Ringos was the most important village in the whole Amwell valley. A store was kept here to which the Indians resorted from as far as Somerville. Here public meetings were held to petition the king for the removal of grievances. Later on, celebrations for the whole county centered at this point. It was also a place of considerable trade. Henry Landis who came in 1737, carried on the saddlery business, in which he secured a reputation that extended from Trenton to Sussex. In the prosecution of this business he made money, and became owner of several hundred acres of land. In the old stone house which he built and which is now standing, it is said that Lafayette was confined by sickness for more than a week; and that he was attended by Dr. Gershom Craven, who practiced more than forty years in that part of the county.

Land was loosely surveyed. John Dagworthy, of Trenton, so states one of the deeds already referred to, bought 100 acres. He sold several portions of it, and then suspected that his original purchase was larger than was stated; so he obtained from the Council of the Proprietors of West Jersey a warrant of resurvey, which was done by order of the Surveyor-General, dated Nov. 10th, 1753. It was found to contain seventeen acres overplus. To secure himself he purchased the right to this overplus, as unappropriated lands, from John Reading.

So early as 1725 an Episcopal church was in existence at Ringos. It was built of logs, and was located just beyond the railroad station. It was organized under a charter from the crown, by a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Several of these were established about this time

in the Province, under the auspices of Queen Anne, who instructed Lord Cornbury to see that new churches were erected as need required.¹ Boss settled east of Ringos, and Howsel west by 1725, Schenck in 1726. Other settlers were Jacob Fisher, Lummix, who donated the burial ground to the Episcopal Church, Stevenson, Suydam, Dilts, Shepherd, Larison, Wurts. Peter Young settled at Wurtsville in 1726.

The colony of Germans who passed over the York Road in 1707 was the beginning of a large and continued migration. Some settled at Mt. Airy and around Ringos, others near Round Valley, some at length pressed over to Stillwater and Newton in Sussex county. By the year 1747 a German Reformed congregation was worshipping in a log church which stood in the old grave yard at Larison's Corner, a mile from Ringos. The first pastor was John Conrad Wurts, who for ten years, until 1751, had charge of that and the churches of Lebanon, German Valley and Fox Hill. He was probably the ancestor of Alexander Wurts, Esq., of Flemington. One of the first and prominent men connected with that church was Adam Bellis, who came from Holland about 1740, and bought 250 acres two miles south of Flemington, next to the Kuhls. This was a part of the old Stevenson tract of 1,400 acres. His descendants are yet numerous in and around Flemington. The mill which stands on the stream, near Copper Hill, was built at an early date by Cornelius Stout. The second mill was built in 1812.

At Flemington the tracts of three proprietors touched. Penn had one of 5,000 acres, and Daniel Coxe one of 4,170, which were surveyed by John Reading in 1712. The dividing line ran from east to west, by the lamp-post in front of the Presbyterian church. A high stone just over the brook east of the South Branch Railroad is where this line touched the stream. South of this line belonged to Penn; north of it to Coxe. Coxe's was commonly called the Mt. Carmel tract, and the high hill on the top of which is Cherry-

¹ Smith's N. J., pp. 252-3.

ville still bears the name of Coxe's Hill. On March 24th, 1712, Joseph Kirkbride bought a quarter section or 1,250 acres from John Budd, son and heir of Thomas Budd of Philadelphia, which was taken up as Budd's dividend of one quarter of a propriety, which he purchased of Edward Byllinge, March, 1676. On the same date (1712), Kirkbride also bought 1,250 acres adjacent to this, belonging to Wm. Biddle of Mt. Hope, Burlington county, which was his dividend of a part of a propriety purchased of Byllinge in January, 1676. These two tracts, together 2,500 acres, lay next to Penn's, and extended west and northwest along John Reading's and Edward Rockhill's lines; eastward and north eastward to the South Branch and, on the southerly side, John Kays had a tract bordering on Kirkbride's, and reaching to the Stevenson tract and John Wollman's. November 12th, 1737, this tract was sold to Benjamin Stout for £90. Stout seems already to have occupied 89½ acres of this tract. His deed speaks of the tract bordering at one part on unappropriated land.¹ From other old deeds it appears that settlers did not occupy land in Flemington earlier than 1731.² In that year Coxe sold to Wm. Johnson 210 acres. He came from Ireland. His son Samuel was a distinguished teacher and mathematician. His son, Thomas Potts, was an eloquent and learned lawyer of New Jersey. He married a daughter of Robert Stockton. His portrait may now be seen over the judge's chair in the court room at Flemington. Other settlers, in and around the village, were Johannes Bursenbergh, Philip Kase, Robert Burgess, Wm. Norcross, John Hairling, Geo. Alexander, Joseph Smith, James Farrar, Thos. Hunt, Dr. George Creed. Of Dr. Creed nothing is known except that he was practicing at Flemington in 1765. The early settlers were German, Irish and English. In 1756 Samuel Fleming purchased land. The old house where he lived and which was the first built in the village is yet standing. Samuel Southard owned

¹ In 1736 a tavern was built at Cherryville, which last year yielded to the elements and fell.

² The above facts are taken from old deeds held by Aaron Griggs.

and occupied it while he resided in Flemington, where he began the practice of law in 1814, at which time he was an active member of the Presbyterian congregation. He was the first President of the Hunterdon County Bible Society. Fleming kept a tavern in this house, and as other houses were built the settlement which grew up was called Flemings—so it is named on the old maps—and finally, Flemington.¹

Fleming brought with him from Ireland a boy, Thomas Lowry, who afterwards married his daughter Esther. Lowry became the most prominent man of the village, and acquired much property. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in 1765, which was the first Baptist Church in Amwell township. He was a shrewd, sagacious man, who generally succeeded in his undertakings. He was a member from Hunterdon of the Provincial Congress in 1775. After the war, for several years, he was a member of the Legislature. He bought about 1,000 acres of land, taking in nearly all the beautiful and fertile plain where Frenchtown is situated. He purchased a tract of the same extent at Milford. This was probably before the revolution. The Frenchtown tract he sold to Provost for £8,000. Lowry then commenced the improvement of the Milford property, and put up the old red mill and the saw-mill at the river. These were completed by 1800. The place was first called Lowrytown. Before the bridge was built across the Delaware there was a ferry above the mill, and hence the name Mill-ford. Lowry was the founder of Frenchtown, where he built a house and mill, and resided until his death in 1809. He was buried in the graveyard of the Kingwood Presbyterian Church. One of his daughters married Dr. Wm. McGill, a prominent physician in that part of the county. Lowry and his wife were very active patriots during the revolution. At the first call he enlisted in the army, being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regi-

¹ For further information about the settlement and history of Flemington, see Discourse by Rev. G. S. Mott, 1876.

ment in Hunterdon County, June, 1776, of which he afterward became Colonel.

The territory extending from Three Bridges, on the south branch, along the Old York Road to Ringos, was settled at an early day; for in 1738 the Presbyterian Church of First Amwell, near Reaville, is found upon the records of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. Some circumstances lead to the supposition that a congregation existed by 1730. Whitefield preached there in 1739, and says in his diary, "Some thousands of people had gathered here by noon, expecting me." This was the only Presbyterian church in the Amwell Valley, from the branch to the Delaware. In 1753 a parsonage was purchased, and the following names appear on the subscription list: John Smith, Jacob Sutphin, Benjamin Howell, John Steel, Jacob Mattison, Eliab Byram (the pastor), Garret Schenck, Abraham Prall, Peter Prall, Daniel Larew, Thomas Hardin, Benjamin Johnson, David Barham, John Reading (Gov.), John Reading, Jr., Jacob Gray, Daniel Reading, Martin Ryerson (great-grandfather of the late Hon. Martin Ryerson of Newton, N. J.), Daniel Griggs, George Reading, James Stout, Richard Philips, John Anderson, William Anderson, Samuel Carman, Samuel Furman, Thomas Hunt, Jonathan Hill, Samuel Fleming, Richard Reading, Joseph Reading, Samuel Hill, Derrick Sutphen, John Cox, John Francis, William Davison, John Wood, Henry Dildine. Nathaniel Bogert, Abram Larew.

In the year 1754, the population had so increased, that Presbytery was petitioned, "by the people bordering on the Delaware, to give them the privilege of building a meeting-house of their own." This was granted, and the church at Mt. Airy was erected. The frame of this remained until 1874, when a new building was put up.

In 1732 John Emanuel Coryell came to Lambertville. The family left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled near Plainfield. John purchased a tract of two hundred acres. In this was the ferry lot, for which he obtained a patent, January 7th, 1733. In this patent the ferry is mentioned as

formerly known as Coat's Ferry. It was more generally called Wells' Ferry, down to the year 1770. It was so named because it was leased to John Wells in 1719. Whether he and Coryell were rival ferrymen, or had a joint interest, is not known. Wells bought a tract of one hundred acres in 1734, on the Pennsylvania side, near the ferry; and from him the rapids below Lambertville obtain their name, "Wells' Falls." Four brothers, Lambert, came to New Jersey between 1735 and 1746. Two of these, Gershom and John, settled about three miles from Lambertville, having bought tracts of land near each other. John a son of Gershom, born 1846, became a prominent man. He was intelligent, sagacious and energetic. For many years he was a member of the State Council. From 1795 to 1800 he was Vice-President of the Council. From 1800 to 1802 he was President. In 1802 and 1803, he was acting Governor of New Jersey. From 1805 to 1809 he was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. From 1709 to 1715 he represented this State in the United States Senate. From him the town took its name. His cousin Gershom, a son of John, was an active patriot. He sent two substitutes to the Revolutionary army. He aided the American troops in crossing the river at Lambertville; and when the army laid at Morristown he had barrels made and carried them thither.¹

At an early day, Allen and Turner, of Philadelphia, bought from the proprietors ten thousand acres north and west of Clinton. The tract extended from VanSyckle's to German Valley, including High Bridge and Clarkesville. Furnaces were in operation at Exton's, near the High Bridge; these were the most extensive. Another was west of VanSyckle's. The Cokesburg furnace was built in 1754, as appears by a stone upon the wall of a part of the old building at that place. There was also the Hackelbarney Forge near the falls of Lamington. These mines were discovered very

¹ For these facts I am indebted to Dr. Studdiford of Lambertville, who permitted me to peruse his History of Lambertville, now in manuscript, but to be published. It will be a valuable local history.

early in the last century. This led to the settlement of this remote part of the country, and probably secured for it gentlemen like Johnston, Stewart and Grandin, whose families became noted for education, refinement and that generous and charming hospitality which wealth and culture can furnish. Their mansions still tell of the grandeur of the past. These mines also determined the character of a large class of settlers, who were hands employed about the furnaces and forges, many of whom, as their names indicate, were Welsh, Germans and Irish. In 1762 Col. Hackett was the superintendent and Mr. Taylor, bookkeeper. In 1775 the superintendent died, and Mr. Taylor was appointed in his place. He remained all through the Revolution. At this furnace balls were cast for the use of the army. Some of the old moulds have been dug up within a few years. After the war the large tract was sold, probably as confiscated property,¹ and Mr. Taylor was selected as one of the commissioners to divide the land. He was allowed the privilege of selecting such a portion as he desired to buy. He chose that around the forge. The surveyor asked him if he should include the mines. Mr. Taylor replied he did not care whether he had them. They were, however, included in the survey, and the price paid was £800 for three hundred and sixty-six acres.² This shows that little value was attached to the mines. They were not worked again until the Central Railroad enabled the owners to secure coal at a reasonable price.

Having taken this general survey of the settlement of the county, we must now turn to other portions of its history. In March, 1713, all the territory of West Jersey, north of the Assanpink, was erected into the county of Hunterdon. This was granted at the request of the inhabitants, who stated in their petition, that "their frequent attending the several Courts of Burlington, being at a very great distance from their habitations, has

¹ See subsequent page.

² For further; Hunterdon Republic, January 20th, 1870.

been inconvenient and troublesome, as well as chargeable to the inhabitants of the said upper parts of the said division." And yet it seems that most of the business continued to be done at Burlington. So late as 1726, Trenton, which was the County seat, "had hardly more than one house." In 1748 it had only a hundred.¹ The county was named in honor of Brigadier-General Hunter, who at that time was Governor General of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, to which he was appointed, June 14th, 1710. Gordon in his history of New Jersey, says he "Was a native of Scotland, and when a boy, was put an apprentice to an apothecary. But he deserted his master and entered the army; and being a man of wit and personal beauty, acquired the affections of Lady Hay, whom he afterwards married. He had been nominated in the year 1707 Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, under George, Earl of Orkney; but having been captured by the French, in his voyage to that colony, was carried into France. He was unquestionably a man of merit, since he enjoyed the intimacy of Swift, Addison and others, distinguished for sense and learning. He mingled freely with the world, and was somewhat tainted by its follies; had engaging manners, blended, perhaps, not unhappily for his success in the Province, with a dash of original vulgarity. His administration, of ten years' duration, was one of almost unbroken harmony." He was the most popular Governor the Crown had appointed, and hence the respect shown him, in calling by his name the only county formed during his administration. By 1722 the county had grown to five townships, of which only one, Amwell, was north of the Sourland range and within the present bounds of the county. In 1726 the population was 3,236.

The Indians who inhabited this State when it was discovered, belonged to the Delawares, who were a part of the great Leni Lenape family, whose different branches roamed the country east of the Alleghenies. They occupied the territory which extended from the Hudson River to and beyond the Potomac. These Delawares

¹ Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey, 253.

had divided themselves into three tribes, two of these calling themselves Menamis and Unalachtgo, or the Turtle and the Turkey, had settled on those lands which lay between the coast and the mountains. The third tribe, the Wolf, or, as they called themselves, the Minsi, or Monseys, possessed the mountains and the land beyond. They extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place where they held their councils, to the Hudson on the east, and beyond the Susquehanna on the south-west. They were a very war-like race, as their name indicated. Their southern boundary, in this direction, was that range of hills which stretches along the upper line of Hunterdon and the branches of the Raritan. Thus the coast-tribes and the mountaineers came together in this county. Many families of these chose to live by themselves, fixing their abode in villages, and taking a name from their location. Each of these had a chief, who, however, was in a measure subordinate to a head chief.¹ A family was situated on the Neshanic, called the Neshanic Indians. There was another settlement a mile from Flemington, on a brook called the Minisi. One was near the Branch at Three Bridges. There they had a burying ground. Another, one and a half miles south-west from Ringos, along a creek on Jacob Thatcher's farm. Traces of their village can yet be seen there. Yet another was near Mt. Airy station on the Alexsocken. There was quite a large settlement of them at Rocktown. Indeed, the Amwell Valley was populated with them. As already stated, in 1703 the proprietors purchased of Heinhammo, a large tract of land in Hunterdon, lying west of the south branch, and they also bought the title to all other lands of the Indians who were supposed to have any right to them. These seem to have been contented, and lived in their villages on the mostly friendly terms with the whites. But the game diminished as the country was settled, so that the Indians were constrained to resort to trade, in order to procure the necessaries of life. They made wooden ladles, bowls, trays, etc., which

¹ Heckewelder's Indian Nations. Memoirs of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 12 pp. 48-52.

they exchanged for butter, milk, chickens and meat. They soon acquired a fondness for intoxicating liquors, and, when under their influence, would quarrel and fight in a terrible manner. This became so great an evil, that the Legislature in 1757, laid a penalty upon persons selling strong drink to the Indians, so as to intoxicate them, and declaring all Indian sales and pawns for drink void.

The defeat of General Braddock in the Summer of 1775, produced great consternation throughout all the colonies, and led to disastrous consequences. A hatred of the whites had for years been growing in the hearts of the Indians, who saw themselves becoming more and more helpless, under the steadily increasing encroachments of the settlers. The wrongs which were inflicted upon them, by designing men, aggravated their dislike. So that it was an easy matter for the French, and the Indians already leagued with them in hostilities, to persuade those tribes which had remained nominally at peace with the inhabitants, to join them in a general uprising and onslaught upon the settlers. The Shawnees and Delawares were drawn into this defection also; bands of Indians joined them, many going from the Pines to the Blue Ridge, under this impulse. Numbers who had roamed around the country, much like the tramps of to-day, went off to join the Indian troops and never returned. The people of this section and to the north, were greatly alarmed at this state of things.

The first inroads of the savages were down the Susquehanna, through Berks and Northampton Counties, across the Delaware into New Jersey. Some of the scalping parties penetrated within thirty miles of Philadelphia. A letter from Easton, dated December 25th, 1755, states that the "country all above this town for fifty miles is mostly evacuated and ruined. The people have mostly fled into the Jerseys. * * The enemy made but few prisoners, murdering almost all that fell into their hands, of all ages and both sexes." The inhabitants of New Jersey, roused by these sufferings of their neighbors, and fearing for their own towns, prepared to resist the foe. Governor Belcher despatched troops promptly from all parts of the province, to

the defence of the western frontier. Col. John Anderson, of Sussex County, collected four hundred men, and secured the upper part of the State. During the winter of 1755 and 1756 marauding parties of French and Indians hung around this western border. To guard against their incursions, a chain of forts and block houses was erected along the mountain and at favorable points on the east bank of the Delaware. Although the inroads of the savages were infrequent, and consisted of small bands, yet the fear which all felt that their mid-night slumber might be broken by the war-whoop, was sufficient to keep them in a constant terror. Many left their homes.¹ A loud call was made upon the Assembly for increased means of defence. This was done, and the force was placed under the command of Col. DeHart.²

As an additional measure of protection a treaty was made with Teedyuscung, whereby the Delaware and Shawnees on the Susquehanna were reconciled. 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 in 1757 to relieve them. One of these grievances was, that the Indians had not been paid for certain tracts of land, which had been taken from them. The only portion of Hunterdon, which came within these claims, was a tract of twenty-five hundred acres claimed by Teedyuscung himself, "beginning at Ringos, and extending along the Brunswick road to Nesbannock Creek, thence up the same to George Hattens, thence in a straight course to Petit's place, and so on to a hill called Paatquacktung, thence in a straight line to the place of the beginning, which tract was reserved at the sale." i. e., between Ringos and Copper Hill. The Legislature gave the commissioners power to appropriate £1,600 to purchase a general release of all these claims, one-half of which was to be devoted to paying the Indians residing to the

¹ Tradition says that people hid themselves in the openings of the mines, at Union.

² Gordon's New Jersey, pp. 122 and 124.

south of the Raritan. This offer was accepted, and a treaty concluded at Easton, October 26th, 1758, and thus ended all difficulties with the Indians in New Jersey.¹ This pacification was greatly aided and quickened by an association founded in Philadelphia in 1755, called "The Friendly Association, for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures." Another cause which contributed to this happy result was that Teedyescunk—who was King of the Delawares and a chief of very wide influence—was a Christian. He became such in 1749, and was baptized by the name of Gideon.² Also we may suppose that the influence of John Reading, from 1757 to June, 1758, the acting Governor while most of these negotiations were in progress, would be exerted in behalf of liberal measures toward the Indians, inasmuch as his early experience as surveyor in Hunterdon County, when it was yet a wilderness, and his subsequent residence in this frontier region, would well qualify him to know their wrongs and their needs, while the piety which adorned his life, would lead him to that charity which overlooks ignorance.

Governor Reading had then entered his seventy-third year; and the fact that, at such an advanced age, he occupied so important and prominent a position is of itself evidence of the estimation in which he was held. He was a true Jerseyman, from boyhood identified with the interests of the State, and particularly with the growth of Old Hunterdon, by the side of whose ancient thoroughfare, the Old York Road, in the graveyard of the old Amwell Church, his ashes lie.

John Reading and Elizabeth his wife, the father and mother of the Governor, emigrated from England with their two children, John and Elsie. They were Quakers, and left their country on account of the persecution to which the Quakers were subjected. They settled in the town of Gloucester, New Jersey, previous to

¹ Smith's New Jersey, chap. 23, which contains all the particulars.

² This fact of his being a Christian is obtained from the manuscripts of Dr. Studdiford, already mentioned.

the year 1683, as he was that year a member of the Council, meeting in Burlington. He was a landholder in and about Gloucester, of which town he was Recorder from 1693 to 1701, inclusive. He was one of the proprietors of West Jersey and a prominent member of the Council, being often appointed on important committees. He, with William Biddle, Jr., and John Mills, was sent to purchase in 1703, the great tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, between the Raritan and the Delaware. He was a surveyor and appointed one of the commissioners to define the boundary line between New York and North Jersey, in 1719.¹ He removed to his tract of land above Lambertville, where he died, and was buried in the ground of the Buckingham Meeting House in Buck's County, Pa.

John, the son, was born June 6th, 1686, and died November 7th, 1767. He and his sister, when children, were taken to England by their mother to be educated. She remained with them nine years, attending to their education; the father living in this country. On the return of the son, it was found that he had embraced the doctrines of the Presbyterians, to which he was ardently attached all his life; and so his descendants have continued. He married Mary Ryerson, a sister of Col. P. Ryerson, then in the British service. He succeeded to the greater part of his father's estate, and followed his father's occupation. In 1712 to 1715 he surveyed tracts for parties in Burlington, who were locating lands through the Amwell Valley, under the grants of the dividend of 1703. At the same time, with an eye to a valuable purchase, which a surveyor would be supposed to have, he secured for himself six hundred acres along the south branch, two miles from Flemington; where afterwards, on a beautiful site, he built the Reading homestead, now occupied by Philip Brown. He is said to have planted the walnut trees growing there. He owned three mill properties, including the farms now in possession of Barton, Stothoff, Deats,

¹ Smith's New Jersey, p. 412.

Ewing, Clark and Brown. He was a member of "His Majesty's Council," from 1728 to death, and Vice President for ten or twelve years. On the death of Governor Hamilton in 1747, the government devolved on him, until the arrival of Governor Belcher, with whom he had the most friendly and intimate connection. He was one of the first Trustees of Princeton College. His name is at the head of the list in 1748. On the death of Governor Belcher, in August, 1757, he succeeded a second time to the administration, in which he continued until June, 1758, when he was superseded by the arrival of Governor Bernard. His influence and services and money were freely bestowed to lay the foundation of religious privileges, educational advantages and national freedom, upon which we are now building. At the ripe age of eighty-one his long, useful and honored career ended, amid the quiet of that beautiful spot, which, under his cultivation, had emerged from a forest into a garden.

He had a large family of seven sons and three daughters. Five of the sons settled near him, and perpetuated the moral and religious influences of their sire. They were prominent in church matters, and took a lively interest in the Revolutionary struggle. The youngest son, Thomas, was Captain of the 6th Company of the 3d Battalion of the Jersey Brigade, who were mustered in during February, 1774. He served until the Battalion was discharged. A grandson, John, entered the company of his uncle, as Ensign. In January, 1777, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in a Company of another Battalion, in which he continued until September, 1780. Another grandson, Samuel, was appointed First Lieutenant in Captain Stout's Company of the "Jersey Line," first establishment, December 18th, 1775. He was taken prisoner at Three Rivers, June 8th, 1776. He became Captain, February 5th, 1777, and Major of the First Regiment, December 29th, 1781, and served until the close of the war.¹ Yet another, Charles, was

¹ Officers and Men of New Jersey in Revolutionary War, pp. 69, 86, 97.

Lieutenant of the Third Regiment, Hunterdon, and afterwards Captain.

The Governor's oldest daughter, Ann, married Rev. Charles Beatty, one of the first graduates of the Old Log College of Neshaminy, Pa. He was a co-worker with the Tennants in this State, and a prominent clergyman all his life. They were the progenitors of a numerous line of descendants, some of whom have been conspicuous in Church and State. On the female side eight married Presbyterian ministers. One of the sons, General John Beatty, was in the Revolutionary war, and so was his brother, Colonel Erkuries Beatty. For many years John was one of the prominent citizens of Trenton, being the first President of the Bridge Company, and of the Trenton Bank. Elizabeth, another daughter of Governor Reading, married John Hackett, from whom Hackettstown derived its name.

By the year 1738 the upper part of the county had become so filled with settlers that they petitioned the General Assembly to erect a new county, because the distance to Trenton, where the courts were held, was inconvenient, and to reach it, expensive. Yielding to this petition, a new county was set off, comprising all the upper part of the old above the present boundaries between Hunterdon and Morris and Warren. The new county was called Morris. Although thus shorn of more than half its territory, Hunterdon soon became the wealthiest and most populous of all the counties. Monmouth came next and Burlington third. Somerset was fourth and Middlesex fifth. Wheat was the principal production. The flour was sent to Philadelphia and New York. The State was remarkable for mill-seats even at an early day. And in no part were they so numerous as in this county. Along the north and south branches they were situated only a few miles apart.

These were of great importance during the Revolution, in supplying with flour that part of the army which hovered between New York and Philadelphia. The iron interest about Union contributed largely to its prosperity. The soil was better adapted

to grazing and wheat than was the country to the south. In 1748 the Raritan Landing was described as a "Market for the most plentiful wheat country for its bigness in America." In 1765 there were within the county, nine Presbyterian churches, Low Dutch, one; German, one; Episcopal, three; Quaker, two; Baptist, two.

We now approach the great struggle with the mother country. The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, in August, 1775, directed fifty-four Companies, each of sixty-four minute men, to be organized, allotting to each county a specific number. Hunterdon's quota was from twenty-five to fifty per cent. above the other counties. The members of this Congress from Hunterdon, were Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm of New Germantown, John Hart and John Stout of Hopewell, Jasper Smith and Thomas Lowry of Flemington, Charles Stewart and Daniel Hunt of Bethlehem, Ralph Hart, Jacob Jennings, Richard Stevens and John Stevens, Jr., of Round Valley, Thomas Stout, Thomas Jones, and John Bassett.

Charles Stewart resided at Landsdown near Clinton. On his return home, he called a meeting at Abram Bonnel's Tavern, and a Regiment of minute-men was raised, probably the first in the State.¹ He was a leading spirit in this movement, and rendered important services, from the commencement of the struggle to its final triumph. Many distinguished loyalists were among his friends, who made every effort to retain him on the King's side, but in vain. He was Colonel of the First Regiment of minute men in this State; then Colonel of the Regiment of the line. By commission from Congress, in 1776, he became one of Washington's Staff, as Commissary General, which position he occupied until the close of the war. General Washington and his wife were frequently at his house. His grand-daughter, Mrs. Bower, who, after the war, in Philadelphia, received marked attention from Mrs. Washington,

¹ The first Company of Volunteers offered to the Governor, under the first call of President Lincoln, was from this county—from Flemington.

relates the following, respecting the economy practiced by Mrs. Washington: "She unravelled a set of old satin chair covers, inherited by her. She had the material carded and spun, and with the addition of cotton yarn, woven in alternate broad and narrow stripes, the broad being of white cotton and the narrow of crimson silk. Out of this fabric, she had two morning dresses made for herself." His daughter, Martha, married Robert Wilson, a young Irishman of education, who came to this country and volunteered in the continental army, soon after the battle of Lexington. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Germantown. Captain Wilson died at his home in Hackettstown, in 1779, at the early age of twenty-eight. Mrs. Wilson was distinguished for beauty and for a brilliant and cultured mind.¹

After the war, General Stewart moved to Flemington, where he occupied a house near the residence of John C. Hopewell, and owned a large farm which extended to Coxe's Hill. He held a leading position in his adopted State, and was her representative in the Congress of 1784 and 1785. After much important public service, he died in Flemington, June 24th, 1800, aged seventy-one years. General Stewart was the son of Robert Stewart, and was born at Gortlea, Donegal County, Ireland, in 1729. His grandfather, Charles, was a Scotch Puritan, and an officer of dragoons in the army of William of Orange, and fought bravely at the battle of the Boyne, for which services he received a handsome domain in the north of Ireland, called Gortlea. Puritan ideas and a love of liberty impelled the grandson to emigrate to America, before he was twenty-one years of age, in 1750. He became a favorite at the house of Judge Johnson, whose daughter, Mary, he married. His enterprise, industry and education, enabled him to acquire a large property; and at Landsdown, near Hampden, where the south branch makes one of its loveliest windings, he erected a mansion, which yet stands to call forth the admiration of the

¹ Mrs. Ellet in "Women of the American Revolution," devotes a chapter to Martha Wilson.

traveler. The estate remains in the possession of his descendants. He was of medium height, spare in flesh, with a keen blue eye, expressing intelligence, kindness, bravery and firmness. His portrait, executed by Peale, is still preserved.

He became Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania. At the outset of the difficulties with the mother country, he earnestly espoused the cause of the colonies, and took the active part already stated. He was buried in the family ground of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. His life-long friend, Chief Justice Smith of Trenton, wrote his epitaph in these lines :

HE WAS AN EARLY AND DECIDED FRIEND
TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND BORE THE IMPORTANT OFFICE OF
COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ISSUES
TO UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE.

HIS FRIENDSHIPS WERE FERVID
AND LASTING,
AND COMMANDED BOTH HIS PURSE
AND HIS SERVICES.

HIS HOSPITALITY
WAS EXTENSIVE AND BOUNTIFUL ;
THE FRIEND AND THE STRANGER
WERE ALMOST COMPELLED TO
COME IN.¹

Some of his descendants have continued in the service of their country to this day. One of his grandsons, Charles Stewart, son of Samuel Stewart, was born in Flemington, where his father lived,

¹ For this sketch of General Stewart, I am indebted to his grand-daughter, Mrs. Hoyt of Landsdown, widow of the late Captain Hoyt. It is taken from a family record.

near the Presbyterian Church. He was a class-mate, at Princeton, of Dr. Hodge and Alexander Wurts, Esq., and graduated in 1815. He first studied law and then afterwards theology, and went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, from which he returned in 1825, on account of the failure of his wife's health. In 1828 he received the appointment of Chaplain in the Navy, in which office he continued until 1862, visiting all parts of the world. He wrote several books on foreign travel which were received with great favor. He died in 1870 at Cooperstown, New York, at the age of seventy-five. A son of his was graduated with General McClellan at West Point. He served the country faithfully during the war, having had charge, for the greater part of the time, of the engineers' department at Fortress Monroe, for which important post he was selected on account of his peculiar fitness. Since the war, he has been put in command of the United States Engineer Corps at San Francisco.

In the work of raising troops, Colonel Maxwell was also very active and efficient. He lived about a mile east of Clinton. After the war he removed to Warren County. He commanded the battalion which was sent to Canada, and, with Morgan and Colonel Philip Johnson, both natives of this county, was engaged in the siege of Quebec. He also took a conspicuous part in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, Trenton and Monmouth. As a soldier and patriot he had few superiors. He served his country faithfully all through the war, and died at Colonel Stewart's house at Landsdown in 1796, where he was taken suddenly ill, while on a visit, and expired in a few hours.

Another member of this Provincial Congress of 1775, who represented this county, and who afterwards took an active part in the Revolution, was John Mehelm. He emigrated to this country from Ireland. We first hear of him as a schoolmaster in Berk's County, Pa. He was a handsome writer and a fine scholar. He purchased one hundred acres of land and a mill, on the north branch near Pluckamin, since known as Hall's Mills. Here during

the Revolutionary war he manufactured flour, which was used by the army while lying at Pluckamin, and encamped at Morristown. He was Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon, and was on the staff of Major General Dickerson. He was also Quartermaster General and continued a pure and able patriot. He was often associated with John Hart. He was also the friend and companion of Washington, whom he often met that winter, when Washington passed through Pluckamin on his way to the headquarters at Morristown. Colonel Mehelm was a member of the Provincial Congress, which met at Burlington June 10, 1776. This was a revolutionary body, and was in full sympathy with that spirit of independence, which in less than a month renounced allegiance to the British crown. A committee was appointed, consisting of Livingston, Witherspoon, Mehelm and Patterson, who boldly defied the Governor, and summoned him to appear before the Assembly. For his refusal to submit to the orders of the body, Governor Franklin was sent a prisoner to Connecticut, and William Livingston was appointed in his stead, who served the State in that capacity from 1776 to 1790. By him Colonel Mehelm was appointed Surrogate for the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, which office he held until 1801, when he was removed.¹

I think Hunterdon county may claim General Morgan as one of her sons. Tradition states that he was born on the farm owned by Major Dusenberry, near New Hampton. There are still visible the remains of an old fire place, which is said to belong to the log house in which Morgan was born. Dr. John Blaine, of Perryville, who has devoted much attention to the early history of this neighborhood, was told this by persons whose mother and aunts lived less than a mile from the residence of the Morgan family. They further stated that when he became large enough to drive a team he went to Pittstown, where he drove a pair of oxen for the proprietors

¹ From an article in "Our Home," October, 1773, entitled "Pluckamin One Hundred Years Ago," by A. W. McDowell.

of a business there. About 1750 he went to Virginia. Rogers in his "Heroes and Statesmen of America," puts his birthplace in Durham, Pa. This mistake might easily arise from the fact that the family appears to have been connected with the iron companies of the day, and may have lived for a time in Durham. In Appleton's Encyclopædia, edition of 1861, his birth is stated to be in New Jersey in 1736. He was in Braddock's expedition in 1755. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was living in Frederic, now Clarke county, Virginia. Immediately he started for Boston, in command of a company of riflemen, all of whom, like himself, were expert marksmen. He accompanied the expedition of Arnold to Quebec, where he was captured. During that captivity he declined the offer of a Colonelcy in the British army. On his release, toward the close of 1776, he was appointed Colonel of a rifle regiment. This was just in season for him to render those valuable services during Washington's retreat through New Jersey, which endeared him to that commander. His corps of riflemen was the terror of the enemy, and the pride of the Continental army all through the war. Few names are more distinguished during that struggle than General Daniel Morgan.

Associated with Colonel Stewart in his patriotic measures, and conspicuous too, was Colonel Philip Johnston, his brother-in-law. Johnston was the oldest of seven children, and was born in 1741. His father, Judge Samuel Johnston, was a Colonial magistrate thirty years before the Revolution. The family were from Scotland, and belonged to an ancient barony in Anandale. They were a warlike clan and a great terror to the border thieves. Philip left his class in Princeton College to serve in the French war in Canada, from which he returned with military honor and reputation. This fact drew many to his standard, when he called for volunteers in 1776. He was appointed by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey to the command of the First Regiment. At the head of this regiment he went into the battle of Long Island. He was one of the bravest in that hotly contested fight. Force's Revolutionary

Archives gives the following extract from a Philadelphia journal of the day: "We hear that in the late action on Long Island, Col. Philip Johnston, of New Jersey, behaved with remarkable intrepidity and fortitude. By the well-directed fire of his battalion the enemy were several times repulsed, and lanes were made through them, until he received a ball in his breast which put an end to as brave an officer as ever commanded. General Sullivan, who was close to him when he fell, says that no man could behave with more firmness during the whole action." Just as he was leaving home for the seat of war he went into the room where his little children were in bed, and, kissing them, he kneeled down and commended his family to God in prayer. One of those three daughters, Mary, became the wife of Joseph Scudder, and was the mother of Dr. John Scudder, the world-renowned missionary to India.¹

Another prominent patriot in that neighborhood was Captain Adam Hope, who commanded a company of New Jersey Militia (Second Regiment), in the battle of Monmouth. After General Lee's capture, forty of his army on their way to Easton came through Clinton. They stopped at Captain Hope's house and his wife got breakfast for them.

Another was Colonel Bonnell, who established his tavern in 1767 near Clinton. It became a centre for resort to all that section. The first meeting to raise minute-men was held there.

In the neighborhood of Flemington was Colonel Hugh Runyon, who was a bold and fearless officer, full of energy and action amid scenes of danger. Joseph Capner, ancestor of the Capners in Flemington, married one of his daughters.

Captain Joseph Stout commanded a Company of Regulars, in which Samuel Reading, a grandson of the Governor, and Aaron

¹ These facts are taken from an article in the "Christian Intelligencer," by Rev. Wm. Hall, January 25, 1877. The correctness of them is asserted by Mrs. Hoyt, grand-daughter of Col. Stewart.

Lane were Lieutenants. Stout was killed at the battle of Brandywine, September 11th, 1777. When the men went into service in 1776, we find Captain William Chamberlain's Company from Amwell. Soon after this, he was promoted to Major, and Nathan Stout was Captain; and Philip Service and Christopher Fisher, Lieutenants. Beside these two Stouts, were two other, James and Samuel, who were Captains. David Schomp of Reading, was a Captain in Washington's Secret Service for years, and as such traversed swamp and hill, from the Delaware to the Hudson.

But the zealous proceedings of these patriots do not present the whole picture. Public opinion was divided, especially among the masses. When Lord Cornwallis entered the Jerseys, he issued a proclamation, offering protection to all who would take the oath of allegiance within sixty days, and containing assurances that the obnoxious laws which had occasioned the war would be revised. This produced a wide-spread dissatisfaction toward the patriots. Memorials came to the Provincial Congress from the counties of Monmouth, Hunterdon, Bergen and Sussex, complaining of the hostile intentions and proceedings of the disaffected. "Authentic information was received that other disaffected persons in the county of Hunterdon, had confederated for the purpose of opposing the measures of Congress, and had even proceeded to acts of open and daring violence, having plundered the house of a Captain Jones, beaten, wounded and otherwise abused the friends of freedom in the county, and publicly declared that they would take up arms in behalf of the King of Great Britain. In order to check a combination so hostile and dangerous, Lieutenant Colonel Abram Ten Eick and Major Berry were directed, with the militia of Hunterdon and Somerset, to apprehend these insurgents. On the 1st of July, 1776, the Provincial Congress resolved that the several colonels of the counties, should, without delay, proceed to disarm all persons within their districts who refused to bear arms."¹

¹ Gordon's New Jersey, p. 195.

In October, 1777, Governor Livingston remonstrated with the President of Continental Congress, against the order of the Board of War, for sending, Governor Penn of Pennsylvania, and others to Union in Hunterdon County. He says "that region, has always been considerably disaffected, and still continues so, notwithstanding all our efforts; owing, we imagine, in part, to the interest, connections and influence of Mr. John Allen, brother-in-law of Mr. Penn, who is now with the enemy." This Union was the iron works, within a few miles of the home of Colonels Stewart and Johnston. Near the furnaces was the house occupied by Mr. Taylor, the superintendent. He was a patriot. In this house, which now forms a part of the residence of Lewis H. Taylor, Penn and the Attorney General Chew were confined six months as prisoners of war, in charge of Mr. Taylor. Tradition reports that they brought their servants with them, and an Indian fiddler to beguile the hours of their captivity. Governor Penn presented Mr. Taylor with a copy of Dalrymple's Memoirs, with his autograph upon the title page.

At this time the feeling between the two sides was intense and often bitter. Rev. William Frazer was then Rector of the Episcopal Church at Ringos. Being supported by a British Missionary Society, he would not omit the prayers for the royal family. This rendered him obnoxious to the patriots. One Sunday, when he entered his church, a rope was hanging over the pulpit. Public sentiment grew so violent that he was compelled to suspend worship in his church. But so prudent was his conduct and so lovely his character, that soon after peace was declared, he re-opened his church and resumed his ministry, with general acceptance.¹

During the war, large farms belonging to these Tories were confiscated. But they proved of little value to the public treasury, because the sales were generally on credit; and by the progressive

New Jersey Rev. Cor., pp. 101 and 102.

depreciation of money when the time of payment came, the real value of the money was very small. Public notice was given, February 11th, 1779, that two of the Judges of Hunterdon County would attend at the house of John Ringo, in Amwell, "For the purpose of hearing the claims against the estate of certain fugitives and offenders." These parties were a long list of wealthy men, who did not sympathize with the patriot cause. Thousand of acres were advertised for sale, under these judgments entered by the State.

And yet as a whole, Hunterdon County was strong for the war. In March, 1776, the Committee of Safety, of which Captain Mehelm and John Hart were members, resolved that three battalions of militia be draughted out of the militia of the State, for the help of New York. The quota of Hunterdon was four hundred and forty, which was just double that of any other county.¹ Colonel Frelinghuysen, of Raritan, wrote to Governor Livingston, August 15th, 1777: "I must not forget to congratulate your Excellency, on the great loyalty of Hunterdon County."

The lukewarmness and disaffection already described, were caused by the uncertainties of the incipient struggle, and the disasters of the year 1776. New York was captured, and about the middle of November, Cornwallis entered New Jersey. Governor Livingston made the most strenuous exertions to have the militia who were in the field, oppose the invading force. But the panic which had seized upon the mass of the population could not be controlled. The bare-footed and almost naked Continental army, scantily supplied with ammunition, was retreating before the strong, well equipped battalions of the enemy. The contest seemed hopeless. Those who visited the army brought home an unfavorable report. They secretly or openly advised others to do nothing that would involve them in disloyalty, and thus jeopardized their possessions. Old people tell us that such was the talk with many. The Legislature, itself defenceless, had removed from Princeton to

¹ New Jersey Rev. Cor., pp. 5, 95.

Burlington, and there on the second of December they adjourned, each man going home to look after his own affairs. Until the battle of Trenton, on the twenty-fifth of that month, New Jersey might have been considered a conquered province. Even Samuel Tucker, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, Treasurer, and Judge of the Supreme Court, took a protection of the British, and thus renounced allegiance to this State and vacated his offices.¹

But a reaction, decided and permanent, was close at hand. The dispiriting retreat through the State, was accomplished, and Washington was safely on the other side of the Delaware. As the American rear guard crossed the river, the flags of the British danced in the distance. If the enemy had brought boats with them, as was reported, it would have been impossible for the patriots to have hindered their passing over. This was on the third of December. Washington sent four brigades under Generals Mercer, Stephens, DeFermoy and Lord Sterling, who were posted from Yardleys to Coryell's Ferry, in such a way as to guard every point of the river, where a crossing might be attempted. General Sterling was stationed with his troops opposite Lambertville, at Beaumont's, about three miles below New Hope. Redoubts were cast up, one on the top of the hill back of the school house at New Hope. General Washington rode up to inspect these, probably returning the same day. He ordered a stockade intrenchment to be made, and batteries to be posted. As it was important that he should have command of all the boats on the river, General Green was charged with the duty. He ordered General Ewing to send sixteen Durham boats and four flats down to McKonkey's (Washington's crossing). These Durham boats were large, flat and pointed at each end, being used for conveying iron from Dunham to Philadelphia. General Maxwell was directed to collect the boats high up the river, as there was danger of the enemy seizing them, and to place them under strong guard. This service was

¹ Gordon's *New Jersey*, p. 237.

assigned to Captain Daniel Bray, afterwards General Bray, of the New Jersey Militia, Captain Jacob Gearheart and Captain Thomas Jones, who collected all the boats on the upper waters of the Delaware and Lehigh, and brought them down to Coryell's Ferry. The boats were hid behind Malta Island, just below what is known as "The Mills," on the Pennsylvania side. The island was densely wooded, so that the boats could not be seen by a reconnoitering party of the enemy, as it looked down from the New Jersey heights. These boats were thus secured for the famous crossing of Christmas night.¹ Captain Bray was a native of Kingwood, and was familiar with every boat and crossing along the river. Captain Gerhart was from Flemington. To procure these boats, to conceal their plan from the Tories who were lurking about, and who would betray them at the first opportunity, to cut out these flat boats in the darkness of those cold winter nights, to float them down amid the rocks and through the rapids, to keep them from being crushed or swamped, was a task most difficult and hazardous. But it was successfully accomplished. Cornwallis was informed of this enterprise and sent a detachment to seize these boats, but they could not find them, or were afraid to venture across the river in the face of those frowning batteries.

Probably while engaged in this search the British learned that a lot of guns was stored in Flemington. A part of Cornwallis' army was then encamped just below Pennington. Five hundred cavalry were detailed to seize these arms. At that time, near the Presbyterian Church, was a long, low, frame building. For many years afterward it was a store famous throughout that part of the county. It afforded a market for wheat to a wide section. The store was kept in connection with a mill, on the site of John Rockafellow's mill. In this building a quantity of muskets had been stored by the Continentals. The cavalry reached the village early in the morning and found in the street a man in a cart, whom they pressed

¹ Dr. Studdiford's Manuscripts. Also History of Berk's County, by W. W. Davis.

into their service. The chests, with the guns packed in them, were taken out of the building and put into the cart, and then the whole troop hastened away. But when they reached Tattersall's Lane, where the tile kiln now is, they became alarmed, and concluded it would be better to destroy the muskets than attempt to carry them away. So they broke the guns by striking them upon the posts of the fence. In the meantime Captain John Schenck had collected a band of men and secreted them in a piece of woods between Copper Hill and Larasons. As the horsemen filed through this, they were fired upon. Captain Geary, the commander of the British, ordered his troops to halt and face the spot whence the firing proceeded, when he was almost immediately shot through the head. His men wheeled and fled. Afraid that they might meet more opposition if they returned the same road they came, the British turned and went toward New Brunswick. Captain Geary's body was buried in the woods.

This Captain Schenck, afterwards Colonel, was a brave officer. With Colonel Charles Stewart he rallied the minute-men in 1775, and was active during the whole conflict, in various ways.

The success of Washington at Trenton and Princeton was not the only cause of turning the tide toward the patriots. Neither the proclamation of Cornwallis nor protection papers saved the people from plunder. Discontent and murmurs at the outrages perpetrated by British and Hessians increased on every side. Infants, children, old men and women were left without a blanket to protect themselves from the inclemency of winter. The most brutal outrages were perpetrated by a licentious soldiery. The whole country became hostile to the invaders. Sufferers of all parties arose, as with one accord, to revenge their personal injuries.¹

When General Washington was retreating through the Jerseys almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders; and for a considerable length of time composed the strength of his army.² And of this praise Hunterdon county

¹ Gordon's American War, Vol. 2., p. 178, 180.

² Winterbotham's History of America, Vol. 2, p. 303.

deserves a large share, because she furnished more soldiers than any other county. Her scouts and guides were of priceless value.

After the battle of Trenton the American army went into Winter quarters, part at Morristown and part at Valley Forge. The direct road between these lay through Amwell Valley and over Coryell's Ferry.

The Spring of 1777 revealed this state of things, for which Washington must provide. General Burgoyne, with a superior force of the British, was moving from Canada southward. General Howe was at New York. He would either endeavor, by moving up the Hudson, to possess himself of the forts and high grounds occupied by the Americans, and thus open the southern part of the way to New York for Burgoyne, and separate New England from the rest of the Colonies; or he would attempt Philadelphia. Washington was uncertain which of these courses would be adopted; hence he must be prepared for both. To do this, he determined to occupy the high grounds of New Jersey, north of New Brunswick. About ten miles in that direction, at Middlebrook, a low range of mountains forms the apex of a triangle, the sides of which extend toward the northeast and northwest. These heights could be rendered almost impregnable against the enemy, while they would serve as a watch-tower to command the course of the Raritan, the road to Philadelphia, the hills about New Brunswick, and a considerable part of the country between that place and Amboy, thus affording a full view of any important movement on the part of the enemy. Washington directed the troops from Jersey to South Carolina to assemble in this State, and, breaking up his camp at Morristown, he made Middlebrook his headquarters, May 28, 1777. General Howe was preparing to attack Philadelphia, but first he wanted to draw the American General from his strong position. Leaving 2,000 troops at Brunswick, he advanced, June 14, with two columns from different directions, which arrived about the same hour. Washington had posted his army in order of battle, on the heights in front of the camp, and refused to come down. General Howe, finding he could not be drawn from his strong position, retired. But this movement of General Howe toward Philadelphia

roused the militia of this part of the State, and with great alacrity they took the field, principally joining General Sullivan, who had retired from Princeton behind the southern hills towards Flemington, where a considerable army was forming to oppose the enemy, should he attempt to cross Coryell's Ferry, which seemed to be his object. Influenced, no doubt, by this gathering of forces, Howe ceased to threaten Philadelphia by land, and determined to embark his troops for the Delaware. Indeed, it would have been an act of unpardonable military recklessness to have proceeded, when the enemy was combining in his front, and was ready with an army to follow in his rear. By this planning, the Amwell Valley was saved from the ravages of an invading host; and also, perhaps, lost the glory of becoming one of the famous battle-fields of the Revolution. Probably this is the time when the Baptist church at Flemington, was occupied as barracks by American soldiers. Marks of their muskets were visible on the floor of the old church. A panic prevailed along the Old York Road in that region. Farmers drove their cattle to hiding places. Household valuables were buried, or carried to the houses of friends at a distance. The women and children were prepared to flee at a moment's warning.

The county for several years previous to the war, was quite evenly populated, so that it must have been inconvenient and expensive to the many residing about Flemington and northward, to go to Trenton for the transaction of business; that county-seat being at the extreme southern corner. The unsettled state of the country, which diverted public attention from local necessities, and the general disturbance arising from the fact that the county was a thoroughfare for both armies, prevented a change in the county town. But we find that in 1785, two years after the treaty of peace, as soon, therefore, as the matter could be attended to, the county-seat was removed to Flemington, which was nearly in the centre. The village at that time consisted of probably not more than twelve or fifteen houses. For in 1809, there were only sixteen houses between the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, which comprised most of the village. However, it was important as a

centre of trade. There was also living there a lawyer and judge, Jasper Smith, a gentleman of great energy and public spirit; who was afterward prominent in the formation of the Presbyterian church in that village. Indeed, he may be called its founder. I believe that he had a great deal to do in securing the location of the county-seat. Because two miles further toward Clinton, on the south branch, was another point called Readings, the focus of several roads leading to all parts of the county. This also was a centre of trade. And there the county-seat should have been located. It is in many respects a more desirable site. The bank of the Branch is high, the drainage would have been excellent and the land is beautifully situated for building lots. Besides, the water power is such that the town by this day would have become the seat of flourishing manufactures. The Court House was not built until the Summer of 1791. It was on the site of the present buildings, and was constructed of stone brought "from Large's land in Kingwood." This edifice was destroyed by fire in February, 1828. This delay in building was probably caused by the poverty of the county, and the fluctuating value of money. In 1780 a continental paper dollar was worth one copper. In 1779 linen was one hundred and forty shillings a yard, shoes one hundred and twenty shillings a pair, pocket handkerchiefs seventy shillings a piece.¹ All other clothing in proportion. After the war, and even to the opening of the century, wages were fifty cents a day, and corn eighty cents a bushel.

The Presbyterian congregations of the two Amwell churches, finding that the salary was insufficient on account of the depreciation of the paper money, a joint meeting, held January 21st, 1779, agreed that the salary should be paid in produce at the old prices, or as much money as would purchase it. Some paid in money some in produce, some in both, as the salary lists show. It was determined to purchase a new parsonage, and a subscription was

¹ New Jersey Rev. Cor., p. 184.

made, but when they came to buy, the price of land had risen beyond the amount supposed to be necessary. And then the trustees hired "a plantation adjoining the parsonage for one hundred and fifty pounds, in order the better to support the ministers." In 1790 both paper money and coin were in circulation. From an old paper labelled "Account of Supplies," of the First Amwell Church, it appears that the sum paid for one Sunday's services was one pound and ten shillings; for preaching and administrating the Lord's Supper, three pounds. This was the amount in "hard money," as the account has it. Sometimes the supplies were paid in paper money, sometimes in coin and sometimes in both. There is this N. B.: "The law is lately altered in not making paper money equal to hard money, in hard money engagements. One-half is now (1790, April 4th), the current exchange." A collection for a poor student in divinity gives this amount: paper money, twenty-five shillings; silver, seventeen shillings; copper, twelve shillings and two pence.

According to the census of 1790, the population of Hunterdon was twenty thousand, one hundred and fifty-three. This made it the first county in numbers; but close to it pressed Sussex with nineteen thousand, five hundred; and Burlington with eighteen thousand and ninety-five. Then came Essex, Monmouth, Morris and Middlesex, each about one thousand less in the order named. Gloucester, thirteen thousand, three hundred and three; Bergen, twelve thousand, six hundred and one; Somerset, twelve thousand, two hundred and ninety-six; Salem, ten thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven; while Cumberland and Cape May came in at the foot, the former with eight thousand, two hundred and forty-eight, and the latter with only two thousand, five hundred and seventy-one. The total population of the State was one hundred and eighty-four thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine. The population of the townships of Hunterdon was—Amwell, five thousand, two hundred and one, which was more than double that of any other township. Kingwood, two thousand, four hundred and forty; Hopewell, two thousand, three hundred and twenty; Trenton, one thousand, nine

hundred and forty-six, Alexandria, one thousand, five hundred and three; Bethlehem, one thousand, three hundred and thirty-five; Maidenhead, one thousand, and thirty-two. Lebanon, Readington and Tewksbury, are combined, four thousand, three hundred and seventy. The number of slaves, one thousand, three hundred and one, and of free blacks, one hundred and ninety-one. But in the next ten years the increase was very small in this part of the State, both in Hunterdon and Somerset; the former adding to her population one thousand one hundred and eight, and the latter, five hundred and nineteen. The cause of this was that the young people were drawn to the great west of that day—central New York and western Pennsylvania¹. Indeed, the whole State has been a hive of States—constantly sending out swarms, whose labors have tended to subdue and fertilize western wilds—so that the State is remarkable for the paucity of the increase of its population, until within a recent period. In this same decade of which I am speaking, 1790 to 1800, the increase in the whole State was only twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ten. The ratio of increase from 1790 to 1820 was thirteen and a half per cent. for each decennial term. But in the first half of the last century, the rate of increase was about thirty per cent. in eight years. Hunterdon, by the year 1800, had dropped down to the fourth county in population; and yet the difference between it and Sussex, which was the highest, was only one thousand two hundred and seventy-three. In 1810, Hunterdon held the same relative position to the other counties, but Essex had now risen to the head, which it has since maintained. The population of Hunterdon then was twenty-four thousand, five hundred and fifty-six.

Let us recall the fact, that across the present territory of Hunterdon passed several important highways. One ran through New Hampton, via Pittstown, Quakertown, Ringos on to Pennington and

¹ An old record, 1797, of Flemington Presbyterian church, states, that collections were made by order of Presbytery to support missionaries on those frontiers.

Trenton. The great east and west line was the Old York Road, running the length of the Amwell valley, and passing out of the State at Lambertville. The third, of less importance than the other two, and yet a great road in its day, was the Somerville and Easton Turnpike, which entered the county at Lambertville and passed out at Bloomsbury; furnishing the outlet from the southern part of Warren, and from Easton to New York, via New Brunswick. Although this was not chartered as a turnpike until 1812, the road itself was laid out prior to the Revolution. Produce was carried along this road to New Brunswick, which at the beginning of this century was the most thriving mart of trade in the State. To the same city large wagons from Pennsylvania and from the Amwell valley, drawn by six horses, heavily laden with flour, flax-seed, flax and other kinds of produce, went over the Old York Road.

The iron spring at Schooleys Mt., like most of those of any value on the continent, was known to the Indians, generations probably before the European advent. It was their tales of these *waters of life*, as they poetically called them, which led to the belief of the "Fountain of Youth," which the old Spanish explorer, Ponce de Leon, so ardently desired. Almost from the settlement of the State, the ailing resorted to this iron spring. Its virtue attracted the valetudinarian, while the high altitude, 1,100 feet above the ocean, and the beauty of its surroundings rendered it a favorite place of resort. Thither went for many years after the Revolution, the old aristocracy of Philadelphia, who traveled in their own conveyances, which were large coaches, drawn by four or six horses and with the family coat of arms emblazoned on the sides. Their route was the first day to New Hope, the second day across the river and along the Old York Road to Pluckamin, and the third day reaching the mountain. None of those which came over this route attracted as much attention as Judge Coxe. He was a grandson of Daniel Coxe, one of the first proprietors of West Jersey, whose large proprietary tracts made his descendants immensely wealthy. In the latter part of the century, Charles Coxe bought the farm of one thousand two hundred acres that was owned by Judge

Johnston at Sidney, and afterwards the residence of Judge Wilson. In the old mansion Judge Coxe spent his Summers, extending a princely hospitality to the first families of Philadelphia, who were his guests weeks at a time.¹ He was a man of enterprise, and sought to turn the splendid water power on his land to account, by establishing a large woolen factory. He also was impressed with the unrivalled advantages that region possessed, in its streams of water, for large manufacturing enterprises. For at that day, before the steam engine displaced the water wheel, capitalists were eager to secure water power. About this period it was, 1793, that a company obtained the water-rights at Paterson. In order, however, to render the water power of this region available, better means of transportation must be obtained than was furnished by a turnpike. He applied, therefore, to the Legislature for a charter, to build a canal from the Delaware at Easton, to some point on the south branch above Clinton, and thence by the best practicable route to Trenton. This was about 1706. The application, however, was unsuccessful. Another project was to make slack water navigation up the south branch, thus securing an outlet through the Raritan. At that time these streams were larger than they are now.

Winterbotham, in 1796, describes the people of New Jersey thus: "The Presbyterian, the Quaker, the Episcopalian, the Baptist, the German and Low Dutch Calvinist, the Methodist and the Moravian, have each their distinguishing characteristics, either in their worship, their discipline or their dress. There is still another characteristic difference, distinct from either of the others, which arises from the intercourse of the inhabitants with different States. The people in West Jersey trade to Philadelphia, and of course, imitate the fashions and imbibe their manners. The inhabitants of East Jersey, trade to New York, and regulate their

¹ One of his daughters married Lucius Stockton, who was the first clerk of Hunterdon. He built a part of the house now occupied by Charles Bartles, Esq., in Flemington. There he had his office.

fashions and manners according to those in New York; so that the difference in fashions and manners between East and West Jersey, is nearly as great as between New York and Philadelphia." In this county the two influences were blended, because communication was divided; the eastern part trading with New Brunswick and New York, and the western with Trenton and Philadelphia. And all the religious denominations mentioned, except the Moravian, had congregations within the bounds of Hunterdon.

The people generally were distinguished for industry. The children when not put to trades, or not migrating to the new country, remained with their parents working on the farm. This was especially the case with the oldest son. For the European idea of primogeniture had not yielded to the more equal distribution of an estate. To that son, the homestead was willed. When he married, he remained at home with his parents. And an addition was built on the old house for his accommodation. Where the father owned several hundred acres, he set off a portion to his sons as they married. This subdivision kept on, until the farms reached their present size.

Religion generally had declined, during and after the war. French infidelity poisoned the minds of too many of the prominent men of the county; and its effect was felt upon the people. Intemperance prevailed at the opening of this century to a frightful extent. The early settlers in Hunterdon, like all the Dutch and Germans, and indeed English of that age, used malt liquors as a beverage. The war of the Revolution brought rum and whiskey into general use. The use of these, acquired in the army, was continued by the soldiers on their return home. More liquor was drunk, per capita, in this country for the two or three decades after the war than by any other nation on the face of the earth. Its manufacture made extensive progress in the States.¹ Thirteen hundred retail licenses were issued in the year 1800, and intemperance grew, so that we

¹Winterbotham, Vol. I, 351.

were denominated over the civilized world as a nation of drunkards. In one township along the Raritan, at the commencement of this century, eight distilleries were in operation. Custom required each hand, in hay or harvest, to be furnished with one pint of rum a day. Almost every farmer had his cellar stocked with barrels of cider, spirits and rye whiskey. The county was full of taverns. The education of poor children was neglected. In prominent villages, like Pennington and Flemington, academies were established, which were under the care of trustees. There were also private schools, kept mostly by clergymen. Such places were centres of intelligence and refinement. In 1802 several libraries were in existence. At Trenton, Elliott Howell, Librarian; Pennington, Achilles Wilson, Librarian; Ringos, David Bishop, Librarian; Flemington, Asher Atkinson, Librarian.¹

The general training days were scenes of frightful disorder. Fighting, to decide who was champion, or as the result of quarrels engendered by rum, was common; indeed it was almost the necessary attendant of trainings and elections.

There were few wagons. People went to meeting afoot for four to six miles, wearing thick shoes, sometimes none at all, until near the church, and then they put on Sunday shoes. It was common for the men to sit in church without coats.

Whipping was the penalty for small offences. This seems to have been inflicted upon the slaves, more frequently than on other classes of offenders. A slave, if found five miles from home, was arrested and whipped by the constable; for which five shillings were received, to be paid by the master or mistress. The whip was made of thongs of raw hide, plaited sometimes with fine wire.

Only one newspaper was published in the county. That was a weekly in Trenton. The mails slowly proceeded to the principal villages, and at intervals found their way to remote parts. So late as 1822 one mail came up from Trenton to Flemington on Tuesday,

¹From Collector's book of 1802 in possession of Peter Young at Ringos.

and thence to the other parts of the county, returning on Saturday.

We speak of those times as distinguished for simplicity, goodness, honor—as better days than our own. We do “not inquire wisely concerning this.” In all that render morals, education and religion, an acquaintance with current events, and facility in travel, superior to mere physical enjoyment, the advantage is greatly with us.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

1878.

No. 3

NEWARK, May 16th, 1878.

The Society met in accordance with the By-Laws at 12 m., in its rooms, corner of Broad and Bank streets, the President, Rev. SAMUEL HAMILL, D. D., presided: Vice-Presidents NIXON and PENNINGTON being also present. The attendance of members was large from different parts of the State.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the letters and communications received since January, among them being acknowledgments of their election as members from Governor McClellan and Charles E. Green of Trenton, Aaron Lloyd of Belleville, A. M. Holcombe of Lambertville, James W. Miller of Newark, and James Yard of Freehold; from Hon. M. L. Ward, accepting his election as Chairman of the Executive Committee; from Rev. A. H. Brown of Camden, in answer to the resolution of the Society, requesting a paper from him on the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, and in relation to the recent discovery of the site of an old Presbyterian Church at Tom's River; from the Historical Societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Kansas; the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; Yale College Library, and the Library Company of Philadelphia, acknowledging the receipt of

the Society's last publication; from Mr. Darius Peck, announcing the publication of a Genealogy of the Peck family; from different gentlemen making enquiries respecting genealogical and historical facts, among them being Hon. John Potts of Camden, respecting the Bellangee family of Little Egg Harbor; J. H. West of Hamilton Square, relating to the location of a tract of land given by the Proprietors to Robert West in 1692; C. H. Shepard of Marietta, Georgia, seeking the descendants of James Shepard; from Wm. F. Bonnell, of Brooklyn, referring to the family of that name; Dr. J. E. Stillwell of New York, relating to the descendants of Micah and Jonathan Tompkins of Newark; Henry Underdonk of Jamaica, respecting Daniel Kissam of Woodbridge; Dr. B. F. Davenport of Boston, about the Davenports of Morris County; N. Hubbard Cleveland of Southhold, Long Island, respecting the family of that name in Newark; from J. Lovett of Philadelphia, about the muster rolls of the troops engaged in the Battle of Monmouth; from the Chicago Historical Society, announcing its being again in active operation; L. R. Hamersley of Philadelphia, announcing a new edition of the "Records of the living officers of the Navy and Marine Corps;" from Hon. John Clement of Haddonfield, giving the address of the gentleman in charge of the papers of the West Jersey Society in London; from Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D., of Wabash College; Messrs. Wm. Duane of Philadelphia, Wharton Dickinson of Scranton and Levi Bishop of Detroit; Kansas Historical Society; United States Department of the Interior; United States Commissioner of Patents; Library Company of Philadelphia; and Adjutant-General Stryker; with donations for the library; from Colonel J. Bertrand Payen Payne of London, and other gentlemen, respecting current business of the Society. The Secretary accompanied the presentation of these communications with a statement of the purport of the answers made to such as required them.

The Treasurer reported the amount of cash in the treasury to be \$602.77.

The Committee on the Library reported donations to the library since January of 92 bound volumes, 110 pamphlets, and several manuscripts.

"A more active interest on the part of the members," said the Committee, "could not fail to add materially to the treasures of the library. There are existing gaps in many series of public documents and in the proceedings of public bodies, as well as numerous local histories that, through their influence or liberality, might be supplied. The series of law and public documents of our State is defective, and every year renders the probability of the obtainment of the missing volumes more doubtful. Our Congressional collection is yearly rendered more valuable as the documents of each session are added to it, and it is thought to be more complete than any other in the State.

"The Catalogue of the Manuscripts, referred to in the last report of the Committee as much wanted, has been commenced by the assistant librarian, and, when completed, will add greatly to the usefulness of that portion of the library. The catalogue of books is ready for the printer."

The Committee on Publications reported the issue of another number of the proceedings of the Society since the last meeting, containing the transactions in January, and the interesting paper by the Rev. Wm. Mott, on the History of Hunterdon County, which was read on that occasion.

In the present condition of the treasury, the Committee, whatever might be their wishes on the subject, were not now prepared to recommend the issue of another volume of "Collections." The materials were abundant, and it would be very satisfactory could the resolution adopted as long ago as 1869, be carried out, and the papers of John Ferdinand Paris be given to our fellow citizens in print. The relations existing between Mr. Paris and the Proprietors for many years, as their counsel and adviser in England, render these papers exceedingly interesting and valuable, and it was hoped that circumstances might prove sufficiently propitious before long to warrant their publication.

The Committee on Nominations made their report recommending sundry gentlemen as Resident and Honorary members, who were thereupon duly elected, and other nominations were received.

The Special Committee on Colonial Records, reported that the

work entrusted to them was being prosecuted as expeditiously as possible, and it was hoped that in the course of a few months a large number of documents would be received from England, where, by the latest advices, two copyists were constantly employed in making the transcripts from the originals in the State Paper Offices.

Documents in the Secretary of State's Office at Albany, New York, relating to matters connected with one period of the provincial history, were being copied and transcripts of others within the State were also being made, so that it was expected before many months the publication of these Records, so essential to a thorough acquaintance with the Colonial history of New Jersey, would be commenced. As their arrangement chronologically was necessary, no progress could be made in preparing them for the press, until all had been secured that are intended to be included in the printed volumes.

The Committee were pleased to have it in their power to state that the recent legislature had appropriated an additional thousand dollars to advance the work; which, it must be borne in mind, is a State undertaking; the Historical Society being merely designated in the several acts as its agent. to see that it is properly carried on.

A paper was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, MR. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, on "The Resting Place of the Remains of Christopher Columbus."

COL. R. S. SWORDS, made some remarks upon the interest surrounding the subject, and moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. Whitehead accompanied with a request that he would furnish a copy of the paper for publication, which was adopted.

This was followed by a "Memorial of Colonel John Bayard," by General JAMES GRANT WILSON of New York.

On motion of the REV. M. B. SMITH, the thanks of the Society were presented to General Wilson, and a copy of the paper asked for.

The Society then took a recess, and partook of a collation spread in the Document room.

On re-assembling at 3 p. m., Professor J. C. MOFFAT of Princeton, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Society have heard with sincere regret of the death of their late fellow member, JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D., at one time Professor in the College of New Jersey, and latterly Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, whose funeral takes place to-day in that city; and they are confident their loss is participated in by the whole scientific world.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to transmit to the family of our lamented friend, a copy of the foregoing resolution.

PROFESSOR MOFFAT, accompanied the presentation of the resolutions with some interesting statements respecting his intercourse with Professor Henry while a student under him in Princeton College. At that early day Professor Henry had made an instrument by which he could communicate across the room by means of electricity, and that subsequently he had stretched wires across the campus ground to his house with like results. Some years afterwards he saw an exhibition of the telegraph and found it substantially the invention of Prof. Henry. Prof. Henry was a man eminently simple in his manner of expressing himself, his diction was manly and free from all ostentation. He made his investigations with the greatest care, and was the most conscientious, honest and scrupulous of investigators. He was a man of unflinching courage, but a most careful investigator, and his discoveries were never made public until he was thoroughly satisfied of their correctness. He never came before the public as a controversialist to defend his work, leaving his defence entirely with his friends. Prof. Moffat also spoke warmly of Prof. Henry's moral and Christian character, which he said was beyond reproach, and referred to Dr. Pennington, who, as a student and trustee of the college, knew Prof. Henry well, for further remarks.

DR. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, on seconding the resolution offered by Prof. Moffat, said that it had been his privilege to be associated for many years with Prof. Henry, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey; and had thus enjoyed the opportunity of personal acquaintance with his many excellent qualities of heart and mind. He had always found him an agreeable associate and a wise counsellor, particularly modest in the expression of those weighty opinions, which were always so influential with his colleagues, and contributed so largely to the success, especially, of the scientific department of the Institution.

It had not been his good fortune, as intimated by Dr. Moffat, to enjoy the benefit of his instructions, Professor Henry having become connected with the College after his graduation; but in his frequent visits to *Alma Mater*, before becoming a trustee, he had kept himself informed of all that was being done to increase her fame and enhance her usefulness. He well remembered the little, soft-iron, horse-shoe magnet with its spiral armament of copper wire referred to by Dr. Moffat, which, when brought into connection with the galvanic current, held in suspension a weight of nearly two tons, and instantly dropped it when that current was interrupted. He also distinctly remembered the electric wire stretched across the college campus, from old Philosophic Hall to Professor Henry's house, by means of which, before Morse's invention, he transmitted and received messages to and from his family.

Professor Henry's accession to the faculty of the college formed an important era in its history. Indeed, it may be properly said that it gave to it, as it were, a new birth. It is well known, that during the latter years of President Green's administration and the first few years of Dr. Carnahan's presidency, the college, from a variety of causes, fell into a state of decline that gave great anxiety to its friends and despondency to the trustees. Guided by the wise counsels of the latter gentleman and his colleagues, the board of trustees were led to the bold measure, notwithstanding the low condition of its finances, of largely increasing its corps of instructors. The result was that brilliant galaxy of science, genius and literary culture, of which Joseph Henry, Albert B. Dod and James W. Alexander were the "bright particular stars," that illustrated Dr. Carnahan's administration, imparted new life, vigor and hope to the college and its friends, and inaugurated that liberal policy which has brought it to its present advanced rank among the literary institutions of the country.

The name of Professor Henry was closely identified with the State of New Jersey, and deserved to be affectionately cherished by this Society, not alone for his eminent labors for the increase and diffusion of general knowledge through the Smithsonian Institution; but, especially, for those scientific discoveries that are due to his indefatigable investigations in the laboratory of Princeton; which, in connection with those of Ampere and others, made Morse's great

invention possible, and must ever associate his name with the wonderful achievement of science, by which the dwellers in the remotest corners of the earth are brought into daily communication with each other.

JUDGE NIXON, being called upon to speak, as one of Professor Henry's colleagues in the Board of Trustees in the College of New Jersey, said :

"It was in the month of June, 1864, that the late Professor Henry and the speaker took their seats on the same day, as recently elected Trustees of the venerable institution. It was then the custom for the members to arrange themselves around the Board in order of the date of their election, and hence, Professor Henry and myself, as long as that custom was observed, sat side by side.

"The interests of the college occupied a warm place in his heart. He was rarely absent from the general meetings of the Board, and never, unless detained by unavoidable causes, or from a conscientious sense of obligation to discharge other duties. I have heard him say, more than once, that the severance of his connection with the college by resigning his place as Professor of Natural Philosophy, and his acceptance of the more lucrative position of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, was the greatest trial of his life; that he should always feel that Princeton was his home, and he still looked forward to the time when he might return there: that by affording him the opportunity for original research, the college had enabled him to give to the world some new facts in science and philosophy; and that he was prompted to the change only by a sense of duty to a dependent family, who might, at any moment, by his death, need the aid which the additional compensation would enable them to receive.

"But this was not my first connection with Professor Henry. As a pupil, I had him for my instructor in the class-room, in the days of his fullest intellectual vigor; at that time, probably, when the college was doing her best work; when her faculty challenged comparison for efficiency with any other academic institution in the land; when Terry taught chemistry and Dod mathematics and James Alexander, Belle-Lettres and Latin, and Henry filled the chair of natural philosophy. He was not a brilliant lecturer. He

did not charm us with his culture, like Alexander; nor amaze us with his exhibition of genius, like Dod, who could clothe even the skeleton form of the mathematics, with life and light and beauty. But he was a skilled teacher. An explorer in the department of Physics—nay, a discoverer of some of its most wonderful secrets, and thoroughly imbued with the love and spirit of his work, he took to his heart all students who manifested any interest in the subject which engrossed his most central thoughts, and was always ready with encouraging words, apt suggestions and kindly counsel, to lead them by the hand into and along those paths of knowledge in which he was accustomed to walk. He was not so much the cold instructor, as the genial companion of all those students who sympathized with him in his fondness for investigation into the mysteries of nature. He had a remarkably well balanced mind—free from all indiosyncrasies. Comprehending accurately and well the subjects which he undertook to teach, he had no difficulty, with his trained intellect and kindly sympathetic nature, to impart to others the clear and definite conception of the facts, which existed in his own mind.

“I shall not detain you with any allusion to his discoveries in physical science, and to the vast additions which he has made to the material wealth and comfort of mankind. His modest nature shrunk from all self-assertion, and from claiming all that belonged to him, in the application of magnetism and electricity to the practical purposes of life; but the time will come when the world of mankind will, in these respects, do justice to his memory.

“If you were to ask me, what were the most prominent and noticeable traits of his character, I should answer, his simplicity and modesty. He was simple and modest as a child. This was, doubtless, owing to his great knowledge. The more familiar he became with the secrets of nature, the vaster seemed that unknown and undiscoverable realm, which lay before him. Like Newton, he stood upon the shore of a boundless sea, gathering here and there a pebble, and his sense of the possibilities of an advancement beyond the actual limits which the human mind had yet reached, suggested humility and tended to dwarf into comparative insignificance, all present intellectual attainment.

“To these traits, let me add, in conclusion, one other—his devoted and reverential spirit. It was the crowning glory of this great man—so charming in his simplicity and modesty, that he was an humble Christian. Infinitely removed from Pantheism, he found traces of design and a God, in all the works of His hand. He had no patience with the folly, or toleration for the shallowness of that large brood of scientists in these latter days, who attempt to undermine the faith of Christendom by pretending to discern contradictions between the teachings of Scripture and the testimony of science. His whole life illustrated how compatible are the highest intellectual gifts with the humblest Christian faith. The Historical Society of New Jersey does well, by these Resolutions, to honor the memory of its most distinguished member—in science, a Nestor, and in religion, a disciple of Jesus.”

REV. DR. FORRESTER spoke of going with others to Washington when a young man to see Prof. Henry about the probability of connecting America and Europe by telegraph, and being struck by his replies to questions, and by his manner, which carried conviction with it. He referred to the great triumphs achieved by electricity and the telegraph to-day, of the ocean cable and of the newspaper, which, by means of the telegraph, becomes a daily bulletin of the whole world. The spirit of Prof. Henry, he said, will linger on this side of the eternal world in his words and his works, which will live forever.

REV. DR. SHELDON said that while Prof. Henry was earnest in his scientific researches he accepted the discoveries of others with profound respect. As eminent as he was in the great profession of science, he always retained his Christian faith. In that faith he lived, in that faith he died. All must feel that our country and the world of letters have met a great loss.

After a few remarks from REV. DR. ABEEL and the PRESIDENT, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of the REV. DR. J. E. FORRESTER, it was

Resolved, That Prof. Moffat be requested to prepare a memoir of Professor Henry to be read before the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Trenton on the third

Monday of January next, unless sooner convened by the Executive Committee.

Resident Members.

Elected May 16th, 1878.

CHARLES M. DAVIS,	- - - - -	BLOOMFIELD.
BENNINGTON GILL,	- - - - -	ALLENTOWN.
BARKER GUMMERE,	- - - - -	TRENTON.
JAMES HARTT,	- - - - -	MONTCLAIR.
REV. R. RANDALL HOES,	- - - - -	MT. HOLLY
ISAAC L. MARTIN,	- - - - -	NEW BRUNSWICK.
JAMES D. ORTON, JR.,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
AARON MATHEWS,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
JAMES STEEN,	- - - - -	EATONTOWN.
ALFRED VINTON,	- - - - -	ROSEVILLE.

Honorary Members.

SIR GILBERT EDWARD CAMPBELL,	- - - - -	ENGLAND.
JAMES GRANT WILSON,	- - - - -	NEW YORK.

Donations.

ANNOUNCED MAY 16TH, 1878.

From United States Treasury Department.—Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1877. Annual Report of the operations of the United States Life Saving Service, 1877.

From United States Department of the Interior.—Documents of Congress, 52 volumes.

Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.—Presbytery of Montrose. Historical Discourse by Rev. Adam Miller, 1873. The Indianapolis Journal's Life of O. P. Morton. The Ayres Family (2 vols). Washington County and the Early Settlers of Ohio. Centennial Address by Israel Ward Andrews, LL.D. Presbyterian Church, La Porte, Ind., 1878—and 50 miscellaneous pamphlets.

Wm. S. Stryker, Adjutant-General.—Record of officers and men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861–65, 2 vols. Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, 1877, 1 vol. Trenton One Hundred Years Ago. Journals of the Senate of New Jersey, 1872 to 1877. Minutes of the General Assembly of New Jersey, 1872 to 1877; and documents, 17 vols. in all.

Ira C. Whitehead.—Confederate Standard.

Wharton Dickinson.—Manuscript history of the Dickinson family of New Jersey, 1878.

From Joseph Black.—Quarto Centennial of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., 1875, Historical Sketch. Manuscript copy of Rev. Samuel L. Southard's Farewell, 1854.

From Robert Clarke & Co.—Bibliothica American, 1878.

From George H. Bruen.—Historical Magazine, New Series. Vol. V, No. 1.

From A. G. Crane.—Mechanics' Hall Association of Newark, ticket for twenty-five cents, October, 1837. Newark Banking and Insurance Company, ticket for ten cents, 1814.

From R. S. Swords.—Memorial of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County in favor of a reduction of the State tax, 1878. Hymns ancient and modern for the use of the Church, and other miscellaneous pamphlets.

From Wm. Nelson.—Report of the Committee on Lunacy of the

- Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County, 1877. Second Annual Report of the Old Ladies' Home of Paterson, N. J., 1877. Memorial to the Legislature by the Board of Freeholders in relation to half-mill tax.
- From Charles O. Tichenor.*—Manuscript copy of a sermon preached in the new Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., by Rev. Uzal Ogden, May 5, 1791, at the execution of William Jones for murder.
- From Harvard College.*—Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, 1876-7.
- From R. A. Brock.*—Register of the Confederate dead interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., 1869.
- From Rev. A. H. Brown.*—Minutes of the 56th session of the Synod of New Jersey, 1877.
- From Samuel G. Drake.*—Eight miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Mrs. Jacob Van Arsdale.*—Miscellaneous manuscripts containing autographs of prominent citizens now deceased.
- From Mr. Carmer.*—Engraved portrait of John W. Francis, M. D., of New York.
- From John C. Suffeen.*—(Subject to recall). Stow's Survey of the cities of London and Westminster, 1598, reprint 1720. 2 vols. folio.
- From J. Bancroft Davis.*—The Alabama claims and their settlement, by Charles Sumner; reprint from New York Herald, January 7, 1878. The Suffolk Bank, by D. R. Whitney, President, Cambridge, printed for private distribution, 1878.
- From United States Navy Department.*—Naval Medical Schools of France and England.
- From Joseph Black.*—Manuscript Journal of Thomas J. Boyce, Sailmaker in the United States Navy, 1829-1839, 1 vol. Address before the Friends of Peace, 1844, by L. H. Stockton. Process Verbal, the ceremony of initiation of the President of the New York Historical Society, 1820.
- From Thomas F. De Voe.*—Manual of the Common Council of the city of New York, 1869, 1 vol.
- From George H. Cook.*—Fifth Annual Report of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, 1877. Thirteenth Annual Report of

Rutgers Scientific School, the State College, 1877. Report of the Clay Deposits of Woodbridge, South Amboy and other places in New Jersey, 1878, 1 vol. Annual Report of the State Geologist.

From Teunis G. Bergen.—Brooklyn Ferries, testimony and proceedings before Committee of the Senate, 1878.

From Wm. A. Whitehead.—Newark Daily Advertiser, 1877, 1 vol. 11 miscellaneous pamphlets.

From Henry Congar.—New York Daily Times, 1877, 2 vols.

From the Authors.—Annual report of the Auditor of State to the Governor of Ohio, 1877, by James Williams, Auditor—Report of the Centennial managers to the Legislature of the State of Kansas, by F. G. Adams, Secretary, 1st vol.—Genealogical account of the male descendants of William Peck, by Darius Peck, Hudson, N. Y., 1st vol.—Remarks in reference to the report of the Committee of Forestry, by Hon. D. Wyatt, Aiken, S. C.—Early Settlement of Virginia and Virginiola, as noticed by Poets, and Players, by Rev. Edward D. Neill, Minneapolis;—The Patriot War on the Canadian Frontier, 1838, by Levi Bishop, newspaper article, 1878—The Poetical Works of Levi Bishop, 3d Ed.—Ten Years' Record of First Church, Orange, by Stephen Wickes, M. D., 1877.—History of Newark, N. J., by Joseph Atkins, 1878.—A partial record of the descendants of Walter Briggs, compiled by Sam. Briggs, Cleveland, Ohio.—Arguments before New Jersey Court of Appeals, in case of Potter vs. Ashurst, by Cortlandt Parker.

From Societies.—New England Historic Genealogical Society, Proceedings, January, 1878, Register April, 1878. Memoirs of deceased members, 1878, 1 vol.—Pennsylvania Historical Society, Magazine of History No. 4 and No. 1 of vol. VII. Minutes of the Committee of defence 1814-15, 1 vol. Historical Map of Pennsylvania, 1875, 1 vol.—The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Record, January, April.—The Essex Institute, Bulletin, vol. 9, Nos. 10, 11, 12. Historical Collections, vol. XIV, part III.—Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, Bulletin, 1877.—Minnesota Historical Society, Proceedings, 1849-1858. Annual Report of the Legislature, 1877.—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings,

May to December, 1877. List of surviving members, 1878.—Long Island Historical Society, Fourteenth Annual Report, 1878.—New England Society of Orange, N.J., Constitution and By-Laws ninth Edition, 1877.—Historical Society of Wisconsin, Twenty-fifth Annual Report, 1877. Catalogue of the Picture Gallery.—Iowa Historical Society, Biennial Report of the Board of Curators to the Governor, 1878.—American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings, October, 1877.—Maryland Historical Society, Wenlock Christian and the Early Friends in Talbot County, Maryland, 1878.—Library Company of Philadelphia, List of the more important books added from July 1, 1877, to January 1, 1878.—Massachusetts Historical Society, Collections, vol. IV, 5th series—and Proceedings, 1876, 1877.—A sketch of the life of Oliver Evans. The life and military services of Brigadier General Thomas A. Smyth. Miscellaneous pamphlets and newspapers.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 16TH, 1878.

FROM WILLIAM DUANE, ESQ.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—I send herewith a copy of a letter from the wife of Governor Franklin to my grandmother Bache.

* * * During my father's last illness he spent much time in copying a considerable number of old letters: this was one of them. What became of the originals, after he had copied them, I am unable to say. I have no doubt that they were copied *verbatim*, although he may have modernised some of the spelling.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM DUANE.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,

Newark, New Jersey.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM

MRS. ELIZA FRANKLIN,

Wife of Governor William Franklin of New Jersey, to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Bache.

Received from William Duane, Esq.

AMBOY, February 5, 1776.

DEAR SISTER :—Your favour of the 30th of last month was as welcome as it was unexpected, for I had long since despaired of the pleasure of a letter from you ; and I confess it gave me many hours' concern ; for as I have no relations or connexions of my own in this country, and but few that I look on as friends, I was very unwilling to lose one who held the first place in my affections and esteem ; but I am very glad to find that your neglect was rather owing to accident than design.

My thanks for your kind concern for me. I have, indeed, suffered a great deal of late and have been so thoroughly frightened that I believe I shall never again recover my strength or spirits. Your brother and I have been scandalously treated, but it is too long a story to relate now ; but when I have the pleasure of seeing you, will acquaint you with all the circumstances.

I sincerely congratulate you on the birth of your daughter and on her being made a Christian. Give my love to her and tell her I shall always acknowledge her as my god-daughter, and will love her better (if possible) than I do my dear Ben and my sweet Willy. I long very impatiently to see them all and you with them. Your brother and I shall be extremely glad that your father or Mr. Bache would accompany [you] as you mention ; but, as they are now so much engaged, perhaps it may not be in their power. If that should be the case, we hope you will nevertheless contrive to come as soon as you can.

Amboy has been a very agreeable place till within these four weeks; but everything is now changed; and instead of those joyous, social evenings we used to pass with each other, we only meet now to condole together over our wretched situation. But I will stop my pen lest I should infect you with vapours and dejection of spirits.

Mr. F. joins me in duty to papa and aunt Mecom, and love to you, Mr. Bache and the children. I am, dear sister,

Yours very affectionately,

ELIZA FRANKLIN.

MRS. BACHE, Philadelphia.

THE RESTING PLACE OF THE REMAINS
OF
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

BY
W. A. WHITEHEAD.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 16th, 1878.

On several occasions have I stood within the chancel of the Cathedral of Havana in the island of Cuba, and had my reverential feelings aroused as I gazed upon the sculptured features of him who "Gave a new world to Castile and Leon," surmounting a small plain tablet, bearing an inscription which literally translated reads thus:

"REMAINS AND IMAGE OF COLUMBUS!

A THOUSAND YEARS WILL YE BE PRESERVED BOTH IN THIS URN
AND IN THE REMEMBRANCE OF OUR NATION."

No one disposed to boast of his claim to the title of "an American, can help feeling something like awe, on being brought into

such close proximity to the dust of him whose intellect and energy developed the existence of this Western Continent, and gives him such a country to love and honor. The remains of Christopher Columbus! How natural to regard as most sacred the shrine in which they repose!

After cherishing for fifty years my recollections of the place and its surroundings, it was with great disappointment, nay, with something like outraged feelings, at the deception which had been practiced upon me, that I read a few months since, that the place which had elicited such manifestations of some of the best feelings of our nature, was not what it had been represented to be for more than eighty years; as it had been demonstrated that the venerated remains were still on the island of San Domingo, where they were first deposited when brought from Spain.

Several years ago, I took the pains to test the correctness of statements made in a prominent Review in the United States, to the effect that the remains of the renowned navigator had been removed from the Cathedral in Havana; and so far as my pen could influence the opinions of a limited circle, it was employed to refute them. I was consequently more interested, probably, than I otherwise would have been, in seeking for the facts that would establish the correctness of the recent assertion that Havana was never so honored as to become the recipient of Columbus' venerated dust. Understanding that the United States Consul at San Domingo—Paul Jones, Esq.,—had taken part in the proceedings which were thought to have proved this to be the case, I wrote to him for more definite information, and received not long since a printed statement of all the circumstances connected with the finding of the remains in San Domingo; and I have thought that the members of the Society would be interested by the presentation of a brief account of what then occurred.

As a prelude thereto, it is well that I should allude to some of the prior events. Christopher Columbus dièd at Valladolid on the 20th of May, 1506, and his body was deposited in the Convent of San Francisco. Some years thereafter (1513) his remains were transported to Seville, and placed in the Carthusian Monastery of Las Cuevas, and in 1526, those of his son Diego, were interred

there also. Subsequently, in 1536, the remains of both were subjected to a third removal, being transferred to the principal chapel of the Cathedral at San Domingo, on the Island of Hispaniola.

On the termination of the war between France and Spain in 1795, as all the possessions of the latter in the island of Hispaniola (as San Domingo was then called), had been ceded to France, a Spanish squadron was sent to the island to aid in perfecting the arrangements. The commander of the squadron being a high minded Spaniard, proud of his country and of the notable deeds performed under its flag, made a formal application, on his own responsibility, without consultation with his sovereign, for permission to transfer the remains of Columbus to Cuba. The proposition was graciously entertained by all the functionaries interested, and the request granted. On the 20th of December, a large number of dignitaries, representing the Church and the State, the army and navy, as well as other persons of rank and condition, convened in the Cathedral, and Navarreti thus describes their proceedings :

“A vault was opened which was in the chancel, on the gospel side, and in it they found some plates of lead, indicating that they had formed a case of such metal, with fragments of the bones of the limbs and other parts of some deceased person. These were gathered with all the earth with which they were mingled, that had evidently composed part of the same body, and all was deposited in a gilt, leaden case, having an iron lock, which being shut, the key was delivered to the Archbishop. The case was in length and breadth about half a yard, and in height a third, and was placed in a coffin lined with black velvet and ornamented with galloon and fringes of gold, which was placed in a decent tomb. The following day there being present the most illustrious Archbishop, the Commanding General of the Armeda, religious communities, Dominicans, Franciscans and Mercadarios, military chiefs of the army and navy, besides a large assembly of principal and ordinary persons of the people. Solemn rights and masses for the dead were sung, and afterward the Archbishop preached a sermon.

“On the succeeding day (December 21st), about four o'clock in

the evening, there assembled at the same holy Metropolitan Church the gentlemen of the royal court—[enumerating them.] On their arrival they found already there the most illustrious Archbishop, the most excellent Senor Aristizabal, [commanding the Spanish fleet], the Cathedral Chapter, and that of the Charities of the city and the religious communities, with a numerous detachment of military with their colors draped in mourning. The Governor and the President of the Court and two of the Judges, then took the coffin and conducted it to the principal entrance of the church.”

He then proceeds to give further details how that, alternating with other dignitaries in carrying the remains, they reached the walls, and on going outside, the procession halted and some religious service was sung, during which an admiral's salute of fifteen guns was fired on the plaza. The Governor then took the key of the coffin from the hands of the Archbishop and delivered it to the commander of the fleet for delivery to the Governor of Havana, until his majesty the King of Spain should determine what should be the ultimate disposition of the remains.

At the same time the coffin was carried to the beach and placed on board the brigantine, Discoverer, which, as well as the other vessels of the fleet, displayed insignia of mourning and fired salutes suitable to the rank of the Admiral. From the port of San Domingo the coffin was conducted to the Bay of Ocoa and was there placed on board the ship San Lorenzo to be taken to Havana, with orders that the same honors should be there paid to the remains. Notice was also given that they would be accompanied with a bust of Columbus, sent from Spain by the Duke of Veraguas, to be placed over the spot where should be deposited the remains of his illustrious ancestor. The Captain General of San Domingo had officially notified the functionaries of Cuba in advance of what had been done, in order that the necessary steps might be taken to receive the remains with “decorum and fitting honors.” They unanimously agreed that the ceremony should be carried out with due pomp, and that the case which contained the remains of so illustrious an admiral should be placed, on the gospel side, in the Holy Cathedral Church, with a suitable inscription.

On the morning of the 19th of March a formal delivery was

made of the coffin and case and of the key with which it was locked, and they were transported on board of a barge to the shore, moving in the centre of three columns of other barges and boats, decorated in a becoming manner and bearing all the officials of distinction. On their way to the shore all the ships at anchor paid the honors due to an admiral, and on reaching the quay the Captain General and others of the administration received the coffin, and placing it in charge of members of the Chapter it was transported between two lines of infantry to the Plaza de Armas, and placed before the monument commemorative of the place where the first mass was celebrated in Havana; thence after some formalities the procession moved to the Cathedral, and after the celebration of a pontifical mass the coffin and case which contained the remains were placed in the wall of the church on the gospel side of the altar. Thus in the language of Navarreti did "the Chapters, ecclesiastical and secular, the soldiers and communities, and all the nobility and gentry of Havana, give evidence of the high esteem and respectful remembrance in which they held the hero, who, having discovered the Island of Cuba, planted there first the standard of the Cross, and propagated among its natives the faith of Jesus Christ, on account of which considerations the city of Havana earnestly desired that the remains thus deposited should rest permanently in her bosom, and that no other province had a better right to possess them."

Such were the proceedings that characterized what was intended to be a most solemn and interesting event, the official delivery by one nation and the receipt by another, of the venerated remains of the great discoverer, and for more than eighty years, the world has recognized them as establishing the fact that they were so delivered and received. In one particular the account is defective. Nothing is said of any inscription upon the vault that was open, or upon the remnants of the metallic case it contained. Is it probable that the remains brought all the way from Spain, two hundred and fifty-nine years previously, to be there deposited, would not have been particularly designated? The fragments of bones discovered are said to have belonged to "some deceased person." Would not the record have been more specific had there been definite information as to who

the "deceased person" was? "Certainly," said the Bishop, of the Island, in a recent publication, "any one accustomed to historical researches must find it strange that so important a Commission on opening a vault and finding nothing more than some fragments of lead and of a human body, should accept them without further enquiry, as the remains of Columbus, and remit them to Cuba!"

But, on the other hand, it is difficult of belief, that the dignitaries who were concerned in making the transfer, were unmindful of the need of identification, or allowed themselves to be made the dupes of some official, who, while professing to gratify the Spanish Commander, was, in reality, deceiving him.

It seems, however, that there have existed traditionary doubts at San Domingo and elsewhere, which the detailed accounts of Navarreti would not satisfy. As late as the 19th of March, 1836, *El Noticioso de Ambos Mundos*," published in New York, inserted in its columns Navarreti's Narrative, as having the authority of an "official record," with a view to combat "erroneous and imperfect notices," that had appeared in foreign periodicals, and which were thought likely to mislead Americans as to the resting place of the remains. It is evident, however, that in San Domingo Navarreti's statements were not received as conclusive. There it was discreetly rumored," along the vista of years', that the Spanish authorities had been deceived by a skillful substitution of the remains of one of the Columbus family, possibly of Diego, a son of the admiral. A certain canon of the Cathedral, it is said, took a decided stand against the exhuming proposition, and eventually found means to circumvent the movement. It is also stated that three distinguished individuals whose names have come down to the present generation were, in succession, the depositaries of the canon's secret.

In September of last year (1877) as the Cathedral was being repaired under the supervision of the Reverend Canon Don Francisco Javier Bellini, the remains of Don Luis Columbus were casually discovered. This awakened an interest in the slumbering traditions, and the bishop who had, as he states, always doubted the transfer of the remains to Cuba, thought it a proper opportunity

to test the correctness of his theories, by authorizing the canon to make all necessary explorations. This that dignitary proceeded to do with two confidential workmen. It was soon definitely ascertained that a number of persons had been interred in the chancel of the Cathedral, without their remains having any special designation, affording, necessarily, ample opportunity for an erroneous disinterment in 1795, even if craft had not been employed.

But on the morning of the 10th of September last, two small vaults were discovered side by side, says Mr. Jones in a letter to me, separated by a wall of about six inches in thickness. The eastern or one nearest the altar was empty, the other contained a metallic case, and its surroundings satisfied them that an interesting discovery was about to be made. The Canon immediately notified the Bishop and two or three other officials, that they might at once repair to the Cathedral and verify the condition of the vault and its contents. Discovering an inscription on the case, the Bishop resolved to have things remain as they were, to lock the doors of the Cathedral, and to invite the President of the Republic, his ministry, the Consuls, various civil and military authorities and distinguished citizens, in order to give all the requisite authenticity to the result of the investigation; in the meanwhile guards were placed at all the doors to keep out unauthorized persons. His invitation was accepted, and at five o'clock p. m. of the same day, September 10th, 1877, the distinguished company assembled, and surrounding the Bishop, watched the excavating process. A stone being removed, they were enabled to draw out a leaden case, which, having been first submitted to the inspection of Canon Bellini, was then by him presented to the Bishop, who placed it with his own hands on a table in the middle of the chancel, where it was exhibited to the assembled authorities, and being carried into the body of the temple, was there shown to the people generally to whom admission had been granted.

The Canon then opened the case, exhibited the remains it enclosed, and announced the different inscriptions, which were considered as proving incontestibly that they were truly the remains of the illustrious Genoese Admiral. There were forty-one fragments of bones, large and small, the rest of the body being reduced

to powder, and a small bullet, which strengthened materially the other proofs, as it is known that Columbus was at one time wounded and had carried the ball in his person the remainder of his life.

"So splendid and memorable an event," using the language of the official notarial document, was "announced to the city by a salvo of 120 guns from the artillery on the plaza, a general peal of the bells, and the harmonies of the military bands." Subsequently the assembled worthies, forty-five in number (Mr. Jones, the United States Consul being one of them), placed their signatures to a document, certifying to all the circumstances connected with the discovery of the case, and to the inscriptions it bore. Many of the words were abbreviated, but all, freely translated, read as follows: "The most illustrious and renowned Don Christopher Columbus, Discoverer of America, First Admiral." And in another place were the initials "C. C. A."—Christopher Columbus, Admiral.

The case was then fastened up again, sealed with the seals of the distinguished functionaries present, and deposited in the sanctuary of another church (the "Queen of the Angels") being transferred thither with "whatever could give brilliancy and splendor to so solemn an act, for which"—says the document I quote—"the populace were found prepared, as was evident from the great crowd which filled the temple and the plaza of the Cathedral." That same evening (September 10th), at nine o'clock, the Illustrious Council of the city assembled in the "Temple Sanctuary of the Queen of the Angels," and confirmed Canon Billini's authority as custodian of the remains—described as being in a leaden case within another of wood, bound with seven ribbons and sealed with nine seals—and their place of deposit, subject to the direction of the Council. There they remain, for the present, at least.

The subsequent official acts connected with the events, were the publication by the Council to all the other municipalities of the province, and to the capital cities of others, of the discovery of the remains and of the intention of the Council to erect a statue and a monument worthy of Columbus and a Pastoral Letter from the Bishop of the Diocese to his Clergy and faithful people detailing all the circumstances, and a protest from him against the action of the

Council in assuming the charge of the remains, in as much as they should properly be left subject to his supervision. "The matter," said he, "is one purely of love and glory, and in this respect, as the grand deposit has been guarded and discovered by ourselves in the Cathedral, it should remain where it was found, until the time when, erected also by our own care, a grand monument in said Cathedral, shall enable us to remove it thither with proper pomp and solemnity."—A very respectful document in reply from the Council, set forth that "the possession, the conservation and the care of the illustrious remains of the immortal man who gave a world to the true faith, to civilization and to science, constituted a right and perfect duty of the Dominican people," and consequently the municipal government exclusively should control their disposition.—A withdrawal of the protest was requested as it had caused so much grief to them as "the representatives of the just and virtuous people of San Domingo."

This is the last document I have seen bearing upon the new condition of things. A newspaper article, not long since, casually adverted to the arrival from Spain, of some official authorized to inquire into the facts, but I am not aware that any thing has been done to satisfy the natural desire of Spain, to become the possessor of the remains which she has imagined she had already.

Mr. Jones in the letter I have adverted to, says it is supposed that the empty vault mentioned, contained the remains of Diego Columbus, the box containing them having no inscription whatever, facilitating, of course, the design of the crafty canon. But the inscriptions on the other case were conclusive evidence of the character of its contents, and he concludes by saying "for my own part, I can see no shadow of doubt, about the fact of these being the veritable bones of Christopher Columbus."

I cannot better close this narration than by quoting Washington Irving, who gives entire credit to Navarreti's account of the transfer of the remains to Cuba. He says: "When we read of the remains of Columbus, thus conveyed from the port of San Domingo after an interval of nearly three hundred years, as sacred reliques, with civic and military pomp, and high religious ceremonial; the most dignified and illustrious men striving who most should pay

them reverence; we cannot but reflect that it was from this very port he was carried off loaded with ignominious chains, blasted, apparently, in fame and fortune, and followed by the revilings of the rabble. Such honors, it is true, are nothing to the dead, nor can they atone to the heart, now dust and ashes, for all the wrongs and sorrows it may have suffered: but they speak volumes of comfort to the illustrious, yet slandered and prosecuted living, encouraging them bravely to bear with present injuries, by showing them how true merit outlives all calumny, and receives its glorious reward in the admiration of after years."

A MEMORIAL
OF
COL. JOHN BAYARD,
BY
GEN. JAS. GRANT WILSON.

*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, May 16th,
1878.*

A MEMORIAL
OF
COL. JOHN BAYARD.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New Jersey Historical Society :

Eight years ago I had the honor of appearing in this hall to address you on the subject of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, a distinguished jurist of your State. To-day, in response to the invitation to address you, with which I have been honored for a second time, I have selected for my subject one who was a faithful assertor of his country's cause when America rose "to repel her wrongs and to claim her destinies," a patriot alike spotless in public and private life, a personal friend of George Washington, and one who spent the closing years of his honorable career in New Jersey.

The same ship that brought to the Western World and landed on the Battery of New Orange, as New York was then called, in the month of May, 1647, the last and most illustrious of the Dutch Governors of the New Netherlands, had also on board Stuyvesant's beautiful wife and his stately sister Anne, widow of Samuel Bayard. This lady was accompanied by her daughter Catharine and three sons, Petrus, Nicholas and Balthazar. These brothers are the ancestors of the American Bayards, and from the first named is descended Colonel John Bayard, the subject of this paper. He was a Revolutionary patriot of singular purity of character, "personally brave, pensive, earnest and devout," and a member of a family that has, in the course of two and a quarter centuries, intermarried with the Washingtons of Virginia; the Bassetts and Carrolls of Maryland; the Stocktons, Kirkpatricks and Kembles of New Jersey; the DeLanceys, Jays, Livingstones, Pintards, Schuylers, Stuyvesants, Verplancks and Van Rensselaers of New York; and the Bowdoins and Winthrops of Massachusetts. Four of the Bayards have occupied seats in the United States Senate almost

continuously during the present century—a larger and longer representation than has yet been made by any other family. Several of Colonel Bayard's sons and grandsons distinguished themselves in other walks of life, and a great-grandson, General Bayard of New Jersey, won an enviable reputation in our late war as a cavalry leader, before he fell at Fredericksburg.

It has been a long cherished tradition in the family that the father of Samuel Bayard who married the sister of Stuyvesant was a French Huguenot divine, who, with his wife Blandina Condé, fled to Holland during the religious troubles, which disturbed their native land, in the sixteenth century. It has also been believed that he was a kinsman of the brilliant knight *sans peur et sans reproche*, who bore the name of Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, among the most illustrious soldiers of the armies of Francis the First of France. While sojourning, in the summer of 1875, at the Hague, I endeavored, with the aid of the king's librarian, to obtain some trace of the Rev. Balthazar Bayard, and to discover the missing family link, but without success. Among the few Bayards of whom we did find information was a certain Captain Martin Bayard of Ghent, but a native of France, who was second to no young soldier of his day in chivalric deeds of daring. With his Walloon troopers he thundered upon the enemy, like the brilliant chevalier, visor down and lance in rest :

"They quitted not their harness bright,
Neither by day, nor yet by night :
They lay down to rest,
With corselet laced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard ;
They carved at the meal
With gloves of steel,
And they drank the red wine through the helmet barred."

It is very possible that this second Bayard¹ of the good city of Ghent who disappears from history in 1576, when he was made prisoner after slaying several of the enemy, may have been the father or grandfather of Samuel Bayard, who died previous to 1647 in which year as I have already set forth his family took ship for

¹ In Holland the name is written Bayert and Bayaert.

New Amsterdam, where they arrived on the seventh day of May. Of Samuel Bayard, whose standing in Society may be inferred from the marriage connection which he made with the sister of Director General Stuyvesant, who married his sister Judith Bayard, so that they were doubly brothers-in-law, I was unsuccessful in obtaining any information in Holland, but of his wife we know that she was a lady of imposing presence, highly educated, with great business capacity, and possessing a somewhat imperious temper, not unlike that of her worthy brother with the wooden leg. Madame Bayard was accompanied by a tutor who, however, soon after their arrival was discharged as being unfit for his position, and henceforth she herself assumed the duty of instructing the children, teaching them, among other things, English, French and Dutch. Her proficiency as a preceptor is proved by the fact that her son Nicholas, while still a youth, was appointed to an important position, the records of which were required to be kept in the Dutch and English languages.

Petrus, one of the sons of Samuel Bayard who was named after his uncle Stuyvesant, continued to reside in New Orange, and November 4th, 1674, married Blandina Kierstadt, by whom he had three children, Samuel, Petrus and Sarah. The eldest, born in October of the year following, was named after his grandfather. In 1675, Petrus or Peter Bayard received from Governor Andros, a grant of an island of six hundred acres in the Delaware river, which on May 4th, 1679, he purchased from the Indian owners. The deed¹ describes it as Bompiis Hook Island (now known as Bombay Hook), and is signed with the mark of a turtle, that being the sign of the Delaware chiefs. As readers of Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" will remember, the discovery of the turtle tattooed on the breast of Uncas saved his life. The joining of the son of the chief in this deed of quit-claim would seem to indicate the existence of a law of entail among the Indians. Abandoning his

¹ For an official copy of the original deed I am indebted to the courtesy of the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator from Delaware. I desire also to acknowledge my indebtedness for data kindly contributed by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, the historian of New York; by General William S. Stryker of New Jersey, and by the Rev. Charles P. Mallory of Maryland, who has in preparation a History of Bohemia Manor.

purpose of building and residing on his new purchase, Peter Bayard cast in his lot with a company of religious colonists called Labadists, disciples of Jean de Labadie, a French enthusiast, holding the doctrines of the Reformed Dutch Church, but adopting other opinions and practices not recognized by that Church, and in 1684, assisted them in the purchase and occupancy of the four necks of land which have ever since been known as the Labadie Tract. He, however, soon after disposed of his share of the property, and returned to New York, where, according to the record of his family Bible,¹ he died in 1699. His residence was on the corner of Broadway and Exchange Place.

The year before his father's death, Samuel Bayard removed to Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, and purchased in partner-

¹This large and heavy folio Bible, now in the possession of his descendant, Mrs. Jas. Grant Wilson of New York, was printed at Dordrecht, in 1690, and is illustrated with curious copper plate engravings and maps. The title page to the Old Testament is missing, but the volume is otherwise perfect, and in the original binding with strong clasps and corner pieces. The original record is written in Dutch, of which the following is a translation :

1. My father, Petrus Bayard, died in New York, in the year 1699.
2. My honored mother, Blandina, died in New York, in the year 1702.
3. Samuel Bayard, eldest son of Petrus Bayard, was born in the year 1675.
4. His wife, Susanna Bouchelle, was born in the year 1677.
5. Our daughter, Anna Maria, died January 12th, 1716.
6. My late honored husband, Samuel Bayard, died on Thursday evening, November 23, 1721, at 10 o'clock, and rested in the Lord, where he forever reaps in joy, what he hath here sown in sorrow, Amen.
7. My honored mother, Anna Margarita Conde, died on Saturday morning, December 29, 1721, at nine o'clock, and blessed, rests forever in the Lord Jesus Christ.
8. My honored brother, Hendrick Sluyter, died on Sunday evening, February 4th, 1722, at eight o'clock. And has entered forever into the rest of the Lord, whom now he shall with all his saints, unceasingly thank, honor and praise to all eternity, Amen.
9. My honored uncle, Jacobus Sluyter, died on Friday, April 14th, 1714, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and happy, rested in the Lord, after having fought the good fight. Thus he has received the reward of a faithful servant for which he now gives God praise, honor and glory, and shall to all eternity, Amen.

ship with his brother-in-law, Hendrick Sluyter, one of the four necks of land that originally constituted the Labadie Tract¹ February 5, 1716, they divided their possessions, Bayard having previously erected on his share what was then and has ever since been known, as the "Great House," a large and substantial brick mansion still in good préservation. Here he brought his wife, Susanna Bouchelle, and after her death, his second wife, Elizabeth Sluyter, the writer of the record in Peter Bayard's Bible. She survived her husband and at her death, their son, James, the other children being Samuel, Peter and Mary Ann²—inherited the "Great House." He married Mary Ashton, and had three children—two sons and a daughter, who died in her seventeenth year. She was engaged to the Rev. John Rodgers, who, four years later, married her cousin, Elizabeth Bayard. The sons, John Bubenheim and James Ashton, were twins, their ages differing half an hour. These twin-brothers became objects of the most tender solicitude to their accomplished grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Bayard, who strove from the earliest dawn of reason to imbue their minds with sentiments of honor and piety. "It is," says Michelet, "a universal rule that great men resemble their mothers, who impress their mental and physical mark upon their souls." In this instance, although I do not presume to class the twin-brothers among great men, the sons appear to have passed by one generation, and to have inherited their grandmother's mental and physical characteristics, rather than those of their maternal parent.

John Bubenheim Bayard was born in the "Great House," at Bohemia Manor, August 11th, 1738. His father died without a will, and being the eldest son, he became by the Colonial laws of Maryland, entitled to all the real estate. Such, however, was his affection for his brother, that no sooner had he inherited the property than he conveyed one-half of it to him: It was at this time, I

¹This Samuel Bayard or his cousin of the same name, son of Nicholas, purchased, in 1712, the Island of Hoboken. The original deed now hangs on the walls of the principal apartment at Castle Point, the residence of Mrs Edwin A. Stevens, a descendant of Peter Bayard.

²Mary Ann Bayard married Peter Bouchelle, another brother, Colonel Peter Bayard, married Susanna Bouchelle.

may mention *en passant*, that he abandoned the use of his middle name received from John Bubenheim, who spoke of James Bayard as his "well-beloved friend." John Bayard and his brother were educated at the institution at Nottingham, Pennsylvania, conducted by the Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., afterwards President of the College of New Jersey. One of his grand-daughters remembers often hearing, while a child, of her grandpapa Bayard's school discipline. On Monday morning of each week the master went into the chambers, and gave every boy a sound able bodied thrashing to keep them good through the ensuing seven days. Young America of 1878 would neither approve nor, I imagine, submit to Finley's old time Irish methods of instruction.

Having completed his studies and survived his weekly whippings, John Bayard entered the counting house of a rich and highly respected merchant, named John Rhea of Philadelphia, while his brother began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Cadwalader. Soon after he entered his office, Mr. Rhea requested him to take a package to another part of the city, and young Bayard on going into the street with his aristocratic ideas, hired a negro to carry the parcel, until meeting a Quaker acquaintance he asked, "Did not thy master tell thee to carry that?" which being answered affirmatively, he added, "Then thee had better take it on thy own shoulders," so, pocketing his pride, the proud young southerner, adopted the Quaker's good advice, and carried the package himself. At the age of twenty one Bayard married Margaret Hodge,² and, in the course of a few years, he was recognized as one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia. He early became a communicant of the Second Presbyterian Church, then under the charge of the Rev Gilbert Tennent, and was chosen a trustee and ruling elder. The famous George Whitfield in his seventh and last visit to this country in 1769, met Mr. Bayard and became much attached to him. They made several tours together, and when Whitfield preached in the vicinity of Bohemia

¹ Mrs. How, widow of the Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D., of New Brunswick.

² Daughter of Adam Hodge of Philadelphia, and an aunt of Prof. Charles Hodge, L.L. D., of Princeton, N. J. Another sister soon after, was married to John Bayard's brother, Dr. James A. Bayard.

Manor, he was accompanied by his friend Bayard, and was his guest, occupying an apartment which to this day, is known as "Whitfield's room."

On the death of his brother in 1770—a man of spotless character and already of great reputation as a physician, and of his widow who soon followed him, John Bayard adopted their children,¹ educating and treating them in all respects as his own, of whom he had a most abundant supply—no less than nine sons and five daughters. Of these, however, only eight attained to mature years.

John Bayard was among the first to raise his voice in opposition to the attempt of Great Britain to tax and oppress the American Colonies. He joined the Sons of Liberty, and John Adams, in his Diary, mentions him as one of a Committee of that Association, who, with Doctors Rush and Mifflin, intercepted at Franklin, near Philadelphia, the members of Congress of 1775, from the north, as they came, for the purpose of influencing them to choose Washington as Commander in Chief of the army. At the commencement of the war, the Assembly of Pennsylvania was not in favor of Independence, but the people were bent upon it, and a great public meeting took place in Philadelphia, the object of which was to compel the members of the Legislature to declare for independence or resign. The historian of our country says, "On the twenty-fourth of May, a town meeting of more than four thousand men was held in the State House yard to confront the instructions of the Tories as well as of the Assembly against independence, with the role of the Continental Congress, against "oaths of allegiance, and the exercise of any kind of authority under the Crown. It was called to order by John Bayard, Chairman of the Inspection Committee for the County of Philadelphia; a patriot of singular purity of character and disinterestedness, personally brave, earnest and devout."²

¹Jane Bayard, John Hodge Bayard and James Ashton Bayard, born July 28, 1767, and succeeded his father-in-law, Governor Bassett in the United States Senate. He was a commissioner with Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and died August, 6, 1815.

²Bancroft's History of the United States. Centenary Ed., vol. 5, pp. 264.

When the echoes of the guns of Lexington and Concord were heard in Philadelphia three battalions of infantry were organized, and Bayard, a member of the Committee of Safety, was made Colonel of the second, the first being commanded by Colonel Jacob Morgan, and the third by Colonel John Cadwalader, who, being the senior officer, was assigned to the command of the brigade, including the three battalions of infantry and a troop of light horse, commanded by Captain Samuel Morris.¹ Colonel Bayard saw active service in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Princeton. His battalion was a part of the force led by Washington in person, at Princeton, to resist the attack on General Mercer's demoralized brigade. In this battle Major Bradford, of Bayard's battalion, was severely wounded.

From an unfinished autobiography written a few years before her death by Colonel Bayard's eldest daughter, we obtain some original information concerning her father and his family. Mrs. Kirkpatrick writes: "About this time (the beginning of the Revolutionary war), our public affairs assumed an alarming appearance. War was approaching with all its terrors. My father engaged in the cause of his country with all the ardor of patriotism. He was the Colonel of a battalion of the city, but did not enter the United States Army. He afterward was a member of the Assembly. This was a conspicuous station and exposed him to the ill-will of the British. The duties of his office drew him from home and caused additional cares to my mother. Though a delicate woman and placed in trying circumstances, she possessed firmness of mind, and on perilous occasions showed much energy and intrepidity.

My father purchased a farm in what was considered a very safe part of the country. It was eighteen miles from the city, on the Schuylkill. This he designed as a retreat for his family in case the enemy should attack Philadelphia.

The first alarm that I remember was when it was reported that Roebuck was in the Delaware and would soon make an attack. I

¹These troops did not belong to the regular army, but were militia, known as the Philadelphia Associators. John Cox was Lieutenant Colonel, and William Bradford Major of the Second battalion. When Cadwalader as Senior Colonel, was ordered to command the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel John Nixon assumed the command of the Third battalion.

recollect the commotion in the house, boxes piled up in the parlor, furniture packing and the confusion and the alarm through the house. The Roebuck! the Roebuck! resounded; but what this was, I had no idea. Many of the family ran up-stairs to look out of the trap-door in the roof. I followed on but saw nothing; neither, indeed, was the vessel in sight; but the idea of a man-of-war approaching so near, filled all the town with consternation.

The family was removed to Plymouth which from that time became our residence for several successive years. The house was very plain and stood on the road-side, but the views round it were beautiful and became the favorite walk. There was a fine open wood, quite clear of underbrush through which the path lay. Here the children delighted to ramble, the high banks of the river were often resorted to for the beautiful views they afforded of the opposite side, where stood a small stone church called the Swede's Church, and which gave the name to the ford—the Swede's Ford; afterwards more known by being the passage of a part of the British army.

Owing to the progress of the war, and New Jersey being so much the seat of hostile operations, the College of Princeton was vacated, My brother James, among the others, had to return home. He procured a horse and took what was supposed to be the safest road to avoid the enemy. Unfortunately, he fell in with a party of marauders who seized him and inquired his name. When he told them, they immediately pronounced him a rebel and the son of a rebel; though, from his youthful appearance, it was evident he had never borne arms. But this availed nothing. They pinioned his arms and brought him to Philadelphia and committed him to prison, where a fearful doom awaited him. As soon as the sad news was brought to Plymouth, my mother determined to go immediately to the city. My father was at Lancaster where the Assembly was sitting, and she had no one to assist her; but her maternal love gave her energy. I do not remember hearing through whose influence she obtained a safe conduct, but she hastened forward and made application to the commanding officer. For some days she suffered a most anxious suspense. She met unlooked for kindness from a Quaker lady—Grace Hastings—which she mentioned with gratitude. It was a Christian act for a Tory to aid a Whig in those

troublesome times. Application was made to our Commander-in-Chief, and arrangements were made for the release of her beloved son, and she returned home to her interesting charge. It was a tedious space till he was released. His return occasioned a gleam of joy in the midst of those gloomy days. Several years afterwards he pointed out to me the place where he stood (it was a gate by the road-side) waiting to hear his doom, a halter was around his neck and the intelligence had not come whether life or death was the sentence. The messenger appeared in the distance. The moment was awful. But in a few minutes he was set at liberty,¹ and joyfully set off for his home.

On another occasion, my mother was placed in very trying and agitating circumstances. My father was absent, attending to his official duties at Lancaster, where the Assembly met as a place of safety removed from the seat of war, and she had a large family to provide for. A division of the British army was moving to Philadelphia by the way of the Swede's Ford; the road to be passed was the one on which our house stood. This alarm caused great consternation as such a course was not expected and no preparation was made for escape. An invitation was sent from a friend who lived at Potts Grove for her to bring her family there. Mr. Andrew Caldwell was the name of this kind friend, of whom I retain a grateful recollection. My mother engaged a few wagons to carry the furniture to places of safety, but could not, on such short notice, dispose of all the family stores. They had to be left for the plunder of the soldiery. She took her small children with her, and mournfully departed from her home, not knowing what should befall her asylum. As she went in the morning, in the evening the enemy arrived and took possession of the house which was so commodiously situated. They found much that was gratifying, and some things which proved amusing in the way of destruction. The library was a thing which could do them no good; they found many religious books, and concluded they belonged to some Presbyterian parson, and, of course, a rebel. They made a pile of them and amused themselves in shooting at them; in all directions, the frag-

¹His release on the ground of being a non-combatant returning from college was demanded in a letter to Sir William Howe, which appears in the correspondence of Washington. *Vid.* Sparks' Life, vol. 5, pp. 219.

ments and some few volumes remaining scattered over the court yard. Another thing excited their ire. It was the likenesses of our distinguished men. They tore them down and to increase their fury, saw behind them, with their faces to the wall, some of the royal family, and, of course, the American heroes had to share the fate of the unfortunate books. The wine was a great prize, and proved the means of saving the house which was doomed to destruction. But the officer, in gratitude for this unlooked for luxury, instead of ordering the house to be burnt, wrote a very polite note to my father, thanking him for his entertainment.

It was reported that the house was burnt and everything destroyed. This gave occasion to a friend—William Bell—to give evidence of his great affection and gratitude to my father. As soon as he heard this sad report, he made an offer to divide his property and give half of all he possessed to his friend, saying, "I owe all I have to your kindness, for you took me into your employ when I had nothing." Such noble conduct is worthy of lasting remembrance. The sacrifice, happily, was not requisite. The house remained and the losses were not so great but that they might soon be retrieved.

A more retired residence was procured for the Winter, which was rendered very agreeable by the near neighborhood of General Reed's family. There had long been a very intimate association between the two families, which continued through life. My father said, next to his brother, Joseph Reed was his dearest friend. The children participated in this friendly intercourse, and memory retains some of the pleasures of that early period when we played together.

The succeeding Summer, I think, the family was removed for greater safety to the Manor House in Maryland. There were some of the ancient slaves still remaining in these quarters, as it was termed, and my father took the kindest care of them in their old age. I have some remembrance of them. The old man would still go to the tobacco-field, and, sitting on a three-legged stool, would diligently look for the worms and destroy them. He called my father by the accustomed name of Johnny. Massa Johnny, oh, I carried him many a day in my arms." Old Sarah was his wife. All I recollect of her was a large wen on her arm, so that

she could do little to help herself. But she was kindly cared for till her removal from earthy bondage.

The succeeding Winter was passed in Philadelphia. I have scarcely any recollection of that period. But in the Spring we all returned to Plymouth, which was now repaired and furnished anew. My father engaged a teacher and had a little cottage on the opposite side of the road fitted for a school-room. He admitted a few of the neighbors to enjoy this privilege with his family. It was a great matter in those days of desolation to have such a resource. It was a subject of great delight to me to have a little friend with me, and many a pleasant ramble we had together through the woods and down on the banks of the beautiful Schuylkill. Her father was a physician and lived about a mile off; but, accompanied by a brother, she used to attend punctually. I had a brother also, and it was our practice to go generally half-way home with them to a little brook which crossed the road. On a small knoll was a large hawthorn bush under which we often sat down to rest or amuse ourselves. The brook was so shallow that it was safely waded, or else we stepped along the rails of the fences. The boys generally performed the first method and we the latter. Many years afterward, when I re-visited the scenes, all the features of the place were altered. A fine broad stone bridge was erected over this little brook—the bank, our favorite seat, was levelled down, and no trace remained of the thorn bush. I could not hail the improvements with the same feeling as those simple objects, impressed on my childhood's memory. I was often allowed to spend days with my friend Rachel Shannon, and the places of our resort are still fresh in my recollection. Her father, Dr. Shannon, had a mill on the Schuylkill, which in our holiday time we often visited. About the middle of the stream, which spread out widely just at this place, was a small island studded with fine, spreading trees. To gain that island as a play ground, was the object of our earnest desire. There was a small boat belonging to the mill, and one day we persuaded the mill-boy to paddle us over. The current was too strong for our little lad, and instead of reaching the island, as enticing as Calypso's, we were carried down in our frail bark to the mill-race! Happily, the miller was near, and flew to our rescue, or in a few moments we should have been crushed under the water-

wheel. So graciously did Providence preserve us from the effects of our folly, I believe this adventure settled our minds about visiting the island.

With this friend, I kept up a very kind intimacy. I attended her marriage as bridesmaid, the first time I sustained that office. She was married to a son of General St. Clair, and continued to live with her parents. I never saw her but once after our removal to New Jersey.

In the Autumn we left our favorite retreat, and went to pass the Winter in Philadelphia. My father took a large house in Water street, not far from my grandmother's. At that time this street, now altogether one of business, was occupied by many of the most respectable families, and Third street was thought to be quite high up. The growth of the city has been very great since those early days. My mother's health was very declining. Some recollection of her sick room still abides, and has been ever since a painful thought—a gentle reproof that I preferred sliding on the ice to sitting by my sick mamma! I have always felt it as *the* sin of my childhood.

I remember also, some time this Winter that I was invited to a tea-party at President Reed's, and great preparations were made about my dress. Goods of every kind were scarce and high, as commerce had not yet revived. Therefore a dress of my mother's was to be made up for me. It was an India muslin, which was an article rare and much admired. A pair of red shoes also were procured. Our coachman, Lancaster, one of the Maryland servants, carried me on his shoulder, his strong arm supporting my limbs. I felt as safe there as if seated in a carriage. This was the first party I was ever at, and it appeared very gay and beautiful to me, especially seeing the young ladies dancing. Miss Patty, the eldest daughter, was my friend, and I was much attached to her. The intimacy with this family has marked every period of my life. Our parents were attached by mutual esteem, and friendship descended to their children. Alas, the last link is broken! "All who live long must outlive those they love and honor." This I find by my own experience. I have survived all my early friends."

In the year 1780, Colonel Bayard lost his beautiful wife, whose portrait, as well as his own, has been transmitted to posterity by

Benjamin West and Charles Wilson Peale¹. In the year following he married Mary, widow of John Holden, of Charleston, South Carolina, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Grant, who became the second wife of Rev. Dr. John Rodgers. At the close of the war Bayard was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and later a member of the Continental Congress of 1785, which met in New York. Having lost his wife he married Johannah White, a sister of General Anthony W. White of New Brunswick, to which city he removed in 1788. Here Colonel Bayard became endenized and built a beautiful residence, and here he occupied the same high social position which he held in Philadelphia. At that period no place in New Jersey could boast of a more distinguished society than his adopted home. At Colonel Bayard's house in Albany street were frequently entertained, while they were passing and re-passing through New Jersey between Philadelphia and New York, many of the great leaders of that era. Kosciusko,² Washington and other illustrious Revolutionary soldiers were welcome and frequent guests, as was Elias Boudinot, one of the Presidents of the Continental Congress; old Dr. Rodgers with his buzzwig and well polished silver-buckled shoes and knee breeches, and the Patroon of that period—the Van Rensselaer of Van Rensselaers, who came in his own brilliant coach and four from his Albany manor house. At Colonel Bayard's board; at that of his brothers-in-law, Governor Patterson of the United States Supreme Court, and General White of the United States Army; at Dr. Moses Scott's, at Judge Kirkpatrick's, at Colonel Neilson's, at the Garnett's, at the Smith's of Ross Hall, and at many others, there were in those hospitable times frequent gatherings at dinner, tea and supper parties, of a select circle of choice spirits arrayed in the handsome costume of those days when a gentleman's dress differed from that of his tailor or lackey. Colonel Bayard was born too soon to relish

¹West's portraits were deposited temporarily by one of Colonel Bayard's sons at Joline's Hotel, Princeton, N. J., in the year 1832. When called for they could not be found, and have never been seen since. Peale's fine pictures are in the possession of Mrs. Mary Kirkpatrick How, of New Brunswick. A copy of Peale's portrait of Colonel Bayard is to be seen in the collection of the College of New Jersey.

²The writer has in his possession a curious pen and ink drawing made by the Polish hero while sojourning in New Brunswick, signed Kosciusko, and presented by him to Colonel Bayard's eldest daughter.

the freedoms of democracy, and there hung about him, as about most of his class, a little of the *chevaux-de-frise* of formality and stateliness pertaining to his time, which was, however, at least in his case, brushed aside in the presence of his family and intimate friends. In his gayer moments, when his benevolent countenance was brightened with its half playful, half pensive, smile, he would entertain his guests with touches of wit and humor and an occasional anecdote. Some of these have been handed down to us, three of which I may perhaps be permitted to relate.

Colonel Bayard was on a visit to the President's house in Princeton on one occasion when a most amusing passage at-arms occurred between Doctors Nesbit and Witherspoon—both Scotchmen, both wits and both Presidents—the former perhaps more lively and exuberant; the latter more keen. Doctor Nesbit had intimated beforehand that at dinner he would turn the laugh on Witherspoon; but though he was on the *qui vive*, no opportunity presented itself. Afterwards the venerable signer of the Declaration stooped to light his pipe at the fire, and, rising, struck his head against the mantel. "Oh!" cried he, "how my head rings." "Do you know the reason?" quickly asked Nesbit. "Why, no, sir." "Its because it is empty." "Why, Dr. Nesbit, would your head not ring if you were to knock it in that way?" "Oh! no, sir." "And do you know the reason?" said Witherspoon, "It's because it is cracked!"

Another was of the painter, Gilbert Stuart and Tallyrand, with both of whom Bayard was acquainted. The artist was as remarkable for the vigor of his language as for the strength with which he portrayed with his pencil. While pursuing his profession in New York his studio was open, on stated days, to receive visitors, and among others came Tallyrand-Perigord. Stuart, a great physiognomist, fixing his keen eyes upon him attentively, remarked to a friend with violent emphasis and gesture, "If that man is not a great villain, the Almighty does not write a legible hand!"

The concluding anecdote was told of one of his clerical friends, whose negro, called Jack, had a deadly quarrel with a neighbor's slave, known by the name of Cuffy. Jack fell dangerously ill, and his master urged him to forgive the said Cuffy. Jack replied that Cuffy was a "mis'ble, mean nigger," and he could not forgive him. "I tell you, Jack," said the clergyman, "that you must forgive him,

or God will not forgive you your many sins." "Well, massa," said poor Jack, "if I *die*, I forgive him, but if I *live*, Cuffy, look out! Sum day you tink a big mule kick you, an' it wont be no mule nuther!"

Colonel Bayard was, in 1790, elected Mayor of New Brunswick, and the people further showed their appreciation of his character by naming, in his honor, one of their thoroughfares Bayard street. A few years later he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset county. He was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey in 1778, and continued as such for thirty years, rarely omitting to attend the annual meetings. At the commencement exercises of 1783, Colonel Bayard sat on the stage by the side of Washington, who that year honored the occasion by his presence.¹ For nearly two score years he very regularly attended, as a delegate, the meetings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Alexander, in describing the great men in the Assembly of 1791, says: "Colonel Bayard was there and took an active part in business, receiving much deference, as he had occupied high civil offices."²

Near the close of the year 1806 his health gradually declined, and during his last illness he often spoke of his brother. Awakening from sleep one night, he said: "My dear brother I shall soon be with you," and to his children he remarked, "Death has no terrors for me." As he approached nearer the grave he said, while sitting up, supported by two daughters, "I shall soon be at rest. I shall soon be with my God. O glorious hope! How precious are the promises of the Gospel! It is the support of my soul in my last

¹On his first visit as President of the United States to Mount Vernon there to cast off the cares of public life and to enjoy the pleasures of the country during the recess of Congress in the summer of 1790, Washington halted at New Brunswick to dine with his old comrade Colonel Bayard. Mrs. Boyd, the last survivor of his children, but a few years before her death in 1869, visited the house, still standing in Albany street, and pointed out the room where, on her return from school, with her sister, she saw the General and her father pledging each others health in which the other gentlemen present joined, and where she was spoken to by Washington in a manner suitable for a school girl of eleven summers.

²Life of Dr. Archibald Alexander, pp. 96.

moments." He could say no more, but his looks and arms directed towards heaven expressed everything, and the last whispered words which escaped from his dying lips were "Lord Jesus!" On the seventh day of January, 1807, he passed away peacefully in the perfect possession of his mental faculties, and was laid in the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church of which he was, for sixteen years, a trustee and ruling elder, and where many of his kindred now sleep by his side under the shadows of a graceful cypress, planted by his son-in-law, Judge Kirkpatrick, who wrote the following truthful inscription, to be seen on his tombstone :

THE TOMB OF

JOHN BAYARD,

Formerly a citizen of Philadelphia,

Lately of this city.

BENEVOLENT, LIBERAL, PATRIOTIC.

He was chosen by his country to fill her first offices,

His integrity and zeal justified the choice.

Generous in his temper, sincere in his friendship,

Eminent for every social virtue,

He possessed the esteem of all who knew him.

Kind, gentle, affectionate,

As a Husband and a Father.

He enjoyed the confidence and love of a numerous

Family, who erect this monument to his

Revered memory.

Devoted to the religion of Christ,

He was long a distinguished member of his Church:

An ardent friend of youth,

He zealously promoted the interests of learning,

Works of Piety, of Charity, and Benevolence

Were his delight and daily employment.

But his hope was in

JESUS.

Full of this hope,

He departed hence in triumph,

On the 7th day of January, 1807.

In the 69th year of his age.

As a concluding paragraph to this paper it may be proper for me to mention that Mrs. Bayard survived her husband for many years, and died at New Brunswick June 26th, 1834, and to enumerate those of his children who attained maturity, and who were all the fruit of his first marriage. The second wife had one son who died in infancy, and by his third wife Colonel Bayard had no issue.

1. James Ashton, named after his uncle, Dr. Bayard, was born May 5th, 1760, married Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Rodgers, had two sons, James Ashton and Walton, and died at sea on his return from South Carolina in June, 1788.

2. Andrew, named after his maternal grandfather, was born February 24th, 1762, married a daughter of Colonel Petit of the Revolutionary army; had Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Theodosia, James, Anna, Charles and Sarah. Andrew Bayard was an eminent merchant and for many years the President of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia. He died in 1833.

3. John Murray, born March 11th, 1766, married Margaret Carrick of Toms River, Maryland, and removed to the estate of Weston at Millstone, Monmouth County, New Jersey. He had one daughter, Jane, and died April 9th, 1823.

4. Samuel, born January 11th, 1767, married Martha Pintard, and had Lewis Pintard, Susan Bradford, Caroline, Julia, Samuel, John, William Marsden. At twenty-four years of age he was appointed Clerk of the United States Supreme Court. He was sent to England by Washington after the ratification of the Treaty negotiated by Jay to prosecute the claims of American citizens. On his return he filled various important offices, and he was the author of an Abstract of the Laws of the United States, Notes to Peake's Law of Evidence, Letters on the Sacrament, and a Funeral Oration on the death of Washington. He died in Princeton, New Jersey, May 11th, 1840.

5. Jane, named after maternal grandmother, was born July 12th, 1772, married Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of New Jersey, November 1, 1792, had Mary Ann Margaret, John Bayard, George Littleton, Jane Eudora, Elizabeth, Sarah and Charles Martel. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was a benevolent Christian lady of many accomplish-

ments, including fine literary culture. She died at New Brunswick February 16th, 1851.

6. Nicholas was born October 8th, 1774, married Anne Livingstone Bayard, and after her death Miss McIntosh of Georgia; had Nicholas, Jr., Jane and Margaret. He died at Savannah, Georgia, November 21, 1821.

7. Margaret, born February 20th, 1778, married Samuel Harrison Smith; had Julia, Susan, John Bayard Harrison, and Anne. Mrs. Smith, whose husband was the editor of the National Intelligencer, was, like her sister Mrs. Kirkpatrick, a highly educated lady, well-known in the best society of Washington. One of her works is entitled "A Winter in Washington." She died at Washington, D. C., January 7th, 1844.

8. Anna Maria, born March 22d, 1779, married Samuel Boyd, a prominent lawyer of New York; had Bayard, Elizabeth, Anna and Isabella. She died November, 1869, the last survivor of Colonel Bayard's children.

JAS. GRANT WILSON.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. V.

1879.

No. 4.

TRENTON, January 23d, 1879.

The Society met at 12, M., in the rooms of the Board of Trade, the President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., in the chair, with the Hon. JOHN T. NIXON and SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M. D., Vice President, also present.

The RECORDING SECRETARY read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY made his report of the correspondence of the Society, since the last meeting, and submitted letters received from Sir Gilbert Edward Campbell Bart. of England and James Grant Wilson of New York, accepting honorary membership, and from a number of gentlemen acknowledging their enrollment as resident members :—from Essex Institute of Mass.; Numismatical and Antiquarian Society of Phil.; Historical Society of Minnesota, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New York, and Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's Proceedings; from Messrs. Thos. G. Bonnell of Newton; Jesse Atkinson of Newark; Teunis Bergen of Bayridge; Wm. Brooke Rawle of Philadelphia; Henry S. Sheldon of Chicago; Rev. Stephen D. Peet of Ohio; Rev. J. H.

West of Hamilton Square; Rev. Geo. Sheldon, D. D., of Princeton; Chiswell and Wurtz of Paterson; Rev. C. D. Bradlee of Boston; the State of Pennsylvania; Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer of Bridgeton; United States Chief Medical Purveyor; Coast Survey Office; Department of the Interior; Swedenborg Publication Society; and Long Island Historical Society, transmitting donations for the library. From the family of PROFESSOR HENRY, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of condolence, passed by the Society; Mr. Edwin Salter of Washington, relating to Egg Harbor Genealogies; Missouri Historical Society, announcing its permanent location and asking for donations; J. L. Cleves of Paterson, enquiring after the Drummond family; G. Norton Galloway of Philadelphia, seeking information about the Reynolds family; A. S. Thurston of Elmira, N. Y., wishing Journals of Sullivan's Expedition; E. M. Woodward announcing an intended history of Bordentown; H. Whittemore of Rockland County Historical Society enquiring after the Queen's Rangers of the Revolution; Robert Gilchrist of Jersey City, making enquiry relative to the taxation of Indian lands in New Jersey; Barton Lowe of Philadelphia, relating to the encroachment of the Sea upon Cape May; and a number from other gentlemen seeking information on various topics. From Hon. T. F. Randolph, U. S. Senate, Adjutant General Stryker, Mr. Alexander J. Cotheal, and a number of others on miscellaneous subjects connected with the operations of the Society.

The letter of Mr. Gilchrist involving some historical questions of importance, was, subsequently, on motion of the Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, referred to a committee to examine into the matter, and report at a future meeting. Messrs. Charles E. Green, and William S. Stryker were appointed on the committee with Judge Nixon.

The Treasurer, Col. ROBERT S. SWORDS, submitted his report, certified by the Auditors appointed by the Financial Committee, showing a balance in the treasury of \$429.22. The assets of the Society were stated to be \$8,167.97, irrespective

of the value of the real estate held in Newark.¹ The amount of arrearages reported, being \$537.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE in their report, commented on the state of the treasury, expressing their opinion that more liberal contributions would be in better keeping with the aims the Society had in view and what was expected from it. "Although," say the Committee in their report, "the progress of the Society during the thirty-four years of its existance has been gratifying, especially to those who were among its founders, it is too apparent that the support it has received from the public at large, has not been such as its character as a State institution should have ensured to it. As the active, efficient and generous members of its early years have passed away, their places have not been filled in a way to continue the same growth in usefulness and influence that they produced. It is thought that only six of the gentlemen who were present at the organization of the Society at Trenton, on February 27th, 1845, still live, and comparatively few names of the original members—including such as James G. and Charles King, Archibald Alexander, James Carnahan, George W. Doane, Richard S. Field, Henry W. Green, Charles Hodge, Nicholas Murray, Joseph C. Hornblower, Wm. A. Duer, John J. Chetwood, Daniel V. McLean and others of like standing—are now to be found on our rolls.

Within a few days we have had to lament the death of one of our most venerated members, the Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D.D., which occurred at Athens, Georgia, on Sunday, January 12th. He was buried at Bound Brook, on Thursday, January 16th, causing the postponement of this meeting for a week, and it was deeply regretted that the violent snow storm, which prevailed on that day, prevented the attendance of many of the members who would have been pleased thus to manifest their respect for their old associate and friend.

DR. RODGERS was one of fifty members elected on the same day, January, 15th, 1846, and until he removed to the South, was

¹ See subsequent page for the account in full.

a regular attendant at our meetings, and took a warm interest in every thing that concerned the Society. He was chosen to be one of the Executive Committee, on the 19th of January, 1854, and on the elevation of Mr. Field to the Presidency, in January, 1869, became one of the Vice Presidents, and on January 18th, 1872 was elected President, succeeding Mr. John Rutherford. This position he resigned in 1875, on removing to Georgia, and the members on conveying to him assurances of their high appreciation and regard passed a resolution of regret at 'the dissolution of associations which had been the source of much pleasure to them all, and the loss of those services which had ever tended to the benefit of the Society.'

DR. RODGERS, was the son of John Richardson Bayard Rodgers, M. D., and grandson of the Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wall Street, New York. His mother was Susannah Ravaud Kearny, daughter of Ravaud Kearny of Perth Amboy. He was born in New York in November, 1797; graduated at Princeton College in 1815, and at the Theological Seminary in 1818. His first charge was at Sandy Hill, New York, where he married, October 10th, 1821, Miss Caroline Thomas, who survives him. He was called from Sandy Hill to Bound Brook in 1830, where he continued to officiate until 1875, nearly forty-five years. The purpose he had in view in removing to the South was attained, as his earthly pilgrimage closed beneath the roof of his only surviving child, Mrs. Robert Bloomfield.

It was for the long period of thirty-six years—from 1838 to 1874—that he filled the office of Stated Clerk of the Synod of New Jersey; and in 1856 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College, New Brunswick. It is not the province of the Committee to dilate upon his services in the work of the ministry, covering as it did nearly sixty years. It is enough for them to say that his long career of more than eighty-one years was such as to secure from all who knew him the greatest respect and esteem. May his example not be lost upon us."

That portion of the report referring to the late Dr. Rodgers was ordered to be entered on the minutes; and on motion of Mr. PETER A. VOORHEES, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Sheldon be requested to present at the next meeting of the Society a paper illustrative of the life and character of the late ex-President of the Society.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue of another number of the "Proceedings" of the Society since the May meeting (No. 3 of Vol. V, Second Series), containing, besides the business transactions brought down to the present time, the interesting memoir of Colonel John Bayard, read before the Society by Mr. James Grant Wilson, which has attracted much attention.

"It is a source of satisfaction to know," said the Committee, "that these unpretending issues are duly valued by kindred societies and individuals, as they oftentimes furnish, in the memoirs and papers they contain, matters as important to the historian or biographer as the contents of more pretentious volumes. These numbers as they are printed are gratuitously distributed to all resident members not in arrears."

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that, since the last meeting several of the improvements demanded, to make the rooms more attractive and serviceable, had received attention and to some extent been perfected, particularly the erection of shelves in the newspaper department, relieving it from its overcrowded condition, and facilitating the examination of the numerous files that afford such rich returns to the enquirer. A larger number of volumes than usual had been bound, and some changes made in the arrangements of the furniture.

There were other matters requiring attention, for which it was hoped the financial condition of the Society would ere long allow to be undertaken. The Committee felt assured that the members needed no arguments to convince them that the increase of their library and additional facilities to render its treasures more and more available to the historical enquirer, are among the most prominent of the many worthy aims of the Society; and they consequently looked for their cordial support, in whatever measures

may be adopted to effect these objects, by increasing the resources of the treasury.

Some progress had been made with the "Catalogue of Manuscripts," but it was not yet completed.

The additions to the Library since the last meeting had numbered sixty one volumes, twenty-five of them bound volumes of newspapers, one hundred and forty pamphlets, a considerable number of manuscripts, and consecutive numbers of eleven other newspapers. A few of these were obtained by exchanging duplicates for them, but as their funds do not allow of purchases being made, the increase of the library had to depend upon donations. Appended to their report the Committee submitted a statement of those received since May, many of the volumes being of much interest and value.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported the names of several gentlemen whom they recommended for members, who were thereupon elected and new nominations received. Remarks were made by several members upon the practicability of increasing their number by personal application and influence.

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, reported, verbally, the continued prosecution of the work entrusted to them. Since the last meeting a large number of transcripts had been received from Albany, N. Y., and other depositories, and a letter from the agent in London, which he read, warranted the expectation that before long the copied documents there obtained would be forwarded.

The PRESIDENT announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1879.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—Jos. N. Tuttle, Wm. B. Mott, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS—Wm. A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Wm. B. Kinney, Jos. N. Tuttle.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY—Martin R. Dennis, Wm. A. White-

head, Robert S. Swords, Robert F. Ballantine, Stephen Wickes, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS—N. Norris Halstead, F. W. Jackson, E. M. Shreve, Arthur Ward, M. D., Wm. Nelson.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS—Robert S. Swords, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield. AND as a COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—Messrs. Voorhees, Green and Stokes, who subsequently reported the following ticket, which was adopted:

OFFICERS FOR 1879.

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., of Lawrenceville.

VICE PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, of Trenton; John Clement, of Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., of Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—William A. Whitehead, of Newark.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Aldolphus P. Young, of Newark.

TREASURER—Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

LIBRARIAN—Martin R. Dennis, of Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Marcus L. Ward, of Newark; Wm. B. Kinney, of Summit; John Hall, D. D., of Trenton; Samuel Allinson, of Yardville; N. Norris Halstead, of Kearney; Joel Parker, of Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, of Newark; George Sheldon, D. D., of Princeton; David A. Depue, of Newark.

GEN. STRYKER gave notice that at the next meeting he would move an amendment to the By-Laws, changing the time of the annual meeting at Trenton from the "third Thursday in January" to the *fourth Tuesday in January*.

On motion of MR. WM. B. MOTT, it was

Resolved, That hereafter the hour for the annual meeting be 11 o'clock A. M. instead of 12 M.

MR. PETER A. VOORHEES submitted a certified copy of a letter from William Longstreet, of Georgia, grandfather of General

Longstreet of the Confederate Army, written to the Governor of that State, showing that between the years 1787 and 1790 he had constructed a steamboat on the Savannah river. Mr. Voorhees stated there could be no doubt of the construction of the boat, but it was soon after destroyed.

MR. JOHN S. McCULLY presented two old manuscript copies of the sermons preached at the funeral of Governor Wm. Burnet by the Rev. Mr. Brice in 1729, and of Mrs. Burnet by the Rev. Mr. Oram in 1727.

MR. SAMUEL ALLINSON, of Yardville, transmitted for the library a file of the "Saturday Evening Visitor," published in Burlington in 1825.

COL. R. S. SWORDS then read a paper on "The Remains of Columbus," narrating the circumstances which have transpired in San Domingo in connection with them, subsequent to the period treated of in the paper read at the May meeting by the Corresponding Secretary.

The paper was listened to with much interest, and was followed by some remarks from Col. Swords, prompted by a letter received from Paul Jones, Esq., United States Consul at San Domingo commenting on the little progress made in erecting the contemplated mausoleum to the memory of the distinguished discoverer: Col. Swords urging the propriety of all the governments in America joining to erect the monument.

On motion of MR. WHITEHEAD, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Col. Swords for his interesting paper, and a copy requested for publication.

MR. A. P. YOUNG, who had added to the interest of Col. Swords paper by furnishing a delineation of the box containing the remains of Columbus, from the description of it received from San Domingo, then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, From the evidence which we have, it appears to be a fact settled beyond reasonable doubt, that the mortal remains of the great discoverer, Christopher Columbus, were never removed from San Domingo, but are still there, (in the custody of Canon

Bellini of the Cathedral Church of that city, acting under the authority of the municipal government), as was shown by their discovery and examination on the 10th of September, 1877, and the re-examination made at the request of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, on the 2d of January, 1878.

AND WHEREAS, Though this great man expressed a desire that his remains should find a final resting place in his beloved Hispaniola, they have not yet found it, and the people of San Domingo although desirous and willing to erect a suitable monument in their Cathedral, under which to deposit them, are not able to compass the same without foreign aid. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the New Jersey Historical Society that the discoverer of the Western World is worthy of a monument which shall be suitable to his greatness, and also expressive of the gratitude of a Christian people, and such a monument should be built by the joint contributions of the republics of the Western Continent.

Resolved, That it would be both eminently proper and graceful for the United States of America to take the first step in bringing about such joint action by the Western Republics.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded by the Corresponding Secretary to the Senators and Representatives from New Jersey in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate to the various Historical Societies of the country, the action of this Society in the premises, and request their co-operation in an endeavor to interest our national government in the proposed work.

The Society then took a recess, after which a brief paper was read by ADJUTANT GENERAL STRYKER on the "Massacre at Tappan," in September, 1778, and the thanks of the Society were tendered to him therefor.

PROF. JAMES C. MOFFAT, of Princeton, then read "A Memoir of Professor Joseph Henry, LL. D.," which elicited the warmest expressions of gratification from every one present; not only on account of the just tribute paid to the distinguished man it commemorated, but also for the graceful rhetoric employed in developing his character and attainments.

On motion of JUDGE NIXON, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Professor Moffat and a copy of the paper requested for publication.

MR. JOHN A. VOORHEES announced the death, since the last

meeting, of Mr. Ralph Voorhees, a highly respected citizen of Middlebush, Somerset county, who had been an active and efficient member of the Society since January, 1867.

After a vote of thanks to the Trenton Board of Trade and the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their rooms, the Society adjourned to meet in Newark in May next.

Resident Members.

Elected January 23d, 1879.

REV. HORACE S. BISHOP,	-	EAST ORANGE.
TREYONIAN HAIGHT, M. D.,	-	NEWARK.
WARREN K. LYONS,	-	NEWARK.
A. S. MEYRICK,	-	KINGSTON.
REV. ELDRIDGE MIX, D. D.,	-	ORANGE.
REV. W. H. ROBERTS,	-	PRINCETON.
JOHN STEVENS,	-	HOBOKEN.
REV. J. HOWARD SMITH,	-	NEWARK.
JOSEPH S. SUTPHEN,	-	NEWARK.

Honorary Members.

REV. WM. BUSTERICK L. HAWKINS,	-	LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPTAIN GEORGE CONWAY,	-	LONDON, ENGLAND.

Donations.

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 23d, 1879.

- From Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*—Eight miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From R. S. Swords.*—Catalogue of the Governors, Trustees and Officers of Columbia College, N. Y., 1754 to 1846, and eleven miscellaneous pamphlets. To the Cabinet—Pottery from an Indian mound at Cedar Keys, Florida.
- From E. A. Carman.*—Report upon Forestry, prepared by Franklin B. Hough, 1878.
- From R. A. Brock.*—Sundry newspapers containing historical articles and proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society.
- From Mrs. J. C. Hornblower.*—Miscellaneous newspapers, 1810 and 1827.
- From Henry J. Yates.*—Annual Reports of the City of Newark, 1877.
- From Department of the Interior.*—Bureau of Education Report, 1876. Circulars of Information, No. 1, 1878. Officers Register, 1877.
- From Yale College.*—Obituary Record of Graduates, 1878. Catalogue, 1878-79.
- From U. S. Patent Office.*—Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1877. Official Journal, 1878. Official Gazette, 1878.
- From Col. T. F. Devoe.*—Manual of the Common Council of New York, 1863.
- From John C. Mandeville.*—Newark City Directory, 1877.
- From Joseph Black.*—Newark City Directory, 1877. Decennial Memorial of Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, Newark, 1878.
- From John R. Barcalow.*—Two deeds for land in Essex and Hunterdon counties, 1724, 1757.
- From James Price.*—Sundry manuscripts, 1794, 1806.
- From Samuel A. Green, M. D., of Boston.*—Forty-third Annual Report of the Industrial Aid Society, 1879, and twenty miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Samuel H. Pennington, M. D.*—Reports of the American

Bankers' Association, 1877, and forty miscellaneous pamphlets, *From George E. Sibley*.—William Wells, of Southold, and his descendants.

From Edmund D. Halsey.—The Daily Graphic, containing historical sketch of Morristown.

From Unknown.—Boonton Weekly Bulletin newspaper article. The Great Revival of 1818.

From Mrs. Jacob Van Arsdale.—Original documents with autographs of former residents of Newark, 1802 and 1810.

From Henry J. Sheldon.—Proceedings of the Chicago Bar in memory of Hon. Sidney Breese, 1878.

From Harvard College.—Annual Report of the President and Treasurer, 1877-78.

From Rev. George Sheldon, D. D.—A large number of manuscripts from the late Dr. R. K. Rogers, being letters and vouchers of Col. James Abeel, D. Q. M. Gen'l, Morristown, 1777—1780.

From William Nelson.—Third Annual Report of the Old Ladies' Home, Paterson, 1878. Annual Report of the Finances of Bergen County, N. J. Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic, 1878. Catalogue of the Loan Exhibition, Paterson, 1878.

From John I. Young.—The American Church Review, 1875, 1876, 1877. 3 vols. Manual of the Common Council of the city of New York, 1868-69. 2 vols.

From Oba Woodruff.—Old newspapers, 1815, 1827, and ten miscellaneous pamphlets.

From E. R. Craven, D. D.—The Semi-Centennial of the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 1874.

From A. P. Young.—Prideaux's History of the Old and New Testaments, Vol. 1.

From B. Shannon.—New York World newspaper, 1865 to 1878 inclusive.

From Samuel W. Pennypacker.—The Pennypacker re-union.

From William Roome.—Manuscript deed from Mandeville to Young, 1711-12.

From Rev. R. B. Campfield.—Three manuscript sermons of Rev.

Dr. N. Perkins, preached in Brook Haven 1760, 1826 and 1829. Two sermons of Rev. N. Perkins, 1811, 1834.

From R. Gilchrist.—The state of the question of Jurisdiction and Boundary between New Jersey and Delaware, 1873, with marginal notes.

From Miss Stafford.—Antique collection and art gallery at Church of Redeemer fair, Park Hall, 1878.

From Ingalls & Co.—Almanac, 1879.

From Authors.—Our Dead Brothers, an address in the College Chapel, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1878. Baccalaureate sermon before class of '77 by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.—The Bishop of Iowa's address and its assailants. The Episcopal Address. Scripture reasons for the use of Forms of Prayer, by Wm. Stevens Parry, D. D.—Sermon preached to the Church at Harrison Square, 1878, by C. L. Bradlee, the pastor.—President Grant and Political Rings, a satire by P. Cudmore.—Genealogy of the Lefferts family, 1650—1878, by Teunis G. Bergen.—The History of North America, by John Cabot, a first chapter in the History of North America by Frederick Kidder.—History of Hamilton Square, N. J., by I. H. West.—The Right Flank at Gettysburg, by William Brooke Rawle.—Reminiscences of the War, by Samuel Toombs.

From Societies.—Essex Institute Bulletin, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of Vol. X. Historical Collections, Vol. XIV, part 4.—Delaware Historical Society, Formal opening of the new quarters, newspaper article.—Rhode Island Historical Society, Proceedings, 1876-'77, 1877-'78.—Pennsylvania Historical Society. Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. II, Nos. 2 and 3.—Library Company of Philadelphia, Bulletin, new series, No. 1, January, 1879.—The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Record, July, October, January, 1879. American Philosophical Society Catalogue, Part III, 1878, Proceedings, January to June, 1878, 3 vols.—Georgia Historical Society, Collections, Vol. IV.—Chicago Historical Society. Biographical sketch of the late Gen. B. J. Sweet. History of Camp Douglass. Father Marquette at Mackinaw and Chicago,

- by Henry H. Hurlbut.—Long Island Historical Society, *Memoirs*, Vol. III. Campaign of 1776.—American Antiquarian Society, *Proceedings* April, 1878.—Minnesota Historical Society, *The Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota*, 1877.—Vermont Historical Society, *Proceedings of Governor and Council*, Vol. VI.—Massachusetts Historical Society, *Collections*, Vol. V. fifth series.—Swedenborg Board of Publication, a *Compendium of the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg*, 1875.
- From Publishers*.—Paterson Daily Press, Vols. 24, 25, 26.—Consecutive numbers of the Essex County Press.—Orange Journal. Bloomfield Record.—Princeton Press. Weekly State Gazette. New Jersey Herald.—American Journal of Education.—Monmouth Inquirer.—National Standard.—Hackettstown Herald. Bordentown Register.
- From U. S. Coast Survey Office*.—Report. 1875.
- From Governor Hartranft*.—Pennsylvania Archives, Vols. 5. 6. 7.
- From John J. Rose*.—One cent Nova Cæsarea, 1787.
- From Dr. Stephen Wickes*.—Two framed pictures. Cohoes Falls, 1758. Louisburg, 1758.
- From Hon. John Jay Knox*.—Annual Report as Comptroller of the Currency, 1878.
- From Rev. A. H. Brown*.—Minutes of Annual Session of the Synod of New Jersey, 1878.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE N. J. HISTORICAL SOCIETY FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1878, TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1878.

RECEIVED.	EXPENDED.
From Annual Dues.....	For Rent of Library Rooms.....
“ Initiation Fees.....	“ Salary Assistant Librarian.....
“ Life Members' Fees.....	“ Current expenses, including janitor, fuel, postage, ex- pressage, advertising, etc.....
“ Interest.....	“ Cash deposited in Howard Savings Institution, acc. Life Member Fees.....
“ Rents.....	“ Cash deposited in Howard Savings Institution, 10 per cent. of deposits from Newark Savings Institution.
“ Tale of Publications of the Society.....	“ Printing and Publishing two Nos. of Society's Pro- ceedings.....
“ Donation.....	“ Binding.....
“ Newark Savings Institution, 10 per cent. of deposits.	Balance cash.....
Balance in Treasury 1st January, 1878.....	
\$2,066 55	\$2,066 55

ASSETS.

Lot in West Park street, Newark.	
Deposits in Newark Savings Institution.....	\$ 742 00
“ “ Dime Savings Institution.....	1,260 26
“ “ Howard Savings Institution.....	368 00
“ “ American Trust Company.....	368 49
Certificate of Deposit American Trust Company.....	5,000 00
Cash in Treasury, December 31st, 1878.....	429 22
\$8,167 97	

W^m, the undersigned, Committee of Auditors appointed by the Finance Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, do hereby certify that we have examined the same, finding vouchers for all expenditures, and that the same are just and true.

NEWARK, N. J., January 9th, 1879.
 E. N. MILLER, }
 WM. B. MOTT, } Committee.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers.

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 23D, 1879.

FROM ROBERT GILCHRIST, ESQ.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 9, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—I stopped to-day in the rooms of the Historical Society and inquired for anything which would throw light on the history of the lands in Burlington county—township of Eversham (Little Egg Harbor, I think), and Washington—which were bought for the Brotherton Indians.

Hoods index of New Jersey laws, under Brotherton Indians and under Indians, will show you where to find several laws relating to them.

The first act of 1758 authorized commissioners to purchase with State's money, I think, about 3,000 acres of land.

The act of 1758 exempted these lands from taxation. About 1,800 of the Indians wanted to sell, and the State appointed commissioners to sell the land. The lands were sold and the purchasers—one Levi Wilson being a prominent purchaser, insisted that the lands were still exempt from taxation.

About 1804 the legislature repealed the section in the act of 1758, which exempted the lands from taxation.

Wilson still insisted that the lands were exempt, and that the act of 1804 impaired the obligation of a contract.

Our Supreme Court held that the exemption was intended to continue only while the Indians held the land, and the decision is reported in Pennington's reports (in N. J., Wilson), page 300 to 311. This was in 1807. The Supreme Court of the United

States, reversed this decision in 1812, but the case was not argued. It is reported in 7 Cranch Reports.

A statement of the case was agreed on—which I hoped to find in the Historical Society. It ought to be in Washington, D. C., unless it was burnt when the capitol was burnt in 1814. W. S. Pennington (Governor Pennington of our times' father) sat as judge in our Supreme Court.

Judge Griffith was counsel for Wilson in Supreme Court, United States.

Strange to say, this land has paid taxes since 1814, i. e., since two years after the Supreme Court at Washington held it not liable to taxation.

Judge Pennington became Governor, I think, in 1813, and may have had something to do with the lands again becoming subject to taxation.

This New Jersey case which was decided without argument, is the corner-stone of all the cases holding that the State may part with the right of taxation.

But this is not a historical question—but how the owners of the lands, so soon after they were declared exempt from taxation, submitted to taxation *is* a historical question.

I imagine that these owners wanted something from the State, and agreed to waive the exemption. But there is a history connected with the matter, which I feel very curious about.

I wish the members of the Society would help the State authorities to find out, how the matter ought to stand now. I am not engaged in the case. The Attorney General is—Mr. Stockton.

There is a large collection of manuscripts and pamphlets somewhere in the State House—ten years ago or more I went through them—which would throw some light on the subject.

These manuscripts ought to be with the Historical Society, for they throw a great deal of light on our history.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT GILCHRIST.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

FROM MR. EDWIN SALTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—In the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, I noticed a request for information of the genealogy of the Bellangee family of Egg Harbor. The genealogy of this family was published in the New Jersey Courier of Toms River, March 10th, 1869, by Mrs. Leah Blackman of Tuckerton, a lady who has spent many years in collecting historical, biographical and genealogical information relating to Little Egg Harbor and its early settlers. As it may be of interest to many interested in genealogical matters to know the names of families she has endeavored to trace up, I append a list published in the New Jersey Courier, commencing in February, 1869 and continuing for several months thereafter. I have copies of the numbers, and my impression is, that copies were furnished to the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. I understand that some of these articles have lately been re-published in the Mount Holly Mirror.

Yours respectfully,

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,

EDWIN SALTER,

Corresponding Secretary N. J. Hist. Soc.

Names of families of Little Egg Harbor of whom the genealogy has been published, together with biographical sketches of the most noted members, by Mrs. Leah Blackman of Tuckerton N. J.

Allen,	Deacon,	Lippencott,	Rutter,
Andrews,	Downs,	Mason,	Ridgway,
Atwood,	Edwards,	Mathis,	Sawyer,
Bartlett,	Ellsworth,	Mott,	Seaman,
Belangee,	Falkingburg,	Ong,	Sears,
Burton,	French,	Osborn,	Shourds,
Brown,	Gaunt,	Parker,	Stiles,
Carr,	Gifford,	Pettitt,	Sooy,
Cowperthwaite,	Horner,	Pharo,	Tucker,
Cox,	Leak,	Rockhill,	Willetts.
Cranmer,	Loveland,	Rose,	

THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

BY

R. S. SWORDS.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 24th, 1879.

Those who were present at the May meeting of the Society, and heard the reading, by the Corresponding Secretary, of his paper entitled "The resting place of the Remains of Christopher Columbus," will recollect that he mentioned the writer hereof as the translator into English of a Spanish pamphlet called "Collection of Documents relating to the Discovery of the Remains of Christopher Columbus in the Cathedral of San Domingo," which pamphlet had been received by the Corresponding Secretary from Mr. Paul Jones, the American Consul at San Domingo, in response to a letter of inquiry as to the facts and incidents of this most interesting occurrence.

The performance of this literary task awakened in the translator a feeling of interest very much akin to enthusiasm. To know how the intelligence of this discovery would be received in the mother country of the colony which boasts the possession of these sacred relics, and what was to be the upshot of the matter, when the world became convinced that a page of history of so great importance was to be corrected, created an absorbing desire in the mind of the writer. Actuated by such an impulse, the writer in the month of July last past, addressed a letter to our Consul at San Domingo, requesting a copy of the pamphlet, and further information as to what had transpired in the matter since the 10th

day of September, 1877, the date of the grand discovery, when the precious relics were placed by the municipal authorities in the keeping and trust of the Canon of the Cathedral, the reverend Francisco X. Billini. This point, it will be remembered, is where the paper of Mr. Whitehead leaves the subject, and closes the narrative contained in the pamphlet mentioned.

In response to this request, the writer had the satisfaction to receive in October last a letter from the Consul, and accompanying it a copy of the pamphlet in a new and enlarged edition, containing all that had transpired since the discovery of the 10th September, 1877. In the hope that the interest evinced by the Society, when the paper of Mr. Whitehead brought this important discovery to their knowledge, has suffered no diminution, and that it may please you to know what further has been done in the premises, the writer has translated into English the supplement contained in the new edition, and proposes to lay before you the gist thereof: not that he would have it to be understood as an invasion by him of the literary domain of Another who has so well done his part, but only as supplementary where his paper stops. With this explanation, due as the writer thinks in common courtesy, he proceeds to a continuance of the narrative.

It appears that his Majesty the King of Spain, on being informed of the discovery of the 10th September, 1877, appointed one Don Antonio Lopez Prieto as a special agent, to act in conjunction with the Spanish Consul resident at San Domingo, in soliciting from the authorities of the Republic permission to make a special examination of the discovered case and its contents, through a scientific commission to be selected for such purpose.

Having obtained the requisite permission from the Government, the Consul first addressed himself to the Bishop of the Diocese, requesting his permission as the ecclesiastical authority to proceed in the matter. The Bishop having granted the authority, addressed a letter to the President of the Municipal Council, informing him of the facts stated, and also that he had appointed the next day, (27th December, 1877), at half-past three p. m., in the Sanctuary of "The Queen of Angels," where it will be remembered the case

had been deposited under the guardianship of the Canon Billini, for the fresh examination, inviting in his letter the presence of the Municipal Council. This letter of the Bishop seems to have been the beginning of difficulties. The same punctillio, the same conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities which was manifested on the 10th September seemed to have broken out anew. The Council was called together to consider the letter of the Bishop, and the following dignified reply was returned :

COUNCIL OF THE CAPITAL, No. 110. }
San Domingo, Dec. 27th, 1877. }

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR :

The Corporation over which I have the honor to preside, has seen the communication of yesterday directed to them by your Most Illustrious Holiness, in which they are invited to be present at the opening of the case which contains the venerable remains of the immortal Don Christopher Columbus.

It is not their intention to oppose this act, but as up to the present, they have received no official communication from the Minister of the Interior, who is their immediate organ, and this Corporation from the first having under its guardianship and responsibility this deposit, which it by its decree of the 10th September last past placed in the charge of the Canon Billini, Your Most Illustrious Holiness will have the condescension not to proceed to the accomplishment of said act, until this Corporation may receive an official communication respecting it, and shall determine on the manner and form in which so delicate an operation should be proceeded with.

I greet you with all consideration,

JUAN DE LA C. ALFONSECA.

The Most Illustrious and Reverend

FRA ROQUE COCCHIA,

Bishop of Orope, &c.,

San Domingo.

A number of letters passed between the various parties, some twelve in all ; and the entanglement was only relieved by a letter from the Secretary of Foreign Relations, who for the time being

was charged with the portfolio of the Secretary of the Interior, which letter was addressed to the President of the City Council apprising him that he had been commanded by the General Government to cause an examination to be made of the remains of Columbus, in a public and solemn manner, by three scientists; and inviting the Council, as the guardians of said remains, to witness the examination, and to take upon themselves the direction of the same.

This letter from the State Department at once solved the difficulty, and cut the Gordian knot of punctilio and pride.

The second day of January, 1878, was appointed for the new examination, which took place in the "Hall of Studies" of the College "San Luis Gonzaga," attached to the Church of the "Queen of Angels." A large assemblage of people of rank and prominence gathered together by previous invitation, anxiously awaited the moment for the commencement of the interesting investigation.

A full narrative of the proceeding was published in the columns of "La Patria," and copied into the pamphlet before mentioned. We condense from the narrative the following description:—

In the middle of the Hall of Studies of the College, and in front of the spacious entrance, was erected a magnificent canopy adorned with gilded galloons of divers figures, two national flags forming a curtain, the whole covering a table richly adorned, upon which was placed the sealed case which enclosed the lead one that guarded in its turn the relics of the discoverer of America, whose portrait was seen below the canopy. The company present were mainly the same as those assembled in the Cathedral Church on the evening of the 10th September, 1877, with the addition of the Scientific Commission composed of the physicians Doctor Pedro MaPineyro, Doctor Manuel Duran and Doctor Mariano Socarraz. The Canon Billini at the right of the table opened the proceedings, as the depositary of the case, claiming it was the same as he had received, and in the same condition as to the numerous seals which had been put upon it at the first examination, calling upon all present to witness the same. After a careful examination of

the seals—which were found perfect—they proceeded to the opening and inspection of the case. An orchestra at this moment commenced to play a march, which added to the solemnity of the proceeding. After the breaking of the seals (which according to the *proces verbal* of the Notaries was done with the greatest formality, each seal being broken by the individual who affixed it, or by some other duly authorized to do it for him), the President of the Council, opened the wooden case which enclosed the leaden one, carrying the latter with all possible care to the centre of the hall where he deposited it on a table, around the sides of which gathered the medical gentlemen, the members of the Council the consuls and notaries and proceeded to a rigorous examination of it.

Raising the lid, the construction of the case was first inspected, resulting, as appeared on the first examination, in its being entirely of lead, rudely made, the four perpendicular walls of it being made of a single plate, joined by two coarse nails or rivets.

The bottom was also riveted, and the lid was fastened by two hinges of the same metal secured each one by six nails. Between these hinges (on the back) appeared two small holes, denoting as will be seen hereafter, something of significance. The inscriptions as before reported, were examined and found to be the same.

Then followed an examination of the venerable remains one by one, being arranged successively on the open lid, which was held by the Alcalde, removing them afterwards into a flat bottomed basket covered by a large sheet of paper. The leaden ball was found, which was particularly examined by the Spanish Consuls.

At the conclusion of this delicate operation and before replacing the bones in the case, Doctor Don Manuel Duran removing the dust which was found in the bottom, discovered a thin metal plate of the size of two or three inches, with two small holes in it: noticing some letters on both sides of it, and cleansing it with a linen handkerchief, the plate was found to be of silver, and they were able to read clearly on one side the inscription—

U^o P^{te} de los r. ^{tos}
 del P.^{mo} Al^{te} D^o.
 Cristoval Colon Des.

A part¹ of the remains
Of the first Admiral Don
Christopher Columbus, Discoverer.

And on the other side—

U.

Cristoval Colon.

This plate, the record states, was overlooked on the 10th of September, on account of the lateness of the hour, and the little light in the Sacristy of the Cathedral. The two screws spoken of before, the two holes in the back of the case between the hinges and the plate with the two holes in it, all here find their connection, as the screws were found to correspond perfectly with the holes in the case and in the plate.

This scrupulous examination having been concluded, they passed on to the taking of photographic views, an operation which could not be done in the Hall on account of the deficiency of light; the case was carried through the crowd to the College, where Senor Narcisso Arteaga took four negatives, after which that gentleman addressed the President of the Council, saying that he put no price upon his work, but that he presented the plates or negatives to the city, as his contribution to the great work of proving to the world that San Domingo possesses the veritable remains of the Discoverer of America.

This being finished, and the Spanish Consul having signified that he was satisfied with the examination, they proceeded to fasten the leaden case, and next the wooden one which enclosed it, and arranging anew on all sides broad satin bands of flesh colored ribbons, whose ends being united, the consuls of the friendly nations, the Reverend Father Billini as the representative

¹It must be borne in mind that Columbus was first buried at Valladolid in 1506; afterwards at Seville in 1513; and finally in the Cathedral Church at San Domingo in 1536. By consequence, the case contained only his bones.

of Monsenor, the Bishop of Orope, the Notaries and Alcalde of the Capital, in due order placed their respective seals in melted sealing-wax ; leaving anew in the possession of the Canon Billini, the sacred treasure committed by the people to his honored custody.

The proceeding terminated at $4\frac{3}{4}$ p. m.

Great importance was attached to the discovery of the little silver plate, which had fallen from the rusted screws into the dust in the bottom of the case. This little plate with its stains of time, and evident signs of antiquity seemed to the Dominican people to be confirmation beyond dispute, of the fact, that they possess the veritable remains of the great Columbus.

A formal record of all the proceedings of the second of January, was drawn up by Leonardo Delmonte i Aponte, Notary Public, which was signed by himself and all the attending authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, and also by the Consular body and invited guests. It appears at large in the supplement of the pamphlet, and recites the facts substantially the same as I have quoted from "La Patria," with perhaps a little more of detail. One fact it states which does not appear elsewhere, and that is, that this new examination, though asked for by the Spanish Consul as the representative of his Catholic Majesty, was originally asked for by the Spanish Academy of History.

The pamphlet also contains the report of the Medical Commission, which is of sufficient importance to justify my quoting at length :

"REPORT of the Medical Commission charged with verifying the condition of the case, in which are found the remains of D. Cristobal Colon.

"The Medical Commission charged with expressing their judgment upon "the state of preservation in which is found the case which enclosed the venerable remains of the immortal Columbus," proceeds to deliver simply and clearly the result of their examination ; the occurring circumstances of that act of the second day of January of the current year, their opinion and estimate, scientific-

ally and conscientiously as required by their professional duty, and the transcendental and delicate nature of the subject.

"The case was fastened, and the dimensions, taken on the lid which projected a little over the body of said case, were, forty-four centimetres in length, twenty-one in breadth in the middle, and twenty-two in height. Its appearance is metallic, of whitish color in parts, especially so near its bottom, dark gray in others. It presents externally the letters and inscriptions stated in the record of the tenth of September, and many depressions and indentations, caused probably by external violence. Also some crevices in the joining of the body with the bottom, through which escaped at every movement portions of the interior dust.

"Having removed a portion of the gray dust which covered the exterior, and having effaced the fine coat or whitish film which covered it in parts, and which we determine to be the protoxide of hydrate of lead, which forms on the surface of this metal on contact with air or moisture, and after having made small cuts in it, observing the bright white blue color of the metal, its malleability and other properties, we have recognized that the case is entirely of lead. A single plate forms the lid, secured by two hinges also of lead; another sheet forms its body, this joined by two rivets on the right side, the middle part; and a third forms its bottom likewise joined by rivets. In the posterior face, the middle and upper part, shows two holes, situated horizontally at a distance of fifty-five millimetres from each other.

"The strange and rude appearance of the case, the antique form of its letters and inscriptions; its solid structure, its uncommonness, and its joinings by rivets, together with the other observed circumstances, induce us to believe that it is of ancient construction, and that it may very well be as supposed, three hundred and forty-one years old; then we know that lead resists change for an indefinite time.

"The film of gray dust, or may be the suboxide which covers the surface, once formed, this metal is preserved inalterable throughout the course of ages.

"The lid being raised, which is only fastened by two hinges, the edge or thickness of the sheets are clearly seen, which are from two to three milimetres in some parts.

"On the inside face of the lid is discovered in very legible characters the following inscription :

"Most illustrious and esteemed man, Don Cristoval Colon.

(Ilus^{to} i Es^{do} Varon Dⁿ Cristoval Colon.)

"In the interior of the case we find some human bones, decayed, light and easy to crumble between the fingers, some fragments, and dust. Upon removing these to discover the bottom, we find a leaden ball, some thirty grammes in weight, two small screws, and a silver plate with two holes which correspond exactly to those described as in the lid.

"The plate shows two inscriptions engraved, which are mentioned in the record of the second of January, and is about eighty-six millimetres in length and thirty-three in width.

"The want of certain elements, the stress of time, then the photographer and other artisans required to fill up the affair, and the inadequate conditions in which we found ourselves, encompassed and restrained, so to speak, by the Illustrious Council, certain members of the clergy, various authorities, a multitude of strangers, and a crowd of people, all of whom animated by the same earnest desire, were eager to get near and witness the proceeding; all these circumstances then hindered us in making a more profound and detailed examination.

"Referring, however, to the letter of instruction of the most excellent Sor. Minister, in which it is asked of us "*to examine the state of preservation in which is found the case which encloses the venerable remains of the immortal Columbus,*" we believe that upon this point we have given frankly and sincerely our opinion, in strict conformity with the light of truth and science.

"We believe that the course of an equal period of time with that attributed to the said case, would not alter the good condition in which it is found, if it should be kept isolated from every organic substance.

"In quitting thus our fulfilled trust, we include the honor of saluting your Excellency with the most distinguished consideration.

"SAN DOMINGO, January 18th, 1877.

Attest :

PUIEYRO ; SOCARRAS ; DURAN.

"The most excellent Sor. Minister of Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic."

The Medical Commission have not named in their report the several bones found in the case, probably because they were specified in the Notarial Act of the proceedings of the 10th September, 1877. On that occasion the remains were examined by the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery Don Marcos Antonio Gomez, assisted by the Licentiate Don Jose de Jesus Brenes, and were identified as follows :

A Femur—wasted away in the upper part of the neck, or between the great trochanter and its head.

A lesser leg bone, in its natural state.

A Radius also entire.

A perfect Clavicle.

An Ulna.

Five perfect ribs, and three imperfect.

The sacral bone, in bad condition.

The coxis.

Two lumber vertebræ.

A cervical, and three dorsal ones.

Two heel bones.

A metacarpal bone.

Another, metatarsal one.

A fragment of the frontal or coronal containing the half of an orbicular hollow.

A middle third of the Tibia.

Two fragments more of Tibia.

Two astragali.

A head of a shoulder-blade.

A fragment of the lower jaw.

Middle end of the humerus.

Constituting in all 13 small pieces, 28 large ones—and others reduced to powder.

As an important part of this paper, I also submit a copy of the letter received from Mr. Paul Jones, our Consul at San Domingo :

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
 San Domingo, }
 September 17, 1878. }

“R. S. SWORDS, ESQ., NEWARK, N. J.

“DEAR SIR:—

“Your favor of July 17, last, is at hand per S. S. Tybee. I send you by this mail as requested, a copy of ‘Colon en Quisqueya.’

“Nothing has been done with the bones since, except to transfer the leaden case into a glass box, sealed up, but so arranged as to expose the remains to view without disturbing the seals.

“The improvements upon the Cathedral are completed and it presents a much improved appearance, internally as well as externally.

“Nothing has been done towards the proposed monument, as the country here is too poor to do anything, and the applications abroad do not seem to meet with a favorable response.

“It is to be regretted that now we know beyond any doubt that the veritable bones of Columbus are really here, that the various Republics of the New World do not unite in erecting a suitable monument to his remains. The sum required divided amongst so many, would be a mere trifle to each.

“Respectfully yours,

“PAUL JONES,

“*Consul.*”

In conclusion I beg to submit one question.

Is not what you have heard suggestive of a sentiment; would it not be a graceful and becoming act for this Great Republic, as the one among the Western Republics, owing the chiefest debt of gratitude to the memory of the great discoverer, to take the initiative, among these Republics, in furnishing the means to erect a suitable shrine in the old Cathedral of San Domingo, which shall not only hold the sacred relics of the great dead, in fulfilment of his wishes expressed in life, but be a monument which through all

time shall tell to the throngs of pilgrims who may visit the spot, not only the story of his great genius and discoveries, but also speak the grateful remembrance of a continent given by him to civilization and the Christian Faith.

NOTE.—The preceding paper was at its reading, illustrated by, and largely indebted for its interest, to a Crayon drawing of the Case which is the subject of the paper, drawn to the scale and conforming in all respects in its appearance, to the description contained in the text. Also by copies of the several inscriptions *fac simile* to the type of the pamphlet. These were the artistic work of Mr. Adolphus Pennington Young, the Recording Secretary of the Society, for whose kindness in furnishing the same, the writer desires to express his grateful thanks.

R. S. S.

M E M O I R

OF

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.

BY

REV. JAMES C. MOFFAT.

*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society at Trenton, January
23d, 1879.*

MEMOIR.

In the death of Joseph Henry, Charles Hodge and William C. Bryant, America lost, at brief intervals, her leaders of thought in their respective spheres. They had all stood before the world, as representative men, longer than most people now in the prime of life can remember. All three reached an early reputation, and carried their intellectual energies in undiminished brightness to the end; and all reached or approximated the boundary of four-score years. Their days were filled with activity, regular and unrelaxing, and they have all left behind them additions to the amount of human instruction which posterity will not "willingly suffer to die."

The earliest poet of whom America had any just reason to be proud, continued through his long life to add, from time to time, to that treasure of pure poetic gold, which no lapse of years can ever reduce in value, nor anything short of a change in the constitution of the human mind, and its relations to external nature. The expounder of Christian theology took his stand on the ground of orthodoxy, and from that point of view contemplated and compared the whole realm of Christian doctrine in a work from which all denominations can learn true statements of their own faith, equally free from compliance and from prejudice. And the representative of American science, in his place at the head of the Smithsonian Institution, served the cause not only by promoting the investigations of others, and diffusing a knowledge of their results among men, but also led the way, and added to the treasures of science by his own discoveries, some of which have been used in binding the nations of the civilized world in bonds of instantaneous communication.

Of similar standing in their respective departments of labor, those great men were also similar in the noble serenity of their whole career. They all proved abundantly able to defend themselves when exposed to assault—morally brave men, and intellectually strong, none of them ever wielded his power for a selfish end. No one of them ever fought for the exalted place he held, but rose to it by natural process of growth. It was his proper stature. Bryant never maligned a rival poet as some of his early contemporaries, on British soil, notoriously did, never attempted to keep others down that he might reign. Henry aided and encouraged many a scientific toiler, but never obstructed nor assumed superiority over any. And Hodge, who struck many a sturdy blow for truth, never struck one for his own fame.

To that similarity of position, in their respective spheres, corresponds the nearness of the dates at which they disappeared from among us. Professor Henry died on the thirteenth of May, Mr. Bryant on the twelfth of June, and Dr Hodge on the nineteenth of the same month of last year, 1878, only thirty-six days between the first and the last.

Of that illustrious three, Joseph Henry was the youngest. He was born in Albany, in the State of New York, on the 17th of December, 1799, of Scottish parentage, on the side of both father and mother. By the early death of his father, and the narrow circumstances of the family, he enjoyed few facilities of education in boyhood. Nor until the age of fourteen did he evince much aptitude for learning. About that age he was apprenticed to a jeweller, but, ere he had learned the trade well enough to make his living by it, his employer gave up the business. Thrown out of occupation, he spent several months almost entirely in light reading and the amusement of the theatre. In this course he was arrested by accidentally falling in with a small popular book on science. He had not read much of it before a change came over his thinking. A mental craving of which he had not previously been aware evinced itself within him. He resolved to devote his life to the prosecution of scientific knowledge, and forthwith commenced to take evening lessons from two of the professors in the

Albany Academy, supporting himself, at first, by such chance employment as he could obtain, and after a time, by teaching a country district school. At the end of about seven months he entered as a regular pupil of the Academy, and so continued as long as his means lasted. Subsequently, at the recommendation of Dr. Beck, Principal of the Academy, he was employed as private tutor in the family of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. In that capacity his duties occupying only a few hours a day, the rest were spent in assisting Dr. Beck in chemical investigations, and in studies with a view to the profession of medicine.

An appointment on the survey for a road from the Hudson to Lake Erie, through the southern tier of counties of New York, diverted his mind from medical studies. Upon finishing that enterprise successfully, he was appointed to the professorship of Mathematics in the Albany Academy. But as his studies did not commence immediately, he spent the interval of nearly six months in exploring, with Professor Eaton, the geology of New York State.

It was while employed in the duties of his department, in the Academy, that Professor Henry began a series of original investigations on Electricity and Magnetism—the first regular series prosecuted in this country since the days of Franklin. His discoveries soon attracted the attention of scientific men. And in 1832, a vacancy happening in the department of Natural Philosophy at Princeton, he was recommended for it by such men as Dr. Jacob Green, Dr. Torrey, and the elder Silliman, and at the instance of Professor Maclean, was elected to fill the place.

In his first year at Princeton, during the absence of Dr. Torrey in Europe, Professor Henry gave lectures on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, as well as on his own department of science, whereby his time was completely absorbed. Next year, relieved from extra duty, he returned to his work of original research, which was continued as long as he remained in Princeton. In 1837, he spent a year in Europe, chiefly in London, Paris and Edinburgh. His researches had prepared for him a favorable introduction to the scientific men of those cities. He returned

with increased zeal and enlarged views, and bringing with him greatly improved apparatus. The next eight years were a period of steady activity, and accumulation of new results.

In 1846, Professor Henry was requested by some of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, then just about to be organized, to assist them with his views on the subject. In reply, he expounded the meaning of Smithson's will, on that head, and stated by what means he thought it could be best realized. His conclusion was, that the intention of the donor was to advance science by original research and publication, that the establishment was for the benefit of mankind generally, and that all unnecessary expenditures, on local objects would be violations of the trust. For organization of the institution, the plan he proposed was to assist men of science in making original researches, to publish their results in a series of volumes, and to give a copy of each to every first-class library on the face of the earth. His plan recommended itself to the Regents, who also elected him to the office of directing its execution. Notwithstanding some precocious legislation, on the part of Congress, whereby unnecessary difficulties and expenditures had been already incurred, Professor Henry assumed the duty, and by prudent, consistent perseverance, gradually succeeded in bringing the institution into a state of prosperity and extensive usefulness.

When the Lighthouse Board of the United States was organized, Professor Henry was appointed by President Fillmore, one of its members, which, until his death, he continued to be, in the capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Experiments. During the civil war, he was appointed one of a commission, together with Professor Bache, and Admiral Davis, to examine and report upon various inventions and propositions, intended to facilitate operations of war, and to improve the art of navigation. He was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education; and, upon the death of Dr. Bache, succeeded him, as President of the National Academy of Sciences, established by an Act of Congress in 1863, to advance Science,

and to report upon such questions of a scientific character as might be connected with the operations of government.

The most pleasant, and to his original investigations, the most productive period of Professor Henry's life was that spent in Princeton. Within those fifteen years, the greater part of his work, which consisted in discovery, was done. He left Princeton with regret, and much regretted, and with the intention of returning as soon as he had organized the Smithsonian Institute. But his responsibilities to that new agency for the advancement of knowledge continued to increase, and he never saw the time when he could feel free to leave it. The hope gradually diminished, and was finally abandoned. In 1854, the Trustees of the College at Princeton resolved to establish a professorship of applied science, and invited Professor Henry to fill it, with the understanding that his salary should not be inferior to that paid by the Smithsonian; but a sense of duty constrained him to abide in Washington, which he did to the end of his days.

The memoir of a scientific man would be radically defective without some account of his scientific work; and yet I must remember that this memoir is not for a scientific, but an historical association; and that I myself am not a scientist, but a worker in history. It would here be out of place to attempt a discussion of the nature and value of Professor Henry's discoveries. But a brief statement of what they were, and a classification of them according to their subjects, is the least that should be offered.

The world is indebted to Professor Henry; First, for original discoveries, some of which have proved of very great value; and, secondly, for his services in directing the Smithsonian Institution.

1. His first researches were addressed to the development of Electro-Magnetism, with a view to the accumulation of power. They resulted in producing from a bar of soft iron, bent in the form of a horse shoe, and surrounded by coils of isolated wire, a magnet capable of suspending a weight of over three thousand pounds, by the use of a comparatively feeble galvanic current.

2. This power he applied for the first time, to produce con-

tinued motion in a machine, and tested as to the expediency of its use.

3. The next step led to the exposition of the method whereby Electro Magnetism might be employed in transmitting power to a distance; and the first Electro-Magnetic Telegraph was demonstrated.

4. Attention was then turned to Electro-Dynamic induction. In this, he started from a discovery of Faraday, "that when a current of Galvanic Electricity was passed through a wire," a current in an opposite direction was induced in another wire arranged parallel to it. Professor Henry discovered that an induction of a similar kind takes place in the primary conducting wire itself. The subject was pursued as a means of increasing the intensity of a current by the use of a spiral conductor. It is likely to become better known in relation to the latest wonder of the telegraph.

5. Research followed up further in this line, issued in the discovery of inductive currents of different orders, made up of waves alternately in opposite directions; and that a plate of metal interposed between the conductors neutralized the induction, as afterwards appeared, from a current in the plate itself.

6. The method was also discovered of inducing a current of quantity from one of intensity, and *vice versa*.

7. Upon turning attention, with a new class of experiments, to common Electricity, Professor Henry discovered some other remarkable facts of induction. Thus, he found that when a discharge of a battery of several Leyden jars was sent through a wire stretched across the College campus, an inductive effect was produced in a parallel wire, the ends of which terminated in plates of metal in the ground at a distance of several hundred feet from the primary current, the building of Nassau Hall intervening; and further, that the induced current changed its direction with the distance of the two wires.

8. That fact was explained by the further discovery that a discharge of electricity is of an oscillatory character, filling the

surrounding air with waves backward and forward, until equilibrium is restored.

9. Similar experiments were applied to the clouds, and proof obtained that a discharge of lightning produces also a series of oscillations, filling the atmosphere to a great extent.

10. From these discoveries followed various experiments touching the condition of lightning rods while transmitting a discharge of electricity from the clouds.

11. Professor Henry's investigations extended also to a great variety of other subjects—to the principles of molecular attraction, as exhibited in liquids, and yielding and solid bodies, explanatory of the causes of explosions in ill constructed fire-arms—to Acoustics, especially as applied to churches and other public buildings, and to fog-signals—to experiments on heat, in which the radiation from clouds, and animals in distant fields was indicated by the Thermo-electrical apparatus, applied to a reflecting telescope on the relative intensity of radiant heat to that of radiant light in flame—to observations made in connection with Professor Alexander, on the comparative temperature of the sun's spots and other parts of the sun's disk, and on the red flames on the border of the sun, in the annular eclipse of 1838—on the reflection of heat from concave mirrors of ice, and its application to the source of the heat derived from the moon—experiments on the phosphogenic ray of the sun, showing that it is polarizable and refrangible by the same laws which govern light—on the penetration of the more fusible metals into those less readily melted, while the latter are in a solid state—to experiments for determining the velocity of projectiles, and various other topics. The Index of the Royal Society of London gives the titles of forty-one different contributions to science made by Professor Henry, and published in various scientific journals in America, Great Britain, France and Germany; and yet some of his contributions are not contained in that list.

12. The Smithsonian Institution Professor Henry molded from the beginning, according to his careful exposition of the founder's written intention; and on the same principles conducted it until

his death—a period of over thirty years. That plan was to promote the progress of science and of true research, whereby valuable knowledge could be increased. Men of talent were stimulated to make original researches by suitable rewards for memoirs containing new truths, and part of the income was appropriated for particular researches, under the direction of proper persons. A regular series of periodical reports was published on the progress of the different branches of knowledge; and occasionally separate treatises were issued, under the general title of *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, on subjects of recent discovery, research or development, according to the purpose of Mr. Smithson, “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.”

Besides positive discovery and the amount of knowledge produced by the labor of others, which he had much to do in eliciting and putting into circulation, Professor Henry made many other valuable additions of his own on various points in his annually published reports. Meteorology was one of his earliest themes. In connection with Dr. Beck of Albany, and the Honorable Simeon DeWitt, he was employed in organizing the Meteorological System of the State of New York. And while Director of the Smithsonian, he wrote a series of articles on Meteorology, published in the Patent Office reports, which besides the exposition of established principles, contain many original suggestions. And in conjunction with Professor Guyot, he first inaugurated, through the agency of the Smithsonian, a systematic observation and study of the law of storms, which has since been carried forward, by other hands, and the tables prepared for which by Professor Guyot, are now in use wherever such observations are made by those who speak the English language.

Science, Professor Henry never pursued for gain. He entertained a high ideal of the dignity of knowledge, and loved truth for its own sake, with an unvarying and religious veneration. In his work of discovery he always felt himself standing near to God, while Pantheism to his mind was appalling.

Never was his scientific belief hastily formed. Holding that

when a man finds truth, he finds something which is eternal, he esteemed it worth while to be patient, to take time and make sure. In research he was keen sighted, minute and thorough, careful to observe the smallest details, suspicious of allowing himself to be charmed into hastily accepting anything because of its falling in neatly with a theory. A splendid sensation would poorly compensate for missing the truth. Nor was it enough to have an apparent discovery sustained as real by one or two experiments. He would test and verify his experiments, over and over, guarding against all conceivable contingencies of error, and of biasing conditions in them; and never announced a discovery until its truth had thus become familiar, and a certainty to his own mind. But a theory, which he always carefully distinguished from a law, he was ready to modify or abandon if further investigation testified against it.

None of his discoveries did he ever seek to hold in his own sole possession, or to make gain of them by the law of patent. This practice, later in life, he was disposed to question whether he had not carried too far. And yet the truth of God, as contained in nature, he thought no man had a natural right to appropriate to himself, and that it ought to be laid before mankind, as soon as learned, and as widely and freely as possible. The publication of a little would suggest to some other minds the discovery of more. And the race would be elevated by successive lessons from the will of their Maker in his other works.

Dr. Henry attached himself to no clique or party interest among scientists. He never shut his eyes to merit on any hand, but invariably valued men by what they had done; and was ready to recognize work well done, come from what quarter it might.

As respects his personal character, to say, as we have been in the habit of saying, that he was modest, is very defective, and liable to be misunderstood. It would be more correct to say that he was of a singularly well balanced mind, and thereby guarded against overestimate of self, which was never allowed to intrude into his estimate of truth, or of what was due to other people. In him there was nothing of that which is so often meant by modesty,

namely, that disposition to yield a point, because others dissent from it. He would have stood firm in the defence of what he knew to be true and right, if all the world had differed from him. And yet he would not have done so in an obtrusive, belligerent or offensive manner; but in a clear manly statement of the case recommending itself to the understanding. I think the first impression made upon a stranger, meeting him in his house or his laboratory, was that of power, unobtrusive, perhaps unconscious, but native power. One was so impressed by his stately figure, symmetrical and strong in every limb, by the steady energy of his countenance, and the definite purpose of every movement. The charming simplicity of his deportment, which none could fail to observe, arose from the respect with which he regarded the persons of men, even those from whom he strongly differed on some particular subjects, and even in the case of persons altogether beneath him in knowledge and capacity. Many a student has looked with surprise upon the respectful way in which the Professor treated his half formed notions about science, even while correcting their crudities. And yet there was an inherent dignity in him, which effectually, in its own mysterious way, repelled any approach to undue familiarity.

I recognize no special credit due to a man of science for believing the Gospel. It belongs to him to be observant of truth, and respectful of it, wherever found. He may not believe the gospel—he may not know it—may not have given it sufficient attention; but that is not due to scientific ability. To overlook so broad a field of the most remarkable phenomena in the moral world, as the gospel and its effects upon the life of man, is not a scientific process. And a scientific thinker will believe the truth which he knows. To that subject Professor Henry had applied investigation; and his declared belief was as unequivocal as was the consistency of his life. One of the last letters from his pen was devoted to a discriminate logical statement of the rational grounds of his Christian faith.

And now, fellow-members of the Historical Society of New Jersey, I thank you for the opportunity you have kindly afforded

me to testify my respect for the memory of one who stood high among the greatest men I have ever known.

Very little have I been able to add to already published facts. My sources of information have been the Memorial Sermon of the Rev. S. B. Dod; the Reminiscences of Professor Cameron; some oral information from Professor Alexander; the Article, Joseph Henry, in the Princeton Review; my own recollections of him; the Catalogue of Scientific papers (1800—1863) compiled and published by the Royal Society of London; Dr. Maclean's History of the College of New Jersey; and the great scientist's own account of his work.

Any one of many members of the Society, could, no doubt, have discharged the duty better; but for me, it is much to have enjoyed the privilege.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VI.

1879—1881.

NEWARK, N. J.:

PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER PRINTING OFFICE.

1881.

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ERRATA.

Page 55, Note, Precede " N. J. Historical Collection " with *Barber & Howe's*.

" 87-88, Last line on page 88 belongs at foot of page 87.

" 92, For " Newton J. Ryerson " read *Martin J. Ryerson*.

" 105, Signature to letter should be Samuel B. Stafford.

" 112, Date to the number should be 1881.

" 112 to 124, Headings of pages for " Meeting in Newark " read
Meeting in Trenton.

" 133, For " I. E. Learned " read *J. E. Learned*.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VI.

1879.

No. 1.

NEWARK, May 15th, 1879.

THE SOCIETY met at 11 o'clock in their rooms, the President, SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., presiding, assisted by Vice Presidents NIXON and PENNINGTON, the members present being from various parts of the State.

Mr. ADOLPHUS P. YOUNG, Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Corresponding Secretary, made his report on the correspondence since January, and laid before the Society letters from gentlemen accepting membership; from Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, Vermont, New Hampshire and Delaware, Yale and Harvard Colleges; American Antiquarian Society; Regents of New York University and Massachusetts Medical Society, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; from Historical Societies of Minnesota and Wisconsin, Michigan Library Association, St. John's Library New Brunswick Nova Scotia, soliciting donations; from Messrs. Sam'l Allinson of Yardville, Wm. L. Stone

of Jersey City Heights, Edwin Salter of Washington, Rev'ds. Joseph F. Tuttle of Crawfordsville, Indiana, C. D. Bradlee of Boston and A. D. Williams of New York, the Ely Association, Medico-Legal Society of Massachusetts and United States Department of the Interior, transmitting donations; Mr. John P. Hutchinson of Bordentown, tendering some MS. Records; Rev. E. Hayden of Brownsville, Pa., and Mr. A. A. Lowell of Worcester, Mass, relative to exchanges; Mr. P. M. Banigan of Paterson, inquiring after a history of Ringwood, Passaic County; Mr. George A. Gordon of Lowell, Mass., seeking information of Col. Ambrose Gordon of Monmouth; Mr. Abraham Jordan inquiring after the Jordan family of Monmouth County; Mr. E. D. Halsey of Morristown, correcting some errors in Volume V. of the Society's Collections; Historical and Forestry Society of Rockland County, New York, and others referring to various subjects connected with the Society's operations.

MR. WHITEHEAD stated that in conformity with the directions of the Society, he had forwarded to the New Jersey Members of Congress, and to other Historical Societies, the resolutions passed at the last meeting, referring to the recent discovery of the remains of Columbus at San Domingo, and had been pleased at the satisfaction the action of the Society afforded the good people of Hispaniola. Two pamphlets had been received for the library, in further illustration of circumstances connected with the event, one of much interest, in Italian, had been kindly translated in full for the Society, by Judge F. W. Ricord. Mr. Whitehead presented also the translation of a letter from the Bishop of San Domingo, which had been transmitted to him, although addressed to a gentleman who had written an article on the subject for a French Review, confirmatory of the Bishop's views. These documents were calculated to remove all doubts, if any existed, as to the place of deposit of the venerated discoverers remains.

COL. R. S. SWORDS, Treasurer, reported verbally, that the balance of available funds in the treasury was \$271.44, and made some remarks upon the requirements to meet the current expenses.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that the year which had been added to the number covered by the history of the Society, had not materially affected its condition. It had quietly fulfilled the purposes of its organization to the full extent of its opportunities, but by no means to the extent of its resources.

“It is not the fault of its officers,” said the Committee, “nor does it indicate any diminution in its attractive features or means of usefulness, that a greater number have not profited by it to enrich their own minds, or by the study of the literary treasures its library presents, lay the foundation for the wider dissemination of the knowledge of that history, which it is the object of the Society “to discover, procure, and preserve.”

“The financial difficulties through which the country has been passing, have made their impression upon literary as well as monetary institutions, curtailing their resources by leading many, to whom they have looked for a generous support, to the adoption of what are deemed economical views, but which, too often are carried beyond the limits of true economy. It will be seen from the report of the Treasurer that our own association has suffered with others, the annual dues being largely in arrears. More liberal contributions to the treasury would be in better keeping with the aims we have in view, and what is expected of us.”

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, submitted a list of the donations received since the last meeting, numbering seventy-one bound volumes, ninety-seven pamphlets, three manuscripts and twenty-nine articles added to the cabinet. Some few additional volumes had also been received in exchange for duplicates.

“It continues,” said the Committee in their report, “to occasion much regret to all interested in the library, that the amount of funds at the disposal of the Committee is so limited as effectually to prevent any additions to its shelves by purchase, however desirable it may be to supply deficiencies in many valuable series of volumes, or to render perfect, collections relating to certain periods of our history.

“It is only from the generosity of the members, that the needed money can be derived for these purposes, and the Committee would express a hope that ‘such an examination of the library may be made by all’ as will satisfy every inquirer as to its wants, and lead to systematic contributions that may supply them.

“As the most feasible plan to obtain this result, the Committee would suggest that a Fund be established, similar to that which existed some years ago, whereby a few hundred dollars may be secured with which to meet the expenses of the Library, and the Committee would be pleased, therefore, if some effectual measures of relief could be adopted at this meeting.”

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, reported the issue of another number of the Society’s “Proceedings,” since the last meeting, containing the paper then read.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON from the Committee on Statistics, presented a report, giving the prison statistics of Passaic county for five years, from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1879.*

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, reported that the Committee had continued their researches for early records of the State, and since the last meeting, had obtained from Albany, New York, and from various sources in New Jersey, copies of a large number of interesting documents that were necessary to the completion of the work. The researches in the State Paper offices in

*See a subsequent page.

England had also continued under the supervision of Mr. B. F. Stevens of London, and since the last meeting, six additional folio cases had been received of transcripts from that quarter.

The Committee had reason to believe that there are not many more documents required from abroad, and hoped before the meeting of the next legislature, to be able to report the commencement of their publication. As previously stated, it is deemed necessary to have the documents arranged in a strictly chronological order, when printed, so that their publication cannot be commenced until all have been received that are intended to be so preserved. The undertaking could not be otherwise than productive of satisfactory results. Every Jerseyman would have cause for congratulation that the legislature of the State should have so judiciously sanctioned the work. No other procedure would so effectually preserve the early annals of New Jersey.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS, reported favorably on the names of the several gentlemen which had been referred to them, and thereupon the following were duly elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

GEORGE W. ATHERTON,	-	-	-	-	NEW BRUNSWICK.
ROBERT H. ATWATER,	-	-	-	-	ORANGE.
JOSEPH H. BRUERE,	-	-	-	-	PRINCETON.
A. LORING CUSHING,	-	-	-	-	BELLEVILLE.
ELMER E. GREEN,	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.
CROWELL MARCH,	-	-	-	-	PRINCETON.
CHARLES B. PLACE,	-	-	-	-	ELIZABETH.
SAMUEL B. STAFFORD,	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.

MR. ERNEST L. MEYER, presented for the library a map of Elizabethtown, 1775 to 1783, recently published by him.

MR. HAGEMAN, presented a copy of his recent work,

entitled, "Princeton and its Institutions," 2 vols., octavo. Dr. Sheldon made some remarks upon the character of the work and upon the commendation it was justly receiving. The author had done what no one else could have done so well, and his valuable volumes were a monument to his industry and skill. He moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That John Frelinghuysen Hageman, Esq., has placed the Society under great obligations to him for the important service rendered in publishing his history of "Princeton and its Institutions," and that its thanks are hearty tendered to him therefore, and for the copy presented to the library.

MR. JOHN I. YOUNG presented three Commissions for offices, held by John Debow, 1811, 1837 and 1839.

DR. STEPHEN WICKES submitted for the examination of the members, an official document, signed by Catherine Czarina of Russia.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Library, MR. WHITEHEAD offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to issue an appeal to the members of the Society, for subscriptions to a fund to meet the expenses of the library, to be appropriated to such purposes as the Committee may deem advisable.

REV. GEORGE SHELDON, D.D., in accordance with the resolution passed at the January meeting of the Society, read a "Memoir of the Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D.D., President of the Society from 1872 to 1875."

On its conclusion, on motion of COL. SWORDS, it was—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Sheldon for his beautiful and touching Memoir of our late President, Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D.D., and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

MESSRS. HAGEMAN, VOORHEES AND REV. DR. ABEEL offered additional remarks upon the life and character of

Doctor Rodgers, to each of whom he had been personally and intimately known for many years, enabling them to give further incidents illustrative of his usefulness in all walks of life.

REV. ALLEN H. BROWN then read a paper on "The History, Manners and Customs of the Early Settlers upon the Sea Coast of New Jersey," illustrating the peculiarities which naturally resulted from their location and exonerating them from the prejudicial rumors from which they had at times suffered.

On motion of DR. PENNINGTON, it was—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Brown for his interesting paper and the successful defence it contains of the character of the inhabitants of our sea coast, particularly against the accusations of piracy so often charged against them, and that he be requested to place a copy at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

The Society then took a recess and participated in a collation spread in the Document room.

On re-assembling, MR. ADOLPHUS P. YOUNG, referring to the recommendations of the Rev. B. C. Megie, that a meeting should be held at Schooley's Mountain during the summer, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested, should they deem it expedient, to make arrangements for a meeting of the Society at Schooley's Mountain, on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1879.

STEPHEN WICKES, M.D., read a paper on "The Newark Mountains in the last Century," which was listened to with much interest.

On motion of MR. WHITEHEAD, the thanks of the Society were returned to Dr. Wickes, and a copy of his paper requested for the archives of the Society.

JUDGE NIXON, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire into the circumstances leading to the

imposition of taxes upon land in Evesham township, Burlington County, reported that they were at one time the property of the Indians, and relieved from taxation. He made an interesting statement respecting the facts involved and the scope of the inquiry, and asked to be permitted to report progress, and that the Committee be continued.

No objection being made, the request was granted.

On motion of MR. WILLIAM NELSON, it was—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to solieit from Mr. Murphy of Trenton, for the library of the Society, any duplicate bound volumes of newspapers he may have at his disposal.

Messrs. Nixon, Sheldon and Stryker, were appointed such Committee.

The Society then adjourned.

Donations to the Library.

ANNOUNCED MAY 15, 1879.

- From The Newark Herbert Association.*—In Memoriam, Henry William Herbert, 1876.
- From Library Company of Philadelphia.*—Library Bulletin, New Series. No. 2.
- From E. Q. Keasbey.*—The New Jersey Law Journal, Jan. to May, 1879.
- From George B. Halsted.*—The Book called Job.—The Chronology of the Bible.—Address upon the Character of the late Hon. Isaac H. Williamson; severally by Oliver S. Halsted.—Designating Flags of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 9th Army Corps and of the Cavalry Corps.
- From R. S. Swords.*—Court of Arbitration of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, 1876.—Annual report of the Del. & Hudson Canal Company, 1878.—Catalogue of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1879.—Laws of the State of New York, relating to Children, 1875.—Notes on a Lost Race in America, by Lieut. A. W. Vogdes. U. S. A. Reprint, 1879.
- From Dr. S. A. Green.*—Third report of the Record Commissioners of the city of Boston, and five other pamphlets.
- From Rev. C. D. Bradlee.*—Sermon in memory of Samuel Bradlee.—Will and Codicil of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bradlee.
- From Robert Clarke of Cincinnati.*—In Memoriam, Dr. London R. Longworth, 1879.—Report of the Literary Club on the death of Lewis E. Mills.
- From William A. Whitehead.*—Proceedings of the Convention of Banks and Bankers, 1875, '76, '77.—New York Business Directory, 1874.—Newark Daily Advertiser for 1878.

- From Unknown.*—Free Libraries and Newsrooms, their formation and management, by J. D. Mullins, 3d edition. London, 1879.
- From Compiler.*—Robert Kitchel and his descendants, 1604—1879, by H. D. Kitchel.
- From Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D.*—The American Preacher, Vol. 1, printed by Shepard Kollock, Elizabethtown, N. J., 1791—Father Carnahan of Dayton. discourse preached at the funeral of Rev. James A. Carnahan, 1879—Address at the funeral of Prof. Henry Smith, D.D., by Rev. J. D. Andrews, D. D., 1878.—Life in Indiana at Three Score, by John M. Bishop.—Report of the Proceedings of the Army of Tennessee at Indianapolis, 1878.—Memoir of J. D. Paxton, late of Princeton, Indiana.—Newspaper slips and ten miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Henry J. Mills.*—Historical discourse in First Presbyterian Church, Deerpark, by S. W. Mills, D.D.
- From S. A. Farrand.*—Manual of the High Street Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 1869.
- From William M. Stone.*—History of the Saratoga Monument Association, 1879.
- From Henry C. Miller.*—Record of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, 1878.
- From Cashier.*—By-Laws of First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., 1879.
- From Rev. Robert B. Campfield.*—Twenty-four discourses of Nathan Perkins, A. M., Hartford, 1795.
- From Henry J. Phillips, Jr.*—On the Falsification of Ancient Coins, by S. K. Harzfeld, Phila., 1879.
- From A. D. Williams.*—In Memoriam Robert Parker Parrott, F. De Peyster, L.L.D., 1878.—In Memory of Rufus W. Peckham, Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1874.
- From A. H. Searfoss.*—Niagara Falls, the Great Manufacturing Village of the West, 1856.
- From Oba Woodruff.*—Annual Fair of the New Jersey Agricultural Society and eleven miscellaneous pamphlets.

- From S. Stites Ely.*—The history of the Ely re-union held at Lynn, Conn., 1878.
- From Rev. C. Whitehead.*—Dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Hanover, Mass., 1878.
- From A. F. Morehouse.*—Newspaper, containing an account of the Dedication Ceremonies of the Capital at Lansing, Mich., 1879.
- From John I. Young.*—American Church Review, January—October, 1879.
- From Prof. George H. Cook.*—Annual Report of the State Geologist for 1878.—Annual Report of Rutgers' Scientific School, 1878.
- From Joseph Black.*—Decennial Memorial Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, 1868—1878.
- From Unknown.*—A Memorial of Theodore L. Strong, LL.D., by Joseph P. Bradley.
- From William Nelson.*—Sermon preached in First Presbyterian Church, Paterson, by Rev. David Magie, D.D., 1878—Sermon preached by Rev. J. H. Duryea, 1879.—Printed copy of a manuscript notice of the Schuyler family, 1879.
- From Dr. Stephen Wickes.*—The Blackford Memorial, 1871.—Predestination consistent with Liberty, by Samuel Harker, 1761.—An Apology for the Book of Psalms, in five Letters, by Gilbert Mc Master, A.M., 1818.
- From the Authors.*—Palladio, Poem by Rev. C. D. Bradlee.—Descriptive list of medals struck to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo, by Henry Phillips, Jr.—Notes upon the collection of Coins and Medals now on exhibition in Phila., H. Phillips, Jr.—Historical Reminiscences of Ocean County, N. J., by Edwin Salter, Part I.—Five Detroit papers containing papers and poems read before the State Pioneers, and other articles, by Levi Bishop.
- From Societies.*—Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. Some notes of the Indians of Ohio, by M. F. Force.—Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Magazine of History and Biography.—New England Historic Genealogical

- Society, Register, April, 1879, Proceedings, Jan. 1, 1879.—Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society Transactions, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1878.—American Antiquarian Society Proceedings at Worcester, Oct., 1878.—Georgia Historical Society. Reminiscences of service with the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, 1863, by Colonel Charles H. Olmstead.—New York Historical Society Transactions, 1875, 1876, 2 vols. History of New York during the Revolutionary War, by Thomas Jones, 2 v.—Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Proceedings, 1878.—New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April, 1879.—The Oneida Historical Society; Constitution, etc.—Delaware Historical Society. Memorial address on the Life and Character of Willard Hall.—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings, vol. 18, No. 102.—New England Society of Orange; Constitution and By-Laws, 10th ed., 1878.—State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 25th annual report, 1879.—Catalogue of the Library, vols. iii, iv.—Massachusetts Historical Society, Proceedings, 1791—1835, 1878.—Essex Institute, Historical Collections, vol. xv.—Smithsonian Institution, Miscellaneous Collections, vols. 13, 14, 15; Report, 1877.—Minnesota Historical Society, Annual report, 1878. The Forest tree planters manual, 1879.
- From U. S. Department of the Interior.*—Documents of the 44th Congress. 54 vols.
- From U. S. Treasury Department.*—Annual report of the operations of the Life Saving Service.
- From Publishers.*—The American Antiquarian, vol. i, No. 2. Biographical sketch of Lieutenant Colonel Richard C. Anderson of the Continental Army, by E. L. Anderson: G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.
- Subject to the Order of David Campbell.*—Journal of the General Assembly of New York, 1691—1793, vol. i.
- From A. A. Lovell.*—In exchange. Dedication of the Soldier's Monument at Worcester, 1874, celebrated by the inhabitants of Worcester, 1876; Dorchester in the Revolution;

Bi-Centennial of the Burning of Medfield, 1676—1876;
Memorial of George Jaques.

From E. L. Meyer.—Map of the Township of Elizabethtown,
N. J., at the time of the Revolutionary War, 1775—1783.

For the Cabinet:

From Dr. Stephen Wickes.—A card issued by Dr. J. Beatty,
1785.

From F. A. Palmer.—Newark Currency, 21 pieces issued in
1862.

From Ephraim Whitaker.—New Jersey Horse Head Cent, 1787.

Manuscripts.—*Unknown.*—Survey of lands on Delaware
River, Sussex County, for John Hunt, 1767.—Memoir of
Lambert Cadwallader, from Wharton Dickinson.

From Mr. William Nelson.—Prison Statistics of Passaic
County, 1874—1879.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 15TH, 1879.

FROM MR. WILLIAM NELSON.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of Prisoners sent to State Prison from
Passaic County Jail from May 1st, 1874, to May 1st, 1879.

MONTH.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
May	4		7		6	1	6			1
June			1		6		6		4	
July	3				1		6			1
August	7		2	1	2	1	1	1		
September	1		1		1			1	4	
October	2		3		3		3		7	
November	2		4	4		1			3	
December		1	7	2	2		8	1	2	1
January	1						3		1	
February	1	1	6	2	6			1	5	
March			2							
April							1			
Total	21	2	33	9	27	3	34	4	26	3

RECAPITULATION.

Males	141
Females	21
Total	162

SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL.

Males	22
Females	3
Total	25

No. 2.—STATEMENT of number of Prisoners committed to the Passaic County Jail during the term from May 1st, 1874, to May 1st, 1879, and causes of confinement.

CAUSE.	1874-75.	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	TOTAL.
Adultery	1	3	4	4	2	14
Arson	1	7	7	3	1	19
Assault	70	110	92	130	132	534
Assault and Battery	20	1			1	22
Attempt at Arson	2					2
Bastardy	2	1	2	4	1	10
Bigamy		3	1	3	2	9
Breaking out Lockup	2	1				3
Burglary	2					2
Capias Res	2					2
Conspiracy		1		1		2
Contempt				4	2	6
Damages	8	7	8	5	5	33
Debt	16	5	4	6	3	34
Disorderly	164	189	146	158	270	927
Disorderly House	4	6	5	9	3	27
Drunk	84	134	79	124	98	519
Drunk and Disorderly	54	26	11	15	3	109
Embezzlement	1			1	2	4
Entering and Larceny	5				1	6
Fornication	4		1			5
False Pretenses	1	1		5	3	10
Forgery		2		1	1	4
Fraud			6	7		13
Gambling					2	2
Highway Robbery	2				4	6
Illegal Voting	1					1
Incest				1		1
Indecent Exposure					1	1
Kidnapping	1					1
Larceny	129	142	123	138	129	661
Lunaey	12	11	11	7	8	49
Malicious Mischief	3		3	5	6	17
Murder	1	1	1		1	4
Neglect of Family	4	3		3	2	12
Passing Counterfeit Money			2			2
Perjury			2	1		3
Polygamy		1	1			2
Rape	6	1	6	3	6	22
Replevin Case	1					1
Receiving Stolen Goods	2					2
Runaway from Home				1		1
Seduction			1			1
Selling without License	1		5	1		7
Tax and Cost		1	3	1		5
Threats	2			6	1	9
Unlawful Cohabitation	1					1
Vagrancy	9	18	25	16	6	74
Witness		3	5	5	4	17
Total	618	675	554	668	700	3,215

The history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted one, spanning centuries of exploration, settlement, and nation-building. From the early days of European contact to the present day, the United States has undergone significant changes in its political, social, and economic structure.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid expansion and growth. The country's territory grew from a small coastal strip to a vast continental empire. This expansion was driven by a combination of factors, including the search for new markets, the desire for land, and the pursuit of economic opportunity.

As the United States grew, so did its political and social challenges. The struggle for independence from Britain was a pivotal moment in the country's history, leading to the establishment of a new form of government. The American Revolution was a defining event that shaped the nation's identity and set it on a path of self-determination.

The United States has since become a global superpower, with a significant influence on the world stage. Its economic power, technological innovation, and military capabilities have made it a dominant force in international relations. However, the country has also faced numerous challenges, including social inequality, environmental degradation, and political polarization.

In the future, the United States will continue to play a central role in the world. As the global economy evolves and new challenges arise, the United States will need to adapt and innovate to remain a leading nation. The history of the United States serves as a valuable guide to understanding the country's past and shaping its future.

M E M O I R

—OF—

REV. RAVAUD K. RODGERS, D.D.,

—BY—

GEORGE SHELDON, D.D.

*Prepared at the request of The New Jersey Historical Society, and
read at their meeting in the City of Newark, May 15th, 1880.*

MEMOIR.

Thomas Rodgers (the great-grandfather of our deceased ex-president), with Elizabeth Baxter his wife (both Scotch Irish Presbyterians), emigrated from the city of Londonderry in Ireland, and settled in Boston, Mass. in 1721.

In 1728, they removed to the city of Philadelphia. Their son, John Rodgers, the grandfather of our friend, who survived an elder brother, was born in Boston, August 5th, 1727, and died in the city of New York, May 7th 1811, aged eighty-three years. This is the eminent minister and patriot, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York City, then located on Wall Street. During his ministry, the Second, or Brick church was built, occupying land now the site of the *Times* Building.

Dr. John Rodgers was distinguished in his day as a pastor and a preacher, and also as a patriot, being a warm and steady adherent of the country's cause from the opening of the Revolutionary war.

He served as Chaplain in the army, as Chaplain of the Convention of the State of New York, and in other positions of honor and trust. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey.

His first marriage was to Elizabeth Bayard, eldest daughter of Colonel Peter Bayard of Cecil County, Maryland. She was a lady of high accomplishments and great excellence, and was the maternal grandmother of our friend.

Dr. John Rodgers had the honor of being the first Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at its Session in Philadelphia, in May, 1789.

During the Revolutionary war, when the British army had possession of New York city, and the clergymen and the citizens were obliged to seek places of greater safety, Dr. Rodgers officiated for a time, to the great delight of the people, in the Presbyterian church at Lamington, Hunterdon county, in this State; now under the charge of the venerable and Rev. Dr. William W. Blauvelt, who has already been pastor there more than fifty years.

His son, John Richardson Bayard Rodgers, M.D., the father of our friend, was an eminent physician and surgeon in New York; surgeon of a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolutionary army; Professor in the Medical College, and a man of mark in his profession.

He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1775, and died in 1833. He married Susannah Ravaud Kearny of Perth Amboy, whose two last names were given to their son in baptism.

The Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D. D., was born in Cortlandt street in the city of New York, November 3d, 1797.

He was prepared for College at the Protestant Episcopal Classical Academy in New York, then under the care of the Rev. E. D. Barry, D. D.

In 1815, he graduated at Princeton College, during the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, in a class with the late Drs. Charles Hodge, Symmes C. Henry, Bishop John Johns, Littleton Kirkpatrick, Rev. Dr. Charles S. Stewart, U. S. N., and others who afterward became eminent.

Ex-president Dr. John Maclean, now living in Princeton, in a green old age, the late Bishop C. P. Mc Ilvaine of Ohio; Governor James Mc Dowell of Virginia, and Judge I. C. Whitehead of Morristown, New Jersey, were graduated the year following.

In 1818, Dr. Rodgers completed a full course at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and on the 14th of March, 1821, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Troy, at Glen's Falls, and installed as pastor of the church of Sandy Hill,

Washington county, New York. For about ten years he served that church in a ministry of great vigor and usefulness. While there, he was married to Miss Caroline Thomas, a lady of many accomplishments and of great worth, who survives him.

In 1830, he entered upon the scene of the principal work of his life, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, in this State.

Here he lived and labored with great success, beloved and revered by his people, for nearly forty-five years. His pastoral labors were constantly and eminently successful, and his influence, both within and beyond the bounds of his parish, was widely extended and beneficial. For the sacred duties of his office, he was peculiarly fitted. Conscious of being called of God, as was Aaron, he moved among his people as a messenger of the Most High. Few in that position, so magnify their office; few are so revered, deferred to, and beloved. A trusted teacher, guide and friend, his people looked up to him with affectionate reverence; not doubting that he sincerely desired their best welfare for this world and the next. They consulted him in their affairs, and relied upon his judgment. But, chiefly as their religious teacher, did they continue to love and revere him from one generation to another; while as the years rolled on, he administered to them the earliest and latest rites of our holy religion.

To a good degree, and in a manner truly beautiful, he illustrated the best points of Goldsmith's well-known description of a Village Pastor:

“A man he was to all the country dear,
 And passing rich, with forty pounds a year,
 Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
 And sorrow, guilt and pain, by turns dismayed:
 The reverend champion stood.
 At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
 His looks adorned the venerable place.

* * * * *

Even children followed with endearing wile,
 And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile.
 * * * * *

Their welfare pleased him, and their cries distressed—
 To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
 But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven."

Dr. Rodgers was eminently a man of affairs, and prominent in all matters connected with the Church, with education and with temperance. Inheriting from his father and grandfather, who nobly served their country in the Revolutionary struggles, a spirit of earnest patriotism, he was ever alive to what pertained to the public welfare. In those four years of sorrow and blood, while the nation stood for its inherent right to exist, the cause of the country had his constant prayers and warmest sympathy. When the young men of his parish, in large numbers, went to the war, they carried with them, his choicest blessing.

The following incident, not before made public, which our friend used to relate in his own inimitable way, illustrates as well the affectionate reverence of the people of his charge, as the kind-heartedness of President Lincoln.

Dr. Rodgers was called on by a father and mother, members of his congregation, who in the deepest distress told him that their son, a soldier in the army, was lying under sentence of death in a certain camp, for the crime of desertion. In bitter agony, with flowing tears, they said: "You are our pastor our friend, you can help us, and you alone. Do intercede, and save our poor boy!" Moved by their entreaties, he started for Washington, taking the young wife and child of the condemned man with him. Arriving at the capital, he hastened toward the presence of Mr. Lincoln, and sent up his card. On being admitted to the audience room, he could not but learn the errand of the man who preceded him, who was asking permission to move some cotton a short distance, from one point to another, on the Mississippi river, "No!" said the President, "no sir! not if you were my

own brother, would I allow it." The man passed out. Said Mr. Lincoln to Dr. Rodgers, "You are a minister, I believe; what can I do for you?" The answer was, "A young man in the army, from my congregation, in such a camp (naming it), has so far forgotten his duty to his country and to his God, as to desert his colors. For that crime he is sentenced to die. I have come in the name of his father, mother, wife and infant child, to beg of you that he may be spared. He is in the wrong, I admit, but I entreat you to spare his life." With his characteristic humor, the President replied. "Then you don't want him hurt, do you?" "Oh, no sir, it is not that I mean," said the petitioner, "he deserves punishment, but give him time to prepare to meet his God." "Did you say he has a wife and child, father and mother?" "He has." The President further inquired, "In what part of the army and in what camp is he?" When told, he turned to his secretary, and said in an undertone a few words (of which that official made note), and added to Dr. Rodgers. "You have your request. Tell his friends I have reprieved him." "With a God bless you, Mr. President!" and flowing tears, Dr. Rodgers turned away, to bear the glad news to the afflicted family.

In the Councils of his own Church throughout the State, Dr. Rodgers was pre-eminently a leader, and few clergymen were more extensively known.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College in 1856.

In the Synod of New Jersey, with a single exception, the largest Presbyterian Synod in this country, usually comprising some six hundred members, three hundred and sixty of whom are clergymen, he held the office of Stated Clerk or Secretary, for the long period of thirty-six years.

As a friend of his justly says: "he magnified his office, and a more faithful, popular and accomplished officer never filled that place. His assiduity in the discharge of official duty, his punctuality in attendance, his perfect knowledge of

the law and practice of the Church, and his clear, incisive and able exposition of the Constitution, which was always at his command, rendered him an authority in the courts of the Church."

When he resigned his pastoral charge in October, 1874, being then well nigh four-score, full of days and full of labors, he resigned his office in the Synod, being about to remove from the State. The Synod placed on its records, a minute appreciative of his faithful and long-continued services, and appointed a Committee, of which the present writer had the honor of being a member, to procure a testimonial and present it to him, on its behalf. At the next meeting of the Synod, at Orange, New Jersey, in October, 1875, the presentation was most impressively made in the presence of that venerable body.

To the annual meeting of our Society in January, 1875, he sent a communication, declining to be a candidate for re-election to the office of President, an office which he had filled for several years, for the reason before stated, viz.: his removal from the State; whereupon our Society incorporated in its proceedings, an expression of high appreciation of his past services, and regret at his inability to continue to meet with us.

The late evening of his life, cheered by the tenderest filial ministrations, was spent at the hospitable home of his children, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bloomfield, at Athens, Georgia, where on the 12th of January, 1879, he died in the eighty-second year of his age, having preached the Gospel for nearly sixty years.

His funeral was attended at Bound Brook, in the church where he had so long ministered, on Thursday, the 16th of January, 1879. The annual meeting of this Society was postponed one week, out of respect to his memory, as well as to afford its officers and members an opportunity to attend the obsequies. The services were held in the presence of a large congregation, including his sorrowing people, clergymen and

others from various sections of the State. In affectionate remembrance of him and gratitude for his long-continued services, his people have placed a suitable monument over his grave.

Dr. Rodgers had three children; Mrs. Anna W. Bloomfield, before mentioned; a daughter Caroline, who died a few years ago, and a son John, who was graduated at Princeton College in 1841. He practiced law in this State for many years, and at the time of his death in 1870, held the office of Secretary of the Morris Canal Company.

The writer, in conclusion, thanks the Society for this opportunity of placing on record his esteem for a valued personal friend and for one who, during many years, was a frequent guest at his house.

Dr. Rodgers was a member of the Executive Committee of this Society from 1854, fifteen years; Vice President from 1869, three years; President from 1872, three years. His entire connection with the Society covered a period of thirty-three years.

Dr. Rodgers was a devout and exemplary Christian; an able and beloved minister of the gospel; a faithful and successful religious teacher; systematic, prompt and reverent in the discharge of his sacred duties; strong in his social instincts, and warm-hearted in his friendships; a zealous advocate and supporter of his country's institutions; and a conscientious and earnest helper in whatever pertained to the interests of the Church of God, and the welfare of his fellow-men.

—THE—
CHARACTER AND EMPLOYMENTS
—OF THE—
EARLY SETTLERS
—ON THE—
SEA-COAST OF NEW JERSEY.
—BY—
REV. ALLEN H. BROWN.

*Prepared at the request of The New Jersey Historical Society, and
read at their meeting in the City of Newark, May 15th, 1880.*

THE CHARACTER AND EMPLOYMENTS

—OF THE—

EARLY SETTLERS ON THE SEA-COAST OF NEW JERSEY.

To many, even citizens of our own State, the coast of New Jersey has been *terra incognita*. From the seventeenth century, when Henry Hudson landed at Sandy Hook, and Cornelius Jacobsen Mey gave name to the Southern Cape, until recently, the coast of New Jersey has been more readily accessible from the sea than from the land. A vast pine forest extended from the Atlantic ocean to the Delaware river. Cape May county was isolated from the upper districts of the State by extensive cedar swamps, and no communication could have been held with Cohansey or Burlington, except by the waters of the Delaware or by horse paths through those swamps, until 1707, when was completed the road which had been ordered by act of Assembly ten years previously.*

As early as 1692 a ferry was established by law over Great Egg Harbor river, at the place now called Beesley's Point. The old Indian trails or bridle paths, when straightened and widened, became wagon roads. In the march of improvement, a slowly dragging stage conveyed a few passengers from the great cities to different points upon the seashore. The first stage line between Philadelphia and Tuckerton was established by Isaac Jenkins about 1816. He made one trip a week, leaving on Monday and returning on Saturday. It took two days to travel each way.†

* Beesley's Cape May. p. 170.

† Coast Atlas. p. 40.

Many yet retain a painful remembrance of the wearisome journey to Cape May or Absecon, when it was accomplished within twenty-four hours. Wonderful is the change! Now railroad trains convey multitudes over the same routes in from two to four hours, and fast lines run from the Delaware to Atlantic City in ninety minutes.

THE SUBJECT AND TERRITORY DEFINED.

The New Jersey Historical Society assigned to the writer, most unexpectedly, the duty of preparing a paper upon the history, manners, customs and character of the people residing in early times on the sea coast of New Jersey. Since this appointment was made Messrs. Woolman and Rose have published a large Historical* and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast, illustrated with many maps.

A stranger now crossing the State, as he emerges from the wilderness and beholds for the first time the prominent villages which dot the shore-line, exclaims: What large houses are here! What handsome furniture! What intelligent people! What hospitality! I had not expected to see such evidences of thrift and refinement. But hold! Do not imagine that all the people live thus, or you will make as great a mistake as does another, who, meeting an ignorant, stupid woodman, begrimed with charcoal dust, and unable to answer the first question in the Child's Catechism, regards *him* as a representative of all the inhabitants. Truth lies between extremes. So somewhere between these two classes you shall find the majority of the people.

The sea-coast extends from Sandy Hook on the north to Cape May on the south. Its breadth is not so easily determined. Four counties, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May lie upon the shore; while Burlington county, with its base upon the Delaware river, extends almost to a point at the sea. Monmouth county was first established in 1675, Bur-

*The Historical portion was prepared by Dr. T. T. Price, of Tuckerton, and the Biographical, by Bernard Connolly of Freehold.

lington county in 1694, Gloucester county was first laid out in 1677; Cape May county was instituted by act of Assembly November 12, 1692; Atlantic county was formed from the eastern portion of Gloucester in 1837, and Ocean county from the southern part of old Monmouth in 1850. Dr. Price, in the Coast Atlas, reckons as belonging to the "Coast" only twenty-six of the sixty-six townships and cities of the five counties, and assigns to them a population of 61,853. The total population of the four counties, exclusive of Burlington, in 1850 was 55,793. In 1875 it was 84,364. If between one-third and one-fourth of the people of Burlington county (53,155) be added to the four counties, the population of the counties along the shore will equal one hundred thousand.

The present inquiry must not extend to that broad territory of which Governor Marcus L. Ward well said in his annual message of 1868: "There is still a quarter of the State, mainly in South Jersey, more than a million of acres susceptible of easy improvement and cultivation, which is still uncleared. It is now coming into market, and needs only to be known to be quickly taken up. For purposes of fruit culture and market gardening these lands are not inferior to the oldest and richest parts of the State."

While forbidden to explore that extensive country commonly called "The Pines," it is not only allowable, but necessary, to extend our inquiry to the people living upon the banks of the navigable rivers which empty into the sea, such as the Little Egg Harbor or Mullica—the Great Egg Harbor and their tributaries; for the same people who discovered and settled on the shore and bays ascended these rivers and settled upon their banks for similar reasons.

Who were the first settlers? Whence came they, and for what? What have been their employments? What their educational opportunities? Who were their religious teachers? What the testimony of reliable and unprejudiced contemporary writers?

It is easier to ask than to answer these questions, which open a wide field for investigation. Our theme must be restricted to this one question: Who were the early settlers on the sea-coast and adjacent rivers of New Jersey, and what their character and employments?

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In the seventeenth century Lord Berkley sold his undivided half of the Province of New Jersey to two members of the Society of Friends. As a result, large numbers of that Society emigrated from England and settled in West Jersey. Among these were many persons possessing intelligence and substantial means. In the words of the historian Smith,* “Views of permanent stability to religious and civil freedom must have been the inducement to the original adventurers to think of such a voyage. The New England governments had before been considerably settled from motives of this kind. These, though nearly forty years later in their removal, were also protestant dissenters and involved in the general insecurity that such with reason apprehended in the reign of Charles the Second.”

And Bancroft† adds: The Quaker Proprietaries in England said to the few who had emigrated, We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as Christians and as men, that they may not be brought into bondage, but by their own consent, for we put the power in the people, and on March 3, 1677, the charter and fundamental laws of West Jersey were perfected and published. Among these it was provided that No person shall, at any time, in any ways, or on any pretence be called in question or in the least punished or hurt for opinion in religion. No man (nor number of men) hath power over conscience. The General Assembly shall be chosen not by the confused way of cries and voices, but by the balloting box. No man can be imprisoned for

* Smith's Preface. pp. xi.-xii.

† Vol. II., pp. 356, 357, 375.

debts. The native was protected against encroachments; the helpless orphan educated by the State.

William Penn declared: "We cannot be false to our principles, though it were to relieve ourselves, for we would have none to suffer for dissent on any hand;" and, pleading before a Committee of the House of Commons, said: "We must give the liberty we ask." Such was the sublime language of the Quakers.

The Friends settled along the coast in East Jersey as well as in West Jersey. About one-half of the coast was on the eastern side of the line of division. The Friends were not the only settlers, for others came from New England and Long Island seeking to improve their fortunes.

SETTLERS OF MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Historian Smith expresses a doubt whether there were English and Dutch settlers at an earlier period than 1669, but adds: About this time many industrious and respectable farmers—English inhabitants—came from the West End of Long Island and settled about Middletown, and thence to Freehold and vicinity. To Shrewsbury there came many families from New England. There was also an accession of the Scotch.

Rev. A. A. Marcellus has solved the doubt and uncertainty of Smith, and proves that already many English families had settled in these parts, and adds: I have a list of one hundred and eighteen names of settlers, nearly all English. Several had been residents among the Dutch in New Netherlands previous to the surrender. The Patentees were chiefly from Long Island, but the greater part of the purchasers came from Rhode Island, the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies, and from Barbadoes. Middletown and Shrewsbury soon sprung to be towns of some importance.*

* Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. I., p. 153.

SETTLERS OF OCEAN COUNTY.

Letters of Hon. Edwin Salter, published in the *New Jersey Courier* (in 1877 and '78), give many interesting items respecting the early settlers of Ocean county, which was originally a part of Monmouth. The Rogerine Baptists came from New London (via Schooley's Mountain) to Waertown in 1737. Abraham Waer, one of their number, who gave name to Waertown, is said to have come from near the Hurlgate, above New York. The Brown family came originally from Goshen, N. Y.; the Headleys from the same State. Samuel Bennett came from New England; John Perkins came from England during the old French war. The first Soper who landed in West Jersey, was Thomas Soper, in 1678. Tradition says that the Sopers were of Huguenot descent. The Camburns came from New England, probably from Nantucket. They went on whaling voyages. The Birdsall family originally came from Long Island. The Predmores are said to be from Middlesex county.*

The Stout family of Ocean and Monmouth counties descended from John Stout, a gentleman of good family of Nottinghamshire, England. His son Richard married a widow, whose maiden name was Penelope Van Princes. Her romantic history and marvellous escape from the Indians are described by Smith.†

The Falkenberg families of Ocean county are said to have descended from Henry Jacob Falkenberg, who came from Holstein, a little province adjoining Denmark. He acted as interpreter between the English and the Indians, near Trenton, in 1677. He removed his residence from Burlington about 1698 to Little Egg Harbor, settling a short distance below Tuckerton.‡

The Holmes family in Ocean county are descended from Rev. Obadiah Holmes, so favorably remembered in the

* *N. J. Courier*, Nov. 1, 1877.

† *N. J. Courier*, Jan. 10, 1878. *Smith's History*. pp. 66-67.

‡ *N. J. Courier*, Jan. 24, 1878.

annals of the Baptist Church in America. His son Jonathan became a resident of Monmouth county, and was in 1668 a member of the Assembly.*

In the Mount Holly Mirror, Mrs. Leah Blackman gives an extended account of the Andrews family, especially of Edward and Mordecai Andrews, who were the first white settlers in what is now the village of Tuckerton, removing thither about the year 1700. Very interesting is her account of the conversion and reformation of Edward Andrews, who, in 1708, deeded two acres of land to the Society of Friends on which to build a meeting-house and form a grave yard.†

Cranmertown, in Ocean county, was settled at an early day by Josiah and William Cranmer, who came from Staten Island. They have left a numerous posterity, who are scattered up and down the coast in several villages. They claim descent from the celebrated Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.‡

OLD GLOUCESTER, NOW ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Of the settlers in old Gloucester county it is on record that in 1695 John Somers, Jonathan Adams, John Scull, Jonas Valentine and Peter Conover, of Long Island, whalemens, purchased of Thomas Budd, land lying on Great Egg Harbor River. John Somers settled at Somers' Point, and the others in the neighborhood, and were, perhaps, the first settlers along the coast in that part of Gloucester county.**

The descendants of the Somers family are very numerous at this day. Captain Richard Somers, one of the most gallant and intrepid officers of the United States Navy, was from Egg Harbor. He sacrificed his life in an attempt to explode a fire-ship in the harbor of Tripoli in 1804.††

* N. J. Courier, Feb. 21, 1878.

† N. J. Mirror, June 27, July 4, July 11, 1878.

‡ Coast Atlas. p. 39.

** John Clement.

†† N. J. Historical Collections. . pp. 64-66.

In 1726 John Budd (son of Thomas Budd above mentioned) conveyed part of Absecon Beach, and where Atlantic City now stands, to James Steelman, Andrew Steelman, Jonathan Adams, John Scull, Peter Scull, Peter Conover, John Conover, Richard Risley, Thomas Risley, Samuel Gale and Edmund Doughty. These are all old and now familiar names along the shore, and it is supposable that they lived somewhere in the region about Absecon.* Edmund Iliff built a saw-mill and had quite a town about Babcock's Creek, near Mays Landing, in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

John Endicott came from England in 1628. He was Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts, and longer at the head of the administration than any other Governor. His grandson Joseph, christened at the First Church of Salem July 17, 1672, removed to North Hampton, in the county of Burlington, N. J., in 1698. Joseph's son John and grandson Benjamin lived in New Jersey. The latter suffered much during the Revolutionary war. In Atlantic county and in other parts of New Jersey are now many descendants of old Governor John Endicott, of Massachusetts, occupying positions honorable to themselves and their renowned ancestor.†

Ephraim Pennington, who came from England, swore allegiance to the New Haven Colony in 1643. His son Ephraim removed to Newark. The grandson of Ephraim (second) was Samuel, who married Mary Sandford. They

* Andrew Steelman subsequently became owner of most of the shares of the other persons above named, and in 1736 obtained by deed three hundred additional acres, which John Scott, of Rhode Island, had located on said Beach by return dated June 16, 1714.

In the deeds made by Thomas Budd the following words often occur: "With the privilege of cutting cedar and commonidge for cattell, &c., on ye swamps and beaches laid out by ye said Thomas Budd for Commons."—See Judge Clement's letter.

† New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 1. July and October, 1847. pp. 335-342.

had nine children. Their fifth child was William S. Pennington, Governor of New Jersey from 1813 to 1815. Their eighth child, and brother to the Governor, was Nathan. Nathan Pennington, born at Dutch Farms, volunteered at the age of nineteen in the Revolutionary war. He served also against the whiskey insurrection. During the Revolution he was taken prisoner and sent to Quebec, where he nearly died of starvation, but finally escaped. He was at Chestnut Neck, in old Gloucester county, in charge of captured property, when he married Margaret Westcott Leonard, daughter of Colonel Richard Westcott, a man famous in those days in the history of the Forks of Little Egg Harbor and of Mays Landing, at the head of navigation on the Great Egg Harbor River. Nathan Pennington and Margaret Westcott Leonard, his wife, had nine children. Their descendants, especially on the female side of the family, are numerous and highly esteemed in Atlantic county to this day, while the men bearing the honored name of Pennington are scattered abroad upon the sea and in different parts of the land.*

SETTLERS OF CAPE MAY COUNTY.

The original settlers of Cape May county, or those who were there previous to the year 1700, were principally attracted by the inducements held out by the whale fishery, and Long Island supplied the principal proportion of those who came prior to that time.†

Dr. Beesley, in his history of Cape May county, mentions the names of forty-seven persons who purchased of the agents of Dr. Cox and the West Jersey Society, mostly previous to 1696, some few as early as 1689. Among these are the familiar names Leamyeng (now Leaming), Weldon (now Whilldin), Hughes, Hand, Eldridge, Gandy, Stites,

* See Genealogy of the Pennington Family, by Capt. A. C. M. Pennington.

† Beesley's Cape May. p. 171.

Causon, Townsend, Smith, Spicer, Reeves, and others. Besides the above, who located land previous to 1700, he mentions the names of eighty-six persons who were at that time residing in the county, many of whom possessed land by secondary purchases.*

He gives a particular account of Thomas and Christopher and Aaron Leaming, also of Colonel Jacob Spicer. Jacob Spicer, Jr., was a member of the Legislature twenty-one years. Aaron Leaming, Jr., was a member of the Legislature thirty years, and was one of the most prominent and influential men the county ever produced. The Legislature selected Aaron Leaming, Jr. (born 1716, died 1780), and Jacob Spicer, Jr., to compile the laws of the State, known as Leaming and Spicer's Collection.

REV. JOHN BRAINERD'S LETTER IN 1761.

The Rev. John Brainerd, in a letter to Rev. Enoch Green in 1761, mentions the names of Thomas Potter,† David Woodmonsie, Mr. Rulon, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Randall, Charles Loveman, John Leake, Captain Davis, William Reed, Benj. Ingersoll, Andrew Blackman, John English, Philip Schull, George May, Elijah Clark, Captain Stillwell and John Golden as the persons at whose houses public religious services were held, at a time when there were few or no churches. These persons lived along the coast and on the rivers from Toms River on the north to Tuickahoe on the south.

It is impossible to trace all the families upon the coast. From these representative names one may draw an inference respecting many others, equally deserving of mention, who first settled upon the Jersey coast, and conclude that they were not inferior to settlers in other counties, and that there were men, and women too, worthy of their ancestry, and of whom their posterity need not be ashamed.

* Beesley's Cape May. pp. 174-175.

† The Memoir of Rev. John Murray (pp. 136 to 146) gives an account of Thomas Potter and Goodluck in 1770. See also the Life of John Brainerd.

DAVID'S MEN OF NECESSITY.

It is true Smith's History (page 487), speaking of the abundance of white and red cedars (in 1765), says: "The towering retreat of the former have afforded many an asylum for David's men of necessity," referring to I Samuel, xxii: 2, where it is recorded, "And everyone that was in distress, and everyone that was in debt, and everyone that was discontented, gathered themselves unto David." Admitting, for a moment, the most unfavorable interpretation, which some have given to this testimony, what does it amount to? Simply this, that some lawless men have found the thicket or the forest a good hiding place, until driven out by the officers of justice or by advancing civilization. Some such there may have been in earlier, as certainly there have been in later times; but, if true at all, it is only of the few, and not of the majority of the people.

Again, Smith's words will bear a more favorable construction. Why do many now emigrate from the old to the new sections of our country? Is it not because they have been unsuccessful in business, are in debt and distress, and must go where lands are cheaper and labor in demand, and because they are not satisfied with their present condition and wish to better their fortunes? Colonel Morris, describing the state of religion in the Jerseys, and in no flattering terms, in the year 1700, mentions ten towns in East Jersey, and among these Middletown and Freehold, and remarks: "Those towns and the whole Province was peopled by those of very narrow fortunes, and such as could not well subsist in the places they left." Divested of sarcasm and expressed in simple words, the assertion of Smith may mean nothing more than that of Colonel Morris.*

EMPLOYMENTS.—NATURAL PRIVILEGES.

Having considered, imperfectly, who were the early settlers, the next question is, What were their employments?

* See Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, 1849. pp. 118-121.

At an early period the settlers, Dutch and Swedes, carried on an extensive trade with the Indians for furs and skins. The beaver dams are yet to be seen in the forests of Atlantic county.*

As already intimated, many of the early settlers at Cape May and Egg Harbor were engaged in catching whales. The advantages afforded by the fisheries of the Province were always dwelt upon in the various publications of the Proprietors.†

Gabriel Thomas, in 1698, said: The commodities of Cape May county are oyl and whalebone, of which they make a prodigious quantity every year, having mightily advanced that great fishery, taking great numbers of whales yearly.‡

The natural privileges of the sea-coast have always been highly esteemed. Those who first located lands in the county of Cape May were particular to select such portions as were contiguous to the waters of the bay and ocean, hence the sea-shore and bay-shore were first settled upon, evidently for the purpose of being within reach of the oysters, fish and clams abounding in our waters. Thus we find the whole sea-shore, from Beesley's Point to Cape Island, a continuous line of farms and settlements, regardless of the quality of the soil, whilst the interior portion, and considered by some the better part, remains to this day unimproved and uncultivated. The above remarks of Dr. Beesley, concerning his native county, are emphatically true, and applicable to the upper coast also. Again, says Gabriel Thomas (1698), of Great Egg Harbor and Little Egg Harbor Creek, they take their names from the great abundance of eggs which the swans, geese, ducks and other wild fowls of those rivers lay thereabouts.*

The early natural beds of oysters have been almost exhausted, but the business of planting and cultivating them,

* John Clement's Letter Feb. 9, 1879, and N. J. Courier, July 8, 1868.

† New Jersey Historical Collections. pp. 40-41.

‡ Beesley's Cape May. pp. 167, 171. N. J. Historical Collections. p. 369, and Coast Atlas p. 46.

bringing the plants from Virginia and Maryland, has been pursued in modern times. It is not easy to obtain reliable statistics of this business, yet it has been computed by some that the proceeds of the oyster business, with that of fishing and clamming, exceed in value the products of an area of cultivated land equal in size to the bays and sounds.*

The salt marshes or salt prairies of the coast may be reckoned among the natural privileges, as they produce annually, without cultivation, large crops of natural grasses. The arable land comes down to the sea in the northern portion of Monmouth county, and again at Cape May; but in the long interval the sea breaks upon a succession of low sandy beaches. Between these long narrow islands and the mainland, which is commonly called "The Shore," are salt meadows extending for miles, yet broken and interrupted by bays and thoroughfares. More than 155,000 acres of salt marshes are distributed along the coast from Sandy Hook to the point of Cape May, including also the marshes on the Delaware Bay side of that county. As of old, so now, they furnish good natural pastures for cattle and sheep all the year round, and are highly esteemed by the farmers whose lands border on them, as they constitute also an unfailing source of hay for winter use and a surplus for exportation.†

Smith's History, in 1765, said almost the whole extent of the Province on the Atlantic is barrens, or nearly approaching to it, yet there are scattering settlements all along the coast, the people subsisting in great part by raising cattle in the bogs, undrained meadows and marshes and selling them to graziers, and cutting down the cedars. There were originally plenty of both the white and red sorts. They are now much worked out. He mentions fish and oysters carried to New York and Philadelphia markets, and considered the lands of little value after the pines and cedars are removed.

* Coast Atlas. p. 63.

† Coast Atlas. p. 21.

During the war of the revolution salt-works were quite numerous on Barnegat Bay and along the coast. The State of Pennsylvania sent a detachment to protect its salt-works near Toms River. Frequent mention is made of Government salt-works.*

The natural privileges have been a detriment to agricultural industry. When a man can in a few hours or a day obtain food to supply his family for a week, he is tempted to spend much of his time in idleness. The improvidence of the regular bayman or gunner is proverbial, and to him the cultivation of the land is too much like hard work. The woodman, whose business has been to destroy trees, learns not to plant. Sons of the ocean, familiar with the excitement of the sea, prefer to plough the waves and not the ground. From these causes combined, it is probable that, relatively to the population, the early settlers cultivated the land for cereals as much, or more, than their descendants. Necessity begins to drive the latter to give more attention to agriculture, while the fish of the sea and mud of the marshes and rivers, affording abundant fertilizers, take away all valid excuse on account of the lightness of the soil, and, at the same time, modern watering-places afford a ready market.

ERA OF SHINGLES, PINE WOOD AND CHARCOAL.

At an early period the cedar swamps were highly esteemed at a time when the pines were of little worth. Between the years 1740 and 1750 the cedar swamps of Cape May county were mostly located, and the amount of lumber since taken from them is incalculable, not only as an article of export, but to supply the home demand for fencing and building. Large portions of these swamps have been worked a second and some a third time. †

Cedar boards and staves were carried to New York and Philadelphia, and thence exported to Europe and the West

* Coast Atlas. p. 67.

† Beesley's Cape May. p. 197.

Indies. A writer in Watson's Annals, who visited Tuckerton in 1823, says: "Little Egg Harbor was once (in my grandfather's time, when he went there to trade) a place of great commerce and prosperity. The little river there used to be filled with masted vessels. It was a place rich in money. Farming was but little attended to. Hundreds of men were engaged in the swamps cutting cedar, and saw-mills were numerous and always in business cutting cedar and pine boards. The Forks of Egg Harbor was the place of chief prosperity. Many ship-yards were there. Vessels were built and loaded out to the West Indies. New York, Philadelphia and the Southern and Eastern cities received their chief supplies of shingles, boards and iron from this place.*

As the business in cedar declined, the coasters anxiously asked, "What shall we do to sustain ourselves and vessels?" Then the invention of steamboats created a demand for pine wood, and at the same time charcoal was required for export as well as for the blast furnaces, which manufactured iron. Again, the saw-mills were erected where the streams would sustain them, and there was renewed activity along the coast and rivers.

A history of those extinct furnaces belongs more to the history of the Pines than of the Coast. One of them at Batsto, near the Forks of Little Egg Harbor, was established in 1762; kept in continuous operation until 1846. At one period it cast cannon, mortars, shot and shell.†

MARITIME EMPLOYMENTS.

The pine forests were utilized not only in propelling steamboats, but also in the construction of sailing vessels, at first of small schooners of from fifty to one hundred tons; but as the nearer trade declined and the ambition of captains increased, three-mast vessels of six and eight hundred tons have been launched for long voyages.

* Coast Atlas. p. 39. N. J. Historical Collections. p. 108.

† Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, 1865. p. 12.

This opens the way to consider the strictly maritime employments of the coasters of New Jersey, and for many years their most profitable and important business, which has in its turn declined. From 1815 to 1845 one hundred vessels of from twenty to a hundred tons sailed with wood from the Mullica river and fifty from Barnegat, and so from other harbors. Then they began to build larger vessels for longer voyages, and now, said the old Captain, sorrowfully, "That business is played out, too."

Whether in pursuit of whales or smaller fish; looking to the bay for pleasure or support; trading to our own cities or more distant climes, the Jersey coaster could not live without his boat. The young man takes to the water as to his natural element, or because he knows not what else to do, and, almost amphibious, eagerly pushes out upon the exciting wave or gladly returns to his nest; for be it ever so humble there is to him no place like home. The most common expression, to describe the business of his life, is to say "He goes by water."

There have always been bold pilots at Sandy Hook and Cape May, renowned for their skill and enterprise. In 1758 there were fourteen Pilots at Cape May, and in 1850 thirty-five. During the year ending November 1, 1877, fifty-one New Jersey Pilots from Sandy Hook and Amboy piloted (out and in) 2,644 vessels, and boarded 692 of these off shore.*

By the kindness of Senator Frelinghuysen, in 1873, valuable tables were obtained in regard to twenty-three Maritime States and Territories:

* Report of the Pilot Commissioners, December, 1878

ORDER OF MAGNITUDE IN
POPULATION, AREA, SHORE LINE AND TONNAGE
OF THE SEVERAL MARITIME STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE
UNION ON THE ATLANTIC, GULF AND PACIFIC COASTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ORDER OF MAGNITUDE.			
	IN POPULATION.	IN AREA.	IN SHORE LINE.	IN TONNAGE.
Maine	Fourteenth	Fourteenth	Fourth	Third
New Hampshire	Seventeenth	Seventeenth	Twentieth	Nineteenth
Massachusetts	Third	Nineteenth	Tenth	Second
Rhode Island	Eighteenth	Twenty-second	Nineteenth	Tenth
Connecticut	Sixteenth	Twentieth	Sixteenth	Eighth
New York	First	Ninth	Eleventh	First
New Jersey	Eighth	Eighteenth	Fifteenth	Seventh
Pennsylvania	Second	Eleventh	Twenty-second	Fourth
Delaware	Twenty-first	Twenty-first	Twenty-first	Sixteenth
Dist. of Columbia	Twentieth	Twenty-third	Twenty-third	Thirteenth
Maryland	Eleventh	Sixteenth	Ninth	Fifth
Virginia	Fourth	Thirteenth	Eighth	Eleventh
North Carolina	Sixth	Twelfth	Sixth	Twentieth
South Carolina	Thirteenth	Fifteenth	Twelfth	Twenty-first
Georgia	Fifth	Sixth	Fourteenth	Seventeenth
Florida	Nineteenth	Fifth	First	Eighteenth
Alabama	Seventh	Seventh	Seventeenth	Fourteenth
Mississippi	Ninth	Eighth	Eighteenth	Twenty-third
Louisiana	Twelfth	Tenth	Second	Ninth
Texas	Tenth	First	Third	Fifteenth
California	Fifteenth	Second	Seventh	Sixth
Oregon	Twenty-second	Third	Thirteenth	Twenty-second
Washington Terr'y	Twenty-third	Fourth	Fifth	Twelfth

The object of the investigation was to ascertain the relative position of New Jersey in regard to the *coasting trade*; but as the tonnage of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania included all the great ocean-going steamers it was not possible to eliminate the coasting tonnage. These tables are valuable, and show that among the twenty-three States and Territories upon the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, New Jersey is the eighth in population; the eighteenth in area; the fifteenth in length of shore line, and the seventh in tonnage.

The seven maritime States which have a larger population are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama.

The five maritime States and territory having less area are Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

Those (eight) having less shore line (New Jersey having 446 statute miles) are Connecticut with 425; Alabama, 227; Mississippi, 224; Rhode Island, 223; New Hampshire, 122; Delaware, 122; Pennsylvania, 56, and District of Columbia, 25.

The (six) States having more tonnage than New Jersey are: New York, 1,164,403; Massachusetts, 514,180; Maine, 397,022; Pennsylvania, 323,557; Maryland, 146,201; California, 133,300; New Jersey having 87,552.

It should be remembered that the tonnage of New Jersey has been almost entirely employed in the coasting trade, and has been largely owned and manned by the hardy watermen, who live along our sea-coast and adjacent rivers.

WRECKS.

Innumerable have been the wrecks on the New Jersey coast. Skeletons of noble vessels, their ribs protruding from the sands, are now visible. If the story of those wrecks could be written the simple narrative would be more intensely interesting than a library of fiction. They have been numerous, not only because bars and shoals extend to a distance from the shore, but because of the greater number of vessels which, steering for the great commercial port of our country, sight first the land on the Jersey shore.

The report of the Life-Saving Service for 1877 affords a striking illustration of the importance and the dangers of the New Jersey coast, which from Sandy Hook to Cape May is called District No. 4. The coast from Maine to Florida then comprised six districts. Of the one hundred and twenty-nine disasters which occurred during that year in all the six districts, forty, or almost one-third, were upon the Jersey coast. The loss of property was in much greater proportion, for while the value of vessels and cargoes wrecked at the other five stations amounted to \$1,109,115, the value on the New Jersey coast alone was \$1,813,845. That was an exceptional year, including the two great steamers *Rusland* and *Amerique*. In District No. 4, for the year ending June

30, 1878, there were wrecked on the Jersey coast thirty-five vessels, of which the total value was \$550,223.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The number of wrecks may have been relatively larger in ancient times, because of inferior vessels and inferior seamen, and also because of the absence of light-houses, which, with one or two exceptions, have been established within fifty years, while only one dates back to the last century.

In chronological order they are, viz.:

Sandy Hook, established.....	1762	Refitted last in.....	1875
Cape May, “	1823	Rebuilt in	1859
Highland Lights, “	1828	Rebuilt in	1862
Barnegat, established first...	1834	Present Tower in.....	1858
Little Egg Harbor, “ ...	1848		
“ abandoned.....	1859		
“ restored	1867		
Absecon, established	1856		
Hereford Inlet, on Five-Mile Beach.....	1874		

The horrors of an ancient shipwreck must have been aggravated by the absence of the appliances, which modern science and a paternal government now supply. When a vessel strikes among the breakers, intelligence is flashed with lightning speed, and in a few hours the agents and steamers of the Underwriters or the Coast Wrecking Company are alongside to save the vessel; while life-saving crews are so successful in their philanthropic work, that the cases of drowning from shipwreck begin to be annually less than at the summer watering-places on the same coast. The official report of District No. 4, for the year ending June 30th, 1878, is that two hundred and forty-four lives were imperilled. How many were lost? Not one. All were rescued.

PIRACY.

Some writers of romance have invested the Jersey coast with greater horrors and have invented tales of barbarity and of false lights to lure vessels to destruction. In addition to unnatural views of life, they falsify history.

The author of the article upon light-houses in the Coast Atlas, remarks, "The opinion that dwellers upon the sea build beacon-fires in stormy nights to lure the anxious seaman to the fatal coast can find a place only in careless and credulous minds. The necessities of navigation, which gave rise to light-houses, should be sufficient to dispel such erroneous and unfriendly views. The first were built expressly to warn seamen when approaching the coast in the night, that they were nearing land and to prevent them from dashing their ships upon the shore in the darkness. Whenever the mariner beholds a fixed light, he knows that land is near, and either sheers off till morning, or stops the onward career of his ship."*

During the years from 1832 to 1835, not only all New England; but the whole civilized world was horrified by the fiendish crime, for which seven real pirates were executed at Boston. In mid-ocean, on the 22d of September, 1832, they attacked the Brig Mexican, Capt. Butman of Salem, compelled him to surrender twenty thousand dollars; locked the crew below and having set fire to the vessel, abandoned them to a horrible fate. Providentially, one sailor, escaping through a small scuttle which had been left open, released his companions and having cautiously extinguished the fire, they returned to Salem.

Tidings of the horrible crime, together with a description of the piratical vessel, were borne upon the wings of the wind to the uttermost parts of the earth. Months passed away. A British vessel, cruising on the African coast, captured the Pirate Panda, and after a lapse of two years, the crew were brought to Salem and confronted by the men, whom they had robbed and tried to murder. The crime was most extraordinary and the trial most important and interesting. Thus, the popular mind was excited to the highest pitch, and when a few of the inhabitants of old Monmouth

*Coast Atlas, p. 53.

county robbed some vessels upon our coast, during the same period of the excitement occasioned by the above trial and executions, it can not be doubted that the above mentioned facts stimulated the clamorous cry of "Land Pirates."*

The facts, which gave notoriety to the charge of the so-called "Land Piracy" cases are substantially these. The schooner Henry Franklin, on a voyage from Boston to Philadelphia, was cast away on Barnegat Beach, on the night of March 17, 1834 and the James Fisher, on her passage from New York to Philadelphia, was cast away near Barnegat Inlet, on the morning of October 12th, in the same year. Certain lawless persons, and notorious among them, one William Platt, esq. (who happened most unworthily to be a Justice of the Peace) came over from the mainland and plundered the goods, which were landed from the vessel. Six men were arrested, tried in the Circuit Court of the United States before Judge Baldwin. The case was argued by Garret D. Wall for the Government and Messrs. Southard, Randolph and Ryall for the defence. The indictments were for stealing and plundering from the said vessels, viz: an anchor, bags of coffee, mackerel and boxes of soap.

Counsel, in behalf of the defendants, contended that: 1st. The vessel was not in distress upon the *sea*, but upon the shore. 2d. The vessel was not wrecked; wreck implying entire destruction. 3d. She was not lost, but saved. 4th. Not stranded upon a bank of the sea, but upon the main shore. 5th. Not cast away, but purposely run on the shore to save her. They also contended, as the vessel was on the shore above low water, and as her bow was dry at the time of the larceny; that the case was without the jurisdiction of the United States Court, and the offence, if any, was triable by the State Courts. They also urged that the vessel had been

* For an account of the seven Pirates, see Sentinel of Freedom, Dec. 2, 1834, which copies from Boston Centinel of Thursday. See N. J. State Gazette, June 20, 1835. It copies from the Boston Morning Post of June 11, 1835.

abandoned and was not the property of the persons named in the indictment (at Boston), but of the Underwriters. Judge Baldwin in his charge to the jury, claimed jurisdiction, and that there was no proof of abandonment.*

Notwithstanding the efforts of eloquent and able counsel, the six men were convicted and justly sentenced, besides the payment of a fine, to imprisonments, varying from three months to four and a half years. The ringleader, Platt, escaped imprisonment, by flight to a distant land and forfeiting his recognizance. It appears that other persons were implicated; but having settled the claims of the Insurance Companies, the District Attorney, with the consent of the Court, entered "Nolle Prosequi" upon the indictments.†

In the records of the trial, no charge of decoying vessels appears. The only charges made, proven and punished, were stealing and plundering. It is manifest also, that comparatively, only a few persons were guilty.

The following extract from one of the most influential papers of the State, indicates the excitable condition of popular feeling at that time, (1835,) and shows how easily slanderous stories may be propagated; while the truth slowly, if ever, overtakes them.‡

"New Jersey Land Pirates Again! The Passengers, who were thrown on our shore, on Tuesday last, from the wreck of the packet ship Sovereign, at the imminent peril of their lives, were, we are told, mostly robbed of their money and clothing. A lady passenger states, that after being landed on the beach, the miscreant inhabitants stole her baggage, watch and money. The other passengers were also robbed and their trunks broken open and pilfered before their eyes. Other parties of these harpies, it is said, were lying off the wreck in their boats, ready to seize the prey, as soon as by

* State Gazette, Oct. 10, 1835.

† See State Gazette, Dec. 5, 1835, and Sentinel of Freedom, Dec. 8, 1835.

‡ Sentinel of Freedom Feb. 24, 1835.

the destruction of the vessel, it should come within their grasp. It is a burning shame, a deep disgrace that these pirates are suffered to live and plunder upon our shores."

The novelist rejoiced to find such a beautiful tale. But turn over a page. Seek the truth of history and you must wonder that so respectable a journal ever admitted to its columns the above sensational story. The very next issue of the same paper contains an honorable and editorial retraction in these words.

"The New Jersey Pirates Acquitted. We are very much gratified in being able to state explicitly that the story, which has gone abroad through the whole country of the plundering of the passengers of the ship *Sovereign* on the Jersey shore, has not the slightest color of truth. We learn from a conversation with the United States Marshal, whose name has been freely used on the occasion that he has ascertained in the most authentic manner, that the people in the neighborhood are not in the least degree culpable. The robberies appear to have been committed by the sailors and others belonging to the vessel, on the credit of the Jersey wreckers. The only lady passenger, Mrs. S——, said to have been robbed of her wardrobe, watch and other valuables, stated to the Marshal yesterday, that she lost only a chain and some small trinkets and that these were abstracted from her on board the vessel. During the thirty-six hours, that she remained with the wreck and on shore, she saw nothing of the fleet of pirates spoken of and neither saw nor heard of any improper conduct in the people of the neighborhood."*

The truth of history demands the record that the same United States Court, which tried and condemned the aforesaid criminals of our own coast, also convicted four of the sailors of the ship *Sovereign* for stealing gold coins and sentenced them to the jail in terms varying from three to twelve months.†

* Sentinel of Freedom, March 3, 1835.

† State Gazette, December 5, 1835.

FICTION AND FALSE LIGHTS.

The exciting events really occurring upon the Jersey coast, simultaneously with the Boston tragedy, have afforded rich material for the novelist and dramatist, who have not failed to falsify history. Their falsehoods have done more mischief than false lights along our shore. The writers of these fictions display their own ignorance of the shore. Their absurdities would be simply amusing, were it not that strangers accept their statements as verities.

One novelist represents a ship of the largest dimensions driven up at high tide upon the beach below Squan. All were lost, save a babe, who becomes the heroine. The ship is now the home of the wreckers. A peaked roof covers the deck. In the rent side, is a door for its present inhabitants. Within—for the house has several rooms adequate for the accommodation of boarders from New York—within, the rudest furniture stands side by side with polished rosewood and carving and gilding. And see! Above the roof, night after night, upon the crosstrees is suspended a large lantern with a brilliant tin reflector!

Who, acquainted with the sandy coast, does not know that a ship of largest size would ground upon the bar before reaching the beach, and would there be broken by the violence of the sea and succeeding storms? Or, if it could possibly reach the strand, everything of value would be sold by the owners or underwriters, and removed speedily. Yes, when you can find a ship inhabited under circumstances, as above described, you shall see above it also the large lantern and the brilliant tin reflector.

Among the ephemeral publications which, fortunately perhaps, cannot now be found for the purpose of criticism; another author, seeing the improbability of a fixed light deceiving any sailor, is said to have described her heroine, as leading around a lame horse with a lantern attached to his head—possibly to represent the motion of a vessel in deep water. Another mendacious writer is said to have described

the Pirates, as living in the high cliffs and hiding in the caves of the rock-bound coast of New Jersey. Such misrepresentations are too puerile and absurd for serious consideration.

Navigators, especially when making the land in a fog or snow storm, after a long voyage, are liable to mistake one light-house for another and to escape censure, may charge that there is something wrong in the light. The barque A. J. Donaldson from Lima and seventy-five days from Coquimbo, went ashore in March, 1835, about one A.M., on Squan beach in a N. E. gale, in consequence, it was said, of mistaking the light on the wreck of the ship Sovereign, for the lights on the Highlands.* The captain may have been puzzled and deceived by seeing a fixed light in an unusual place, not laid down in his chart; but it is unaccountably strange, if he exercised due vigilance, that he should have mistaken it for the Highland light, which consists of two light-houses in separate towers, while at a short distance, Sandy Hook light ought to be at the same time visible. Certainly, the light on the Sovereign was placed there to warn; not to mislead other vessels.

With the highest respect for the press and editors, it is not safe to credit every statement which finds its way into newspapers. One of the most respectable journals, lately, published the following paragraph. "On Tuesday, December 19th, the schooner J. F. Barnes, laden with oysters, bound from Virginia to New York, mistook the lights of the patrolmen of the life-saving station for the lights of schooners lying at anchor and struck the shoals abreast of the Barnegat station." One familiar with the inlet and the shoals extending two or three miles seaward, would see the internal improbability of this story. The first remark of an old wreck-master, when he heard it was "That man found himself ashore before he knew it and wanted to make some excuse to his owners." A desire to know the truth and to vindicate

* Sentinel of Freedom, March 24, 1835.

the government from the charge of holding out false lights prompted an inquiry to the Hon. J. G. W. Havens, Superintendent of the life-saving stations, and this is his official reply. "The schooner L. D. Barnes of New York, grounded on Barnegat shoals, Dec. 25, 1878, in the evening about a-half mile east of life saving station No. 17. Twenty-five minutes after she struck, she was boarded by the crew of No. 17, who run anchor and hove her off at 9 A.M. the following day. The *cause* of the disaster, as reported by the captain, was *negligence in taking soundings*. But one vessel by name of Barnes has been wrecked since Sept. 1878."

Thus is another story of false lights proven to be false.

TESTIMONY OF HON. EDWIN SALTER AND DR. T. T. PRICE.

The Hon. Edwin Salter, a native of Newark, and long a resident of Ocean county, represented that county in the legislature for several years, and in 1859 was Speaker of the Assembly. He indignantly protests against the injustice done to his constituents, as if the people were once guilty of enormous crimes and emphatically asserts that no section of the United States, of the same size as Ocean county, where the piracies were said to have been committed, can present a record more free of serious criminal offences. No person in the *village* of Barnegat was ever guilty of any offence or ever charged with any offence, that would give the slightest color to the charge of piracy. The alleged crimes were charged to people, who lived ten or fifteen miles from Barnegat village, near the bay and inlet, which bear the same name. That some wrong was done, Mr. Salter freely admits; but maintains that the offences were greatly magnified, intentionally for a purpose by designing persons, some of whom were greater rogues than the shore ever produced. "To the best of my knowledge and belief," he says, "the charges were made only at a time when vessels and cargoes were insured for more than their value; which was an inducement for rogues who commanded vessels, to wreck their ships and

destroy as much cargo as possible, and hence as a partial excuse, the notoriously untrue charges of false lights on the beach and land piracies." Mr. Salter gives instances to illustrate his position.

Similar is the testimony of Dr. T. T. Price, a native of Cape May county and long a resident of Tuckerton. He writes: "I have felt, for a long time, a sentiment similar to indignation at the unjust aspersions cast upon the inhabitants of the coast of New Jersey, by uninformed and unfriendly people of other States and *our own*. I venture the assertion, that as a community, taken as a whole, there is not a more brave, generous, humane and honest class of people in the world. My life has been spent among them, and I know whereof I affirm. There are exceptions. There are in every community, men who do not fear God or regard man, but there are fewer of them, I believe, among the hardy seafaring men on the Jersey coast than in any other communities.*

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

It is unnecessary, as it would be in vain, to maintain that the people on the coast are saints. It will be sufficient, to prove that they are not sinners above the rest of their fellow citizens. The statistics of crime ought to throw some light upon the question, "Are the shore people any worse than their neighbors?" An exhaustive inquiry would bring into review the Reform School, all city and county jails, as well as cases of capital punishment. It will suffice for the present and for an approximate answer, to take as a single illustration the reports of the State Prison. Even here it is not possible to decide how far the commitments to prison, from different counties, may have been modified by the zeal and fidelity of different prosecutors and by the severity or leniency of different judges.

* See also Dr. M. Beesley's defence of Cape May people in N. J. Historical Collections, p. 135.

The State Prison report for 1874 contains most valuable tables from 1799 to 1845 inclusive, prepared at the suggestion of the New Jersey Historical Society.* A comparison of the last three years with the preceeding five years indicates, not only a large increase of crime, but an alarming increase among the natives of New Jersey. How far will the long continued financial depression account for this increase? The average *total* of *commitments* from 1871 to 1875, was 592. While the average from 1876 to 1878 has been 809, an increase of 217 or more than 36 per cent. The average of *natives* of New Jersey among these prisoners was in the first period 176 and in the later period 300, an increase of 124 or 70 per cent.

Making now an examination by counties, without regard to population, the scale of average annual commitments to State Prison for eight years, from 1871 to 1878, inclusive, begins with Ocean county and its two and seventy-five hundredths, and ends with Hudson county and its one hundred and thirty-five commitments.

Table of Average Annual Commitments to State Prison for Eight Years by Counties, Irrespective of Population.

Ocean.....	2.75	Salem.....	13.	Burlington.....	32.6
Cape May	5.87	Warren.....	14.6	Middlesex.....	38.1
Atlantic	6.	Somerset.....	14.25	Passaic.....	45.75
Sussex.....	9.	Morris.....	16.6	Union.....	45.75
Gloucester.....	9.2	Cumberland.....	18.6	Camden	52.
Monmouth	11.6	Mercer.....	30.5	Essex.....	115.5
Hunterdon	11.25	Bergen.....	32.1	Hudson.....	135.

Table of Average Annual Commitments for the same period in proportion to the Population of these Counties.

Ocean one convict to.....	4984	Salem one convict to	1744
Monmouth "	4181	Mercer "	1635
Hunterdon "	3330	Burlington "	1630

* In the present investigation of Prison reports for the last eight years, commitments by the United States Courts, and those prisoners, who came by double indictment in two counties, are omitted.

Morris	“	-----2952	Essex	“	-----1461
Sussex	“	-----2667	Cape May	“	-----1395
Gloucester	“	-----2661	Middlesex	“	-----1268
Warren	“	-----2560	Hudson	“	-----1207
Atlantic	“	-----2327	Passaic	“	-----1171
Somerset	“	-----1926	Union	“	-----1131
Cumberland	“	-----1898	Bergen	“	-----1106
			Camden	“	-----1019

Is it not surprising that Ocean county, whose inhabitants have suffered so much reproach, because of the wrong-doing of a few, nearly fifty-years ago, should be found standing at the head in both tables, having the fewest actual commitments and the smallest number relatively to population? It can boast, as no other county can, that for eighteen out of twenty years, from 1851 to 1870, it had no representative in the State Prison. In this commendation Cape May stands next to Ocean county.*

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

Finally, a Legislative investigation, established under oath by many witnesses, shall afford cumulative proof that the inhabitants of the coast are not sinners above all their fellow-citizens. †

In the Senate of New Jersey, Mr. Wurts, from Hunterdon county, offered the following concurrent preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is represented in the public journals that at the time of the late distressing shipwrecks of the John Minturn and other vessels on the New Jersey coast some persons on the shore neglected and refused to render relief and assistance to the perishing passengers and seamen, plundered the bodies of the dead of everything valuable found upon them, and in other cases exacted money for the delivery of the bodies; and,

WHEREAS, Such charges require investigation, that, if true, the inhuman and guilty actors may be punished to the utmost extent of the law, and proper and efficient means devised to prevent the repetition of conduct so

* See Prison Report of 1874. p. 73.

† Senate Journal. pp. 434-435; February 25, 1846.

barbarous and shocking, and, if not true, that the State may be relieved from the odium of such barbarity; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, The House of Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of New Jersey view with detestation and abhorrence the conduct charged upon a portion of the people on the shore at the time of the said shipwrecks.

2. *Resolved*, That the Governor is hereby requested to ascertain the facts connected with the said shipwrecks, in relation to said charges, and communicate the same to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such other legislation (if any) as in his judgment may be necessary.

In less than a month the Governor sent to the President of the Senate the following:

SIR:—In pursuance of the resolution of the 5th inst., to investigate the charges against citizens of this State in the vicinity of the vessels wrecked on the Monmouth coast, I appointed Peter Vredenburg, Jr., John S. Darcy and John C. Ten Eyck Commissioners, whose report and accompanying evidence I have the honor herewith to lay before the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES C. STRATTON.

TRENTON, March 20, 1846.

The Commissioners reported that they visited the scene of the wrecks for more than twenty miles south of Sandy Hook to Barnegat Beach. Eight vessels had been wrecked, all of them, excepting one, on the 15th of February; including one pilot boat, four schooners, two barques, one brig and the ship John Minturn. The Commissioners examined, under oath, thirty-six witnesses in private, whose testimony, reduced in writing, accompanied the report. They had also procured and submitted a copy of the testimony of seven of the crew of the John Minturn and others, taken by the New York Shipwreck Society. The report fills more than fifteen closely printed pages of the Senate Journal. It is impossible, even now, to peruse without emotion the simple and thrilling narrative of the sufferings of the crews and the daring heroism of the life-savers upon the shore. Let it be remembered that those who then risked their lives to save others were volunteers and received no wages.

Edward Lewis, Captain of the barque New Jersey, voluntarily appeared, and was examined under oath. In his card of thanks to the people of Squan, he said: "I, the master of the barque New Jersey, had the misfortune of being wrecked on your coast in the gale of 15th of February. We came on shore about half-past six A. M., the surf raging in such violence that it was almost impossible to walk or look to windward. * * I give my thanks and good wishes to the people, as far as my acquaintance extends, for their honesty and perseverance; also for the immediate assistance by Mr. Garret Newman. To him we are indebted for our lives.

"I also speak of the barque Lotty as being one of the most heart-rending scenes I ever witnessed. * * We returned to the barque Lotty and there beheld some twelve or more men in the rigging, clinging for life and waiting for assistance. Time alone could determine their fate, as the surf-boat was a mile off; but there were some true-hearted and daring men who risked their own lives to save those of the Lotty, and they succeeded in their first attempt."

The Commissioners express the opinion that those who ventured in that surf-boat were at that time exposed to greater immediate peril than were those upon the ship. The violence of the gale was such that the persons sent for the surf-boat could not keep it on the wagon, nor drive their horses against the storm. Then some thirty or forty men dragged it through the edge of the surf, over a mile, opposite to the wreck of the Lotty.

THE JOHN MINTURN.

The loss of life on the ship John Minturn was great, and it was impossible to render aid from the shore by boat. Some of the crew started from the ship in the long boat. As it was carried by the current to the south, the people on the shore followed it, and, familiar from daily practice with the precise point of danger, as the boat neared the land, instantly

forming a rope of hands, with one end resting on the shore, the others pushed into the sea, and as the waves were curling over, at its moment of extremest peril, seized the boat and brought it to the shore. Another moment and it would have been too late; she would have been drawn down beneath the waters and everyone on board probably lost.

There was no surf-boat, then the Wreck-Master offered ten dollars, twenty dollars, then any money to each man who would venture off in the long boat. They refused the money and said: "*We will go off without money, as soon as with.*"

ROBBERY.—PLUNDERING THE DEAD.

In regard to the charge of robbery the Commissioners reported that, while the guard was called to rescue survivors of the John Minturn some person did break open the trunk of a cabin passenger. The Commission reported that "the cargoes of the Minturn and the Alabama were valued by Mr. S. M. Thompson, the agent of the underwriters, at about \$84,000, and that, by his estimation, the aggregate of property purloined, except the trunk, is about three hundred dollars. In regard to the wrecks in the other district (No. 2), of which John Remsen is Wreck-Master, we report to your Excellency that there is no evidence or suspicion that any of the property has been illegally taken."

The Commissioners fully and specifically exonerate the people from the charge of plundering the dead and exacting money for the delivery of the bodies. The Coroner incurred heavy expenses for teams and coffins, and deemed it proper that, when friends came for the bodies, those who had money and could afford it, should pay such expenses; but the payment was never made a condition precedent to the delivery of the body. The Commissioners believe the charge to be utterly untrue.*

The public journals have also charged that the people of the shore have been in the habit of raising false lights to decoy

* Senate Journal, pp. 601-602-603.

vessels, which has been disproved, so far as it can be disproved by testimony.

The Commissioners therefore report that the charges in the resolutions,* under which we act are, according to the best of our judgment upon the evidence, each and everyone of them untrue; that there are no inhuman and guilty actors therein to be punished, and that the State ought to be relieved from the odium of such barbarity.

Signed by

P. VREDENBERGH, JR.,

JOHN S. DARCY,

JOHN C. TEN EYCK,

Commissioners.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20, 1846.

HEROISM OF SURFMEN.

A volume might be filled with narratives of individual heroism and daring in the business known as wrecking, which, correctly defined, is that of saving and assisting vessels, which have been wrecked. Often, have they sacrificed their own lives to save others. Hon. Edwin Salter mentions various instances of the heroism of life-savers. One may serve as an example: "In December, 1856, as Justice of the Peace at Barnegat, I had to take official action in the case of the barque Tasso, when five persons were drowned from a life-boat which went off to rescue the shipwrecked crew."†

Captain John Maxson, of Squan Beach, has the honor of having fired the first ball over a wrecked vessel, for the saving of life, that was ever accomplished. In 1850 the ship Ayre-shire, with two hundred and one passengers, stranded in a severe gale and snow-storm. At that time the apparatus was under the control of the New York Life-Saving Company, and the surfmen volunteered their services without remuneration. By means of the line, which Captain Maxson shot from the mortar, two hundred passengers were safely landed.

His son Charles Williamson Maxson, when in his sixteenth

* See pages 57-58.

† Letter, February 9, 1878.

year, threw a squid-line to the wrecked schooner *Carolinsey*, in 1823, and thus saved the crew, who were lashed in the rigging, and who would have perished but for this timely assistance.*

About twenty-eight years ago Captain Caleb Grant, of Toms River, during a voyage from Charleston to New York, encountered a hurricane. He discovered an English vessel flying a signal of distress, and instantly started to her relief. Finding that she could not be boarded by the use of small boats he boldly decided to drive his vessel "bow on" the disabled craft. To the surprise of his own crew, he was successful and rescued a large number of persons. As a token of the appreciation in which this act of bravery was held by the British Government, Captain Grant was presented, through the British Minister, with a magnificent gold watch, suitably inscribed with a record of his heroic deed.†

In June, 1860, about three A. M., as Captain Sheppard S. Hudson, from Mays Landing, of the schooner *R. G. Porter*, was running before a gale off Absecon Beach, he was startled by appalling cries of distress from drowning men, struggling in the waves all around him. The United States Revenue Steam Cutter "*Walker*" had been sunk a few minutes previously by collision with the schooner *Fanny*. Captain Hudson, with great labor and risk to his own vessel, remained until he had rescued fifty-one out of seventy-one persons, and for this noble deed he has to this day received no token of regard, not even the thanks of our own Government.

Captain James S. Ireland, of Somers Point, received a silver medal from the Vessel Owners and Captains Association of Philadelphia for humane and meritorious services rendered to the officers and crew of the schooner *H. B. McCauly*, at sea, February 2d, 1876.

Captain John M. Brown, of Squan village, has been

* Coast Atlas pp. 87-88.

† N. J. Courier, February 27, 1879.

widely known for his skill and daring in wrecking. At one time he had charge of three ships, a brig and a schooner, all on the beach at once. The John Farnum, Cornelius Grinnell, New Era, New York and Western World were among the most noted. From the New York, three hundred and fifty passengers, and from the Grinnell five hundred passengers were saved in midwinter, and Captain Brown received the gold medal of the Life-Saving Association for his humane and Christian efforts in saving the crews and passengers of these and other vessels.*

Such are some of the wreckers, and surfmen, and captains of whom Jerseymen may boast a little. They deserve to be and, when better known, must be more highly esteemed. They are not worse by nature than others. God grant that they shall be saved by His grace, even as we.

The materials for the history of the early settlers on the coast and their descendants are not exhausted. Further knowledge of them might be gained could we trace the history of education and the history of religious teachers, who have proclaimed to them the way of life. These topics are too extensive. Your time and patience must be exhausted, and here this imperfect sketch must end abruptly.

MAY 15th, 1879.

* Coast Atlas. p. 86.

TRENTON, Jan. 15th, 1880.

THE SOCIETY met in the Supreme Court Rooms at 11 A. M., the President, the REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., took the chair.

Mr. ROBERT S. SWORDS was appointed Recording Secretary *pro tem*, and read the Minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted the correspondence since the last meeting. Letters were presented from Messrs. Joseph H. Bruere, W. K. Lyons, Robert H. Atwater, Crowell March, C. B. Place and Samuel B. Stafford, accepting membership; from General J. W. DePeyster, of New York, ordering publications of the Society; Librarian of United States, Department of State, States of Massachusetts and Michigan, and Yale College, asking for exchanges; from Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society; B. A. Vail; John Austin Stevens; the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York; H. Harrise, of Paris; Massachusetts Essex Institute; Georgia Historical Society; Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton; American Antiquarian Society; Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Chicago; Smithsonian Institute; Geo. H. Greene, Michigan; S. Dunster, Massachusetts; W. S. Stryker, Rev. George Sheldon, S. B. Hutchinson, New York State Library, United States Patent Office, Wharton Dickinson and others, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications or transmitting donations to the Library; from the Maine Historical Society; Charles Henry Hart, of Philadelphia; H. Bellini, Dominican

Consul in New York; Francisco Sellen, of New York; E. Tejera and Leopold Lamarche, Luigi Cambiaso, Italian Consul, and J. M. Perez, President of the Council of San Domingo, referring to the course of the Society in relation to the discovery of the remains of Columbus; from Georgia Historical Society, asking for a copy of the letter of William Longstreet, presented to the Society in January; Dr. C. L. Ford, of Michigan, inquiring after the Ford family in New Jersey; Aaron Howell, wishing information relative to the Jennings, Gifford and Leeds families; President J. W. Andrews, of Marietta College, inquiring as to the time when dollars and cents took the place of pounds, shillings and pence in New Jersey; John T. Hutchinson, relative to a copy of the Friends Register of Chesterfield meeting, which he is obtaining for the Society; and from other gentlemen upon matters connected with the operations of the Society.

Several of these letters were of great interest, particularly those referring to the discovery of the remains of Columbus. It was manifest from their contents that the action of the Society in expressing its belief therein, and advocating the erection of a monument by Americans to the memory of the discoverer, was duly recognized and thankfully acknowledged.

THE TREASURER presented his report, showing a balance in the treasury for general purposes as \$227.04, there being seventy-two members in arrears.*

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE submitted their thirty-fifth annual report:

“They had frequently on previous occasions given expression to their gratification at the usefulness of the Society, finding satisfaction in the thought that the beneficial effects of the richest blessings man enjoys, whether flowing from the operations of Nature, the researches of Science, or the exhibitions of Art, are generally noiseless in their manifestations. We live and move surrounded by their quiet influences,

* See subsequent page for report in full.

but little alive to what we owe to them. Thus is it with the Historical Society. Almost silently has it wrought out a remarkable change in the historical annals of the State, enlisted the attention of many in the events which have made it what it is, preserved from destruction many facts of great importance to individuals and communities, and caused the production of several historical works that reflect honor upon the State."

"It is, nevertheless, much to be desired," said the Committee, "that greater interest should be taken in adding to the money resources of the Society. The attempt made under a resolution of the Society to raise a fund to be expended on the library has not been as successful as was expected, so that most of the expenses incident to collecting and preserving the books have to be met out of the general fund. It would be a great relief could they be met from an independent source."

"The report of the Treasurer shows that many of the members do not promptly respond to the calls upon them for their annual dues, so that with diminished resources from rents and interest the progress of the Society, in several directions, must necessarily be hampered. It is greatly to be desired that the number of members should be increased. As it is not a local, but a State institution, there should be a general desire manifested throughout the State, by personal co-operation and influence, to advance its aims. Of the twenty-one counties of the State there are four—Atlantic, Cape May, Ocean and Salem—not represented at the present time, while the other seventeen have the following disproportionate number of members:

Burlington	6	Monmouth	9
Bergen	2	Morris	17
Camden	5	Passaic	13
Cumberland	1	Somerset	4
Essex	154	Sussex	4
Gloucester	3	Union	25
Hudson	17	Warren	3
Hunterdon	5		
Mercer	41	In all.....	318
Middlesex	9		

“ Of this number, 139 are life members, who, by the payment of a specific sum at once, have relieved themselves of the obligation to make annual contributions to the treasury. The Committee make this statement in the hope that it may awaken a more earnest desire to add to our numbers.

“ It is with feelings of very great regret and peculiar sadness that your Committee are called upon to note the severe loss which, since our last meeting, has befallen the Society in the death of Mr. Adolphus Pennington Young, our late Recording Secretary.

“ Mr. Young was the successor in office to the late Mr. David A. Hayes, upon whose death he was at the ensuing January meeting (1876) elected to the office of Recording Secretary. The intimate associations between him and one of your Committee warrant particular reference to his character and career. The peculiar tastes and talents of Mr. Young well fitted him for the discharge of the duties of his office, and he fulfilled them to the last with signal ability. As an active member of the Society, his sympathies were in entire accord with its work, and there was no more constant visitor to its collections. Mr. Young's life was passed in Newark, his native city. He was born in the month of September, A. D. 1844. He was the son of Captain Aaron Young, who commanded Company F, in the Second Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion, who died in the service from disease contracted from exposure incident thereto. His mother was Miss P. Louisa, daughter of James W. Pennington, who was a son of Governor William S. Pennington. His early education was in Newark, under Professor Abbott, and it is said that the same diligence and devotion to duty characterized the boy, as marked the man. His professional studies were commenced in the office of the late Lewis C. Grover, Jr. After due course of study he was admitted a member of the Bar of the State, and licensed as a counsellor at the November term of the Supreme Court in 1877. The professional career of Mr. Young was not marked

by any forensic brilliancy, his quiet disposition and retiring habits rather unfitting him for this branch of his profession; but his office practice, and especially his careful and judicious labors in the investigation of land titles; his methodical and accurate abstracts, were all evidences of his skill and conscientious care, which his friends in the profession say gave him a rank in that branch without a superior.

“Mr. Young’s death at so early an age may be regarded as a loss to the world of letters. As a historical student he was untiring, and however apparently unimportant a disputed point met him, he was not satisfied until he had exhausted every field of inquiry. As a writer of history he possessed qualities which would have placed him in time in the foremost ranks. Had he lived to maturer years he would have distinguished himself by his freedom from prejudice, partiality or personal feeling, which is so apt to characterize the work of those who undertake to write contemporaneous history. Mr. Young had in hand the history of the campaigns in the valley of the Shenandoah during the war of the rebellion, and read a paper on the events in the valley, of 1864, at the Trenton meeting of the Society in January, 1873. He was in the habit of consulting frequently with one of your Committee on the subject matters of his historical sketches, and that one bears cheerful testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which Mr. Young procured and recorded his facts. He never wrote an account of a disputed event until he had brought all his witnesses into harmony. His historical writings, with his many letters, we are happy to add, have, through the kindness of his friends, come into the possession of the Society, and will prove very valuable material for some future historian whose field of inquiry may cover the same ground.

“As an individual and a man, Mr. Young leaves a happy record. He was single, and devoted himself to his filial duties to his widowed mother. He seems to have left behind him about as few enemies as is possible for any good and true man. The expressions of his brethren of the Bar, in the

resolutions passed at their formal meeting; of his numerous personal private friends, and, indeed, of everyone who knew him, bear impressive testimony to his worth, to the affectionate remembrance of his life, and the sincere regret at his untimely death.

“The insidious disease, which resulted so fatally, first showed itself some two years ago, but not until early in the past Summer did it occasion himself or his friends any serious concern. His resolute and determined character prevented his yielding, and it was only on the third day prior to his death that he took to his bed. He died at his residence in South Orange on the morning of the sixth of October, 1879, aged thirty-five years.”

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion, the report was accepted, and that portion of it referring to the late Recording Secretary was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that:

“In accordance with the authority vested in them at the last meeting of the Society they had given their attention to the creation of a Library Fund, through subscriptions from the members, but regretted to say that the amount realized has not corresponded with their expectations, nor been commensurate with the necessities that prompted the measure. The want of funds had necessarily precluded the purchase of any books since the last meeting, although some of the departments of the Library were very deficient, but the list of donations, which they submitted, indicated that the wealth and interest of the Society’s collections continued to increase through the liberality of members and kindred institutions. Since the last meeting sixty bound volumes, one hundred and eighty pamphlets, several manuscripts, and some articles for the cabinet, had been received.

“The finances not warranting the employment of an Assistant Librarian, the services heretofore devolving upon

such an officer have been very efficiently and gratuitously performed by the Treasurer."

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that there had not been anything issued by the Society since the last meeting.

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, reported that, since the last meeting of the Society he had had the pleasure of visiting the State Paper Office in London, and from information received there, and from the agent of the Committee charged with the obtainment of the copies of New Jersey Documents, he was led to believe that very few documents, possessing any interest, remain uncopied. There are some mentioned in the Society's Analytical Index of Colonial Documents which had not been found, and it was the opinion of the officer in charge of the Record Office that the references in the volume to their places of deposit were incorrect. It was intended to compare these references with the original manuscript from which the Index was printed, and, should the supposition prove to be correct, steps would be taken to have a renewed search made for the missing documents.

It was not intended that any further examinations in other depositories should interfere with the printing of these documents, and it was probable that some progress would have been made with one or more volumes before the next meeting of the Society.

The PRESIDENT announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1880:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—Joseph N. Tuttle, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller, James D. Orton.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS—William A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., William B. Kinney, Joseph N. Tuttle.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY—Martin R. Dennis, Robert S.

Swords, Robert E. Ballantine, Stephen Wicks, M. D., W. A. Whitehead.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS—N. Norris Halstead, F. W. Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., William Nelson, William S. Stryker.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS—Robert S. Swords, David Naar, Robert B. Campfield.

The following gentlemen were named to NOMINATE OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR—Henry R. Kennedy, John F. Hageman and Dr. Pearson, who subsequently reported the following ticket, which was adopted:

OFFICERS FOR 1880.

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, of Trenton; John Clement, of Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Wm. A. Whitehead, of Newark.

RECORDING SECRETARY—William Nelson, of Paterson, N. J.

TREASURER—Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

LIBRARIAN—Martin R. Dennis, of Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Marcus L. Ward, Newark; Wm. B. Kinney, Summit; John Hall, D. D., Trenton; Samuel Allison, Yardville; N. Norris Halsted, Kearny, Hudson county; Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; George Sheldon, D. D., Trenton; David A. Depue, Newark.

REV. MR. MOTT read a letter he had received from MR. George Bancroft, asking for some information respecting Chief Justice Breatley, of New Jersey, who took a conspicuous part in the Federal Convention of 1787 for framing the Constitution of the United States, a subject which was occupying his attention.

Mr. Mott expressed a desire that the members might aid him in furnishing the information.

MR. SAMUEL ALLISON presented copies of a correspondence between Lord Sterling and one of his ancestors, in 1772, relative to the getting up of a lottery.*

REV. MR. BROWN stated for the information of the Society that he was about to publish in the columns of the New Jersey Courier, of Toms River, the original Journal of the Rev. John Brainerd's missionary labors in South Jersey during 1761 and 1772. It was found in London and has never been printed. The publication would commence on the 28th January.

The Society then took a recess, and on re-assembling the Rev. JOHN C. CLYDE read a paper on the life, character, services and death of the Rev. John Rosbrurgh, chaplain in the Colonial army, who was killed by the Hessians at Trenton, January 2d, 1777.

The thanks of the Society were returned to the Rev. Mr. Clyde, and he was asked to deposit a copy of the paper in the archives of the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next.

*See a subsequent page.

Donations to the Library.

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 15TH, 1880.

From the Authors.—S. J. Ahern: A Glance at the Past and Future of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., 1879, pamph.—C. D. Bradlee: Brief Memoir of Rev. Geo. H. Gay, Harvard College, 1852.—C. C. Baldwin, Sec. His. Society at Cleveland, Ohio: Rev. John Bower, first Minister at Derby, Conn., and his Descendants; Indian Migration in Ohio.—R. A. Brock: Richmond Standard, Vol. I, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, containing letters, &c.—John Collett: List of Fossils of the Carboniferous Formation in the Coal Measures of Hamilton county, Indiana; Annual Reports of the Geological Survey made during years 1876-77-78, by E. T. Cox, State Geologist, assisted by Prof. John Collett and Dr. G. M. Lurette. 8vo.—Samuel Dunster: Henry Dunster and his Descendants. Small 8vo., 333 pp.—Monsenor Roque Cocchia, Archbishop: "Los Restos de Chistobal Colon en la Catedral de Santo Domingo," 8vo., pp. 338.—John Clement: Upton, a Lost Town of Old Gloucester County, W. N. J. Printed sketch.—Wharton Dickinson: Memoir of Major General Philemon Dickinson, N. J. MS.—Rev. Stephen D. Peet: Comparison between the Archaeology of Europe and America.—Henry Phillips, Jr., Cor. Sec. Numismatical and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia: Additional Notes upon the Coins and Medals of Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Phila.—S. Whitney Phoenix: The Whitney Family of Connecticut, and its Affiliations, 1649 to 1878. 3 vols., quarto, muslin, gilt.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, D. D.: A History of Bristol Parish, Va., with Genealogies of Families connected therewith.—Rev. J. F. Tuttle: Baccalaureate Discourse to Class,

1879. Crawfordsville, Ind.—Stephen Wickes, M. D.: History of Medicine in New Jersey and its Medical Men.—E. M. Woodward: Bonaparte's Park and the Murats.

From Mrs. Isabella M. Bailey, neé Wynkoop.—Duplicate Muster and Pay Rolls of Companies of 2d Reg. Light Infantry Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1814. Subsistence Accounts of Officers and sundry Letters of Jonathan Wynkoop, Paymaster of the Regiment.

From Henry Congar.—N. Y. Times for 1878. Two volumes, bound.

From Brinton Coxe.—Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich. Philadelphia, 1725. Privately reprinted, 1878. 1 vol

From Joseph T. Crowell.—England the Civilizer; her History Developed in its Principles by a Woman—Attributed to Frances Wright. 1 vol., 8vo. 1848.

From W. H. B. Currier.—10th Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Massachusetts, for 1878. 1 vol., 8vo.

From Henry G. Darcy.—Report of the Commissioners to investigate the charges concerning wrecks on Monmouth Coast. N. J. Assembly, March 20, 1846.

From James E. Fleming.—Centenary Memorial—100th Birthday of Thomas Moore—Commemoration at Newark, N. J. 1879.

From San Domingo City Council.—Two treatises, "Dos Opusculos," &c., in reference to the discovery in that city of the bones of Columbus; the one being the defence of the official conduct of the Spanish Consul; the other a reprint of an article read before the Italian Historical Society at Genoa.

From Governor State of New Jersey.—Minutes of Provincial Congress and Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1775–1776.

From George H. Greene.—Report of Librarian Michigan: New Capital, Ceremonies, Dedication, &c.

Joseph S. Harris.—Elements of Geography, by Benjamin Workman; seventh edition. Philadelphia, 1799.

- From Hon. John J. Knox, Comptroller of Currency.*—Annual Report for 1878.
- From W. O. McDowell.*—Photo-Lithograph copy New Jersey Journal, August 8, 1781.
- From William Nelson, Clerk of Freeholders Passaic County.*—Proceedings of Board, 1878-9.—Report of County Collector, 1878-9.
- From City of Newark.*—Messages of Hon. Henry J. Yates, Mayor, and Reports of City Officials for 1878.
- From Jeremiah O'Rourke.*—Report on Additional Water Supply for City of Newark.—Newark Aqueduct Co.
- From Joseph Parrish, M. D.*—Semi-Centennial Anniversary District Medical Society, Burlington County, New Jersey, June 17, 1879.
- From F. H. Pilch.*—Legislative Documents for 1879.
- From Isaac S. Smucker.*—Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Ohio for 1877, with Statistical Report.
- From R. S. Swords.*—History of St. Paul's Church, Radeliffborough, with Memorial Sermon on Life and Character of Rev. James H. Elliott, D. D. Pamphlet, 44 pages; Charleston, S. C., 1878.—In Memoriam; Tribute to Memory of Rev. C. P. Gadsden, late Rector of St. Luke's Church, Charleston, with thirteen of his sermons; Charleston, South Carolina, 1872. 1 vol., 12mo.—Report of Board of Health State of New Jersey for 1878. Octavo pamphlet, 247 pp.—Transactions Illinois State Agricultural Society: Vol. IV., 1859-60. 8vo., muslin.—Compendious History of New England, Jedediah Morse, D. D., and Elijah Parish, D. D., 2d edition. Newburyport, 1809.—Catalogue of Columbia College, published in 1826, and containing the order of merit of the graduating classes from the year 1786.—And forty-two miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle.*—Crisis Thoughts, Colonel H. B. Carrington, U. S. A.—Centennial Tribute Sermon, by Cyrus Gildersleeve.—Bloomfield, October 31, 1817.—Family Record Daniel Dodd; and a number of printed sermons and miscellaneous pamphlets.

From Stephen Wickes, M. D.—An Appeal to Impartial Posterity, by Madame Roland. 2 vols., octavo; First American edition, New York, 1798.—Cyclopedia of Missions, by Rev. Harvey Newcomb. 1 vol., octavo.—Cholera Epidemic of 1873 in the United States, by John M. Woodworth, M. D. 1 vol., 8vo.—Sullivan's Journal; Vols. XXXV. to XLI., inclusive. New series, Nos. 13 to 24, inclusive, 1848-9.—Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, by David Livingstone, LL.D. 1 vol., 8vo.—Medical Register of City of New York and Vicinity; 1862-64-68-69-70-71-73-74-75-76.

Mrs. Jacob Van Ardsdale.—Copy of New York Evening Post, July 15, 1822.—Discourse delivered in First Presbyterian Church, Schenectady, 1817, by James Richards.—Funeral Mrs. Sarah Cumming; twenty-six legal and miscellaneous pamphlets, old newspapers and MSS.

From Yale College.—Alumni Association. Some statements respecting late progress and present condition. Pamphlet, 32 pages.—Obituary Record of Graduates, deceased during year ending ending June, 1879.—Catalogue of Officers and Students, 1879-80.

From A. Pennington Young.—Boots and Saddles; History First N. Y. (Lincoln) Cavalry, by James H. Stevenson. 1 vol., 8vo.—Subsequently sent in by the family of Mr. Young, deceased, his Historical writings, miscellaneous papers, &c., not yet collated.

From A. D. Williams.—In Memoriam Robert Parker Parrott, by Frederick DePeyster, LL.D.—Bound copies of several miscellaneous pamphlets.

From J. Grant Wilson.—Memorial of Fitz Greene Halleck.—Monument at Guilford, &c.

From S. R. Woolworth, Secretary N. Y. State Library.—Centennial Celebrations of the State, by Allen C. Beach, Secretary of State.

From Rev. James P. Wilson.—Record of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.

From Societies.—American Antiquarian Society: Proceedings at Semi-centennial Meeting.—American Philosophical Society. Vol. XVII, No. 103.—Bunker Hill Monument Association: History of during 1st Century of U. S. A. Proceedings and addresses at Annual Meetings, 1875—1879. Sentry on Beacon Hill, the Beacon and the Monument of 1635 and 1790—by Wm. Wheildon.—Essex Institute: Bulletin, Vol. X, Nos. 10, 11, 12. Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive. Historical Sketch of the Salem Lyceum.—Friends Free Library of Germantown, through Wm. Kite: Fac-simile copy of the Protest against Slavery by Friends of Germantown in the year 1688—Photograph.—Historical Society of Chicago: Transactions Department of Agriculture State Illinois, 1877 and 1878. Reports of Board of Trustees of Illinois Industrial University. History of Chicago, 1 vol., 8vo., and 52 pamphlets, containing Reports of State and City Officials, State papers, Institutions, &c. &c.—Historical Society of Delaware: History of the Boundaries of the State of Delaware, by Hon. John W. Houston.—Foster Home Society, Newark: Annual Reports from 1869 to 1875, 2 vols., bound.—Library Co. of Philadelphia: Bulletin, new series, Nos. 3, 4.—Massachusetts Historical Society: Collections, Vol. VI, 5th series. Sewall Papers, Vol. II, 8vo., cloth.—New England Historical and Genealogical Society: Register.—Genealogy of the family of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins, from 1707 to 1771.—Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York: 58th Annual Report of the Directors.—The Numismatical and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia: Report of operations for the years 1878 and 1879.—N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society: Record, Vol. X, No. 4.—N. Y. State Library: Census of State of New York, 1875, Documents relating to Colonial History of State, Volume XII. Annual Reports New York State Museum of Natural History. Annual Report of the Trustees of the Library for 1875–78. Report of the Special

Committee of the Assembly on State Normal School. Proceedings of Legislature on removal from old to new Capitol, Feb. 10, 1879.—Old Colony Historical Society: Collections, papers read before Society in 1878.—Pennsylvania Historical Society: Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3.—Rhode Island Historical Society: Proceedings, 1878-9.—Smithsonian Institution: Documents relative to its origin and history, edited by Wm. J. Rhees, and two volumes transmitted from Royal University of Norway at Christiana.—Natural History Society of Wisconsin: Additions of 1876-7, and Bulletin for 1877.—Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences: Bulletin for 1877.—Vermont Historical Society: Record of the Governor and Council of the State, Vol. VII.—Young Men's Christian Association of Worcester, Mass.: Annual Reports for years 1878-9.—Grand Lodge of N. J.: Proceedings for the years 1877-9.—Grand Lodge of Iowa: Annals, Vol. VII, 1877-9; Communications by Grand Secretary, T. S. Parvin.

From Department of Agriculture.—Report on the condition of crops, June, July, September. Sheep husbandry in the United States, its origin and growth.—Circular Letter from the Commissioner on Manufacture of Maize and Sorghum Sugars, pam., 21 pp. A general index of the Agricultural Reports of the Patent Office for 25 years from 1837 to 1861, and of the Department of Agriculture from 1862 to 1876.—Special Report, No. 12, Investigation of the Diseases of Swine, and infectious and contagious Diseases of other classes of Domestic Animals. Special Report, No. 18, Tea Culture as a probable American industry, by Wm. Saunders, Supt., &c. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1878. 1 vol., 8vo.

From Bureau of Education.—Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1877.

From U. S. Patent Office.—Official Gazette, Vol. XV and Vol. XVI. Title page and errata of Vol. XIV. Index

Decisions, Vol. XI. Annual Report of Commissioner for 1878.

From U. S. Post Office Department.—Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States.

From U. S. Treasury Department.—Annual of the Secretary of the Treasury, Finances for 1878.

From the Publishers.—The New Jersey Law Journal, Vol. II, full consecutive numbers. Vol. III, No. 1.—American Antiquarian, Vol. I, No. 4, Vol. II, No. 1.—Princeton Review: American Art, its progress and prospects, by John Weir. Reprint.—Consecutive numbers of Orange Journal, Bloomfield Record, Princeton Press, Weekly State Gazette, Monmouth Inquirer, Bordentown Register, Hackettstown Herald, National Standard, New Jersey Courier, American Journal of Education, The Librarian.

Contributions to Cabinet.—W. R. Lyons: Several old lottery tickets—Elizabethtown and New Brunswick Church Lottery; Milford and Owego Road Lottery; Jersey Lotteries under act of 1791, &c.—Robert Stanard Swords: Specimen of the inner bark of the Lace tree, from the island Jamaica.

Unknown.—Life and character of Hon. William A. Graham. Memorial oration by Montford McGehee, Esq., Raleigh, N. C., June 8, 1876.—The Alexander Memorial.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers

SUBMITTED JANUARY 15th, 1880.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD STIRLING AND SAMUEL
ALLINSON RELATIVE TO LOTTERIES.

Presented by Mr. Samuel Allinson.

LORD STIRLING TO SAMUEL ALLINSON.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1772.

DEAR SIR:—It can be no secret to you that a few years since by making a number of large purchases of land in hopes of soon disposing of them to advantage, not only took away my ready money but involved me considerably in debt. I have made several attempts by the sale of lands to extricate myself, but hitherto in vain. I am now endeavoring to sell a quantity of land sufficient for the purpose by way of Lottery. To render it successful depends much on the good wishes of my friends. I cannot doubt of its having yours. 'Tis greatly in your power to render the scheme acceptable and to promote the demand for tickets. This favour I have to ask of you so far as is consistent with the laws of your province, and to allow me to transmit to you a number of the printed Schemes and of the Tickets to be delivered out when called for. I am

Your Most Humble Servant

STIRLING.

SAMUEL ALLINSON, Esq.

SAMUEL ALLINSON TO LORD STIRLING..

RESPECTED FRIEND:—I this afternoon received a letter from thee dated the 9th ult., & a parcel of tickets with a receipt for me to sign was offered at the same time by a young man whom Dr. Normanby had interested to deliver them. It would give me pleasure to serve Lord Stirling in any way in my power & nothing but an insuperable difficulty prevents in this case. I have endeavoured through life to act conformable with my religious principles & profession as these are founded on my judgment & apprehension of duty. One of these is to “bear a faithful testimony against being concerned in lotteries of any kind,” & from this I am not conscious of any deviation since the age of maturity. Hence Lord Stirling will immediately see what I look upon as a forcible reason why I cannot serve him in the way proposed. I should be glad to render him a kindness in the furtherance of any scheme which consisted with the laws of the land & those implanted in my own breast; but the present contradicts both. The rites of friendship must therefore give place. I hope the freedom of this answer will not give offense since it may appear

I am sincerely thy friend

SAMUEL ALLINSON.

BURLINGTON, 15th of 4m 1772.

N.B.—I have not said anything to hurt the sale of the tickets, tho’ I cannot help wishing some other mode could have been fallen upon, more innocently & effectually to answer the good intentions of a man I truly regard.

LORD STERLING TO SAMUEL ALLINSON.

NEW YORK, May 7th, 1772.

SIR:—I lately received your letter of 13th April & am to thank you very sincerely for the assurances it contains of your readiness & willingness to serve me in any manner which

is in your power; & that it is your religious principles only which in the instance of my lottery prevents my having your assistance therein. A uniform character in life I esteem, & whatever a man in his judgment conceives to be his duty (provided it injures not the peace of the community) he ought not to depart from; and as it is on such motives you act in this instance I do assure you that I think you deserve my esteem much more than if through any complaisance you had engaged in a measure your conscience could not approve of.

I wish it had been in my power to have extricated myself from a heavy load of debt without using the means of a lottery to effect it, but I found it impossible; yet in using that mode I have done everything in my power to render it fair & honest to those who become concerned, & have the satisfaction to think no one will have real cause to complain at the event.

I am with great regard & esteem

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

STIRLING.

SAMUEL ALLINSON, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VI.

1880.

No. 2.

NEWARK, May 20th, 1880.

THE SOCIETY met in its rooms at 11 o'clock A. M. A letter from the President was read by the Corresponding Secretary, informing the Society of engagements elsewhere that would prevent his attendance, and Vice President PENNINGTON took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted his report upon the correspondence since January. Gen. F. DePeyster of New York, Messrs. Charles Henry Hart of Philadelphia, Henry J. Sheldon of Chicago, Edw. B. Thompson of Orange, Edmund J. Cleveland of Elizabeth, Fred. A. Campfield of Dover, Wm. John Potts of Camden, Abram S. Hewitt of New York, R. F. Stockton, Jr. of Trenton, G. W. Jenkins of Morristown, James W. Vroom of Newark, and Rev. Rufus S. Green of Morristown, accepted their elections as honorary or resident members:—Mr. Wm. Nelson of Morristown accepted the Recording Secretaryship—A. M. Rosbrugh, M. D. of Toronto, Messrs. George S. Conover of Geneva, N. Y., and Rev. R. Randall Hoes made some genealogical inquiries; Mr. Samuel B. Stafford communicated some facts connected with the interest in public affairs

manifested by his sister, the late Miss Stafford of Trenton. Mr. J. Austin Stevens, editor of the magazine of American History, returned his thanks for a copy of an original letter of Washington in the Society's possession. The receipt of the Society's Proceedings or Publications were acknowledged by the Historical Societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Old Colony, Taunton, Mass., Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Cayuga County, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kansas; Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Smithsonian Institution, Philadelphia Library, Yale College and Essex Institute Mass. Several individuals proposed exchanges. U. S. Commission of Patents, U. S. Department of the Interior and Mr. A. W. Cutler of Morristown sent donations. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. of Philadelphia, transmitted a manuscript account of two early maps issued in 1550 and 1555. The Minnesota Historical Society, sent an invitation to attend the 200th anniversary of the Discovery of the Falls of Saint Anthony, on July 3d, and there were several communications relative to the business concerns of the Society. Messrs. Pedro de Madrago, Secretary of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, and E. Tehera of San Domingo, transmitted copies of pamphlets relating to the Remains of Columbus.

Mr. Whitehead expressed great pleasure, at having brought to the notice of the Society, the discovery of the remains of Columbus in 1877 in San Domingo. Its action thereon had been very graciously acknowledged by the good people of that Island, and several of the Historical Societies of the United States had been led to notice it. That of Maine had followed the example set by this Society, and suggested to Congress the propriety of contributing to the erection of a monument to the memory of the great discoverer. The New England Historic and Genealogical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, and one or two others had taken decided interest in the subject. Col. Robert S. Swords, the Treasurer and

Assistant Librarian of the Society, had made translations of several of the principal documents connected with the discovery, and placed them in the library.

THE TREASURER reported the balance in the Treasury available for current expenses to be \$365.04.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that, since the last meeting another number of the "Proceedings" had been issued, containing the memoir of Rev. Dr. Rodgers, formerly President of the Society, by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon, and the paper on the "Early Settlers of the Sea-coast of New Jersey," by the Rev. A. H. Brown; with an account of the business transactions to the present time.

As these "Proceedings" were distributed gratuitously to members not in arrears, and as only small editions were issued, the copies remaining on hand were comparatively few, and as in the course of the thirty-five years which they cover many valuable memoirs and papers had been published the Committee suggested that it was worthy the consideration of the members generally, whether it be not advisable for them to render their sets complete by purchasing the numbers necessary, while obtainable. Some of the "Collections" were also nearly exhausted, and something would be added to the resources of the Society were the members to complete their sets of those volumes likewise.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY submitted the following:

"The Committee on the Library report with very great satisfaction the prospering condition of the library and collections. Never in the history of the Society have its attractions, in this regard, met with greater appreciation, or its rooms been so much resorted to as at present. These rooms being constantly open and accessible to the members, and others who seek for information in our wealth of historic lore, are daily resorted to, in a greater degree perhaps than ever before. Few, who come to us, fail to obtain some desired

at what the Society has done for them. In the department of biographical and genealogical research, the acquisitions of the Society have been unusually successful, and it is in this department that most of those who visit the rooms of the Library find their interest and occupation. As a general thing it is gratifying to know that we are able to contribute so much to the information of others even in this one department. Since the January meeting contributions have been made to our Library and collections by members, kindred societies, and individuals, of sixty-six bound volumes, one hundred eighty-four in paper and one hundred eighty-five pamphlets, besides numerous manuscripts, and objects of curious interest to our cabinet.

“The Committee are pained to report that the effort to raise a fund under the Resolution of 15th of May, 1879, for the uses and purposes of the Library, has not been successful.

“Your Committee hoped that from the number of our members a fund of at least five hundred dollars per annum could be raised, to carry out the declared objects of our association. For some reason the appeal which was printed and pretty generally distributed, has failed of an adequate response. It is unnecessary for your committee to speculate on causes, or to do more than state the simple fact. It seems then to be conclusive that we must look for means from another source; that source can only be an increase in our membership, and we are free to confess that we would much rather that our dependence should be on the legitimate stated income of the Society than on the solicited generosity of individual members. The Treasurer of the Society has repeatedly urged the importance of such increase, and we are only too happy to second him with our own earnest appeal in the same direction. Let each member of the Society look upon it as a duty to lend his efforts to this end. If each member will obtain two other members for our roll, he will do more effectual service than a money contribution, and frequent are the expressions of gratification

tion can measure. The list of our resident members who pay annual dues should be very much larger than it is.

“Again, if the press throughout the State would lend us their assistance by publishing the proceedings of the Society at its meetings, and bringing home to their readers its claims upon all Jersey men, particularly such as claim a share in the historic glories of the State, the same would soon tell upon the roll of our membership; and the necessity of appealing to the generosity of a few of our members for means to supply deficiencies, would exist no longer. Your committee most respectfully urge these considerations upon the favorable regard of our members, and trust they will meet with a ready response.”

JUDGE HAGEMAN offered some remarks complimentary to the management of the Library, and expressed some doubts as to the necessity for any large increase of funds to be expended in its enlargement. It was not expected neither was it necessary that a historical library, whose object was to gather and preserve the materials for illustrating the history of New Jersey, should purchase general histories or works, relating to other States and other countries, so long as, as was shown by the report of the Committee, the library was constantly increasing from donations.

COLONEL SWORDS sustained the views enunciated in the report, by illustrating many of the wants of the Society. The rooms should be kept open, and were so now, because some of the officers of the Society were willing to give their attendance gratuitously; the preservation of many of the works and the convenience of reference required an expenditure for binding, and there were other items of expense which the welfare of the library rendered necessary, independent of the purchase of books.

MR. WHITEHEAD, referring to Judge Hageman's remarks, about expenditures for other works than those strictly referring to New Jersey, drew attention to the objects of the

Society as set forth in its charter—"to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to any department of the history of New Jersey—natural, civil, literary or ecclesiastical; and generally of other portions of the United States." Mr. W. asked how these objects could be attained by limiting the collections of the Society to those relating exclusively to New Jersey? The relations it has to the other States of the Union, alone, called for information of more extended application.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that, since the January meeting, additional papers had been procured from different sources, and some few further explorations would be made, both in England and the United States.

The Committee, in accordance with the resolution of the Society passed in January, 1878, had confided to the Corresponding Secretary the responsible and laborious duty of collating, editing and supervising the printing of these important and interesting documents, so identified with the history of the State, as to render their preservation necessary to its full and accurate illustration; and the Committee was pleased to announce to the Society that the first volume was passing through the press. From present indications it would probably be completed before the meeting of the next Legislature, which, it was hoped, would make a further appropriation for the completion of the work. The first volume would be an octavo of five or six hundred pages, containing documents relating to the Proprietary Period, covering the years from the settlement of New Jersey to 1687. The second volume would cover the period from that year to the surrender of the Government to the Crown in 1703.

The Committee had endeavored, through its agent in London, Mr. B. F. Stevens, to ascertain something definite respecting the character and extent of the records of the "West Jersey Society," which still retains a nominal exist-

ence in England, although no longer a claimant to any portion of our soil, but nothing satisfactory had yet been learned.*

The COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported the names of several gentlemen whom they recommended for members, who were thereupon balloted for and duly elected and new nominations received.

On motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD it was

Resolved, That the invitation of the Minnesota Historical Society to attend the services at Minneapolis on 3d July next, commemorative of the discovery of the Falls of Saint Anthony, be accepted.

Resolved, That the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Col. Robert S. Swords and Mr. F. W. Jackson be a committee to represent the Society on the occasion, with power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the committee.

On motion of Col. SWORDS the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS. It is the province of this Historical Society, not only to gather in the links which connect the present with the past, but to note the passing events and the history which each day is making, and particularly to make record of such acts as shed lustre upon the distinguished names of its membership, therefore

Resolved, That this Society records its grateful appreciation of the literary labors of our fellow member, Gen. Wm. S. Stryker; particularly for his "Record of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," and the larger work of the "Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861 to 1865," and also for his minor historical writings which have appeared in print, notably among them a pamphlet entitled "The Reed Controversy," which has resulted in rescuing the name of the Adjutant-General of Washington from the ignominious charge of being false to his country in her day of trial, and in setting right an historical blunder which had been propagated for an hundred years: a service which our distinguished national historian has frankly acknowledged, and requested as a favor to be permitted "to be the first to

*A letter from Mr. Stevens was submitted by the Committee, in which he states that Mr. F. Wickings Smith, No. 63 Lincoln Inn Fields, the Secretary and Solicitor to the Society, informed him that the land once held by it was sold about 1760, since when all connection with America had ceased. Mr. Stevens further states that, the Society is in possession of funds which are unclaimed (the result possibly of the sale of the lands), and that advertisements appear annually in the *London Times* notifying the owners thereof of the fact.

announce to the public," in connection with an error into which he had himself fallen.

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding resolution be forwarded to Gen. Stryker, and that he be requested to read at the next meeting of the Society a paper from his revolutionary collections.

On motion of Mr. NEWTON J. RYERSON,

Resolved, That the Rev. Garret C. Schanck, of Marlboro, be requested to furnish the Society with a copy of his paper on Pompton Plains.

Dr. P. W. Vail presented, for the cabinet, an Indian stone implement, found in 1820, a donation from Mr. Samuel Partridge, of Hatfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts.

Mr. Brinton Cox, of Philadelphia, presented, through Mr. Townsend Ward, a fac simile reprint of "A Further Account of New Jersey in an abstract of letters lately sent from thence by several inhabitants there resident. Printed in the year 1676," and "Order Book of John Ross, Major of New Jersey Brigade, West Point, October 12 to November 23, 1780."

Mr. WHITEHEAD then read a paper by the Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D. (now of Indiana), on "Hibernia Furnace and the Surrounding Country in the Revolutionary War," giving an account of the iron interest in New Jersey during that period.

On motion the thanks of the Society were directed to be transmitted to Dr. Tuttle and a copy of his paper requested.

On motion of Colonel ROBERT S. SWORDS it was

Resolved, That hereafter a necrological list shall be kept by the Recording Secretary, and that such of the members of the Society as shall have deceased between the meetings of the Society shall be announced by the Recording Secretary at the next following meeting, and such announcement be entered on the minutes of the same.

Resolved, That for the better carrying out the provisions of the preceding resolution, the members of the Society be, and they are hereby, requested to communicate to the Recording Secretary the name, and any facts of interest relating to the life, of any member whose death may be more particularly brought to their individual notice.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Trenton on the third Thursday of January next, unless specially convened previously.

Resident Members.*

EDWARD S. BLACK,	NEWARK.
DEWITT C. BLAIR,	BELVIDERE.
RICHARD FIELD CONOVER,	PRINCETON.
FREDERICK S. FISH,	NEWARK.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,	NEWARK.
EDWARD Q. KEASBY,	NEWARK.
C. A. LEVERIDGE,	DUNELLEN.
REV. F. MARION M'ALLISTER,	ELIZABETH.
WILLIAM ROOME,	PEQUANAC.
CALEB S. TITSWORTH,	NEWARK.
CHARLES F. VAIL,	BLAIRSTOWN.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

REV. EDMUND F. SLAFTER,	BOSTON, MASS.
HON. MARQUIS OF LORNE,	OTTAWA, CANADA.

*The names of members elected in January, 1880, were accidentally omitted from the last number of the Proceedings. They were as follows :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

JOHN BRISBIN,	NEWARK.
EDMUND J. CLEVELAND,	ELIZABETH.
FREDERICK A. CAMPBELL,	DOVER.
E. S. COWLES,	JERSEY CITY.
REV. RUFUS S. GREEN,	MORRISTOWN.
GEORGE WALKER JENKINS,	MORRISTOWN.
ABRAM S. HEWITT,	RINGWOOD.
WILLIAM JOHN POTTS,	CAMDEN.
LYNDON S. RUTAN,	NEWARK.
ROBERT F. STOCKTON, JR.,	TRENTON.
EDWIN B. THOMPSON,	ORANGE.
WILLIAM P. VAIL,	MONTROSE.
JAMES. W. VROOM,	NEWARK.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

CHARLES HENRY HART,	PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY J. SHELDON,	CHICAGO.
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,	NEW YORK.

Donations to the Library.

ANNOUNCED 20th MAY, 1880.

- From the Authors.* — *R. A. Brock*—Historical Sketch of Richmond, Va., as a Manufacturing and Trading Centre. *F. Buisson*, President of the French Commission to the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia—Report presented to the Minister of Public Instruction, 1 vol. paper, 688 pp. *Geo. S. Conover*—Early History of Geneva, formerly called Kanasaga. *George H. Cook*—State Geologist, Annual Report for 1879. *J. Madison Drake*, Captain 9th N. J. Volunteers—Narrative of his Capture, Imprisonment and Escape. *Chas. Henry Hart*—Notice of a Portrait of Washington. *Major Huguet Latour*—“*Annuaire de Ville Marie* ;” Catholic Institutions of Montreal, 5 vols. *Henry Phillips, Jr.*—Account of an old work on Cosmography ; Sketch of two Early Maps of America, 1550-1555. *Rev. George Sheldon, D. D.*—Historical Discourse delivered 22d Feb., 1846, in Independent or Congregational Church at Dorchester, St. George’s Parish, S. C., 150th Anniversary. *William B. Taylor*—Historical Sketch of Henry’s Contribution to the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, 1 vol. 8vo. Account of the Centennial Celebration at Princeton, N. J., June 27, 1876. *Emiliano Tejera*—“*Los Dos Restos de Cristobal Colon, Exhumados de la Catedral de Santo Domingo in 1795 and 1877.*” *Rev. John Lee Watson, D. D.*—Paul Revere’s Signal ; the True Story of the Signal Lanterns in Christ Church, Boston.
- From Rev. Jos. F. Tuttle, D. D.*—Review of Wabash College. Memorial paper delivered to State Teachers’ Association, Dec. 31, 1879. A paper read before State College Association on “*Differentiation in the Higher Education,*” contained in two issues of “*Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.*”

From Wm. W. Wheildon.—Siege and Evacuation of Boston and Charlestown. Account of Pre-Revolutionary Public Buildings. New History of the Battle of Bunker Hill; Its Purpose, Conduct and Result. Mr. Drake's "Theory" how General Gage's secrets might have leaked out. Newspaper slip through C. A. Leveridge.

From D. Williams Patterson.—Historical Notes. 75th Anniversary Congregational Church of Newark Valley, N. Y., Nov. 13-14, 1878—pamp. Future Punishment, read before Susquehannah Association, Feb. 6, 1878—paper slip.

From J. W. Andrews, President Marietta College. — "When was Ohio Admitted into the Union?"

From Henry C. Cameron, D. D.—Jonathan Dickinson and the College of New Jersey, or the Rise of Colleges in America. Historical Discourse, First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, Jan. 25, 1880.

From Samuel A. Green, M. D.—Historical address delivered at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1880. Early Records of Groton, Mass., 1662-1678. Early land grants of Groton, Mass.

From J. H. Wheeler.—Sketch of the life of Richard Dobbs Spaight, of North Carolina.

From Societies.—American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings annual meeting at Worcester, 1879. American Philosophical Society—Proceedings, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 104, 105. American Chemical Society, N. Y.—Journal, Vol. I., No. 12. Essex Institute—Historical Collections, Vol. XVI., parts 1, 2 and 3. Bulletin, Vol. XI., Nos. 10, 11, 12. Cayuga County Historical Society—Sullivan's Campaign, 1779. Journal, Notes and Biography. Harvard College—Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, 1878, 1879. Historical Society of Cleveland—Report of Geological Survey of Ohio. Geology, 3 vols., royal octavo, 1873-'74-'78, with maps. Paleontology, 2 vols., royal octavo, 1873-'75. Journal of Captain Wm. Trent from Logstown to Pickawillamy, 1752., 8vo. Ohio State Board of Centennial Managers—Final Report, 1877, 8vo. Western Reserve and

Northern Ohio Historical Society—Tracts, 1 to 36, 8vo. Historical Society of Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. III., No. 4. Vol. IV, No. 1, Brief of a title in 17 townships, Luzerne Co., by H. M. Hoyte. Memoir Henry C. Carey by Wm. Elder. Memoir Gibbs Family, 1 vol. 8vo. Kansas State Historical Society—Annual Meeting at Topeka, Jan., 1880. Quarterly Report State Board Agriculture, Dec. 31, 1879. Maryland Historical Society—Memoir of Hon. William Hindman by Samuel A. Harrison, M. D. A character of the Province of Maryland by George Alsop, 1666. New England Society Orange, N. J.—Constitution and By-Laws, Dec., 1879. New England Historic Genealogical Society—Register, Vol. XXXIV., Nos. 133, 134. Proceedings annual meeting, Jan. 7, 1880. Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society—Transactions, Vol. I., No. 2. New York Genealogical and Biographical Society—Record, Vol. XI., Nos. 1 and 2. New York Historical Society—Life and Administration of Richard, Earl of Bellemont. Address at celebration 75th anniversary of Society, Nov. 18, 1879, by Frederick De Peyster. Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia—Some modern monetary questions viewed by the light of antiquity, by Robert Noxon Toppan. Royal Academy of History, Madrid, Spain—Los Restos de Colon, Informe de la Real Academia de la Historia al Gobierno de S. M. Sobre el Supuesto Hallazgo de los Verdaderos, Restos de Cristoval Colon en la Iglesia Catedral de Santo Domingo. 1 vol. 12mo. Wisconsin Natural History Society—Jahres Bericht fur 1879-'80; Das Leben der Prairie, Dr. Emil Ulrici; Die Ausiedlungen der Normanen in Gröenland and Nord Amerika in 9, 10 and 11 Jahrhundert Emil Ulrici. Smithsonian Institution—Exposition Universelle de Paris, 1878. Section Belge catalogue officiel des œuvres d'art, des produits de l'industrie et de l'agriculture Catalogue du Ministere de l'Instruction Publiques, des Cultes et des Beaux Arts, tomes I., II., III., 1st fasciule,

and tomes II., III., 2d fasciule. Wisconsin State Historical Society—Report and collections for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, Vol. VIII., 8vo. Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia—The remains of an Aboriginal encampment at Rehoboth, Delaware, by Francis Jordan, Jr., read before Society Feb. 5th, 1880. Massachusetts Historical Society—Proceedings 1835 to 1855, 1 vol. royal 8vo. Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.—Second annual address before the Society by William Tracy, Jan. 13th, 1880.

From Editors.—Rev. Stephen D. Peet—American Antiquarian, Vol. II., Nos. 2, 3. pamp. J. Austin Stevens—Magazine of American History, Vol. IV., No. 1. E. Q. Keasby—N. J. Law Journal, Vol. III., Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5. R. G. Wilder—Missionary Review, Vols. I., II., 1878, 1879.

From Publishers.—The Record, First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2.—Stoddart's Review, Vol. I., No. 1.—Consecutive numbers of Orange Journal—Bloomfield Record.—Princeton Press.—Weekly State Gazette.—Monmouth Inquirer.—Bordentown Register.—National Standard.—New Jersey Courier.—American Journal of Education.—Hackettstown Herald—weekly.

From Rev. Allen H. Brown.—Minutes of 56th annual session Synod, N. J., Trenton, Oct., 1879. Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review, 19 Vols., 1853 to 1871.

From Lucius D. Baldwin.—A genealogical map of some of the descendants of John Baldwin, Senior.

Edmund J. Cleveland.—The trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus. Elizabethtown, 1808, 1 vol., 16 mo. Coin and Medical Cabinet. Catalogue of his collection coins, medals, paper money, autographs and books, 1 vol., 8 vo.

From Gabriel Grant, M. D.—A volume of old Jersey pamphlets—literary and political.

From Rev. Rufus S. Green.—Genealogy of the Tuthill and Kent families.

From L. C. Grover.—Mortality and Sanitary Record of Newark, N. J. Report to Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., by Edgar Holden, M. D.

From E. D. Halsey.—Historical sketch, 15th Regiment, N. J., Vol. 4.

From Chas. H. Hart.—Catalogue of College of New Jersey, 1748 to 1820. Broadside. Deed from Proprietors N. J. to Robert Rea of Monmouth for 90 acres in Monmouth, 1693. Political Broadside, against James Sloan of Gloucester County, October, 1800. Receipts and Orders relating to Military affairs, 1773 to 1778. Four autograph letters of Richard Stockton, 1810 to 1814, and two miscellaneous MSS. Christ Church Parish, Philadelphia. Recent Events. Rights of Christ Church in its chapel in Pine street, stated.

From W. Hollingsworth.—Robert Fulton's account of the Powles Hook Steam Ferry Boat in a letter to Dr. David Hosack, 1810.

From James W. Vroom.—A proof engraving of his Father—the late ex-Gov. Peter D. Vroom.

From Major Huguet Latour, Montreal, Canada.—Natural History Society of Montreal, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 25th, 26th, 29th, 35th annual reports. Constitution and By-Laws, 1859, and proceedings of the 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d and 51st annual meetings. Catalogue of MS. Books and Engravings on exhibition at the Caxton Celebration, June, 1877. Illuminated card of Exhibition. Carte Illustrie des Indes, par Abington. The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, Vols. III., IV.—Third report Montreal Horticultural Society for year 1877. Indian stone pipes, R. W. M'Laughlin.

From William Nelson.—The Parsonage, Newark, February 22, 1868, with print St. Paul's M. E. parsonage. Celebration 25th Anniversary Joppar Lodge, No. 29, F. & A. M. Opera House, Paterson, N. J., June 24, 1879—pam.

From Alexander Chase Peters, M. D.—Irish Bible printed

- in London 1817. Engraved portrait of Col. Daniel Coxe of Trenton, 1st Grand Master of the Freemasons of New Jersey. Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, Aug. 20, 1773—reprint.
- From Wm. S. Stryker, Ad. G'l.*—Minutes of the Provisional Congress and the Council of Safety, N. J., 1 vol. 8vo.
- From James G. Swords.*—For the Cabinet. Specimen of Irish flax in the seed, showing growth, fibre, flower and seed; also, specimen dressed flax from a linen factory in Belfast, Ireland. Memorial of William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., Grace Church, Newark, September 4, 1879, by William Crosswell Doane.
- From R. S. Swords.*—Annual report Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. for 1879. Pantagraph hand-book. Bloomington, Ill. Our Canadian Relations—letter to Hon. J. A. Garfield by Wharton Baker.
- From Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D.*—Indiana College Association—Addresses, etc., 1879. New departures in collegiate control and culture by Caleb Mills. Remembrances of Past Days, Reminiscences and Reflections. Two Sermons by Rev. W. H. McCarer. Addresses and proceedings at Lane Theological Seminary, Dec. 18, 1879. Williamson Dunn. Sketch of the Life of one of the two proprietors of Crawfordsville. Slip from Saturday evening Journal, Crawfordsville, May 8, 1880.
- From Rev. C. Whitehead.*—Exercises at the Celebration of First Founders' Day—Lehigh University. Asa Packer—memorial address by Henry Coppée.
- From Wm. A. Whitehead*—20 miscellaneous pamphlets. Newark Directory for 1878.
- From George P. Swords.*—Treatment and Management of the Insane. Address by E. Seguin, M. D., Cooper Union, Dec. 18, 1879.
- From Stephen Wickes, M. D.*—American Journal of the Medical Sciences, 61 vols. Medico-Chirurgical Review, 47 vols. unknown.—Report of a special committee as to Ashland School of E. Orange, N. J., April 1, 1879.

From James Grant Wilson.—A memory of Thomas Moore, S. C. Hall, London.

From Augustus W. Cutler.—Table for payment 2d year's interest—loans to U. S., 1778, 1780. MS. documents relating to Silas Condict and others. Two abstracts of Certificates of public debt U. S., Aug. 4, 1790. Opinion of Jos. Pennell as to account of Col. Jacob Ford for manufacturing gun-powder for U. S. Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1782. List of Rateables. Morris Township, Morris County, Oct. 1768; also, account of Robert Morris, agent estate of David Ogden. Power of Attorney of Silas Condict, Feb. 10, 1800.

From Capt. Daniel Bruen.—Musket Carried by him in service U. S. War 1812.

From John I. Young—American Church Review, Vol. XXXI. Magazine American History, Vol. III.

From William Brotherhead.—Fac-simile letter from Francis Hopkinson, signer Declaration of Independence, John Nixon and John Wharton, dated April 17, 1777.

From William Duane.—Singular Surnames collected by late Edward D. Ingraham, edited by W. Duane.

From Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.—Medical Register of New York, 1865, '66, '67, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.

From Samuel Hunt.—Historical and Geographical Account of Province and County of Pennsylvania and of West New Jersey, in America, by Gabriel Thomas, London, 1698. Fac-simile photo litograph. Historical Description Province and County of West New Jersey, by Gabriel Thomas, London, 1698. Fac-simile copy.

From Dr. William P. Vail.—The votes and proceedings of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston. Containing a particular enumeration of those grievances that have given rise to the present alarming discontents in America, Boston, 1773.

From C. A. Leveridge.—Slips of historical notes respecting Westfield, N. J., and neighborhood.

From Samuel A. Green, M. D., of Boston.—Report of Committee on nomenclature of streets, Boston, Mass. 19th annual report Home for Aged Men, Boston. Channing Home report, No. 12. Reports Seashore Home, Summer 1879. Commemoration landing of John Endicott at Salem, Sept., 1628. Report School Committee, Groton, 1879-'80. Second annual report Children's Hospital, 1869-'70, Boston, Mass. Rights of the Congregational Churches, Mass. Results of Council at Groton, July 17, 1826. Alarm night, April 18th, 1775, by Richard Frothingham. Catalogue officers and students Tuft's College, 1872-'73. Proceedings New England Historic Geneological Society, Jan. 7, 1880. A Spool of Thread and how it is made. Proceedings special meeting, Mass. Historical Society, Dec. 16, 1873. 100th Anniversary of destruction of tea in Boston Harbor.

Department of Agriculture, U. S.—Special reports 20, 23, Condition of crops. Letter of Commissioner of Agriculture to Hon. Benjamin Le Fevre, Chairman Sub-Committee on Agriculture. House Representatives, Feb. 27, 1880, on needs of the Department.

U. S. Department of Interior.—Circulars of information. Bureau of Education, No. 5, 1879. No. 1, 1880, College Libraries. American education as described by French Commission to International Exhibition, 1876. Official Register of the United States for 1879.

From U. S. Patent Office.—Official Gazette. Vol. XVII.

From U. S. Life-Saving Service.—Annual Report of Operations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

From Wm. Nelson.—Analysis of Court expenditures. Report of Committee of Passaic Co. Freeholders, March 2, 1880.

From Mrs. E. D. G. Smith.—Newark Directories from 1835 to 1866, inclusive.

From Rev. J. Hall, D. D.—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie's Voyages in North America, Philadelphia, 1802.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers.

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MAY 20TH, 1880.

*Letter from Archbishop Cocchia, of San Domingo, to the
Assistant Librarian.*

[TRANSLATION.]

SANTO DOMINGO, March 13, 1880.

MR. R. S. SWORDS, NEWARK :

Very Distinguished Sir:—I have had the pleasure to receive your appreciated favor of the 17th of the past month, and I hasten to return you a thousand thanks for the delicacy of your courtesy, for the kind judgment which you have formed of it, and for the especial care which you are taking in translating and extending my modest, but sincere work : *The Remains of Christopher Columbus in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo.*

Yours is a great service, in honor of Columbus. Without doubt this does not depend on whether his remains rest here, in Havana, or in any other place ; but the labor is a grand tribute to his memory, and will tell what anxiety there is to know which are, and where are, his real ashes. Our age is given up to hard work and material gains ; few busy themselves with this class of questions. But the number of those who know the value of a ruin, a piece of inscription, a

medal, etc., has even been limited. The preservation of the sacred fire was the work of a few Vestals.

It is the Priest of Science who makes manifest the flames of this fire, and sometimes enlightens an entire people.

This is your mission, of your learned Society, and of the rest of your active nation. I am confident that with such labors the public sentiment will be aroused and the National Congress, the first of America, will do what it ought for the glory of its illustrious discoverer.

For my part, I have acted for the truth, and nothing but the defense of a truth. If to-morrow I should find a document in contradiction of our discovery, I would publish it immediately. The name of Columbus is so grand, that it imposes a restraint upon all small passions. From Spain proofs will be looked for, documents, and above all moderation; and I have received nothing but words, even insults. But it will have to yield. The discovery stands always open to men of science and impartiality. It will answer the attacks more or less metaphysical. The question is practical and not philosophical. They have not wanted to see near by, they have talked always at a distance. In any event I see that if Europe remains dumb, America will speak; and if the other nations of America do not show the interest they ought, the hard-working and intelligent sons of the United States will not leave the subject without solution.

Work then, my distinguished sir, and if your translation shall be published, do me the favor to send me a copy. I will take care to send you anything important which may be published on this question. I know that Mr. Tejera has sent you his last and excellent pamphlet.

Here I remain with sentiments of the highest consideration
your obedient,

F. ROQUE COCCHIA,

Archbishop of Sirace, etc.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL B. STAFFORD.

TRENTON, January 17, 1880.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq. :

Dear Sir.:—Herewith I send you the Trenton Gazette of the 16th, giving the origin of the U. S. Pension Act, approved June 7, 1832. Col. Chambers, who dictated the petition, used to live at Cranbury, N. J. *I was at the meeting.* Governor Vroom recommended it to the Legislature and Aaron Ogden advocated the resolutions and carried them to Congress. This meeting was held whilst Peter D. Vroom was Governor. Miss Sarah Smith Stafford wrote the petition, and carried it to those who signed it.

Yours, with due respect,

SAMUEL W. STAFFORD.

Extract from the Trenton State Gazette of January 16, 1880 :

THE ORIGIN OF THE PENSION LAWS.—Bessie Beach, writing in the *Washington Star*, speaks of the pension laws as having their origin in this city. In 1831 there was a meeting of veterans of the Revolution at a residence on State street, then occupied by a Mr. Hyer. A petition was proposed to be submitted to the Legislature for the passage of a bill for the relief of those who had fought for our independence. Mr. Hyer's father-in-law, Col. Chambers, dictated the petition, and Miss Sarah Smith Stafford wrote it. Governor Vroom recommended the passage of such a law, and ex-Governor Ogden, also of New Jersey, advocated the measure before Congress. The act was drawn, successfully passed, and on the seventh of June, 1832, signed by the President. Thus it was that the first pension law passed, had its origin in our midst.

AN ACCOUNT OF TWO MAPS OF AMERICA,

PUBLISHED RESPECTIVELY IN 1550 AND 1555.

BY HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

I.

In the *Cosmographia Universalis* of Sebastian Munster, published at Basle in 1550, there occurs a large two-page map of the New World, which is so quaint, so singularly inaccurate, and yet with all its faults, so suggestive, that a description cannot fail to be of interest to all who care to retrace the early history of our country.

North and South America are represented as a large island joined together, where Central America now exists, by a strip of land. Water forms the upper boundary of North America. The coast line from what is now called Labrador and New Brunswick to the Gulf of Mexico is not badly outlined; Canada receives the name of *Francisca*; Yucatan is figured as a large island directly west of Cuba, which latter lies immediately to the south of the peninsula now known as Florida. The Tortugas Islands are thrown far into the bosom of the Gulf of Mexico, to which body of water no name is assigned. Mexico itself appears as *Chamaho*, and a small island, *Panuco*, is represented near this country, off the mouth of a large river. Jamaica, spelled *Jamica*, lies to the south of Cuba; Hispaniola, directly to the west.

At the point where South America is joined to the Northern Continent is a country which bears the name of *Parias*, marked, "*Abundat auro et margaritis.*" The configuration of Mexico is but poorly preserved and the Pacific coast is dotted with random indentations of rivers and bays. Lower California does not appear nor yet the Gulf which separates it from Mexico.*

*According to Humboldt, Lower California had been recognized as a peninsula as early as 1539-41.

A very large body of water, a continuation of that which forms the boundary of the Northern continent, in shape and position not unlike to Hudson's Bay, stretches far down to within a short distance from the sea-coast, no great way off from the present site of New York City, New York. Probably this was placed upon the map in conformity with Indian reports of vast interior bodies of water, confusing the great lakes with Hudson's Bay.

The peninsula now known as Florida is quite correctly drawn, although it does not bear any name, but a region of country corresponding with the south-western part of North Carolina, the north-western and northern portions of Georgia, the upper portions of Alabama and Mississippi, and the lower part of Tennessee receives the name of *terra florida*. Above this region and trending to the North is a range of mountains, from whose western extremity a very large but nameless river takes its rise, in two diverging branches, at a considerable distance from the sea-coast, and ultimately empties its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. This seems to represent the Mississippi and is in a reasonably accurate position, except that the junction of the two streams is placed too near the river's mouth. It is possible that some tradition of the Missouri may appear in the north-western branch of this stream.*

To the west some distance off is a large but nameless river, taking its rise in a range of mountains which run from east to west. This may be the Rio Grande del Norte, the Texan boundary line.

The isthmus of Central America is delineated as somewhat larger than it really is. South America is very incorrectly drawn—being too “squat” in appearance. A large river empties on its western shores into the Ocean, and on the land, at the easternmost projection of the continent, there stands a hut constructed of boughs, leaves and branches, from

*The Mississippi was discovered by De Soto, in 1541; but the account of his travels was not published until 1557.

one of which latter a human leg is pendant. Lest there should be any doubt in the mind of the reader as to what all this meant, the word *Canibali* is printed upon this region to show the nature of its inhabitants. The bay of Rio Janeiro, although nameless, is shown, but appears to penetrate much further into the main land than it really does. At the mouth of this reach of water are islands bearing the name *7 Insulæ Margueritarum*.

Further to the south is a country marked *Regio Gigantum*, and still lower is the *Fretum Magellani*, separating the Southern continent from a piece of land, whose termination is not shown on the map.

The configuration of the western coast is still more defective. Only one name appears on it, *Catigara*, which is far up towards the North West. Printed upon the South American Continent are the words, "NOVUS ORBIS, *nova insula atlantica quam vocant Brasili et Americam.*"

The western portion of the map is filled by the MARE PACIFICUM, in the lower part of which is drawn an old fashioned, high-poooped, one-masted vessel, above which is the island *Zipangri*, surrounded by ARCHIPELAGUS 7448 INSULARUM.

At the extreme north-west of the map is India superior, which contains *Cathay* and its capital city, *Quinsay*. Below the ship are the *insulæ infortunatæ*.

II.

I turn now from this map to one which although published five years later was evidently engraved at some very much earlier date. The *Novus Orbis* of Simon Gryncœus, published at Basle in 1555, contains what was intended for a representation of the world as then known. It is a very large map surrounded by a border of wood-cuts very similar in subject and treatment to those found in Munster, exhibiting cannibals, wigwams, serpents, elephants, etc. Within the

border are the names of various winds, and upon the seas are delineated remarkable monsters, fish, and mermaids.

The portion of the map upon which America appears is the only one which will claim our attention.

North of Cuba there is no land whatever. This island is represented in the form of a parallelogram, extending from Latitude 10° to 49° north, and lying between longitude 280° and 290° east from the meridian of Madeira. At its southern extremity flows a narrow strait which separates it from South America, called on the map, *America, Terra Nova*. The shape of the upper portion of the Southern Continent is not badly preserved, but as it descends it becomes thinner and thinner, ultimately closing in a point of land without any suggestion whatever of the Straits of Magellan.

On the Northern coast are the *Canibali*, at the West is *Parias*, and about latitude 20° south is *Brasilias*. An island marked *Terra Cortesia* almost due west of the northern extremity of Cuba lies in longitude 310° east, and latitude 50° north.

To the southeast of the centre of Cuba, lying between latitude 20° and 30° north, and longitude 300° and 310° east, is an island called *Isabella*; east and south of this are a cluster of islands designated as *Insulæ Antigliæ*, through which the Tropic of Cancer passes and just above *Spagnolla*, which is to the south of Cuba.

This comprises all the land shown in the Western Hemisphere, except the island of *Zipango*, due west of the centre of Cuba, in latitude 10° to 30° north, longitude 260° 270° east.

The ocean between Europe and Cuba is called *Oceanus Magnus*.*

A Spanish *mappa mundi* and hydrographic chart published in 1573 (Lelewel I. p. cxxxvi) presents the North American

*The inaccuracy of this map is really surprising when we consider the facilities then already in existence for verification.

coast not badly delineated from Newfoundland down although exhibiting some uncertainty. The Peninsula of Florida appears under that name, and Lower California is separated from Mexico by a body of water. Mexico and Central America are quite correctly drawn. Yucatan is shown as a peninsula and in its proper position. The conformation of the Gulf of Mexico is reasonably accurate.

South America is justly drawn although the portion below the Straits of Magellan is only partially exhibited.

The *Canibales* still are attributed to the northern part of Brazil. The Amazon River appears under that name.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VI.

1880.

Nos. 3 and 4.

TRENTON, January 20th, 1881.

THE SOCIETY met at 11 o'clock in the room of the Court of Chancery at the State House. The death of a relative having prevented the attendance of the President, the Rev. Samuel Hamill, D. D., the First Vice President, HON. JOHN T. NIXON, took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, MR. WILLIAM NELSON and approved.

MR. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Corresponding Secretary, made his report and submitted letters from the Marquis of Lorne, Governor of Canada; Rev. Edward F. Slafter of Boston; Messrs. C. E. Vail of Blairstown; Edward S. Black and Frederick S. Fish, of Newark; D. C. Blair, of Belvidere; Wm. Roome, of Pequanae; Gabriel Grant, M. D., and Rev. J. M. McAlister, of Elizabeth; accepting honorary or resident memberships:—from Adj. Gen. Wm. S. Stryker acknowledging the receipt of the complimentary resolutions passed at the last meeting:—from Rev. G. C. Schanck, of Marlboro, promising a compliance with the Society's request for a historical paper on Pompton Plains:—from the Histori-

cal Societies of Ohio, Connecticut, Maine and Pennsylvania ; American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Smithsonian Institution and Philadelphia Library Company, acknowledging the receipt of the "Proceedings" of the Society :—from the Royal Historical Society, London, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's proceedings and transmitting copies of theirs :—from Mr. L. A. Huguet Latour, of Montreal, Mr. John Ward Dean of Boston, Mr. J. B. Waller of Chicago, United States Department of the Interior, Mr. Sam'l Lockwood of Freehold, with donations to the library :—from several gentlemen wishing to exchange or purchase books :—from Hon. B. F. Randolph, of Jersey City, complimentary of the Society's publications :—from Mr. James M. Swank, enquiring about the history of the Iron manufacture in New Jersey :—from Mr. J. Austin Stevens, Editor of the Magazine of American History, relative to the publication therein of the proceedings of the Society :—from Rev. P. de Veuve, announcing his removal from the State :—from Rev. G. S. Mott, enquiring after the authors of Hunterdon County :—from Messrs. F. Wolcott Jackson and Nath'l Niles, relative to their appointment as representatives of the Society, at the celebration of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony by the Historical Society of Minnesota :—from Gov. McClellan, relative to the celebration that was proposed to commemorate the battle of Cowpens, S. C., and from several other gentlemen, having reference to the business of the Society.

The correspondence manifested the pleasant intercourse kept up with other Societies and individuals in relation to the historical, biographical and genealogical questions that are constantly arising.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE submitted their report, as follows :

"The Executive Committee would respectfully report that :

"Since the last meeting the Society has pursued its usual course of usefulness, its progress being retarded by the draw-

backs with which the members are acquainted, resulting from the limited resources at the disposal of its officers. The Committee report that the wants of the Society, which they have endeavored on previous occasions to make the members realize, remain unalleviated.

“These wants are of two classes. The first is that just alluded to, the want of a permanent library fund to be devoted to the purchase of books necessary for the completion of sets or subjects, the rent of the Society’s rooms, the attendance which is absolutely required, and other necessary expenses, including at the present time considerable binding and additional shelving. The Committee are not disposed to relinquish all hope of eventually obtaining some endowment, which will relieve the treasury from the present unpleasant pressure.

“The second class of wants grows out of the fact that the Society, at the present time, does not receive the general attention it deserves. Being an institution whose sphere of usefulness is the whole State, and located in a city of nearly 140,000 inhabitants whose interest in its success ought to be plainly manifested, yet there are few, comparatively, of education and leisure who frequent its pleasant rooms. The Society stands in need of a larger number of active, earnest workers, willing to devote their time and energies in developing the historical wealth which has already been accumulated and in adding thereto, thereby making it more attractive and useful.

“It is gratifying to know, however, that the value of the library is not overlooked by those who are engaged in historical, biographical and genealogical labors, and not a few, canvassing legal points, have been much assisted by our collection of books not readily attainable elsewhere.

“The facts, upon which these remarks are based, will be found in the reports to be submitted by the different committees, to whom the management of the several departments is delegated, and the committee urge upon the members,

generally, the establishment of a fund that will relieve the different departments from the embarrassments of which they complain.

“Thirty-six years have rolled away since the Society was organized, and their passage has deprived it of many distinguished citizens, who lent their names and influence to advance its interests. Each year, as it revolves, lessens the number of those connected with its establishment, and the last has deprived us of one who was present in Trenton on the 27th February, 1845, and participated in the measures there perfected. The Hon. William Burnet Kinney closed a life of devotedness to the interests of New Jersey on the 21st October last.

“Mr. Kinney was born in Speedwell, Morris County, September 4th, 1799. His father came to New Jersey from England before the Revolutionary War, with a view to the exploration of the mineral resources of the State, and destined his son for the army. Consequently, during the war of 1812, while yet a young lad, he was employed as a bearer of despatches; and, subsequently, was admitted as a Cadet at West Point, but on the death of his father his mother withdrew him thence and placed him in other institutions and positions better calculated to advance him in the legal profession, for which she thought he was better fitted. He afterward entered, as a law student, the offices of his brother, Mr. T. T. Kinney, and Mr. Hornblower, afterward Chief Justice of the State and the first President of this Society.

“Mr. Kinney’s tastes, however, ran more in the direction of general literature and metaphysics, and being brought into connection with the Press, he became the Editor of the New Jersey Eagle, a weekly paper in Newark; but continued in charge of it only a few years, taking up his residence in New York in 1826. There his studious habits materially impaired his health, and he returned to Newark about 1830 and devoted himself to literary and educational pursuits, directing himself

particularly to the introduction and advancement of the system of free schools.

“Becoming identified with the politics of the State, he was induced to take the management of the Newark Daily Advertiser, then the only daily paper in New Jersey, and laid the foundation of the great success and extended influence which it enjoys at the present day.

“Although on several occasions his political friends wished him to assume prominent positions, he never held office until he was appointed, in 1851, U. S. Minister to Sardinia, and resided at Turin during his term of service, representing the Government with marked ability. He continued to reside at Florence until the close of the late war, enjoying the society of many eminent men, renowned in literature and art, whose avocations were congenial to his. He then returned to his native State and led a retired life until his final departure from us, his closing years bringing with them serious attacks of illness interfering greatly with his comfort.

“Until he went abroad, Mr. Kinney’s interest in the Society was manifest. As one of the Executive Committee he was always regular in his attendance at the meetings and in January, 1849, he read a valuable paper “On the Origin and Progress of Printing and Periodical Literature in New Jersey.” After his return from Europe he again served on the Executive Committee from 1866 to 1871 inclusive and as one of the Vice Presidents from 1872 to 1876, when, in consequence of his removal from Newark and ill health, he was returned to the Executive Committee and held his position thereon until his death. On the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Newark, observed on the 17th May, 1866, Mr. Kinney delivered the Oration, which was published by the Society with the other Proceedings of the occasion, in a Supplement to Volume VI of their Collections.

“As might naturally be expected, Mr. Kinney’s literary attainments were recognized by New Jersey’s leading college, and in 1836 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was con-

ferred upon him and in 1840 he was chosen to be one of its Trustees. In 1837 he participated in establishing the Newark Library Association, an institution which is carrying out the objects he had so much at heart, the dissemination of knowledge and the fostering of intellectual tastes.

“Another loss the Society has recently been subjected to in the death on the 15th inst., after a severe and prolonged illness, of Colonel Robert S. Swords, our Treasurer, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He became a member in January, 1860, and was always warmly interested in everything calculated to advance the interests of the association. He was elected Treasurer in May, 1867, succeeding Mr. Solomon Alofsen, and two or three years since assumed in addition the position of Assistant Librarian, the two offices engrossing nearly the whole of his time, and that without any remuneration, save the consciousness that he was doing what no other member of the Society was willing to undertake.

“Col. Swords was born and educated in New York, and graduated from Columbia College in 1834. He prepared himself to enter the legal profession by studying in the office of Daniel Lord, but did not long continue in practice. In 1850 he made an extensive tour through Europe and laid the foundation for the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages, which enabled him to furnish the Society with several translations of interesting publications, which it was desirable to make more generally useful to the members. He removed to New Jersey in 1849, locating himself at Belleville, where for several years he filled acceptably the position of a Magistrate. On the breaking out of the late war he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of New Jersey and shared, with it, the dangers of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. His health failing he resigned his position in February, 1863, having secured the friendship and good will of all who had been associated with him.

“Col. Swords subsequently became a resident of Newark and

the various positions he held in different societies and institutions allowed full scope for the exhibition of his literary attainments and business capacities. During frequent visits to the South, which his health at one time rendered necessary, his contributions to the local press were highly valued, as were others at other times upon matters of general interest. So that from all quarters lamentations are heard at his death.

All of which is respectfully submitted."

The Report of the Committee was accepted and that portion of it referring to the deceased members was ordered to be entered at length in the minutes.*

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE submitted their report :

They regretted having to state to the Society that the extreme illness and recent death of the Treasurer, Col. Robert S. Swords, prevented their laying before the members a particular account of the receipts and expenditures of the year. They had been about as usual. The condition of the finances remained unchanged and the different officers and committees, recognizing the fact, had incurred no expense that could have been avoided. The requirements of the Society were such, however, that the Committee felt called upon to urge upon the members punctuality in the payment of their annual dues, and such additional contributions as they might feel warranted to bestow.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that no material change had taken place in the condition of the rooms under their charge since the last meeting. They had received from various donors about one hundred bound volumes, two hundred and fifty pamphlets, fifty-four newspapers containing special historical articles, nine manuscripts,

* COL. SWORDS was a Corresponding Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and Charles Henry Hart, Esq., Historiographer of that Society, on March 3d, 1881, read a very interesting memoir of him, a copy of which he has transmitted to this Society. It may be seen in the Library.

one picture, the regular issues of eight of the newspapers of the State, and a number of articles for the cabinet. The want of funds, which they have on other occasions particularly dwelt upon, had continued to operate to the disadvantage of the Library, as they had been unable to purchase many volumes that are needed—been prevented from adding additional shelving which the proper arrangement of the books requires, and had been unable to appropriate anything for services. “The severe and continued illness of Col. Swords, the Assistant Librarian,” said the Committee, “which has confined him to his house for some months, eventuating in his death on the 15th inst., rendered manifest to the Committee, and to all accustomed to visit the library, how greatly indebted the Society has been to him, not only for the attention given to its interests in his official position, but also for the generous bestowal of his time and manual services for so long a time gratuitously. The Committee cannot refrain from urging upon the members the adoption of some measures whereby a sufficient amount may be added to the resources of the Society to warrant the obtainment of the permanent services of a librarian at a reasonable salary. It cannot be expected of any of the officers, or of individual members, to give up their time and energies for the work required. The Society has much at stake. Its success in attaining and securing the ends for which it was established requires greater liberality on the part of not only its members, but also of the people of the State at large. It has accumulated a valuable library by which every citizen may be benefitted if he so chooses, and all should be interested in its enlargement.”

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue of another number of the Proceedings, so that all details of all the meetings of the Society since its organization are now in print.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on the following gentlemen, who had been previously proposed for membership, and they were thereupon elected by ballot :

Resident Members.

FRANKLIN M. OLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	NEWARK.
T. HAMILTON GILHOOLY,	-	-	-	-	-	ELIZABETH.
FRED'K CLEVELAND MARSH,	-	-	-	-	-	ELIZABETH.
CHARLES F. STILLMAN, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	PLAINFIELD.
GARRET D. W. VROOM,	-	-	-	-	-	TRENTON.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

REV. DAVID TRUMBULL, D. D., - NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

HONORARY MEMBER.

REV. CHARLES ROGERS, LL. D., &c., SECRETARY OF THE
ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS
made the following report :

The researches in the Public Record Offices in England are now finished ; but there may be documents found in private collections which it may be thought advisable to obtain ; but copies of all papers of dates prior to the surrender of the government of the Province of New Jersey to the Crown in 1703, that were deemed essential to the completeness of the Collection having been secured, the editing and printing of the first volume have been completed and an edition of 1,500 copies is held subject to the order of the Legislature. The volume bears the title of " Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey Vol. I. 1631 to 1687. It contains nearly 600 pages and makes one of a general collection to be called " Archives of the State of New Jersey. First Series."

Having entered upon these duties under the authority of the State, conveyed through the Society, the Committee presume the work will be continued under the same auspices.

If so, the publication of the other volumes, twelve or more in number, will be proceeded with as rapidly as they can be prepared, and the necessary funds supplied. New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other States of the Union, besides Boston and other cities, have set New Jersey an example in the preservation of their early records which it is well for her to follow, but the importance of having all possible facilities afforded for obtaining a knowledge of, and access to, the documentary materials for the history of any nation, has never been more plainly demonstrated than in "Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts," which, for ten years or more, have been presented to the Parliament of England. Six folio volumes, from 500 to 1,000 pages each, are now in the possession of the Committee, having been recently received from their agent in London. The Royal Commissioners were authorized "to make inquiry as to the places in which Documents illustrative of History, or of great public interest, belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference;" and the success which has attended their labors is remarkable.

"The number of Collections examined under their directions already exceeds 500, and it may be suggestive of the good likely to result from such researches to notice more particularly one of these collections. William, Earl of Shelburne, afterward the Marquis of Lansdowne, commenced his political career in 1761, and it closed with his death in 1804. During that period he was President of the Board of Trade, Secretary of State in one administration, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in another, and First Lord of the Treasury in 1783. He ever took an active interest in current events, both at home and abroad, and, during the greater part of his life, seems to have paid particular attention to collecting manuscripts. Availing himself of his official positions, copies and and abstracts of the documents to which he had access were

made for his private use, and the accumulation is immense. In their present condition the papers are either bound up in volumes (two hundred in number) or placed in parcels or boxes, each volume, box or parcel being tabulated and numbered. In the report made of this collection the date and character of each document and a summary of its contents are given, enabling the inquirer to judge of the value of the information to be obtained therefrom. It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Bancroft should have sought and obtained free access to the collection, and that Mr. Sparks made free use of it when editing Franklin's correspondence. Among the American papers are many referring to New Jersey, previous to, and during the Revolutionary era, to which it is expected that the Committee will refer before the volumes containing the documents of that period shall be put to press. It afforded the Committee pleasure to find that some of them had been already obtained from their having been referred to in the Analytical Index, which the Historical Society published in 1858.

“The Committee hope that the influence of the members of the Society will be exerted to advance the work they have in hand by securing favorable legislation, or otherwise.”

JUDGE NIXON, of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the condition, as to taxation, of the lands in Evesham township, Burlington county, purchased of the Indians, made a verbal statement of the progress made to the following effect: These lands had been set apart for Indian occupation and exempted from taxation. Having been sold by the Indians the lands were then taxed. The right to do so having been contested, the Supreme Court of New Jersey decided that the exemption from taxation only extended to the Indian owners. In 1813 the Supreme Court of the United States—Marshall, C. J.—decided that the lands were forever exempted from taxation. Nevertheless the next year taxes were again imposed on the tract, apparently without objection, and the taxation was unquestioned until within

a few years. Recently the matter has been carried into the courts once more, and the Court of Errors and Appeals has decided that the lands are taxable." The Committee received permission to continue their researches.

THE CHAIR then announced the following Standing Committees for 1881:

Committee on Finance—Joseph N. Tuttle, L. Spencer Goble, Chas. E. Young, Elias N. Miller, Jas. D. Orton.

Committee on Publications—Wm. A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Joseph N. Tuttle, George W. Atherton.

Committee on Library—Martin R. Dennis, Robert F. Balantine, Stephen Wickes, M. D., W. A. Whitehead, Frederick W. Ricord.

Committee on Statistics—N. Norris Halsted, F. W. Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., Wm. Nelson, Wm. S. Stryker.

Committee on Nominations—Wm. Nelson, Rev. Robert B. Campfield and Garret D. W. Vroom.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Peter A. Voorhees, Aaron Lloyd and Rev. Dr. Mott a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Committee subsequently reported the following gentlemen, who were duly elected officers for 1881:

President—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.

Vice Presidents—John T. Nixon, Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark.

Recording Secretary—Wm. Nelson, Paterson.

Treasurer and Librarian—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

Executive Committee—Marcus L. Ward, Newark; John Hall, D. D., Trenton; Samuel Allinson, Yardville; N. Norris Halsted, Kearny; Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; George Sheldon, D. D., Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison.

GENERAL WM. S. STRYKER read an interesting paper on the history of the Trenton Barracks, built about 1758 and yet

standing. The Society's thanks were returned therefor and a copy requested.

On motion of MR. WHITEHEAD it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to take such steps as they may deem necessary, to obtain subscriptions and donations to a Library Fund, to be expended under their directions for such purposes as they may consider proper.

Resolved, That the members of the Society, and the citizens of the State at large, be requested to aid the committee in their endeavors to secure the desired fund.

The Society then took a recess until 2.30 P. M. On re-assembling, on motion of Mr. CONOVER, of Princeton, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It is understood that bills will be presented to the present Legislature for appropriations to continue the publication of the New Jersey Archives, and also of indexes to the wills, deeds and other ancient records and documents in the office of the Secretary of State; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society, being desirous of having the State emulate the example of other States of the Union in aiming to preserve their early records from all accidents, and to render them more generally useful, would recommend to the Legislature the furthering of every measure calculated to effect similar results in New Jersey.

JOHN P. HAGEMAN, ESQ., then read a paper on "Religious Liberty in New Jersey," which was listened to with much attention throughout. It gave a succinct, valuable review of the progress made in developing the law of conscience in the Old World prior to the settlement of New Jersey, and then of the advance made on our soil since that time.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Hageman for his interesting paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

The Society received with regret a letter from Cortlandt Parker, Esq., stating that numerous engagements had prevented the completion of the paper he had intended to read at this meeting, on "New Jersey's Part in the Federal Con-

stitution." It would have to be postponed to another occasion.

MR. NELSON, the Recording Secretary, requested the members, as it had been made his duty by the Society to report the deaths of any members occurring between the meetings, to communicate to him such facts in relation to each case as might come to their knowledge.

The Society then, on motion, adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next, unless sooner convened by order of the Executive Committee.

Donations to the Library and Cabinet.

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 20th, 1881.

From Mr. Aaron Lloyd.—Raum's History of Trenton. Boynton's Four Great Powers. Leyffarth's Chronology. Exploration Gelogique Canada. Berg's History of the Heidelberg Catechism. Crummall's Lectures on Africa. History of the Battle of Bunkers' Hill, by George E. Ellis. Transatlantic Sketches, by W. M. Harding. Anniversary Discourse before the New York Academy of Medicine by John W. Francis, M. D.

From the Authors—Christopher Columbus. A monograph on his true burial place, by *Sir Travers Twiss*, London.—Genealogy of Benjamin Cleveland, by *Horace G. Cleveland*.—Historical sketch of the Trenton Banking Company, by *Albert J. Whitaker*.—Reminiscences of Joseph Henry, LL. D., by *Henry C. Cameron, D. D.*—Poems, by *C. D. Bradlee*.—Letter to Historical Society of Wisconsin on Pre-Historic Copper Implements, by *Rev. Edward F. Slafter*.—Recent Discoveries of Stone Implements in Africa and Asia.—Notes upon a Denarius of Augustus Cæsar, by *Henry Phillips, Jr.*—Life, Labors and Death of Rev. John Rosbrugh, by *Rev. John C. Clyde*. Historical Sketches in Rich-

mond Standard, by *R. A. Brock*.—History of Monmouth District Medical Society, by *T. J. Thomason, M. D.*—Abridgement of the Revised Statutes of New Jersey, &c.; New Treatise on the Small Cause Act; New Jersey Law Directory; Somerset Gazette extra, by *A. V. D. Honeyman*.—Reply to Augustus Mongredien's Appeal to the Western Farmer of America, by *Thomas H. Dudley*.—The Ancestors and Descendants of Samuel Bavis and Catharine Smith, by *Samuel A. Bavis*.—In Memoriam: Rev. F. A. Whiting, by *Rev. C. D. Bradlee*.—Observations at Central Park Meteorological Observatory, by *Prof. Daniel Draper*.—Reminiscences of Benj. Franklin as a Diplomatist; The True Doctrine of States' Rights, by *J. B. Waller*.—The Engraved Portraits of Washington, by *W. S. Baker*.—Did the Louisiana Purchase Extend to the Pacific Ocean and cover Title to Oregon, by *John J. Anderson*.

From the Editors—*S. D. Peet*—The American Antiquarian, Vol. I., Nos. 1, 3, Vol. II., No. 4, Vol. III., No. 1. *E. Q. Keasbey*—New Jersey Law Journal. *George H. Farrier*—Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Paulus Hook, with History of Jersey City. *Rev. R. S. Green*—The Record of Morristown First Church.

From Edmund J. Cleveland.—"Caldwell and the Revolution," Historical Discourse, Jan. 25th, 1880, by *Rev. E. Kemshall, D. D.* Review of the Lady Superior's Reply to "Six Months in a Convent." Songs of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Protestantism and Popery, by *Rev. L. R. Dunn*. The Decline of Popery and its Causes: address by *Rev. N. Murray*, Jan. 15th, 1851. The Epistles of St. Ignatius, with an account of his Martyrdom. Reprint of New England Primer; Assembly of Divines and Mr. Cotton's Catechism, 1777. Thornton on Conveyancing.

From Societies.—*Missouri Historical Society*—No. 1 Campaign in Missouri, &c. *Essex Institute*—Historical Collections, Vol. XVI., part 4, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1, 2. Bulletin, Vol. VII., Nos. 6, 7, Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6. Visitors Guide to

Salem. *Royal Historical Society, London*—List of Laws officers and members. Inaugural address of the Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, President, Nov. 14th, 1878. Transactions, Vols. VII., VIII. *Pennsylvania Historical Society*—Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. IV., Nos. 2, 3. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*—Their Record, Vol. XI., Nos. 3, 4, Vol. XII., No. 1. *Library Company Philadelphia*—Their Bulletin, New series, No. 5. *Minnesota Historical Society*—Collections, Vol. III, part 3. The Hennepin Bi-Centennial Celebration. *Illinois Association of Sons of Vermont*—Third and Fourth Annual Reports, 1878-1880. Preliminary Report of N. H. Winchell, State Geologist. Eighth Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History of the State. *American Philosophical Society*—List of members. Proceedings at 100th anniversary. *Smithsonian Institution*—Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. XVI. Land and Fresh Water Shells of North America, by George W. Tryon. Origin and History of the Institution, by William J. Rhees. Contributions to knowledge, Vol. XXII. Life and writings of James Smithson, by Wm. J. Rhees. Annual Report 1878. A summary of the Researches of Prof. Henry on Sound. Memoir of Prof. Joseph Henry, by W. B. Taylor. *Vermont Historical Society*—Proceedings Oct. 19th, 1880. *Bunker Hill Monument Association*—Proceedings at 57th annual meeting. *Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia*—Report of Mr. Lewis A. Scott on the question as to which day in November, 1882, the 200th anniversary of Penn's Landing should be observed. *New England Historic Genealogic Society*—Biographical sketch of Joel Munsell by George R. Howell. The Society's Register, Vol. XXXIV., parts 135, 136. *Mercantile Library Association, New York*—Fifty-ninth Annual Report. *Tennessee Historical Society*—Charter, By-laws and list of members October, 1878. *Kansas Historical Society*—Address of F. S. Adams, Secretary of the Society, before the Marshall

County Old Settlers Pioneer Association Sept. 11th, 1880. Donations received: *American Antiquarian Society*—Proceedings April 28th, 1880. Resolutions in honor of memory of James Lenox. *Rhode Island Historical Society*—Proceedings 1879–80. *Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkesbarre*—A sketch of the Society by C. Ben Johnson.

From United States Patent Office.—Official Gazette, Vol. XVII., Nos. 21 to 26, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 26, Vol. XIX., Nos. 1, 2. Alphabetical Lists of Patentees for the half year January–June, 1880. Annual Report of Commissioner of Patents for 1879.

From United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.—Annual Report of Superintendent for 1876.

From United States Bureau of Education.—Circulars of Information, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1880. Report of Commissioner for 1878.

From Rev. A. H. Brown.—Journal of Rev. John Brainerd from June, 1761, to October, 1762.

From the Commissioners.—Information, Statutory and Historical, relating to the Boundary between Essex and Union Counties.

From Robert S. Swords.—Eight Miscellaneous Pamphlets. New Jersey Journal Feb. 12th, 1783. New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury Sept. 16th, 1782.

From Major L. A. Hugué-Latour, of Montreal.—The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., No. 1, Vol. II., Nos. 2, 4, Vols. V., VI., VII., 1876–1878. List of premiums offered by the Montreal Historical Society September, 1880. Official programme of Montreal Citizens' Dominion Exhibition Committee, September, 1880. Constitution and by-laws of the Natural History Society of Montreal and seven other miscellaneous pamphlets.

From United States Department of the Interior—Compendium of Ninth Census, 1870. Tenth annual Report of the Geological and Geographical Survey of Colorado, &c.,

by T. V. Hayden. Lands of the arid regions, by J. W. Powell. Geology of the Hervey Mountains, by G. K. Gilbert. Introduction to the study of Sign Language among the North American Indians, by Garrick Mallery, U. S. A. Ethnography and Philology of the Hidata Indians, by Washington Matthews. Eleventh annual Report of the Geological and Geographical Survey of Idaho, Wyoming, &c., by T. V. Hayden. Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. III., by J. W. Powell. Monographs of North American Rodentia, by T. V. Hayden. Official Register of the United States, 1879. Vol. II., Post Office Department.

From United States Department of Agriculture.—Letter of Wm. G. Le Duc, Commissioner, on Needs of the Department of Agriculture. Special Report on Condition of Crops June to December, 1880. Special Report No. 26, on Culture of Sumac in Sicily. Special Report No. 22, on Contagious Diseases of Swine.

From A. V. D. Honeyman.—Our Home, Magazine of Original Articles, Vol. I., 1873. New Jersey Law Journal for 1879. Old Spring Street Presbyterian Church, New York, 65th anniversary. Semi-Tropical Florida, its Climate, Soil and Productions, by Commissioner of Bureau of Immigration. Fourth of July address at Somerville, 1876, by I. N. Dilts. First annual re-union of the Alumni Association of the Somerville Classical Institute, 1873. Tenth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Jersey at Plainfield, October, 1877. Semi-Centennial celebration of the pastorate of Rev. Wm. W. Blauvelt, D. D., of Presbyterian Church Lamington, N. J., 1876. Life and Services of Hon. Peter S. Bergen.

From Hon. John S. Blake, M. C.—Memorial Addresses. Life and Character of Alpheus J. Williams, February 20th, 21st, 1879.

From Edmund D. Halsey.—Historical Memorial of the Rockaway Presbyterian Church by the pastor, Rev. D. E.

- Platter, 1880. Reunion of 15th N. J. Regiment at Hackensack October 19th, 1880.
- From John Ward Dean, Boston.*—Second and Fourth Reports of the Record Commission of Boston, 1877–1880.
- From Rev. R. L. Burtzell, D. D.*—The Catholic World for November, 1880, Vol. XXXII., p. 188.
- From Henry Phillips, Jr., Philadelphia.*—Memoir of George B. Wood, M. D., by Henry Hartshorne, A. M., M. D.
- From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*—Catalogue of books published by them.
- From Gen. A. T. Torbert.*—Informe que Sobre los restos a Colon. Don Antonio Lepes Priesto. L' Histoire de Christopher Colomb. Attribuie a son fils Fernand, &c., par M. Henry Harrisse. Les Colombo de France et d' Italie Fameux Marius du XV Siecle 1461, 1492, par M. Henry Harrisse. Los Restos de Don Cristoval Colon, &c. Rappert sur les Deux Ouvrages de Bibliographie Americaine de M. Henri Harrisse, par M. Earnest Des Jardins. Histoire Critique de la Decouverte du Mississippi, 1669–1673.
- From Rev. J. F. Tuttle.*—How States Grow. Address at Franklin College June 7th, 1880, by Dan'l Pratt Baldwin. Brief Biographies of Ruling Elders in First Presbyterian Church, Alleghany, Pa., by Elliot E. Swift, D. D. Memorial Tribute to Livingston M. Glover, D. D. A General Description of the State of Indiana.
- From Yale College.*—Catalogue of 1880. Obituary record of Graduates deceased during year ending June, 1880, with supplement. Yale College in 1880. Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins in the College Collection. Catalogue of officers and students, 1880–81.
- From Dr. Stephen Wickes.*—Contributions to the annals of Medical Progress and Medical Education in the United States before and during the War of Independence, by Joseph M. Toner, M. D. Orange Journal Family Almanac, 1877, and thirteen other old miscellaneous pamphlets.
- From Elias S. Ray.*—Trow's New York Directory, 1878, 1879. Holbrook's Newark Directory, 1877–1879.

- From State of Indiana.*—First Annual Report of Department of Statistics and Geology, by John Collet, Chief of Bureau.
- From William Nelson.*—Proceedings of Board of Freeholders for Passaic County for year ending May 13th, 1880. Annual Report of the County Collector for year 1879–80. Annual Report of Board of Education of Paterson for year ending March 22d, 1880. Manual of Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, 1840. Annual Reports of the city officers of Paterson for year ending March 20th, 1880.
- From Mr. Maurice Beasley.*—A lecture on the antiquity of the Sunken Cedar Forests of Cape May County, N. J.
- From S. P. Dewey.*—In Search of the Golden Fleece, a history of a million dollar claim—The Bonanza Mines and the Bonanza Kings of California.
- From Mrs. Henry D. Landis.*—Addresses before Pennsylvania Historical Society on the presentation of the portrait of Major General John F. Reynolds, March 8th, 1880.
- From Gottfried Krueger.*—Beer, its history and its economic value as a national beverage, by F. W. Salem.
- From Robert Clarke, Cincinnati.*—Reunion Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Address by Stanley Matthews on unveiling Ward's equestrian statue of Major General George H. Thomas, Washington, 1879. Catalogue of College of Music, Cincinnati, 1878–80. Sketch of the Steiner family, 1811–1878. Address of Stanley Matthews to Alumni of Runyon College, June 23d, 1880. Biographical sketch of Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. Maine: the great campaign of 1879. The initial battle of 1880.
- From W. A. Whitehead.*—Nine Miscellaneous Pamphlets. Newark Daily Advertiser for 1880.
- From Senor Ponce de Leon.*—El 10 de Setiembre de 1877 en Santo Domingo. Caracas 1880.
- From Rev. C. Whitehead, of Bethlehem.*—Exercises at the celebration of the Founders day of Lehigh University, with the Memorial Address of Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware.

- From the City of Boston.*—Suffolk Deeds, Liber I.
- From Mr. S. B. Boland.*—Report of Chicago Relief and Aid Society of disbursement of contributions for the sufferers by the fire October, 1871.
- From Dr. Sam'l A. Green,* Boston.—Memoir of Jacob Bigelow, M. D., LL. D., by Geo. E. Ellis. Fifth Report of the Record Commissioners of Boston, 1880. First annual Report of the Associated Charities of Boston. Speech of President Eliot, of Harvard College, before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature for aid in the preservation of the old South Meeting House; and four other pamphlets.
- From the Publishers.*—Consecutive numbers as published of the First Presbyterian Church Record, Morristown.—Orange Journal.—Princeton Press.—Weekly State Gazette, Trenton.—Monmouth Inquirer.—Bordentown Register.—National Standard.—New Jersey Courier.—Eatontown Register.

FOR THE CABINET.

- From W. C. Sharpe.*—Deed dated March 24th, 1800, from Sarah Nott, of Nottingham, Burlington County, to Richard Lott, of Hopewell, Hunterdon County, for 20¼ acres of land with a grist mill, known as Lott's Mill.
- From Lucius D. Baldwin.*—Bond and mortgage dated May 2d, 1774, from John Courter to William, Earl of Stirling, and others. Lands in Newark, Essex County.
- From R. Wayne Parker.*—Stereoscopic view of Long Ferry Tavern, Perth Amboy; built 1684, taken down 1878.
- From Isaac H. Gibbs,* of Jersey City.—An iron Chain-shot dug up at Fort Lee.
- From James W. Vroom.*—Petition to the General Assembly of New Jersey for a lottery in Perth Amboy May 20th, 1765. Manuscript Declaration and Protestation of the Governor and Council of New Jersey against James Carteret May 28th, 1672. MS. Letter from Matthias Ward to Elisha Boudinot relating to will of William Camp, Feb.

10th, 1779. Manuscripts referring to the capture and imprisonment of Matthias Ward, of Newark, in 1776.

From Unknown.—A sword brought to America by Robert Young, an immigrant from Scotland on board the *Mary and Francis*, in 1684. A Bar-shot found some years ago at Fort Washington.

NEWARK, May 19th, 1881.

THE SOCIETY met in its rooms in Newark in accordance with the By-laws, the President, REV. SAMUEL H. HAMILL, presiding, the third Vice President, DR. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, being also present.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY made his report of the correspondence since January and submitted letters, or communications, from Rev. Charles Rogers, LL. D., of London; Rev. David Trumbull, of Connecticut; Messrs. G. D. W. Vroom, Elmer E. Green and F. M. Olds accepting honorary, corresponding or resident memberships; from Mr. J. C. Hartt tendering his resignation; from the Historical Societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Old Colony, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Western Reserve, Chicago, Missouri and Georgia; Regents of the University of New York, Harvard College, Yale College, Essex Institute, Massachusetts; American Antiquarian Society, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, and Philadelphia Library Company, all acknowledging the receipt of the first volume of the New Jersey Archives; from the Rhode Island Historical Society

transmitting, and acknowledging receipt of donations, from the Committee of Arrangements inviting the Society to be present at the Cowpens celebration on the 11th of May; from Messrs. Wm. Shove of Elizabethport, J. W. Stockton of Philadelphia, Rev. M. B. Smith of Passaic, P. E. Gibbons, James S. Yard of Freehold, Brinton Coxe of Philadelphia, the City of Boston, United States Department of the Interior, Charles Henry Hart of Philadelphia, Wm. Nelson of Paterson and Rev. C. D. Bradlee of Boston, with donations for the library or cabinet. Enquiries relative to family histories were received from Mr. W. M. Farrar of Cambridge, Ohio; Mr. Lyman C. Draper of Madison, Wisconsin; and Mr. I. I. Hayden of Washington, D. C.; from Mr. I. E. Learned of Newark, enquiries relative to the ancient forest and marsh between the rivers Passaic and Hackensack; from Prof. G. W. Atherton of New Brunswick proposing cooperative action between the Society and the Historical Club of that city; from the Librarian of the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., ordering a set of the publications of the Society; from Hon. John Clement, Adj. Gen. Stryker, Rev. S. H. Allen of Hartford, Conn., and a number of other gentlemen in relation to miscellaneous business topics.

The extent and character of the correspondence showed conclusively that the Society is occupying a prominent place among the literary institutions of the country.

The letter of Mr. Learned and the answer of the Corresponding Secretary relating to the history of the ancient forest that once stood between the rivers Passaic and Hackensack* received special attention.

COL. BENJ. AYCRIGG of Passaic said that when a youth there was an extensive "Cedar Swamp" west of the Hackensack river and on both sides of the road between Newark and New York. He doubted the existence of any trees at any time on what are generally termed "the meadows." He

* See a subsequent page.

remembered, in some August between 1818-20 when spending a vacation in the upper part of the "English Neighborhood," seeing for a long time a heavy smoke rising from this forest in the swamp, and was told that the ground was so dry that the roots of the trees burned down ten feet below the surface. He had never heard that the burning was intentional.

MR. JAMES H. TICHENOR remembered the fire referred to by Col. Aycrigg. Newark was enveloped in smoke for more than four weeks. Many large trees had been left standing and other indications that a large forest had once been there, and the remains of the partially consumed trees were yet met on and below the surface.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON, referring to the age of the forest, and its growth on marshy ground, spoke of the possibility of its existence prior to the period in which, geologists thought, there had been a general subsidence of the land along our seacoast. If such had been the case, where during the last two centuries marshes have prevailed, there may have been uplands calculated to sustain such forests.

Further pertinent remarks were made by DR. STEPHEN WICKES and DR. S. H. PENNINGTON.

The Treasurer reported the balance of cash on hand to be \$731.32 and that the annual dues of members unpaid amounted to \$1,230.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that they entered upon their usual duties with feelings of deep regret that they had to do so deprived of the assistance of their late Chairman, Mr. Martin R. Dennis, who had been taken from them by death on 1st February last.

"Mr. Dennis," said the Report, "was born in Newton, Sussex County, in 1823, and was consequently fifty-seven years old, in the full possession of all his energy, at the time of his death. He came to Newark early in life, studied for the medical profession and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine from the New York Medical College. He did not, however,

enter upon the practice of medicine, but for some years was engaged in the drug business in the city of New York. About 1849 he commenced the book and stationery business, in company with his brother, Mr. Alfred L. Dennis; and subsequently took his sons into partnership and continued the business until his death.

“Mr. Dennis was highly respected as a public-spirited citizen, honorable in all his business relations, and was placed in several highly important positions in various institutions and corporations. He took a warm interest in the Historical Society during the whole period of his membership, which dated from May, 1867, and since January, 1875, he filled the position of Librarian. By his death not only has the Society lost an earnest and active supporter, but most of the members, individually, an esteemed friend.

“The Committee would call the attention of the members to the arrangement and appearance of the books in the different apartments. They are pleased to state that, in both respects, our recently appointed Librarian, Mr. Frederick W. Ricord, has worked a marked improvement; and so soon as the Committee are enabled to profit by the additional resources the contemplated Library Fund is expected to furnish, the condition of the library in many other respects will be materially changed.

“In accordance with the authority given at the last meeting, the Committee issued a Circular in February which was sent to the members generally, as well as to other prominent citizens, urging contributions to the proposed fund. The success which has attended the efforts of the Committee has not been all that was expected, but their exertions have not ceased, and it is hoped that the members who have not yet responded may materially add to the amount already secured.

“Arrangements have been made whereby the rooms are now open to members, and others properly introduced, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and the Committee think they already perceive an increase of visitors interested in historical

enquiries. Considerable progress has been made in perfecting the manuscript catalogue of the library, there being comparatively few volumes not regularly entered.

“ Since the last meeting the additions to the Library have numbered twenty-four bound volumes, one hundred and fifty pamphlets, eight special newspapers and two manuscripts. The total number of bound volumes in the Library at present is about 6,400, including about 450 volumes of newspapers. There are about 350 volumes of pamphlets, arranged and ready for binding, and a very large number of unbound pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, which it is hoped the contemplated fund will enable the Committee to arrange properly.”

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that another number of the “ Proceedings” of the Society was in the hands of the printer, which would contain the transactions of the last meeting and of this.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on the names of several gentlemen which had been referred to them and they were thereupon duly elected, as follows:

FOR RESIDENT MEMBERS.

REV. WALTER A. BROOKS,	- - - -	TRENTON.
THOMAS LAWRENCE,	- -	HAMBURGH, SUSSEX CO.
REV. SAMUEL T. LOWRY, JR., D. D.,	- -	EWING.
WILLIAM PIERSON, JR., M. D.,	- - -	ORANGE.
CLAYTON L. TRAVER,	- - - -	TRENTON.
WILLIAM S. YARD,	- - - -	TRENTON.

FOR HONORARY MEMBERS.

REV. SAML. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.,	- -	NEW YORK.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, LL. D.,	- -	BOSTON, MASS.

Other nominations were received and referred.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported "That the last Legislature, in accordance with their request, granted to the Society a further appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum for three years, for the prosecution of the work of 'procuring copies of all papers in the public record offices of England, or elsewhere, referring to the early history of New Jersey, and of arranging, collating, editing and printing the same;' enabling the Committee to commence the printing of the second volume of 'New Jersey Archives.' This volume will contain the documents between 1687 and 1703: the latter date being the year in which the Proprietors of East and West Jersey surrendered their right of government to the Crown, and New Jersey became united with New York under the administration of Lord Cornbury.

"The Committee have been gratified to find that their labors so far have apparently been appreciated by all taking an interest in the early history of the State, and the manner in which the first volume has been issued has received general commendation. It is hoped that volumes two and three will both have passed through the press before the January meeting."

MR. JOHN P. HUTCHINSON, of Bordentown, presented a manuscript copy of the Marriage Records of the Friends Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, alphabetically arranged, which he had himself made for the Society. The record included three hundred and twenty marriages occurring between 1686 and 1879 inclusive. Mr. Hutchinson mentioned other records of the same Monthly Meeting, which it was his intention to copy and present to the Society.

On motion of the REV. M. B. SMITH, the document was accepted and the thanks of the Society returned to Mr. Hutchinson therefor.

COL. AYCRIGG related for the information of the members some incidents of the Revolution, occurring at Fort Lee and Morristown, which had been narrated to him by parties directly connected with them.

MR. WHITEHEAD stated that for several years the fees received from Life Members had been kept separate from the other funds of the Society, without being specifically appropriated to any purpose; but that the present requirements of the Society were such as to render it advisable that this fund should be drawn upon, and he offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That on the death of members contributing to the Life Members Fund, the Treasurer is authorized to appropriate such sums as the members dying may have contributed, to such purpose or purposes as the Committee on Finance may direct.

Resolved, That a similar disposition be made of the amount of the said fund that may be now available from the said cause.

The Society then took a recess until 3 P. M.; the members agreeably occupying themselves in the meantime by examining the many objects of interest in the Library and by partaking of a lunch served in the Document room.

On reassembling at 3 P. M. the REV. M. B. SMITH, of Passaic, offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society desires to place on record its high appreciation of the endorsement which the Legislature of the State has given to the work of the Society, in ordering the collection and publication of "The New Jersey Archives."

Resolved, That the Society would also record their hearty approval of the style of the first volume of said Archives, just published under the direction of the Committee on Colonial Documents and the able editorship of our Corresponding Secretary.

JUDGE HOPPER, of Paterson, warmly seconded the resolutions and they were adopted.

DR. STEPHEN WICKES referred to the large number of valuable pamphlets and papers that, through carelessness, were yearly lost, but which might be secured for the Society by the exercise of some precaution by the members : and offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the members of the Society be earnestly requested to take occasion, as opportunities may offer, to solicit for the Library of the Society any books, pamphlets or documents in their respective places of residence that may otherwise be lost or destroyed.

CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., then read a paper on "The Part of New Jersey in the Federal Constitution."

On motion of DR. S. H. PENNINGTON the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Parker for his able, concise and instructive paper, and a copy requested for publication.

The Society then, on motion, adjourned, to meet in Trenton on the third Thursday of January, 1882, unless sooner convened by the Executive Committee.

Donations to the Library and Cabinet.

ANNOUNCED MAY 19th, 1881.

From the Authors.—A memorial of the Rev. Louis Sandford Schuyler, by *J. E. Learned*. Early Records of Groton, Mass., 1662-1707, edited by *Saml. A. Green*. History of the Stockton Family, by *J. W. Stockton*. Antiquities of the Parish Church of Jamaica, by *Henry Onderdonk, Jr.* Geological Survey of New Jersey; Report for 1880 by *Prof. G. H. Cook*. Manuscript Memoir of Col. R. S. Swords, read before the Numismatic Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia by *Charles Henry Hart*. Washington as a Mason, by *Rev. M. B. Smith*. English Songs from Foreign Tongues, by *F. W. Ricord*. Obituary Notice of Peter McCall and a paper on certain old almanacs between 1705 and 1744, by *Henry Phillips, Jr.*

From United States Bureau of Education.—Circulars of Information Nos. 4 and 5; English Rural Schools and Rural School Architecture.

From United States Patent Office.—Official Gazette Vol. 19, Nos. 3 to 18 inclusive; Alphabetical lists of Patentees and Inventors for the half year ending December, 1880.

From the United States Coast Survey Office.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for 1877.

From the United States Treasury Department.—Annual Report on Finance for 1880 and Report of the Operations of the United States Life Saving Service for year ending June 30, 1880.

From the Smithsonian Institution.—Annual Report for the year 1879; Miscellaneous Collections, Vols. 18, 19, 20 and 21, Contributions to Knowledge, 23d Vol.

From Societies.—*Historical Society of Wisconsin*—27th Annual Report. Natur historischen Vereins von Wisconsin, Jahres Bericht des, fur 1880-1. *Historical Society of Delaware*—Some account of Wm. Usseling and Peter Minwit, two individuals who were instrumental in establishing the 1st Colony in Delaware, by Joseph J. Nuckly. *Old Colony Historical Society*—Papers read before, April 7, 1879, and January 12, 1880. Collections No. 2. *American Philosophical Society*—Transactions of, Vol. XV., part 3d, New Series. Proceedings of, Vol. XIX., No. 107. *Essex Institute*—Bulletins of, Vol. XII., Nos. 7, 8 and 9. Historical Collections, Vol. XVII., parts 3 and 4. *Historical Society of Pennsylvania*—Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. IV., No. 4, Vol. V., No. 1. *New England Historical and Genealogical Society*—Proceedings of October 25, 1880. Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXXV., No. 138. Memorial Biographies. Town Memorial Fund, Vol. I., 1845-52. Report on the Knox Manuscripts. *Chicago Historical Society*—A brief history of, with Constitution and By-Laws. Early Society in Southern Illinois, by Robert W. Patterson, D. D. *Rhode Island Historical Society*—Proceedings 1872-4-5-6-1880-1. Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, edited by John R. Bartlett, 2d and 4th Vols. Collections of Rhode Island Historical Society, Vol. VI. The Progress of Providence, and other pamphlets. *Oneida Historical Society*—Transactions, with Address and Reports for 1881. *Wyoming Historical and Geological Society*—Proceedings of, 1880. *Maryland Historical Society*—Proceedings in

connection with celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Settlement of Baltimore. *American Antiquarian Society*—Proceedings October 21, 1880, Vol. I., No. 1 New Series and 68 Old Series. *Georgia Historical Society*—The Founders, Patrons and Friends, Address by C. C. Jones, Jr., LL. D. *Minnesota Historical Society*—Biennial Report of to the Legislature, 1881. *Vermont Historical Society*—Records of the Governor and Council of Vermont, Vol. VII., 1880.

From the City of Boston.—Reports of the Record Commissioner, Vols. III. and IV.

From Harvard College.—Annual Report of President and Treasurer, 1779–80.

From Hon. John Clement.—Proceedings, Constitution, &c., of the Surveyors Association of West Jersey.

From Charles Henry Hart.—Necrology 1880, and Proceedings of Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

From R. A. Brock.—The Richmond Standard January 15th, 1881, and other numbers. The Public School in relation to the Negro, by Civis.

From John I. Young.—The American Church Review for 1880.

From S. Wickes, M. D.—The Medical Register of the City of New York, by G. H. Tucker, M. D.

From Rev. Chas. Rogers, D. D.—Rules and Lists of the Fellows of the British Topographical Society, London, 1880.

From Rev. Stephen D. Peet.—The American Antiquarian, and Oriental Journal, No. 2, Vol. III., 1881.

From E. Q. Keasby.—The New Jersey Law Journal, Vol. IV., No. 2.

From James W. Vroom.—A View of a Christian Church and Church Government, with an Address to our Congregation and an Appendix representing the case and circumstances of the Associated Presbytery of Morris County, N. J. Chatham, 1781.

- From Henry Phillips, Jr.*—Circular of the New Jersey Treasury Department September 8, 1798.
- From F. W. Ricord.*—Mayor's Messages of the City of Newark, 1870-71-72-73.
- From Wm. G. Le Duc.*—Report of the Commissioners of Agriculture, 1879-80. Preliminary Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1880.
- From P. E. Gibbons.*—The Goulds of Gouldtown, by P. E. Gould (article clipped from New York Sun).
- From Joseph N. Tuttle.*—Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States, by J. Ross Brown and J. W. Taylor; and several other pamphlets.
- From L. C. Draper.*—Biographical Sketch of Lyman C. Draper, by E. B. Anderson.
- From Wm. S. Appleton.*—First Report of the Record Report of the City of Boston, 1876.
- From Martha J. Lamb.*—The Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16th, 1776. Read before New York Historical Society February 5th, 1878, by Erastus C. Benedict.
- From Samuel A. Green, M. D.*—A large collection of valuable pamphlets.
- From Rev. Marshall B. Smith.*—Life and Correspondence of Sir Anthony Panizzi, K. C. B., late Librarian of the British Museum, by Louis Fagin. Proceedings at the Semi-Millennial Celebration of American Bible Society to commemorate the First Translation of the Bible into English by John Wyckliffe.
- From Rev. C. D. Bradlee.*—Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, 1881. Hollis Street Church from 1732 to 1861, also from 1862 to 1877, by Geo. L. Chaney. Report of New England Hospital for Women and Children, and various other pamphlets.
- From Major H. Latour.*—Report of the Superintendent of Education of Lower Canada for 1857, and other pamphlets.
- From Prof. Geo. H. Cook.*—Sixteenth Annual Report of Rutgers Scientific School. First Annual Report of the

New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station for 1880.

From Rev. E. M. Stone.—Defense of Rhode Island ; Speech by Senator H. B. Anthony, 1881. Annual Report of the School Committee of the City of Providence, 1880.

From Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.—Brief Biographies of Ruling Elders in First Presbyterian Church of Alleghany during the first fifty years of its history, by Elliott E. Swift. Address and other proceedings of Indiana College Association, 1880.

From Wm. P. Vail, M. D.—An Essay on the Causes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure of the Human Species, by S. Stanhope Smith, D. D.

From Gen. Wm. S. Stryker.—Historical Sketch of the Trenton Academy, by Wm. L. Dayton.

From William Duane.—Political Songs of 1844.

From A. V. D. Honeyman.—New Jersey Law Reporter, 1st Vol., 1878-1880.

From Unknown.—A collection of American Epitaphs and Inscriptions by Rev. Timothy Alden. Arnold the American, Andre the British Spy and Washington the Defender of his Country, an address by Hon. Erastus Brooks.

From Dr. S. H. Pennington.—A large number of miscellaneous pamphlets.

From Brinton Coxe, of Philadelphia.—MS. Lists of Documents of dates prior to 1703 and 1704 not in Stevens' Analytical Index, &c., referring to New Jersey and Pennsylvania which are in the Public Record Office, London. Two West New Jersey Pamphlets (1699). Reprinted Philadelphia, 1880.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers.

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MAY 19TH, 1881.

Letter from Mr. J. E. Learned, of Newark.

MT. PROSPECT AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J., 7th April, 1881.

[EXTRACT.]

Dear Sir :— * * * As for the questions I wished to ask—I would not trouble you with them if I could get them otherwise answered. But everybody makes the reply that I ought to consult you. I want to know about the ancient forest in the marsh between here and New York. Specifically, I should be glad to learn :

If it was a wild, or native wood ?

Of what timber composed? (It is apparently largely of cedar.)

Why it was destroyed

And how, i. e., by fire or axe ?

And when ?

Why, also, was it suffered to lie and rot, with water-carriage and large communities close by ?

And why is there no second growth (the marsh being now apparently fitter than before to grow timber)?

It is a matter of wonderment to me that I can get no answers to these questions, either from some aged men, the newspaper people, or any books, &c., &c. On this account I think if you can give me the intelligence it will be something more than a mere indulgence of me to fix the traditions of a matter so generally obscure.

It is, however, in the first case, a mere kindness and courtesy to me, of which I shall be very sensible, if you will some time, entirely at your convenience, note such particulars of this mysterious forest as will answer the various enquiries which I have indicated, or any of them.

If my request should seem intrusive I beg you to put some of the blame on half of Newark, and only a fair proportion upon, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. LEARNED.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, ESQ.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
NEWARK, April 11th, 1881. }

MR. J. E. LEARNED, NEWARK :

My Dear Sir:—[EXTRACT.] The questions propounded by you, relative to the forest which was once the special feature of the marshy ground between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, have interested me greatly. You are the first person to awaken from the slumbers of centuries the facts and traditions respecting it. Not an enquiry, to my knowledge, having been made as to its history. Of course, the want of sufficient interest in it to prompt enquiries, has been abundant cause for the consignment of that history to oblivion. I will try from my own recollections, and the scanty information obtainable from books, to answer your questions briefly.

There can be no doubt that the forest was coeval with the period ante-dating the discovery of the country. As you suggest, it must have been composed principally, if not entirely, of cedar trees, for I can remember large numbers of trunks standing, as well as prostrate, burnt and rotten, that were all cedars. "Why," you ask, "was it destroyed? and how? and when?" Although, probably, the marsh was co-extensive with the forest, yet there can be no doubt that rank grass grew everywhere between the rivers. Denton in his "Brief Description of New York with the places adjoining"

(1670) alludes to the "Stately oaks whose broad branched tops serve for no other use than to keep off the Sun's heat from the wilde Beasts of the Wilderness where is grass as high as a man's middle that serves for no other end except to maintain the Elks and Deer, who never devour a hundredth part of it, then to be burnt every Spring to make room for more." This may be considered, I think, as applicable to forests of cedars as to those of oaks.

It undoubtedly was to the interest of the natives to have their districts of country as attractive to the wild animals as any others; and hence it is not surprising that this mode of renewing the grass was pursued by them, and that, too, at so early a period that ample time was given for the effects upon the largest trees to which I have adverted—the annual fires gradually depriving them of life. Vanderdonck, in his "Description of the New Netherlands" (1656), refers to the destruction caused by these fires, prior to that early period, thus: "It sometimes happens that in the thick pine woods * * * the blaze ascends and strikes the tops of the trees setting the same on fire * * by which the extreme tops of the trees are sometimes burnt off while the bodies remain standing."

Hence the answer to your next question, "Why were the trees allowed to lie and rot with water carriage and large communities close by? The destruction was mostly over before the "large communities" were there to profit by the wood so prepared. The trees that I remember, as yet standing in my early childhood, although numerous, would hardly have paid for the trouble and expense of their removal.

The custom of burning underbrush and grass continued for many years in different parts of East Jersey, and in some districts may yet occasionally be met with. The Records of Newark show that the day on which the burning was to commence was formally declared in Town meeting, and two or more prominent citizens were selected to superintend the process. In 1673 it received, for some reason, special atten-

tion. Six of the citizens were chosen : “to appoint a fit
“season to burn the woods, and it is agreed, that every Male
“from Sixty years to sixteen, shall go out one Day to burn
“Woods. Also it is agreed that whosoever doth not attend
“that day (which is to be in May) if they do not go before, he
“or they shall forfeit his or their Days work upon the proof
“thereof and pay it to the Treasurer.”

“Item, if any Man shall set fire on the Meadow before the
“Tenth of March, by Gunning or any other ways, he shall be
“fined Ten shillings ; Half to the Informer and Half to the
“Town.” It would seem, therefore, that different regula-
tions existed for the burning of the woods and the burning of
the meadows. As late as 1706 it was voted that “if any
“person or persons do set Fire within the Common Line, or
“Neck, or Meadow, before Notice be given by the Beat of
“the Drum, he or they shall forfeit 20s which shall be for
“, the Town’s use.”

You ask “why is there no second growth, the marsh being
now, apparently, fitter than before to grow timber ?” I shall
have to refer you to some one better acquainted than I am
with the mysteries of the Forest ; but my impression is that
there is actually less soil in that locality than there used to
be, and what there is, is too much percolated by the saltish
water which now reaches it.

I regret that I should not have answered your enquiries
more satisfactorily, but hope I have, to some extent, satisfied
your curiosity ; and believe me, it has afforded me pleasure
to do so.

Very respectfully yours,

W. A. WHITEHEAD.

HIBERNIA FURNACE AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY THE REV. J. F. TUTTLE, D. D.

Read before the Society at its meeting in Newark, May 20th, 1880.

The iron interests of Morris County, have grown to such a magnitude as to impart interest to their early history. It has been commonly asserted and believed that the first Forge for making iron in this country was built at Whippany; close to the bridge across the Whippany River, and near the Presbyterian Church.

It has not been ascertained certainly who built the Iron Works there. The Rev. Jacob Green, in his brief sketch of the Hanover Church, fixes the date of the settlement at "about 1710."* It was probably made in connection with these works. Mr. Green must have known people who were conversant with the facts, and even with some who helped build the Forge, so that in the absence of other evidence we may accept this as the date of the first Iron Works in Morris County.

An aged Presbyterian clergyman—the Rev. Isaac Todd, of Ocean County, who is still living, and a descendant of an early Morris County Iron Master, Col. Jacob Ford, Sr., states a fact which may help some antiquarian in his researches. He says

* Mr. Green began his ministry at Hanover in 1746, when the old church edifice stood not a quarter of a mile from the Iron Works. It was in the corner of the graveyard, next to the house of Mr. Silas Tuttle.

the ancestor of the Morris County Fords was John Ford, of Woodbridge. He married Elizabeth Freeman.* In 1710 he was ordained an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge. The Rev. Nathaniel Wade was accompanied by Mr. Ford to Philadelphia, as a representative of the church to the Presbytery, which met September 20th, 1710. His name is entered on the published minutes as "Mr. John Ford."† Whilst there he made the acquaintance of "Judge Budd," a wealthy land proprietor, who had a large estate in Morris County, and subsequently resided at Monroe, between Morristown and Whippany. He offered Mr. Ford a large tract of land if he would remove to Monroe, an offer which he accepted, and built a house on the farm now occupied by his great great grandson, Edward Ford.‡ This was in 1710, and my conjecture is that John Ford and Judge Budd built the Forge at Whippany—an incident which may account for the fact that so many of his descendants afterwards engaged in the manufacture of iron in Morris County.

The ore for the Whippany Forge was packed on horses from what is now known as the Dickerson Mine.‖

* Elizabeth Freeman became the wife of John Ford, and, after his death, of John Lindsley. She had several children, among them Col. Jacob Ford, Sr., and Samuel Ford, the father of four sons—Jonathan, James (grandfather of the Rev. John Ford, of Parcippany), Samuel (the counterfeiter) and Demas,—and three daughters; Hannah, wife of Maj. Joseph Morris, Charity, wife of Abraham Kitchel, whose sister, Grace Kitchel, married Samuel, the counterfeiter, and Eunice, married first to Stephen Moore, and after his death to a Mr. Scott. The late Judge Gabriel Ford, of Morristown states, in his diary, that in 1771-2 a census was taken of the British Provinces of America. Among the papers connected with that census in New Jersey was the following: "Widow Elizabeth Lindsley, mother of Col. Jacob Ford, was born in the city of Axford, in Old England, came to Philadelphia when there was but one house in it, and into this Province when she was but one year and a half old. Deceased April 21st, 1772, age 91 years and one month." Judge Ford was her great grand son.

† Records of Presbyterian Church 17.

‡ Newark Daily Advertiser, Jan. 31st, 1880.

‖ The lot on which this valuable mine is situated was "located" in 1714 by John Reading, and in 1716 sold to Joseph Kirkbride. It contained 558

Hibernia is situated about four miles north of Rockaway, and at that place was built a Furnace in 1765, which had such associations with our Revolutionary War and with some distinguished characters of that period as to give it some importance in our State history. A hundred years ago it was a somewhat noted place as one of the aristocratic centres of the region. As at the South the planters constituted an aristocracy distinct from all the classes about them, so in the mountains of New Jersey the iron masters were an aristocracy in more respects than one. They were usually the largest land owners of the region. They handled the money in circulation. They occupied in most cases excellent houses, while their dependent tenants lived in very common dwellings. The cabins of the woodchoppers, colliers, teamsters, miners and forgemen were crazy affairs, usually occupied by a very migratory population. These people usually lived "from hand to mouth," rarely laying up any of their wages. The mansions of the iron masters were often furnished with many costly luxuries, and it was not rare to find elegant equipages among their adjuncts, and their owners were apt to be exclusive in their social relations. If the local historian were to pry into the social history of these Jersey Iron Works, hid, as they often were, away in retired and often romantic spots, where first of all there was water-power, then wood, and also ore within convenient distance—such places as Mount Hope,

acres, and after his death became the undivided property of sons Joseph, John and Mahlon. For several years, not only before, but after it was "returned," it had little value, and the ore was dug and carried away by any one who chose to do so. In 1779 Jonathan Dickerson, son of Captain Peter Dickerson, of Morristown, began to acquire title to the property, and in partnership with Minard La Fevre obtained deeds from most of the Kirkbride heirs.

Governor Mahlon Dickerson succeeded to his father's rights in the property in 1807, and secured the other outstanding interests, but was obliged to maintain his rights by a suit at law. While he was its owner the mine became one of the most valuable in the county. Governor Dickerson's death took place at his residence, near the mine, October 5th, 1853.

Hibernia, Denmark, Rockaway, Mount Pleasant, Dover, Longwood, Charlottenburg, Boonton and Ringwood—he would be surprised at the elegance and refinement found in these houses of the iron masters. Besides, these places were the most active business centres in the county.

Hibernia was no exception to this. Not so ambitious as Mount Hope, Ringwood or Rockaway, it was no mean point in both the business and social life of Morris County. Add to this that it was a point that furnished large iron supplies to the American Army, and I find no apology necessary for this paper on *Hibernia*. I shall dwell at some length on its social life, but still confining myself chiefly to its claims on account of the Furnace built there, and which, as already intimated, had some notoriety during the Revolution. It was one of the several similar works that did the country good service at that perilous time. Among those thus prominent were Mount Hope, Hibernia and Ringwood. Their managers, John Jacob Faesch,* Robert Erskine, and Lord Stirling through his agents, the Hoff brothers, did a service of immense value to the country.

“The Hibernia Tract”† was surveyed to John Stevens, November 13th, 1787, but not returned till August 31st, 1792. It included 5,222 acres, out of which were deducted 865 acres which had been previously located. For the purposes of this paper the *exceptions* are chiefly important, as they cover the tracts occupied by the mining establishments

* For account of Mr. Faesch, see Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, Second Series, II., 25-8, 36-8.

† For important facts as to the original entry of the lands on which the Hibernia Iron Works were built, I am indebted to my friend Edmuud D. Halsey, Esq., of Rockaway, with whom as boy and man I have spent many pleasant hours in the search of written and printed documents throwing light on the early history of Morris County. My MS. volumes contain many pages which his generous pen, and that of his brother Samuel, copied. I recall the genuine enthusiasm of these lads, as they then were, in searches of the kind indicated. The former is a high authority in Morris County land titles.

mentioned. One of the excepted lots was returned to Joshua Ball on May 17th, 1753. It contains $31\frac{3}{10}\frac{2}{0}$ acres, covering the brook at Hibernia, and most of the flat; also, a strip three $\frac{4}{10}\frac{3}{0}$ chains by 16 chains intended to cover the vein of ore which probably outcropped there. The second exception is the celebrated "Ford Mine Lot," returned to Col. Jacob Ford, July 1st, 1761, containing one $\frac{8}{10}\frac{7}{0}$ acres. In 1775 Samuel Ogden, of Boonton, had some dispute with Lord Stirling as to the ownership of this property, and also the "Stirling Mine," and this was the occasion of a sharp correspondence between Joseph Hoff and Robert Erskine as to the right of the latter to dig ore from this mine.

The fourth and fifth exceptions include four lots of ten acres each, and one of $10\frac{3}{10}\frac{4}{0}$ acres, which were returned to Samuel Ford, the first three April 6th, 1765, and the last two, —one of which was the lot of $10\frac{3}{10}\frac{4}{0}$ acres,—June 25th, 1765. The first return, April 6th, 1765, speaks of the lots as "about one mile and one half above John Johnston's Iron Works," also called in the eleventh exception "Horse Pond Furnace." It is Mr. Halsey's opinion that the lot $10\frac{3}{10}\frac{4}{0}$ acres was returned because by reason of disturbance of the compass the lots already surveyed for Joshua and Jacob Ford did not cover the vein, as they were intended to do.*

The sixth exception shows that from Thomas Stiles Lord Stirling had bought—date not given—land near Hibernia, which had been returned to Stiles, Sept. 15th, 1765. The ninth exception, for land returned July 4th, 1766; the twelfth exception, for land returned July 26th, 1766; the thirteenth and fourteenth exceptions, for land returned December 31st, 1768, and the fifteenth exception, for land returned February 24th, 1769, all returned to Lord Stirling, show that he had purchased lands in that region. Numbers fourteen and fifteen are said to be "half way along the road leading from Hibernia Furnace to Charlottenburgh."

* The Ford mine lot is deducted from this return, and the disputes which afterwards arose in regard to the Ford mine, may have arisen from the uncertainty of its location.

The seventh and tenth exceptions furnish us with the name of the Furnace at Hibernia. The land is described in the return as two small lots to Stephen Tuttle, November 23d, 1765, "about three-fourths of a mile from the new Furnace, called *The Adventure*."

The eleventh exception includes six tracts returned to the heirs of Peter Sonmans at the request of Lord Stirling, July 12th, 1766, to be by him conveyed to James Anderson and Benjamin Cooper. As already stated, the fourth of these lots is described as near "Horse Pond Furnace." This, with other references, shows that "John Johnston's Iron Works" at Horse Pound, as Beach Glen was then called, were among the earliest in that region.*

It does not appear that Lord Stirling had purchased lands near Hibernia earlier than in 1766; a year later than the return of the Hibernia lots to Samuel Ford. The specifications in the deeds dated October 28th, 1765, by which Ford and his wife Grace sold an equal and undivided third of the Hibernia Iron Works to each of two purchasers, James Anderson and Benjamin Cooper, seem to imply that Ford retained the remaining third.

Originally, Samuel Ford was the sole owner, and continued such until his sale to Anderson and Cooper. As late as 1771 the Records of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, for the April term, mention an action for debt against Lord Stirling, Benjamin Cooper and Samuel Ford. This renders it likely that by this time Anderson had sold his interest in Hibernia to Lord Stirling. And as the Records of the same Court for the September term, 1771, mention a suit of Daniel Cooper against Lord Stirling and Benjamin Cooper, not naming Ford as in the previous case, it may be conjectured that Lord

* *Horse Pound*, not *Pond*, as afterwards called. It obtained its name from the fact that very early in the Spring people let their young horses find pasture in that region, and in the Fall drove them to a *Pound* built of logs, between Johnston's Iron Works—Beach Glen—and Hibernia, to catch them.

Stirling that Summer had bought Ford's remaining interest. In the Summer of 1773 Ford was arrested for counterfeiting,* but escaping from jail finally fled the country. Several of his confederates were arrested, and were not so fortunate as to escape. One of these was Ford's partner, Benjamin Cooper. From his own letter written from the Morristown Jail to Lord Stirling, in his dire extremity—condemned as he was to death—it appears that when Ford was arrested at Hibernia, Cooper, probably struck with fear, went to Hunterdon County, where his family was. Whilst there he received a remarkable letter from Samuel Ford, conveyed by Maj. Joseph Morris, as is seen in the MS. copy of Morris' affidavit before Lord Stirling, September 8th, 1774. It seems probable that he was himself arrested at Hibernia, whither he had returned within a week after going to Hunterdon. Ford was at the time concealed in Smultz's Cabin, not far from Hibernia, and Cooper says, "I had reason to believe he—Ford—was in the woods. Miss Odle asked me to give her a hat and shirt. I did, and it was for Ford."

In this letter, written to Lord Stirling after he was condemned to die, he gives an account of certain business transactions, and implies that (probably in 1771) he had also sold out his interest in Hibernia to Lord Stirling. He speaks of meeting at that time "Samuel Ford and many others" at Stirling's house, and also at Daniel Cooper's. The letter implies that the business then in hand—1771—was the conveying of property to Lord Stirling. For he says: "Several deeds ought to be made to you by me, and many things you are a stranger to, I fear, by which you will suffer, that otherwise you would not, had I not been called hence. Many things in the course of my perplexity I could say more respecting your interest, as also my present situation." †

Not merely does Cooper imply that he himself had been

* See Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, Vol. v., p. 52.

† Life of Stirling, p. 102-3.

selling property to Stirling, but that Ford had also. Moreover, that he could show him wherein Ford was over-reaching him in the sale.

In a letter, written apparently after he had been convicted of counterfeiting, and had death in full view, Cooper declared, not only that Ford was the leader in this bad business, but that he had planned and executed the robbery of the Treasury in 1768. Ford berates him sharply and with an air of injured innocence. In this letter referring to 1771, Ford speaks of "*our* distressed circumstances at the Furnace," as if he and Cooper were then owners, in part at least, of the concern. It was "*our* distressed circumstances" which led to "*the money-making affair*," as he calls the counterfeiting.

Taking all the circumstances into account, it is probable that in 1771 Lord Stirling became sole owner of Hibernia.*

It is evident that Ford made Hibernia his headquarters, not for making, but for putting in circulation, counterfeit money, drawing into the bad business several confederates, including his partner, Cooper; and, as is alleged by some of Ford's relatives, not merely the Deputy Sheriff of the County, John King, but the Sheriff himself, and "*many others*," who escaped arrest through social influence. Indeed, it is not a little startling to find in the Records of the Privy Council, and other documents, as also in the positive declarations of persons living at that time, hints and expressions which apparently find their solution in the declaration of Mrs. Eunice Pierson, a niece of Ford, that several persons in high position were involved in "*the money-making affair*," who were never brought to punishment.

After the sale of two-thirds of his Hibernia interest in 1765, Ford planned to visit Ireland on the counterfeiting business. He made the voyage to Ireland, as stated in Rivingston's New

* Perhaps records of sale may be found that will set aside this conjecture as not correct.

York Gazette of July 22d, 1773, "six years ago and to England eighteen months ago." And it is not unlikely that this "artful rogue" planned at Hibernia not only the counterfeiting villainy, but the celebrated Robbery of the Treasury at Amboy in 1768.

One thing is sure, that the name of Samuel Ford, the builder of the Hibernia Furnace, is closely associated with both these crimes, and a great deal beside. He was arrested July 16th, 1773, but broke jail and fled, at first to Hibernia, with whose hiding places he was familiar. Having involved some of the first men of the county in the suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting the currency, and having been the means of bringing four men to the scaffold for that cause, one of whom was actually hung, this bad man fled to the wilds of Virginia. He assumed his mother's name, Baldwin, married a wife there and raised a family, leaving "his wife, Grace Kitchel," to shift for herself and children as best she could.

Of this man's descendants in Virginia I know nothing. Those sprung from his lawful marriage with Grace Kitchel, of Hanover, are highly respectable people.

After Ford's flight his family were reduced to great straits. The Records of the Morris Courts show that in September, 1773, Sheriff Kinney, in the suit of Benjamin Lindsley against Samuel Ford, made return that he had attached Ford's farm in Hanover, called "the Hammock, containing about 130 acres," and as Ford did not appear in Court, his "perishable goods" were ordered to be sold. Samuel Tuthill, Esq., Jonathan Stiles, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Millege, were appointed auditors to attend to the business. At the September term of Court, 1774, the Court ordered the auditors "to make distribution to the respective Plaintiffs by the first day of the next term, and that they make reports of the debts of the Defendant." From the same record it appears that the Court had ordered warrants to be issued to "Bern Budd, Grace Ford and divers other persons" to appear as witnesses before the auditors, and it was stated that "Bern Budd and Grace

Ford had negligently and contemptuously refused and neglected to attend as by said warrants they were commanded." Measures were taken to compel their attendance, and Budd did finally attend, but Grace Ford did not yield. "The Hammock" was not disposed of, but remained in the family until after the death of Ford's son William, by whose heirs it was sold. The wife, whom the villainous fugitive abandoned lived to an advanced age at Whippany or, as others say, at Madison.

Of James Anderson, to whom Samuel Ford in October, 1765, sold one-third of the Hibernia Furnace property, I know nothing beyond the statement that he was from Newton, in Sussex County. Benjamin Cooper, to whom Ford sold another "equal and undivided third," is also spoken of as from "Newton in Sussex County." He was a son of Daniel Cooper, an Associate Judge. In his letter to Lord Stirling, already quoted, Benjamin Cooper declares that when he was on trial for his life his father was a member of the Court that condemned him. Some two or three years before he purchased an interest in "the Adventure Furnace at Hibernia," Benjamin Cooper married Charity, the daughter of Charles and Mary Hoff, of Pittstown, in Hunterdon County. This lady died May 13th, 1763, after giving birth to a boy. There are two monuments to the mother and child in "the old graveyard of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church," on which are their names. The monument to the mother states her age as 17 years, and that to the child, states his as "4 Hours." That Cooper was not a very reliable man is evident from his indulging in a great and dangerous crime, alleging as his reason, "my necessities, distressed to distraction, led me into it." He says he received two parcels of counterfeit money, the first of which was put in circulation "by John King and Samuel Haines." The second lot he burned. He charges his misfortune on Samuel Ford, who "called me to Morristown, where he told me first of the villainous scheme of passing bad money." He says his crimes in this matter

were "all committed in one week in the year 1771. Two of the Judges, one of whom was my father * * * promised me I should never have it mentioned further than as evidence, if I would give a narrative of such as was concerned in counterfeiting and passing, if any I could. On these promises I gave the account that the Judge lays before the Governor and Council. It was at the bottom I gave, that I had received and passed, but here you have all—the whole. I was indicted, and to this confessed guilty of uttering."*

As stated previously, four men were convicted of counterfeiting and were sentenced to be hung, Doctor Berne Budd, Samuel Haynes, Benjamin Cooper, and David Reynolds. Reynolds was executed on the 17th of September, 1773, but the others were reprieved and subsequently pardoned. † On the scaffold Reynolds earnestly requested the spectators not to reflect on his innocent wife and helpless children.

In the minutes of the Privy Council, under date of December 3d, 1773, occurs this record: "His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Board a message from the House of Assembly, in which are the following words, viz: 'That with respect to the convicts in Morris County Goal, the House are of opinion that it is not proper to send for or examine them.' Whereupon the Council advised his Excellency to issue his Majesty's Royal pardon to the said convicts, Benjamin Cooper, Bern Budd and Samuel Haines."

The trouble did not cease with Ford's flight "from his country for his country's good," nor with the execution of one and the conviction of three of his confederates. The Governor, the House of Assembly, the Privy Council, the Courts, and society in Morris County for a long time continued to feel the presence of this incident. Sheriff Kinney was indicted by the Grand Inquest of the county for misbehavior respecting the said escape of Ford. The indictment, how-

* Life of Lord Stirling, 112.

† Pennsylvania Gazette of September 29th, 1773.

ever, seems not to have been tried. Society was greatly agitated by this scandal in high life which had so tragical a conclusion in one case, and which affected some of the best families in the counties of Morris, Sussex and Hunterdon.

The Minutes of the Privy Council, December 1st, 1773, contain Col. Samuel Ogden's memorial in reference to "charges against him by which his character as a Gentleman and a Magistrate is impeached;" to which the Council's Secretary is directed to reply that no such charges are before this Board." In the minutes of December 3d, Col. Ogden reiterates his statement, and named Lord Stirling as the author of the charges, which, in substance, are that Col. Ogden and Samuel Tuthill, Esq., as magistrates, "had suppressed the testimony of witnesses material for bringing certain criminals to justice." The Council admit Stirling made such a charge, but withdrew it, and on the 10th of December the Privy Council records on its minutes the fact that the House of Assembly had passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Ogden and Tuthill for "their prudent conduct and commendable zeal in the cause of Public Justice in the prosecution and conviction of the counterfeiters of the current money of this Province, with the discoveries made relative to the Robbery of the Eastern Treasury."

On the 16th of May, 1774, Stirling renewed the charge, that he had very full reasons to believe that several of the examinations taken before Samuel Tuthill and Samuel Ogden, Esqrs., were not fairly and impartially taken. The Minutes contain the text of Stirling's paper with a list of the witnesses, including the names of some men in high positions.

The result of this investigation I am unable to state, but the Life of Lord Stirling gives enough to show that the quarrel continued through 1774. On January 17th, 1775, a card from Col. Ogden states that "a pamphlet had been published containing a pretended state of the dispute between Lord Stirling and Colonel Ogden. The Colonel begs of the Publick that they will suspend their opinion until the hearing before the

Governor and Council is ended, and he shall have opportunity and leisure to lay his case before him.”*

For lack of a better reason for this somewhat wide discussion, I may say that these incidents are closely associated with the original proprietor of the Hibernia Furnace, and one of the men to whom he had sold a third interest. It is evident that the iron business at “the Adventure Furnace” had not thriven, and that both Ford and Cooper were sorely pressed

* For much of this information I am indebted to full notes made of contents of the Minutes of Privy Council, in manuscript, loaned to me in 1853 by the late Dr. McChesney, then Secretary of State. What was done with the MS. I am unable to tell, but if it be in existence and unpublished—as I suppose—it is a valuable part of the history of New Jersey. Let me add one more fact in the same line, recorded in the Minutes of Privy Council, December 20th, 1773. The Governor lays before the Council “a representation from sundry militia officers of Morris County, which was accompanied with a certificate in writing from some of them who were Grand Jurors at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer in said county of Morris, containing certain charges against the conduct of Jacob Ford, Jr, Esq., Colonel of the militia of said county.” The Governor asks “what is proper for him to do thereupon.” The Council say “the facts contained in the representation are properly cognizable in the courts of law,” and advise the Governor not to touch it.

The above minute is explained by several affidavits laid before the Privy Council, February 28th, 1774, by “John Carle, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, and Cornelius Ludlow, Foreman of the Grand Jury of Quarter Sessions,” which entirely exonerate Col. Ford. This affidavit of Carle and Ludlow includes the statement of Maj. Joseph Morris—who married Samuel Ford’s sister Hannah—“that if he (Morris) did formerly say that at a privately appointed meeting in the year 1769, Jacob Ford, Jr., Esq., did advise me to go away so as not to be an evidence against Samuel Ford, he misunderstood himself, for that being asked those questions since, he can’t remember any appointed meeting, or that Col Ford ever advised him to go away so as not to be an evidence against Samuel Ford.”

The original affidavit of Major Morris was remarkable whether true or false, and the infirmity of memory after the lapse of four years strikingly similar to incidents now-a-days occurring in Courts and Legislative Commissions.

I refer to these facts to show how earnest was the effort to conceal the facts and screen the well-connected rogues who had been training under the lead of Samuel Ford.

by their pecuniary misfortunes. Of the subsequent fate of Cooper I have not learned anything.

From the statements made to me by persons who knew, it is certain that from the building of "the Adventure Furnace" in the Summer of 1765 until 1775, the business of making iron was carried on to some extent. It is evident that previous to May, 1775,—probably as early as 1771—Lord Stirling had become sole owner of the property. Of him it is not necessary to speak at length, as his life has been fully written by his grandson, Wm. A. Duer, and published by the New Jersey Historical Society. He was no ordinary man, and he figures conspicuously as an Iron Master at Hibernia.

In 1775 we find in connection with the Hibernia Furnace the name of Hoff, in the person of Joseph Hoff, who then became Manager of the Works. He was assisted at first and then succeeded by his brother, Charles Hoff, Jr., who in turn was also assisted by a younger brother John. They were the sons of Charles and Mary Hoff, of Pittstown, in the County of Hunterdon, West New Jersey. Mr. Henry Race, from whose letter I gather these facts, and also some in regard to Benjamin Cooper's marriage to Charity Hoff, thinks that because the father of these men is called Charles Hoff, Jr., in two papers of 1754 and '5, his father was Charles. Charles, the father of the Hibernia Hoffs, "in 1754 was one of the Trustees of the Ringwood Presbyterian Church. I have in my possession"—writes Mr. Race—"several old papers, and have seen a number of others in which his name occurs. In one he is called *Miller*, and in another *Merchant*. He owned and worked the *iron forge* here. In a map of New Jersey, published in 1760, this village—Pittstown—is called Hoff's."

In the Minutes of Privy Council, August 21st, 1766, it is stated that James Parker, Esq., member of the Council, "complains of the conduct of Charles Hoff, one of the Justices of the Peace in Hunterdon—not stating his reasons. The Council ordered Hoff to appear before them on the 23d of September next, and answer the charges on pain of being removed from the commission of the peace."

It is evident that Mr. Hoff was a prominent man in Hunterdon County, especially in his own particular region.

It is probable that his son Joseph was indebted for his appointment as Manager at Hibernia to the fact that he had experience in the manufacture of iron as the son of an iron master, and that his brother-in-law, Benjamin Cooper, had been one of the proprietors of Hibernia. Under date of July 8th, 1775, the father writes to Joseph concerning an expected visit from him, possibly about the time of his marriage with the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wigen, a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, and adds this sentence: "I hope you can, at your coming, give us more particular account how things are going with the poor Bostonians." Joseph Hoff continued to manage at Hibernia until his death, which was probably in the early part of 1777. His brother Charles had been his chief assistant, and at once succeeded him by the appointment of Lord Stirling. From a letter written to him from Boonton in September, 1781, by Anthony Joline, I infer that he continued in office at Hibernia until that year, when he removed to Mt. Pleasant, near Dover. The society of Hibernia was greatly improved under the brothers who managed the works. It is supposed, Joseph brought his bride to the place in 1775, and probably in 1779 or '80 Charles brought his wife and occupied the mansion. It is described as not a very imposing one, but Hannah, the daughter of Moses Tuttle, of Mt. Pleasant, added charms to it as the manager's wife. And no doubt, occasionally, that house welcomed as guests some of the first people in Morris County, as also distinguished members of the army. Mrs. Hoff was the grand-daughter of Col. Ford, Sr., and her father was also well connected and wealthy. The great event which took place at Hibernia, aside from business, was the robbery of Mr. Hoff's house, probably in the early part of 1781. It may have been in the Fall of 1780, but from a circumstance which need not to be mentioned, I suppose it was in the Spring of 1781. It was said that the notorious Claudius Smith led the

gang, but in 1790 Capt. Joseph Board, of Ringwood, wrote Mr. Hoff that Isaac and James Babcock, and James Allen were the robbers. Mr. Hoff says there were four men, and these three may have followed Claudius Smith. The Furnace was not in blast at the time, and the men were scattered in the collieries and mines, leaving the manager's house unprotected. The men entered the house whilst the family were at table, and after some resistance forced the family to get them supper. They stole the silver and some jewelry. Also not a little linen and clothing. They took the horses also, and got away with their plunder without harm. Claudius Smith was afterwards shot in some thieving expedition by his pursuers, and James Babcock was hung at Goshen.* Mr. Hoff visited him previous to his execution, but with no result. Another of the gang having been severely wounded, and supposing himself about to die, sent for Mr. Hoff, and restored a part of the stolen property.

Capt. Board's letter is worth copying. It was dated Ringwood, April 12th, 1790. "I would inform you that you were robbed by Isaac Babcock, James Babcock and James Allen. The said James Allen was afterwards taken with a gang of robbers and put in Goshen Jail, and then turned State's evidence and charged the Babcocks with robbing you, which is now on record at Goshen, and Allen lives in New York, a shoemaker by trade. James Babcock was hung. Isaac Babcock is living about six miles from me. I have heard from one of the family that the things taken from you were divided among them. I am your obedient servant,

“JOSEPH BOARD.”

In at least two other instances similar robberies were committed. The mansion of Robert Erskine was strongly protected, and was the depot in which the neighbors deposited

* This account is published in No. 6 of "Revolutionary Fragments" in Newark Daily Advertiser some time in 1849 or '50. There were twenty articles, and they contain much traditionary and documentary information.

their valuables. One night the robbers induced the clerk to open the store on the pretence of getting medicine for some one sick, and then forced him to go to the house and get admittance. The stratagem succeeded, and the rogues secured the prize. Mr. Robert Ogden, residing a few miles north of Sparta, in Sussex County, was robbed in a similar way, and considerable property taken from his house. These are symptoms of the annoyances endured in those trying times.

Charles Hoff in 1781 left Hibernia and settled near his father-in-law, Moses Tuttle, where he continued to reside until his death, July 17th, 1811. His widow, Hannah Tuttle, attained a great age, lacking only a week of ninety years. She died August 26th, 1849, a charming old lady.

The third brother, John Hoff, was a clerk in his brother Charles' service, and was entrusted with important commissions, one of which I shall have occasion to refer to in a subsequent part of this paper. He went to some other part of the country, and his family lost sight of him.

A chief interest associated with Hibernia is the part it took in the manufacture of iron. It began its career whilst New Jersey was still a colony and under the ban of very heavy restrictions from the British Government. The Forges were permitted to make blooms and hammer them into bars, but not to hammer or roll them into plates and then slit these into nail rods. It is said that a contraband slitting mill was built at Old Boonton, and ostensibly run as a grist mill. The manager and owner—at least in part—was Col. Samuel Ogden, of whom frequent mention has been made in this paper. He is uniformly spoken of as a very shrewd man, and his name is frequently found in connection with the civil and judicial affairs of Morris County. I once saw the autograph of Samuel Ogden written with a diamond on a window pane of the Mt. Hope mansion. It is said that when Governor Franklin and suite once visited Old Boonton to look into the reports about the contraband slitting mill, Col. Ogden was equal to the occasion, and mellowed his guests with a good dinner and the

best of liquors, so that that high official expressed himself as satisfied that it was all right.

Another authority says the Governor had some pecuniary interest in the mill—a silent partnership.

These facts show what was the condition of the iron business at the beginning of our Revolutionary struggle. In a letter written to Richard Henry Lee in 1777, Washington remonstrated sharply against the indiscriminate exemption of the men engaged in the Iron Manufactures of New Jersey and other colonies, except those employed for the public good. In this letter he states that in “Morris County alone there are between eighty and one hundred Iron Works, large and small.”*

We may take this statement as a fair exhibit of this important industry. There were many Forges for making blooms of iron, and several Blast Furnaces in Northern New Jersey that were sheltered by their secluded locations. Charles Hoff, in March, 1778, says that some of the Forges were converted into Furnaces. They were small as compared with modern Iron Works, but they became invaluable when the colonies began their struggle for independence. It may be safely said that but for these works in New Jersey and other States the issue of the struggle might have been very different.

Some years ago, Miss Mary Ann Hoff, of Mt. Pleasant, lent me an old Letter Book containing copies of letters written by Joseph and Charles Hoff—her father—whilst they had charge of the Hibernia Iron Works. Some of these letters give facts which show what the iron business was during the Revolutionary War, the depressed condition of the business, the embarrassments under which it was carried on, and the important services it rendered to the country. At both Mt. Hope and Hibernia shot and shell were cast for the army in considerable quantities. Long after the war was ended there were piles

* Sparks' Washington, IV., 397.

of cannon-balls in the open lot opposite the residence of the late Col. Joseph Jackson, in Rockaway, and now occupied by Edmund D. Halsey, Esq. They remained there some years, and were finally carted to Jersey City by order of the Secretary of War.

There was one business attempted at Hibernia of which I have seen no mention until the paper on "The Early History of Morris County," was read in 1869.* I now refer to the attempt to cast cannon for the army. To what extent the attempt was successful, or whether it was carried on beyond what is stated in these Hoff letters, I have no means of ascertaining. The account is an item in our history, which should be preserved for its own sake, and also as a part of that great business that has accomplished so much for Morris County.† As this article has already been greatly extended, I will sketch the contents of the "Hoff Letters" sufficiently to show what they are.

On the 17th of May, 1775, Joseph Hoff wrote a letter to Robert Erskine and sent by his brother Charles. In this he speaks of the scarcity of powder for mining purposes, because of a patriotic committee at Elizabeth Town taking possession of all it can find. He appeals to Mr. Erskine for "the favor in this exigency" "of a couple cwt. of that article. It shall be thankfully returned." He then refers to the controversy as to Erskine's right to take "Oar" from "the Hibernia Mine" and the "Lord Stirling Vein." The letter is a little in the nature of threatening and bluster, intimating if he does not loan the powder he will be prosecuted for trespass in the digging of ore.

In his letter to Lord Stirling, May 25, Mr. Hoff candidly states what he had done, and that he had probably made a

* Proceedings of N. J. Historical Society, Second Series, II., 44.

† The first of these letters is written to Robert Erskine, Esq., of Ringwood. A somewhat extended account of this leading iron master is given in the paper on "The Early History of Morris County."—Second Series Pro. N. J. Historical Society, II., pp 27-36.

mistake, implying that Mr. Erskine had not been alarmed. "I must now beg to know how to proceed. I wish the proper steps by Law were taken to prevent any further Invasions on this Property. Violence, I think, will be both illegal and dangerous, for they are resolved to repel force by force. From what I can learn, Mr. Erskine has bought the Oar of Col. Ogden." From the same letter we learn that "the Furnace goes well, as do all the other branches of business. We have made 70 Tonns iron already. We shall make at least twenty Tonns weekly."

June 30th, 1775, he writes to the Murrays of New York that Lord Stirling thinks every kind of intercourse between New York and New Jersey would be immediately cut off," and that "supply for the present Blast should be sent to Elizabeth Town ere this unhappy affair takes place."

The letters no doubt show how the Furnaces of that day were carried on. A small stock of coal and ore was gathered and the Blast continued a few weeks or months. Hibernia produced "fifteen or sixteen tons weekly." As a rule, the people were poor and in debt. In several of his letters Mr. Hoff speaks of a cause which was then, and which is now, at the bottom of much misery among the mountains of New Jersey. "August 25th, 1775. The weather is so very warm that I have not rum for the people. I fear they will be more sickly." "May 21, 1776. Our people are so Distressed for rum that I believe we must have one Hogshead, let the price be what it will. They must only pay accordingly. I hope you won't forget about the Powder."

One of the interesting facts noted in several of these letters is not only that considerable quantities of shot and shell were cast at Hibernia for the army, but that serious efforts were made to cast cannon also. On the 6th of April, 1776, in a letter to the Murrays of New York, it is said: "Lord Stirling writes me if we can get the moulders he will find us work making cannon, and in consequence has enclosed me a letter to Henry Wissner, Esq., of Goshen, for one or 200 pounds of

Powder." On the 10th of same month: "I expect a good moulder here in a day or two," and he will then calculate the price at which per ton they can be made. April 30th: "Lord Stirling wrote he would find us work at casting cannon that would weigh 20 or 30 cwt., which are 9 or 10 pounders, but nothing heavier. I want to know how many are wanted and the exact dimensions." June 9th: "We were waiting a week for the moulds, but 'Cunliff, the stageman'—at Morristown—neglected to send them up. Thursday morning I sent express for them, and yesterday we began to cast them. The moulders will continue at the work night and day till the whole is completed." August 3d: "Last night we made a tryal at casting one of the Guns, but unfortunately for us we brought the furnace too low and it missed at the Breech. All the rest was sound and good." He then sketches his plan for future casting, "being convinced that the iron will answer." "But as a most enormous expense attends the Business it will not be in our power to make the small Guns under 7d York money per pound." August 31st, 1776, Hoff writes Col. Moylan, the Commissary-General, that "Mr. Thomas Ives apply'd to make a number, say 36 or 38 three-pounder Cannon for the Gundolers. We had two ready for tryal some two days past." Hoff himself double loaded and tried the guns with success. "Mr. Faesch and the Messrs. Ogden, iron masters," are of opinion that, as "a most enormous expense attends the business," "we can not make the cannon at less than £50 Proc. per ton and Powder to prove them." "I believe we can make from 3 to 9, and perhaps 12 pounders." September 2d, 1776, to Samson & Co., New York: "I lament Lord Stirling's situation.* Hope he may be exchanged for some person of equal rank. The Dangerous situation of all kinds of property in your parts give sensible concern for you in particular and the Province in General. I hope, however, to hear more favorable accounts soon, tho'

* Captured in battle of Long Island, Aug. 27th, 1776.

indeed the Crisis seems to be arriv'd which must Decide the fate of New York one way or the other. Happy for us here that we have so secure an asylum from Danger. We have made two small canon. * * * * * Col. Knox spoke to me to make 12 or 20 tonns of Grape Shott. I have wrote him I will do it at £50 proc. per ton. * * * * * We must have some work to do for the Continent to exempt us from military duty. Had it not been for the Shott we had to make we should have been taken in the service long ere now."

This letter was sent to New York at this perilous time by a slave, "Negro Fortune, who belongs to Lord Stirling," a fact creditable to the slave, whether it was or not to the master then fighting to win freedom for a people. It is also worthy of notice that in these letters Mr. Joseph Hoff occasionally refers to "the stageman Cunliff" and the "Morristown Post," as if the communication with New York was once a week. This is a mere glimpse into the social and civil arrangements of Morris County a century ago, and affords us a pleasant and instructive contrast, "Cunliff the Stageman" making a weekly trip with the mail, and the trains running now over the Morris and Essex, with its double track, many times each day of the six.

On October 1st, 1776, Joseph Hoff writes to Col. Henry Knox, Chief of Artillery under Washington, in respect to "certain canon we were ordered to make for Mr. Ives." "I would willingly engage to make a quantity of Shott of any kind and try at some canon—say of the 6 or 9 pounders. Will therefore be obliged to you to inform me what kinds are wanted, what quantity, and what price will be given, where delivered," etc. November 14, 1776, writes on same subject to Col. Knox: "We have now upwards of 35 tons of shott made. It is altogether out of my power to have them carted. As the Furnace is doing no other business, I hope to compleat the order. Every preparation of moulds, flasks, etc., for the Grape Shott is now finished."

This is the last letter in my minutes from Joseph Hoff. He

died some time that Winter, but I have not been able to get the date of his death nor the place of his burial. His brother, Charles Hoff, is put in charge at Hibernia, and under date of July 27th, 1777, he writes to Governor Livingston "begging Your Excellencies' Indulgence to give Col. John Munson such orders in writing" as may relieve us at the Furnace from "the draft to be made out in a few days. He told me that nothing but an order from under your Excellency's own hand would render it consistent with his duty to excuse them. Gen. Knox, of the Artillery, wanting a quantity of Military stores ordered to be put in blast, which has been done at considerable expense. * * * * * We made the last year for Publick service upwards 120 tons of shott. I shall ever think myself happy and in my duty to my country to contribute by every means in my power in Opposing that Tyrannical spirit which is now exhibited by the British Nation."

March 4th, 1778, Charles Hoff writes to Lord Stirling about some sales of Pig metal he has made—"some for £12, some for £15, some for £20 and some for £30 per tonn." He adds this item: "The Forges in this part of the country, many of them, are turned from the Blooming to Refining, and of course Pigg metal is in good Demand. There is also a great Demand for Hollow ware of all kinds; also Salt panss, Forge plates, etc. Should any military stores be wanted, shall be ready to make them."

March 20th, '78, Hoff writes Stirling about the best plan for carrying on the Furnace and in reference to the fact that twenty-five men are exempted from military service, he says the number is far too small, and yet, "My Lord, this is the only thing that induces the greater part of the men to work here, as they are farmers and have left their farms and come here solely to be clear of the Militia, and from no other motive. I find they are determined to shuffle the time away they are exempt, and do as little business as they possibly can." In view of this, "Could not Your Lordship send us some of the Regular and Hessian Deserters? I would do my endeavor to make 30 or 40 of them serviceable."

June 16th, 1768, he writes to "Wm. Winds, Esq.," in regard to furnishing shott. "We have a quantity of Grape Shott contracted for by Gen. Knox. On procuring his order you can have any part or all." And July 4th, 1778, he writes to the same that "I am informed that a good many Deserters both of the British Troops and Hessians are come in and sent to Philadelphia," and he desires some of them as workmen. He sends by John Hoff agreeing to ratify any contract he may make. In immediate connection with this letter to General Winds is "the copy of Instructions and encouragement to Deserters, for Messrs. Bernard Smith and John Hoff," in securing men of this class for Mt. Hope and Hibernia. Mr. Faesch, of Mt. Hope, "wants 25 or 30 men used to wood-cutting, coaling and labor suitable for Iron Works, etc.—two good carpenters, 1 wheelwright, 2 blacksmiths, 2 masons, a young man or boy that can shave, dress hair, wait on the table, take care of horses, etc. Get him if possible an Englishman, or one that can speak both languages."

Mr. Hoff, at Hibernia, wants "from 15 to 25 such men as particularized above for Iron Works, etc." He then adds twelve general directions which are of no special interest now except under "Eighthly." Mr. Hoff writes: "It would be advisable for you to inquire Capt. Dehauk and the rest of the gentlemen that were prisoners at Mt. Hope, as they'll be of infinite service to you." Under "Eleventhly" he wants "mechanical workmen, acquainted with manufacturing steel, Taylors, Lockmaker, Gunsmiths, Coopers, etc.," and under "Twelfthly," we find the Teuton of that time was the progenitor of the Teuton of our day. "Mr. Faesch wants a good Beer Brewer and Distiller; that is, a genteel, sober, Honest, Industrious man; if possible, an Englishman, as he has good conveniences for that business. He is willing, if he can get a man he can confide in, to take him into partnership."

July 10th, 1778, Hoff writes to Stirling by Mr. Garret Eoff, "hearing your Lordship was at Morristown, President of a

Court Martial to try Gen. Lee." The letter is chiefly taken up with Furnace matters. He also writes he has bought for £200 "a compleat assort of moulds for Hollow ware. Mr. Faesch recommended it much to me to buy them in partnership with him." "Horse feed and flour cannot be had within 40 or 50 miles from here, as it is purchased and seized by the Commissaries." He asks if his Lordship cannot get "an order to Moore Forman, D. Q. M. G. of New Jersey," that we may be able to get flour and horse feed to carry on these works.

I will close this sketch of the "Hoff Letters" by a quotation which will show that both his brothers—this is a pretty good sample of both in this respect—never failed when writing to Lord Stirling to use the title of "Your Lordship" as frequently as was necessary. "The bearer, Mr. Eoff, will inform your Lordship more at large any questions your Lordship thinks proper to ask about. Am fearfull whether or no my long epistle of particulars at this troublesome time won't be disagreeable to your Lordship. However, having this opportunity, thought it my duty. Therefore hope your Lordship will excuse me. I am, My Lord, with due respect, your Lordship's most Obedient and Humble Servant,

"CHAS. HOFF, JR.

"To the Right Hon^{le}, WM. EARL OF STIRLING."

It may be added that at one time during the war Faesch had thirty Hessians in his employ at Mt. Hope, and that the Government furnished him arms with which to protect himself from the prisoners in his employ. It is said that the knowledge of this fact saved the Mt. Hope mansion from a visit by such men as robbed Charles Hoff, Robert Erskine and Robert Ogden. There are many descendants of "the hated Hessians" now living in Morris County. Their ancestors remained here.

This unpretending paper shows the people of the mountains and their temper during the Revolution, and while it penetrates one dark place in the history with which it deals, it

need not diminish the profound respect we feel for the good patriots who preserved Morris County from the presence of the British troops and their German mercenaries.

It is to be hoped that some friendly pen may furnish the Society with a paper on the Furnace at Mount Hope, and, indeed, all the Forges and Furnaces in Northern New Jersey. Such a paper would be an important addition to our State history.

_ As only limited editions of these proceedings are printed, there are but few of some of the volumes remaining on hand. Copies of Volume II., 1st Series, are wanted, and the Librarian will pay their full value for any returned to him.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

·SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VII.

1882—1883.

NEWARK, N. J.

DAILY ADVERTISER PRINTING HOUSE.

1883.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VII.

1882.

No. 1.

TRENTON, January 21st, 1882.

THE SOCIETY met at 12 o'clock in the Supreme Court room in the State House, the President, the Rev. SAMUEL HAMILL, D. D., in the chair. Vice-Presidents Hon. JOHN T. NIXON and Hon. JOHN CLEMENT were also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary and approved.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted the letters received since the last meeting, several of them possessing much interest, and by their number indicating the wide area over which the operations of the Society are felt and appreciated. Among them were letters from R. C. Winthrop, LL.D., of Massachusetts, and Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D.D., of New York, acknowledging their election as honorary members; from Rev. W. A. Brooks and Rev. S. T. Lowrie, of Trenton, and Messrs. W. Pierson, M. D., of Orange, Thomas Lawrence, of Hamburg, and W. S. Yard, of Trenton, accepting resident memberships; thirty six Historical Societies and literary institutions acknowledged the receipt of the Society's publications;

the Prince Edward Island Historical Society gave notice of its organization; the Southern Historical Society of Richmond solicited subscriptions for its publications; letters with donations were received from the Secretary of State of New York, State Library of Massachusetts, Messrs. Samuel Wolcott, of Cleveland, Ohio, Van Brunt Bergen, of Bay Ridge, N. Y., T. B. S. Hamersley, of Washington, J. Eddy Mañan, of Newport, R. I., E. F. Applegate, of Freehold, and Rev. C. D. Bradlee, of Boston; Mons. Alph Pinart, Charge d'Affaires, etc., interested in the finding of the remains of Columbus, applied for the publications of the Society on the subject; Mr. John G. Gatchell, of the Maryland Historical Society, inquired as to the amount appropriated by the State for the publication of the "Archives"; and letters of inquiry were received from Messrs. R. H. Tilley, of Newport Historical Society, Wm. M. Skinner, Jr., of White Plains, W. M. Farrar, of Cambridge, Ohio, J. W. Wade, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Troy, N. Y., respecting the Tilley, Zabriskie, Van Bonnell, Maiser, Farrar, Simonson, Wade, Wood, Roscoe and Wickes families, who were connected with New Jersey in times past; from Mr. S. N. D. North, of the Census Bureau, making inquiries about the early newspapers of New Jersey; from the State Library of Massachusetts, Rev. J. F. Tuttle, of Indiana, Hon. B. F. Randolph, of Jersey City, inquiring after the publications of the Society; from Mr. Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati, inquiring after certain State Documents; from W. W. Clayton, Hackensack, propounding some geographical questions; from Henry T. Drowne, of New York, inquiring after letters of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence; from Mr. Morey H. Bartow, with information about a head-stone of one of the Morris family in Shrewsbury; from Mr. Brinton Coxe, of Philadelphia, giving information respecting some early documents relating to New Jersey; from Mr. Charles M. Bliss, Secretary of Bennington Battle Monument Association, making inquiries relative to

Washington Headquarters at Morristown; from Mr. Edwin Salter, of Washington, on female suffrage in New Jersey; another on the Lincoln genealogy in Monmouth county, and another transmitting an extended list of the Names of the First Settlers of Monmouth, with historical and genealogical notes respecting many of them; from Miss Anna M. Woodhull, in relation to a proposed Memoir of Brigadier General Anthony Walton White, and some others of less interest.

The Secretary gave a succinct account of the answers returned to many of the letters of inquiry, thus disseminating among the members information that they had not on the matters referred to.

THE TREASURER submitted a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Society since the previous meeting, and showing a balance in the Treasury, applicable to current expenses, of \$2,100.10.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE submitted their report, as follows:

The Executive Committee respectfully report that they have endeavored to carry out the intention of their appointment during the last year by a general superintendence of the interests of the Society, and they are pleased to be able to give to their fellow-members an assurance that, at the close of the thirty-seventh year of the Society's existence, it is performing its duties to the State and their fellow-citizens, as effectually as the means at its disposal will permit.

It will be remembered that in their last annual report the Committee endeavored to arouse the members to the more earnest exercise of their own abilities and influence over others to increase their numbers and the resources of the Society; and they recur to the subject now, in the hope that in reminding them of their duties in those directions, they may facilitate the acquisition of all that is required.

As will be made known by the Library Committee, the attempt to raise a permanent fund for the library, to which might be charged the rent of the rooms and the necessary expenditures for attendance, binding, etc., was not as successful as might have been reasonably expected, and it is for the Society to determine whether the same course shall be pursued the coming year, or some other means devised for realizing a sufficient sum to meet the expenses referred to.

The rooms have been kept open all the year during each week-day, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and many persons have profited by the information with which the library has furnished them. The public generally, however, do not appreciate as they should the value of the resources thus placed at their disposal, and the members are earnestly requested to make the institution better known, and by manifesting for it greater interest themselves, induce others to participate in its advantages. There is no reason why the legacies and donations so frequently heard of in other cities as being received by educational and literary institutions should not find their counterparts in the wealthy city of Newark or the enterprising and flourishing State of New Jersey.

The Committee regret that they have to announce the death of one of their number since the last meeting. The Rev. George Sheldon, D. D., after being in failing health for a year or two, died at his residence in Princeton, on June 16th, 1881, of enlargement of the heart and paralysis, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Northampton, Mass., and at the early age of fifteen became connected with the Congregational church at that place, of which Jonathan Edwards, in previous years, had been pastor. He graduated at Williams College in 1835, when twenty-two years old, and then spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary. His first ministerial services were rendered in Dorchester Church, St. George's parish, South Carolina, where he was ordained by the Presbytery of Charleston, and where he remained about eight years. In 1848, on account of the effect of the

climate on his general health, he returned to the North, and became District Secretary of the American Bible Society for New Jersey and Delaware, the duties of which office he continued to perform faithfully and efficiently until his death.

Dr. Sheldon was elected a member of the Historical Society on May 16th, 1872, and at once evinced a warm interest in its success, attending its meetings very regularly whenever held, and participating in its proceedings. On 15th May, 1880, at the request of the Society, he read before it a Memoir of the Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D. D., who died in 1878. The members, recognizing Dr. Sheldon's ability and usefulness, in January, 1878, made him one of the Executive Committee, which position he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Sheldon was widely known and highly respected. The great work of his life was promoting the circulation of the Scriptures, and it was natural that he should take the lively interest he did in the Wycliffe Memorial Celebration, the organization and the successful perfecting of which were mainly due to him.

The universal grief pervading the country on the death of President Garfield, led the Committee to join with the representatives of other associations, in conveying to his afflicted family an expression of the sympathy felt by the Historical Society, which they did in the following form:

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
NEWARK, September 23d, 1881. }

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His Wise Providence has subjected the people of the United States to a great bereavement and trial by the death of their President, James A. Garfield; and

WHEREAS, It is meet that one who has identified himself with the history of the nation in a manner so creditable to himself and advantageous to the country, should receive due recognition from an institution intended to preserve every prominent event in that history; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the New Jersey Historical Society, while they bow in humble submission to the Divine

decree, would record their sincere grief at the death of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, express their high estimation of his character, and their warm approval of the manner in which he discharged the duties, not only of the eminent position to which he was called, but of all those devolving upon him through a varied and useful life, and tender, to his bereaved wife and children and venerable mother, their heartfelt condolence under the severe affliction that has befallen them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that a copy of them be transmitted by the Secretary to the distressed family.

MARCUS L. WARD,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, *Cor. Secretary.*

All which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the members.

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION reported that the number of the Proceedings which, at the time of the last meeting, was in the hands of the printer, had been issued, completing the sixth volume of the second series, and bringing the published records down to the present time.

The COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that they had continued their exertions since the last meeting, to carry out the wishes of the Society to raise a permanent fund for the support of the Library, but regretted that their success had not equaled their expectations, nor been as great as the Society desired.

The subscriptions obtained from twenty-seven subscribers had amounted to \$855, the greater portion for one year only.

A portion of the amount due in 1881 had not been collected, but of the amount received, they had been enabled to contribute toward rent, fixtures, books, binding and salaries, the sum of \$800. The Committee left the matter of the Library Fund in the hands of the members, being prepared to carry out whatever suggestions they might offer.

The Librarian had continued his work upon the catalogue.

and they were pleased to be able to state that all the books and pamphlets are systematically entered therein, to await the time when the finances will allow of its being printed. There are now on the shelves 6,592 bound volumes, and over 600 ready for the binder, containing pamphlets, new books and numbers of serials duly arranged, and between two and three hundred miscellaneous pamphlets. The library as a whole is so arranged that access to any particular work or subject-matter is readily attained.

There had been received since the meeting in May, from seventy-five different sources, including States, Historical Societies, Colleges, literary institutions and individuals, 103 volumes, 205 pamphlets and several manuscripts—all calculated to add to the value of the library.

As the members were aware, the Society's collection of manuscripts was very valuable, and some steps had been taken to have a full and correct catalogue made of them. Several have been selected by the Committee on Colonial Documents for insertion among the printed records of the State in the "New Jersey Archives," and doubtless many others may be preserved therein as the work advances.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS made no report, but the Secretary stated that since the last meeting two volumes of the Archives had been printed for the State, one of which had been distributed and the other was in the hands of the binder.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on the names of several gentlemen, who had been previously proposed for membership, and they were thereupon elected by ballot, and other nominations received.

THE PRESIDENT then announced the following standing committees for 1882:

ON FINANCE—Joseph N. Tuttle, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller, James D. Orton.

ON PUBLICATIONS—W. A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Joseph N. Tuttle, George W. Atherton.

ON LIBRARY—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Robert F. Ballantine, W. A. Whitehead, Frederick W. Ricord, James W. Vroom.

ON STATISTICS—N. Norris Halsted, F. W. Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., Wm. Nelson, Wm. S. Stryker.

ON NOMINATIONS—Wm. Nelson, Rev. Robert B. Campfield, Garret D. W. Vroom.

THE PRESIDENT also appointed as a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, Messrs. Peter A. Voorhees and John F. Hageman, who subsequently reported the following gentlemen, who were duly elected officers for 1882:

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—W. A. Whitehead, Newark.

RECORDING SECRETARY—William Nelson, Paterson.

TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Marcus L. Ward, Newark; Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington; Samuel Allinson, Yardville; N. Norris Halsted, Kearny; Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; John F. Hageman, Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison.

DR. STEPHEN WICKES drew attention to a superstition which prevailed in many quarters during the last century, and read an article which he had met with in the old "Gentleman's Magazine" of London, Vol. XXXVII, p. 562,

showing its existence in New Jersey in 1767. It was as follows:

“ The following extraordinary attestation of the Coroner of Bergen Co. in New England was communicated by a gentleman of such credit as leaves no doubt of its being genuine:

“ On the 22 day of September in the year of our Lord 1767 I John Demarest Coroner of the County of Bergen and Province of New Jersey was present at the view of the body of one Nicholas Tuers then lying dead, together with the Jury which I summoned to enquire of the death of the said Nicholas Tuers. At that time a negro man named Harry belonging to Hendrick Christian Zabriskie was suspected of having murdered the said Tuers but there was no proof of it, and the negro denied it. I asked if he was not afraid of to touch Tuers? He said no he had not hurt him and immediately came up to the corps lying in the coffin; and then Statts Storm one of the jurors said ‘ I am not afraid of him ’ and stroked the dead man’s face with his hand which made no alteration in the dead person and (as I did not put any faith in any of these trials) my back was turned towards the dead body when the Jury ordered the negro to touch the dead man’s face with his hand and then I heard a cry in the room of the people saying ‘ He is the man ’ and I was desired to come to the dead body and was told that the said negro Harry had put his hand on Tuers face and that the blood immediately run out of the nose of the dead man Tuers. I saw the blood on his face, and ordered the negro to rub his hand again on Tuers face, he did so and immediately the blood again ran out of the said Tuers nostrils near a common table-spoonful at each nostril, as well as I can judge. Whereupon the people all charged him with being the murderer but he denied it for a few minutes and then confessed that he had murdered the said Nicholas Tuers by first striking him on the head with an axe, and then driving a wooden pin in his ear, though afterwards he said he struck him a second time with the axe and then held him fast until he had done struggling. When that was done he awakened some of the family and said Tuers was dying he believed

“ JOHANNES DEMEREST Cor.”

MR. WILLIAM NELSON stated, that the records of the Bergen County Board of Justices and Freeholders showed that the negro referred, to in the article was burned at the stake the day after his trial and confession.

MR. SAMUEL ALLINSON, as consonant with the foregoing instance of superstition in New Jersey, read a copy of a petition found among his grandfather's papers, in which one James Jones desired that a thorough official examination might be made of his wife to relieve her from the suspicion of witchcraft, with which, as he believed, she was unjustly charged.

MR. CLAYTON L. TRAVER presented a manuscript volume, containing a list of subscriptions to a Loan to the United States, proposed by act of Congress of 1790; the amount subscribed to be paid in "Certificates of the Debt of New Jersey." Two hundred or more autographs of the leading citizens of New Jersey, subscribers to the loan, were appended.

On motion of MR. WHITEHEAD, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be requested to continue their exertions to raise a permanent fund for the support and increase of the Library; and that the members generally be requested to aid them in the measures they may adopt.

The Society then took a recess, and on reassembling at 2.30 P. M., ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY, Esq., read a paper on "The Bi-centennial of the East Jersey Proprietors." The sketches given of individuals, of the condition of the province at different periods, and of the governmental schemes of the Proprietors were listened to with much interest, and the reading of the paper was closed with loud plaudits from the members.

On motion of Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, the thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Keasbey, and a copy of the paper requested for the archives of the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next.

Resident Members.

ELLIS A. APGAR,	- - - - -	TRENTON.
GARRET ACKERSON, JR.,	- - - - -	HACKENSACK.
JOHN I. BLAIR,	- - - - -	BLAIRSTOWN.
WM H. DRUMMOND,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER HODGE, D. D., LL. D.		PRINCETON.
WILLIAM H. FRANCIS,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
J. H. GRIFFITH, M. D.	- - - - -	PHILLIPSBURGH.
WILLIAM CLEVELAND HICKS,	- - - - -	SUMMIT.
MANNING M. KNAPP,	- - - - -	HACKENSACK.
GEORGE C. LUDLOW,	- - - - -	NEW BRUNSWICK.
LUDLOW McCARTER,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
WILLIAM A. PEMBROOK,	- - - - -	ELIZABETH.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH,	- - - - -	JERSEY CITY.
WILLIAM RANKIN,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
RT. REV. THOMAS A. STARKEY, D. D.	- - - - -	NEWARK.
SOCRATES TUTTLE,	- - - - -	PATERSON.
HAMILTON WALLIS,	- - - - -	EAST ORANGE.
CHARLES J. WILLIAMS,	- - - - -	NEWARK.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

DANIEL CHADWICK,	- - - - -	LYME, CONNECTICUT.
JOSEPH LONGWORTH,	- - - - -	CINCINNATI, OHIO.
J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL,	- - - - -	HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Donations to the Library,

JANUARY REPORT, 1882.

From Authors.—Discourse at Bedford Sesqui-centennial Celebration, by Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D.—The Microcosm and other Poems, by Abraham Coles, M.D.—Discourse on the life and services of Wm. Beach Lawrence,—Memoirs of Samuel Stehman Haldeman, LL.D., by Charles H. Hart.—The President and Political Rings.—The Le Sueur Litany, by P. Cudmore.—The Assassinated Presidents.—The University for Religion, a Baccalaureate Discourse.—Address on the Death of President Garfield, by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D.—Address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 7, 1881, by Samuel A. Green, M.D.—Discourse on the Fortieth Anniversary of his call to the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Congregation, Trenton, N. J., by Rev. John Hall, D.D.—Address on the Inauguration of a popular movement to erect a statue to Seth Boyden, by Theodore Runyon.—Poems; third series.—Sermon on the Death of James A. Garfield, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee.—Address at the Unveiling of the statue of Col. Prescott, June 17, 1881, by Robert C. Winthrop.—A Glimpse into the Past; Head Dresses exhibited on Ancient Coins; Old Time Superstitions, by Henry Phillips, Jr., A. M.—Memoir of Henry Wolcott and some of his descendants, by Samuel Wolcott.—Freeholders of Essex County, N. J., vs. The State of New Jersey, a brief in the case of, by John W. Taylor.—Elflora of the Susquehannah, a Poem, by C. Harlan, M.D.—Address on the Unveiling of Farragut's Statue, by Joseph H. Choate.—Pleural Effusions, with special ref-

erence to Pyro-Thorax, by A. N. Dougherty, M.D.—Gov. Bradford's Manuscript History of Plymouth Plantation and its Transmission to our Times, by Justin Winsor.

From United States Bureau of Education.—Fifty Years of Freedom in Belgium.—Education in Malta.—Third International Geographical Congress in Vienna in 1881.—Illiteracy and Crime in France.—Savings Banks and Education in Sheffield.—Circulars of Education, Nos. 6 and 7, 1880; Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 1881.—The Discipline of the School and Education, and Crime.

From United States Patent Office.—Official Gazette, Vol. XIX, Nos. 20 to 26 inclusive; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 26 inclusive.—Annual Report of Commissioner of Patents for the year 1880.—Alphabetical lists of Patentees and Inventors, January to June, 1881.

From United States Department of Agriculture.—Report on the Condition of the Crops for July, August and September, 1881.—Report of Commissioners of Agriculture for 1881.—Report No. 34, Contagious Diseases of Domestic Animals.

From United States Department of the Interior.—Senate Executive Documents (Coast Survey), Forty-fourth Congress, 1 vol.—Senate Documents, Forty-fifth Congress, 1 vol.—Senate Miscellaneous Documents, Forty-fifth Congress, 1 vol.—Senate Executive Documents, Forty-sixth Congress, 6 vols.—Senate Journal, Forty-sixth Congress, 2 vols.—Senate Reports, Forty-sixth Congress, 8 vols.—House Executive Documents, Forty-fifth Congress, 2 vols.—House Executive Documents, Forty-sixth Congress, 8 vols.—House Miscellaneous Documents, Forty-sixth Congress, 10 vols.—House Journal, Forty-sixth Congress, 2 vols.—House Committee Reports, Forty-sixth Congress, 1 vol.

From the Smithsonian Institution.—A Memorial of Joseph Henry, by order of Congress.

From Societies.—Essex Institute: Bulletins of, Vol. XII,

Nos. 10, 11, 12. Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive. Historical Collections, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive.—American Philosophical Society: Proceedings, Vol. XIX, No. 108.—Historical Society of New Mexico: Inaugural Address of Hon. W. G. Rital, President of the same, February 21, 1881; with the character, Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.—New England Historic and Genealogical Society: Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXXV, Nos. 139 and 140.—New York Genealogical and Biographical Society: The Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XII, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.—Long Island Historical Society: List of Recent Additions to the Library.—Pennsylvania Historical Society: Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. V, Nos. 2 and 3. Memorial Note of the Death of President Garfield, by S. W. Pennypacker.—Royal Historical Society of London: Transactions, Vol. IX.—Kansas Historical Society: Educational Report of the State Grange.—Massachusetts Historical Society: Proceedings, Vols. XVII and XVIII.—American Antiquarian Society: Proceedings of, Vol. I, Part 2, New Series.—Maine Historical Society: Collections, Vols. VII and VIII.—Rhode Island Historical Society: Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of R. I., 1879-81, 3 vols., paper.—Maryland Historical Society: Address before, on the Founding of Washington City, by A. R. Spofford.—New York Historical Society: Collections for the year 1877.—Wisconsin Historical Society: Catalogue of the Library, Vol. V.—Chicago Historical Society: Sketch of Edward Coles, Second Governor of Illinois, by E. B. Washburne. Wm. B. Ogden and Early Days in Chicago, by Isaac B. Arnold.—Chicago Public Library: Ninth Annual Report, 1881.—New York Mercantile Library: Sixteenth Annual Report, 1881.—Public Library of the City of Taunton, Massachusetts: Catalogue, 1878, and First Supplement, 1881.—New Jersey Bible Society: The Wycliffe Semi-Milennial Bible Cele-

bration, 1 vol., 4to.—New Jersey Medical Society: Proceedings from 1766 to 1881, 5 vols., 8vo.

From Colleges.—Kenyon College: Catalogue of the Theological Seminary and Grammar School, 1881.—University of Vermont: Catalogue, 1881.—Rutgers College, New Jersey: Catalogues from 1864 to 1881, inclusive, 16 pamps. Reports of Rutgers Scientific School and State College, from 1866 to 1880, 19 pamps. The Open Bible, or Tolerant Christianity, an address by Cortlandt Parker. The Centennial Celebration of Rutgers College. A Discourse by Joseph P. Bradley.—Yale College: Catalogue of Officers and Students for 1881-2.

From the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Report of the Commissioners of Education, 1 vol., 8vo.—Report of Sanitary Commission, 1850, 1 vol., 8vo.—Massachusetts System of Common Schools, 1 vol., 8vo.—Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts, 3 vols., 8vo.—Catalogue of Massachusetts State Library, 1 vol., 8vo.—General Statutes of Massachusetts, 1 vol., 8vo.

From the State of New Jersey.—Minutes of the Assembly, 1 vol. 8vo.—Legislative Documents, 1880, 2 vols, 8vo.—Journal of the Senate, 1858-64-79-80, 4 vols., 8vo.—Laws of New Jersey, 1879-80-81, 3 vols., 8vo.—Green's Equity Reports, Vol. III.—Proceedings of Assembly, 1825, 1 vol., 8vo.—Journal of Legislative Council, 1 vol., 8vo., 1827.

From the City of Newark.—Message of the Mayor and Reports of the City Officers for 1880, 1 vol., 8vo.

From the City of Baltimore.—Account of the Municipal Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Settlement of Baltimore, 1 vol., 4to, 1881.

From Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State of New York.—Documents Relating to History and Settlement of the Towns along the Hudson and Mohawk River (except Albany), from 1630 to 1684, by B. Fernow (Colonial History of New York), 1 vol., 4to, 1881.

From Rev. S. D. Peet.—The American and Oriental Journal, Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4. Vol. IV, No. 1.

- From Rev. R. G. Wilder.*—The *Missionary Herald*, Vol. III, 1880.
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- From Dr. William Pierson.*—The New Jersey Medical Reporter from 1848 to 1853, inclusive. 39 numbers.
- From E. Q. Keasbey.*—New Jersey Law Reporter, Vol. IV.
- From R. A. Brock.*—Numbers of the *Richmond Standard*, containing Historical Notes.
- From Elias N. Miller.*—An Olden-time Fire Bucket.
- From Daniel Draper.*—Abstract of Registers of Self-Recording Instruments at New York Meteorological Observatory, 1881.
- From Dr. Samuel A. Green.*—Centennial Oration at Yorktown, by Robert C. Winthrop, and 27 miscellaneous pamphlets, relating to Massachusetts.
- From Rev. A. H. Brown.*—Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Old Stone Church.—Minutes of the Fifty-eighth Annual Session of Synod of New Jersey, October, 1881.
- From William Duane.*—The American Universal Magazine (a portion of), containing "Original Memoirs of Buona-parté," with a portrait, 1797.
- From Rev. C. D. Bradlee.*—The Free Kindergarten in Church Work, by Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D. pamp.—Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the American Unitarian Association, pamp.—Report of the Sea-shore Home, 1880, pamp.
- From Robert Clarke.*—Twelfth Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1 vol., 8vo., 1880.
- From M. A. Ward.*—Semi-Centennial of the Second Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., Discourse by Rev. Henry F. Hickok, 1881.

- From Dr. A. C. Peters.*—Proceedings of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association for 1871 to 1881, inclusive.
- From Gen. P. H. Sheridan.*—Argument in behalf of Gen. P. H. Sheridan by Asa Gardner, LL. D.
- From Ed. D. Halsey.*—Second Reunion of the Fifteenth Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers, 1881.
- From Van Brunt Bergen.*—Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, N. Y., by Teunis G. Bergen.
- From Unknown.*—Last Will of James Sloan, of Newton, Gloucester county, N. J., dated January 30th, 1811, MS. —Counselor Vredenburg's Address and Report at the Republican Convention, Freehold, N. J., Oct. 11, 1881.—The Missionary Review, Vol. IV, 1881.—Report of the New York Bible Society, 1881.
- From Jas. Eddy Maman.*—Deed from Hugh Hughes to John Smith, for land in Sussex county, dated Aug. 18th, 1772, and five other manuscripts.
- From William Nelson.*—Report of the Board of Education of City of Paterson, N. J., 1881.—Reports of the City Officers of Paterson, 1881.
- From Newspapers.*—The weekly issues of the following: New Jersey Courier, National Standard, Monmouth Inquirer, Weekly State Gazette, Eatontown Advertiser, Bordentown Register, Princeton Press, Orange Journal.
- One hundred and ninety-three volumes, bound and unbound, and two hundred and five pamphlets.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

From February 1st, 1881 (when the present Treasurer entered upon his duties), to January 14th, 1882.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Amount on hand.....	\$1,359 23	For Salaries.....	\$916 63
“ Late Treasurer.....	259 47	“ Rent.....	500 00
“ Initiation Fees.....	50 00	“ Repairs of building on West Park street.....	96 91
“ Life Members' Fees.....	225 00	“ Book-cases.....	40 00
“ Annual Dues.....	421 00	“ Printing Proceedings.....	146 50
“ Interest.....	108 74	“ Books.....	19 00
“ Rent.....	423 30	“ Binding.....	2 50
“ Sales of Proceedings and Collections.....	59 75	“ Sundries.....	273 76
“ Donations to Library Fund.....	800 00	Deposited in Howard Sav. Inst. for General Expenses.....	72 50
“ Dividend from American Trust Company.....	538 56	“ “ “ to Barron Fund.....	25 07
“ “ “ Newark Savings Institution.....	106 00	“ “ “ to Life Mem. Fund.....	292 55
“ “ “ Dime Savings Institution.....	134 47	“ “ “ for General Expenses.....	1,286 80
		“ “ Newark Banking Company.....	813 30
	\$4,485 52		\$4,485 52

ASSETS.

The assets of the Society are estimated as follows:

Available for current expenses:

In Howard Savings Institution.....	\$1,286 80
In Newark Banking Company.....	813 30

Total.....	\$2,100 10
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Lot on West Park street.....	\$4,000 00
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Total real estate.....	\$4,000 00
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Deposited in Savings Institutions as follows:

To Life Members' Fund in Howard Savings Inst.	\$562 68
“ “ “ “ Dime Savings Inst....	664 33
“ “ “ “ American Trust Co..	376 07

Total Life Members' Fund.....	\$1,603 08
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To Barron Fund in Newark Savings Institution..	\$424 00
“ “ “ “ Howard Savings Institution..	763 78
“ “ “ “ American Trust Company...	3,813 22

Total Barron Fund.....	\$5,000 00
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Total amount of assets.....	\$12,703 1
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THE BI-CENTENNIAL
OF THE
PURCHASE OF
EAST NEW JERSEY,
BY THE PROPRIETORS.

*A Paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society, at
Trenton, January 19th, 1882.*

BY
ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY.

THE BI-CENTENNIAL
OF THE
PURCHASE OF EAST NEW JERSEY BY THE PROPRIETORS.

This is the Bi-Centennial of the auction sale of East New Jersey in London. During this month, two hundred years ago, all the soil now teeming with the fruits of civilization, from the line of New York to the boundary between East and West New Jersey, was sold by public outcry for the payment of one man's debts, and the price and highest bid was 3,400 pounds sterling.

On the 1st of February, 1682, the deed was made and delivered, and twelve land-speculators, headed by William Penn, became the sole owners in fee of all this fair domain, and from them must be traced the title to every lot and parcel of land which changes owners in East Jersey. And the direct successors of Penn and his eleven associates—still an organized body, with active managing officers—own every acre of land which they have not sold, and every purchaser who wants to buy can now make his bargain with them, as purchasers did two hundred years ago.

Thus stated, this is certainly a striking real estate transaction, and one most important in its bearings on the history of the State. It seems proper that it should not pass without notice at the annual meeting of this Society.

It is my purpose to make some general comments on the transaction, the facts of our early history which led to it, and

its general course and results, by way of celebrating this, its second centennial.

What was the tract of land so knocked down to the highest bidder, and what was its condition at the time of the sale? Who had been its former owners, and how did it come to be the property of one man? And who was he that he should have acquired it? And why was it sold by his executors, and who were the purchasers, and how did they happen to buy it? What notions had they as to how they would deal with this vast tract of wild land three thousand miles away, across the seas? What human beings actually occupied it, and what seeds were already planted from which our own New Jersey was to grow? And what did the purchasers actually do with it; what toils and troubles did they go through; what visions of wiser government and higher social happiness did they cherish; what disappointments did they meet with; what did they really accomplish; what are they now in their corporate capacity, and when will their functions end? These are questions which have peculiar interest and are worthy of a fuller answer in this bi-centennial year than I can give, even within the large limits which your indulgence may accord me.

What was this tract of land sold at auction in London, as executors would now sell their testator's farm at the Court House, for a price which would not buy a good farm at this day?

It was a tract of about 4,000 square miles lying between two great rivers, severing it from adjoining wildernesses, and embraced the northern half of a unique peninsula thrust down from the mountain region into the sea, the only tract so situated upon the whole coast of the New World. Bounded on either side, and also intersected, by navigable streams, with a long front upon the ocean, with ample bays and harbors, with no point inaccessible and no region utterly useless, with highlands and lowlands, with vast mineral wealth awaiting the labor of the future, with favorable climate and soil ready

for the most varied and bountiful production, it might well have been described by Henry Hudson, on his return from his voyage of 1609, when he placed the first white man's foot upon the tract at Sandy Hook, as "the most beautiful in the world."

Macaulay, referring to the discovery by Hudson and his description, gives wide rein to his imagination and draws a graphic picture of this piece of real estate which fell under the auctioneer's hammer seventy-three years later, as it was when the first European stepped upon it.

He says: "Sombre forests shed a melancholy grandeur over the useless magnificence of nature, and hid in their deep shades the rich soil which the sun had never warmed.

"No axe had leveled the giant progeny of the crowded groves, in which the fantastic forms of withered limbs that had been blasted and riven by lightning contrasted strangely with the verdant freshness of a younger growth of branches. The wanton grape-vine, seeming by its own power to have sprung from the earth, and to have fastened its leafy coils on the top of the tallest forest-tree, swung in the air with every breeze like the loosened shrouds of a ship. Trees might everywhere be seen breaking from their roots in the marshy soil, and threatening to fall with the first rude gust; while the ground was strewn with the ruins of former forests, over which a profusion of wild-flowers wasted their freshness in mockery of the gloom. Reptiles sported in the stagnant pools, or crawled unharmed over piles of mouldering trees. The spotted deer crouched among the thickets; but not to hide, for there was no pursuer; and there were none but wild animals to crop the uncut herbage of the productive prairies. Silence reigned—broken, it may have been, by the flight of land birds or the flapping of water-fowl, and rendered more dismal by the howl of beasts of prey. The streams, not yet limited to a channel, spread over sand-bars tufted with copses of willow, or wandered through wastes of reeds, or slowly but surely undermined the groups of sycamores that

grew by their side. The smaller brooks spread out into sedgy swamps, that were overhung by clouds of mosquitoes; masses of decaying vegetation fed the exhalations with the seeds of pestilence, and made the balmy air of the summer's evening as deadly as it seemed grateful. Vegetable life and death were mingled hideously together. The horrors of corruption frowned on the fruitless fertility of uncultivated nature."

Such was the tract of land that was sold by executor's sale two hundred years ago, and out of it has grown the State, built up within two centuries, for as Macaulay says, "the manner in which civilized man can develop the resources of a wild country is contained in its physical character: and the results which have been effected are necessarily analogous to their causes."

Who were the owners and the occupiers of this tract at the time spoken of by Macaulay? He answers in the same florid style:

"And man, the occupant of the soil, was wild as the savage scene, in harmony with the rude nature by which he was surrounded; a vagrant over the continent, in constant warfare with his fellow-man; the bark of the birch his canoe; strings of shells his ornaments, his record and his coin; the roots of the forest among his resources for food; his knowledge in architecture surpassed both in strength and durability by the skill of the beaver; bended saplings the beams of his house; the branches and rind of trees its roof; drifts of forest leaves his couch; mats of bulrushes his protection against the winter's cold; his religion the adoration of nature; his morals the promptings of undisciplined instinct; disputing with the wolves, and bears the lordship of the soil, and dividing with the squirrel the wild fruits with which the universal woodlands abounded."

To speak more practically, the tract when it first became known to the white man, was occupied by a few tribes of Indians generally distinguished by the names of the creeks

near the places where they resided. Their names still cling to the localities where they made their rude homes.

They were few and peaceful, and offered little obstacle to the progress of the white man in his career of discovery and control. They or some human predecessors had occupied the land for ages which we are not able to compute. For their remains discovered in the Trenton gravel drifts and other places throughout the State, as recently described by Dr. Abbott, show that primeval man existed upon the soil at a very remote period. They were the owners of the land, and we need not go further for the origin of their title than the suggestion of Macaulay, "that they disputed with the wolves and the bears for the lordship of the soil," and succeeding in that dispute, held their title by the law that *might makes right*.

An old Dutch patent of 1632 declares that ten of these original owners personally appeared before Peter Heyssen and Gillis Hossett, Skipper of the ship "Walvis," then lying in South River (afterward named the Delaware) on the 5th May, 1631, and declaring themselves lawful owners, proprietors and inhabitants of the east side of Goddyns East Bay, called Cape de Mey, ceded and conveyed for themselves and all their fellow-owners to Samuel Goddyn and Samuel Bloemmaert a tract of sixteen miles square.*

* It seems uncertain when and how the name Delaware was given to the river and bay. Acrelius, in his "History of New Sweden," published in 1759, says: "Captain De la Ware, under the command of the English Admiral, James Chartiers, was the first who discovered the bay in which the Indian river Poutaxat debouched, and gave his name, Delaware, to both the river and the bay in 1600." But this is a manifest mistake, for there was no such British Admiral, and it was not until 1609 that King James I appointed Thomas West, third Lord Delaware, to administer the feeble colony then planted in Virginia. He sailed with three ships and one hundred and fifty men, and landed somewhere in Chesapeake Bay in 1610. But in an account published in 1632, no mention is made of Delaware Bay or river, or of his having touched there. Dr. Mulford, in his "History of New Jersey," says in a note that Lord Delaware touched at this bay on his passage to Virginia; and he adds, "in May, 1812, it was mentioned as Delaware Bay in a letter written by Capt. Argal, of Virginia. The letter is given in "Purchas." I have examined "Purchas' Pilgrimage," and find an extract from a letter of Argal, but no mention of Delaware Bay. It is not so called in this Dutch patent of 1631, and the earliest

Other Indian deeds were afterward made to various parties for land in East Jersey, which became a fruitful subject of contention in the future. But there was an owner to all this tract, unknown to those ancient proprietors, who claimed to hold by title paramount—the King of Great Britain—who by a law little understood by the inhabitants of the forest, insisted that he was owner of the soil by reason of the discovery of the Cabots, who never set foot upon this tract, but being commissioned by Henry VII “to discover the isles, regions and provinces of the heathen and infidels which had been unknown to all the nations of Christendom in whatever part of the globe they might be placed,” set sail in 1497 from Newfoundland and skirted the coast as far as Florida.

Upon this title, which was the same in substance as the law that *might makes right*, by which the Indians claimed it as the result of their dispute with the wolves and bears, the King of England asserted his lordship over the tract called East New Jersey.

The eight English lawyers to whom the question of the British Patent to Col. Nichols and the Indian purchasers was referred in 1677, thus dispose of the question of title.

“By the law of nations, if any people make discovery of any country of barbarians, the Prince of that people who makes that discovery hath the right of the soil and government of the place, and no people can plant there without the consent of the Prince or of such persons to whom the right is devolved and conveyed. The practice of all plantations has been according to this, and no people has been suffered to take the land but by the consent of the Governors and pro-

document, in which it appears, seems to be the patent granted in 1634 to Sir Edmund Plowden for the country between Cape May and Long Island Sound, extending forty leagues inland—afterward called New Albion. At all events, the name comes from Lord Delaware, and it is interesting to note that the present British Minister at Washington, Mr. Lionel Sackville West, is the lineal descendant of the English Governor of nearly three centuries ago, from whom we derive this familiar name.

prietors under the Prince's title whose people made the first discovery, and upon their submission to the law of the place and contribution to the public charges of the place, and the payment of such rent and other value for the soil as the proprietors for the time being require, and though it hath been and still is the usual practice of all proprietors to give the Indians some recompense for their lands and so seem to purchase it from them, it is not done for want of sufficient title from the King or Prince who hath the right of discovery, but out of prudence and Christian charity, least otherwise the Indians might have destroyed the first planters, who usually are too few to defend themselves, or refuse all commerce and conversation with the planters, and thereby all hopes of converting them to the Christian faith would be lost. In this the common law of England and the civil law doth agree."

Acting upon these principles, the English Government ultimately asserted and maintained the title to the soil and the right of government. The Swedes and the Dutch made the first settlement, but the claim of the English, founded upon their prior discovery, was never abandoned, and in 1664, just before the declaration of war with Holland, an English fleet under Sir Richard Carr and Col. Richard Nichols arrived at New Amsterdam and overthrew the Dutch control under Governor Stuyvesant.

Then began the dispensation of the vast territories of North America by Charles II, for the benefit of the courtiers who had befriended him in his adversity. Prominent among these, were Sir George Carteret, who, as Governor of the Island of Jersey in the British Channel, had firmly maintained the cause of King Charles, being the last commander within the circuit of the British Isles to lower the royal flag, and Sir John Berkeley who had been in exile with the royal family and who was raised to the peerage as Baron Berkeley of Stratton; and at the head of all was James, Duke of York, brother of the King.

King Charles, on the 25th March, 1664, by a royal charter, had made an extensive grant of territory to his brother James (afterward King), and on the 23d June, in the same year, the Duke conveyed to Berkeley and Carteret, their heirs and assigns, "all that portion of his tract lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhitas Island, and bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by Hudson's river, and lieth upon the West Delaware Bay or River, and extended southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware Bay, or river of Delaware, which is $41^{\circ} 40'$ of latitude, and crosseth over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River in 41° of latitude, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of New Cesarea or New Jersey."

By this grant and under this title, the Duke of York owned the whole of New Jersey, with all the rights pertaining thereto, including the most important one of government, and he transferred the same rights to Berkeley and Carteret, their heirs and assigns, in as full and ample a manner as he had possessed them. Although this wide grant of unknown lands across the ocean, occupied by another race, seems hardly in accordance with our notions of the just rights of mankind, it was nevertheless accepted and held by these two proprietors as an absolute title, and under it they asserted and maintained the right to dispose of the soil, to mould the institutions and exercise all powers of government in derogation of all prior rights howsoever derived, although they always pursued the policy of extinguishing Indian claims by purchase, and in every manner possible conciliated their good will.

Prior to this grant, the country was almost wholly unsettled. Up to 1634 not a single white man dwelt within the limits of the Delaware Bay. Prior to 1664, the date of the grant, a few Dutch families were established about Bergen, and four families were found by Gov. Carteret, where he fixed his seat of government on his arrival.

In 1653 certain purchasers obtained a grant called Bergen, where arose a permanent settlement.

A few Quakers had purchased property south of Raritan Bay. In 1665, Philip Carteret, appointed Governor by the Proprietors, appeared among the scattered inhabitants, and began his occupation and dominion of the soil, notwithstanding the protest of Gov. Nichols of New York, who strove to prevent the division of his province, and by this feeble beginning the State of New Jersey entered upon its career.

A cluster of four houses called Elizabethtown, in honor of Lady Carteret, wife of Sir George, was the capital of the Province. Two years afterward an association of church members from the New Haven Colony landed on the Passaic, and, with the sanction of the Governor, held a council with the Hackensack tribe of Indians, and bought and extinguished their title to Newark, devoting themselves in the true spirit of religious adventurers to the duty of carrying on their spiritual and town affairs according to Godly government, choosing their own officers and living under their own laws. A year afterward, under the authority of the Governor, the first Colonial Legislature assembled. It convened at Elizabethtown, and there the moulding forces of the Newark Puritans impressed themselves upon the laws and history of New Jersey.

This little colony, seeking in the wilds of New Jersey their new home, at that important juncture, exercised a powerful influence in forming the character of the future State.

It is not the purpose of this paper to trace the early history of this colony; it is enough to say that it increased in numbers and prosperity, and the settlers had little difficulty in agreeing with the Indians as to the ownership of the soil. The Puritans did not concede that the title to the land was principally derived from the crown, but believed that the heathen, as part of the lineal descendants of Noah, were the true lords of the soil, and they urged that the Indian deeds obtained under the approbation of Governor Nichols, and

with the owners' consent, were superior to the Proprietors' grants; they refused to pay quit-rents and were engaged in constant disputes with them. Philip Carteret was displaced and a natural son of Sir George took his place. Philip went back to England to obtain new powers to enforce his dominion.

In 1673, in consequence of a new war with Holland, a Dutch squadron appeared before New York, and without a conflict, overthrew the English power.

But a few months later peace was declared, and it was agreed that all conquests should be mutually restored and the Dutch power finally vanished from North America, and New Jersey reverted to its English Proprietors.

In order to confirm their title, the Duke of York obtained from the King a new patent, similar to the first, dated June 29, 1674, and on the 28th and 29th of July, 1674, Sir George Carteret received a grant in confirmation of his former title for the northern half of New Jersey, giving to him individually all the tract "bounded on the East parte by the Maine sea and parte by Hudson's River and extends Southward as far as a certain creek called Barnegatt being about the middle between Sandy Point and Cape May, and bounded on the West in a streight line from said creek called Barnegatt to a certain creek in Delaware River next adjoynd to and below a certain creek in Delaware River called Rankokus Kill, and thence up the said Delaware River to the Northernmost branch thereof which is in fforty one degrees and fforty minutes of latitude and crosseth over thence in a streight line to Hudson's River in fforty one degrees of latitude."

Lord Berkeley before this time had become dissatisfied with the prospects of his venture and offered his share of the Province for sale. It was purchased by John Fenwicke for himself and Edward Byllynge, members of the Society of Friends. The fact that two Quakers happened to buy Lord Berkeley's interest is a fact of the utmost importance in the history of this State. It led to the connection of William Penn with the Province, as will be hereafter related.

In July 1676, by a joint conveyance between the parties claiming ownership, the division of East and West New Jersey was finally accomplished, and afterward the colonization of each half proceeded independently. Meanwhile, in the beginning of 1675, Philip Carteret returned and resumed the Governorship. The Proprietors had, immediately upon the first grant, issued their concessions (February 10, 1664), which formed the first Constitution of New Jersey, and which in a series of elaborate articles undertook to lay the foundation of a new State on principles best calculated to invite permanent settlers.

The new concessions, although they restricted the political freedom originally granted, were submitted to, and the difficulties as to title and the payment of the quit-rents were postponed to a future day.

Disputes, however, occurred between Governor Carteret and Governor Andros, in power in New York, on the subject of collection of customs within the limits of New Jersey. Andros opposing their collection by Carteret as an infringement of his rights, endeavored to prevent it by force. After a bitter controversy between them Governor Andros, on May 1, 1680, issued a warrant for Governor Carteret's arrest and brought him to trial in New York. He was presented "for that he on the 7th day of April last past and divers times before and since without any lawful right, power or authority had presumed to exercise jurisdiction and government over his Majesty's subjects within the bounds of his Majesty's letters patents to his Royal Highness and though forewarned hath persisted and riotously and routously with force and arms endeavored to assert and maintain the same." He was acquitted by the jury, but the record of the special Court of Assizes adds, "But the Court declare their opinion and give judgment that if he the said Captain Carteret shall go to New Jersey he should give security not to assume any authority or jurisdiction there, civil or military."

Gov. Andros took advantage of this result and kept the

government of New Jersey in suspense for several months, but on March 2, 1681, Gov. Carteret issued a proclamation, announcing intelligence from Lady Elizabeth Carteret, widow of Sir George (who had died in 1679), that the Duke of York wholly disowned the acts of Gov. Andros, and denied his right to interfere with the authority vested in the Proprietors, and this was soon followed by a formal renunciation by his Royal Highness of all right and claim to the province, save the reserved rent.

This brings us to the time of the opening of the year two centuries ago, when Lady Elizabeth Carteret, the widow of Sir George, finding herself obliged to administer his estate and to satisfy his clamorous creditors, found among her possessions this distant tract of land, which was probably regarded by her as comparatively worthless and of little importance among his assets, just as we might regard some deed or patent for unimproved or unsettled land in our distant Territories.

Sir George, having made her the executrix of his estate and the guardian of his grandson and heir, devised certain land, including all his property in East Jersey, to the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Bath, the Honorable Bernard Granville, Sir Thomas Crew, Sir Robert Atkins and Edward Atkins, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and their heirs, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

These trustees (not, however, including the Earl of Sandwich) conveyed the province, together with other property, to Thomas Cremer and Thomas Pocock March 6, 1680, but no copies of the document are known to exist, and it is not known for what purpose the conveyance was made. But it is known that, February 20, 1681, the Earl of Sandwich released all his interest in the trust to his associates, and they took measures for the sale of the province, in order to fulfil the trusts of Sir George's will.

They treated it as an executor would now treat a tract of wild land in some distant region, forming a small fragment of

a large estate; they tried to dispose of it among their friends and acquaintances. The Earl of Bath writes, April 16, 1681, that he had for sale the Province of New Jersey, a country almost as large as England, belonging to the late George Carteret, for the small sum of between £5,000 and £6,000. But they had the same ill-luck which sometimes attends similar transactions in our own day. East Jersey went begging for a purchaser—nobody could be found in England who cared to venture the price of a modern house in the purchase of a distant country, though nearly as large as all England.

It was three years before the death of Charles II. In the excitement and frivolity of the time, the men of wealth took little heed of the country beyond the seas, and felt little disposition to invest their funds in this remote piece of wild land, found among the assets of their deceased friend, Sir George.

But, being bound to fulfil the directions of the will, the executors were obliged to put the property up at public sale to the highest bidder. What advertisement they gave, what inducements they held out, what description of the tract, what account of its resources and its inhabitants, what statement of the nature of their title and the extent of their political dominion, they put before the public, it is now impossible to learn; and in that day, when adventurers were bringing from all parts of the new continent wonderful stories of their discoveries and glowing accounts of their resources, for the seduction of adventurers and capitalists, it is not to be supposed that the fact of the sale of this comparatively small tract, a mere fragment of the possessions of a deceased nobleman, to be disposed of by his trustees in order to get rid of their trust, attracted any more serious attention than many an ordinary sale which takes place at the present day at the sheriff's office.

But one man happened to hear of it, and that man was William Penn, and hearing of it he quietly consulted with eleven other Quakers, who, with himself, formed what we now call a little syndicate, and sent to London and bought the prop-

erty in for £3,400, just as a knot of land speculators at this day would buy a parcel of city lots, a manufacturing site, or a railroad, which happened to be put up under the hammer. This purchase seems wholly accidental; but the fact that it did occur is one which we may well observe with interest in tracing the history of New Jersey.

It is well, on this bi-centennial of its occurrence, to note, in some detail, the circumstances which led to it and the manner in which the purchasers dealt with their prize.

William Penn was born in 1644, and at the time of this purchase was thirty-eight years of age. He was a minister of the Gospel, and had been sent to the Tower in 1668 for publishing "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," a work which shocked the prevalent religious opinion of the day. In 1670 he had been tried at the Old Bailey and acquitted, although the Recorder fined the jury forty marks for their conduct in accepting his defence, and he himself was sent to Newgate under a fine for contempt. He was sent again to Newgate in 1671, but continued to print and publish his religious opinions in spite of imprisonment and the remonstrances of his eminent father, Admiral Penn. In 1672 he married, and went to live at Rickmansworth, where he preached, exhorted and printed with his usual zeal.

While living here, in 1675, he was called upon by his friend, John Fenwicke, to act as arbitrator between himself and Edward Byllynge, also a Quaker, in a controversy between them concerning the half share of New Jersey, which had been conveyed by Lord Berkeley to Fenwicke in trust for Byllynge. Penn accepted the trust and made his award, but it was unsatisfactory to Fenwicke, who refused to abide by it. This gave the arbitrator great uneasiness, and he besought his friend Fenwicke to assent to the award or refer it to him again, in order to prevent the mischief that would certainly follow. "Oh, John," he writes, "let truth and the honor of it this day prevail. Woe to him that causeth contention. I am sure that I am an impartial man."

Ten days afterward he writes another letter to Fenwick, rebuking him because the dispute would bring upon their professions as Quakers a reproach. And again, a few days later, he writes: "I have upon serious consideration of the present difficulties thought my counsel's opinion to be very reasonable; indeed thy own desire to have eight parts added was not so pleasant to the other party that it should now be shrunk from by thee as injurious." And then, in order to show how absurd it was for his friend to make trouble about a matter so small as the purchase of one-half a tract of wild land beyond the ocean, he adds, "Oh, John, I am sorry that a toy, a trifle should thus rob men of their time, quiet, and a more profitable employ. Away with vain fancies, I beseeche thee, and follow closely to thy business. Thy days spend on and make the best of what thou hast. *Thy grandchildren may be in the other world before the land thou hast alloted will be employed.*"

This view of the capabilities and the prospects of the New World makes it evident that at that time William Penn had paid little attention to the subject which in the near future so thoroughly interested him, and had little premonition of the great work in store for him in Pennsylvania, which was to be the chief ground of his fame in future ages. The result of his appeal was that the dispute was settled amicably. Fenwicke and his wife with several Quakers, went to America in the ship "Griffith," and settled in West Jersey. - Byllynge became insolvent and was obliged to deliver over his property to trustees, as was afterward the case with East Jersey under the directions of the will of Sir George Carteret. In his troubles he bethought himself of the arbitrator between himself and Fenwicke (William Penn), and implored him to become a joint trustee with Gawen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas, two of his creditors. After much hesitation Penn consented, and in this manner he became acquainted with the situation of New Jersey affairs, and from this circumstance alone was led five years after to become a purchaser of East Jersey at the trustees' sale.

As trustee for Byllynge he entered upon negotiations with Sir George Carteret to divide the Province, and allotted to him the eastern half, taking for Byllynge the western half, which was then wholly unsettled. He framed the Constitution known as "The Concession and Agreement of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey in America," and embodied his views of government and laid down those principles of freedom of which he became so powerful an advocate in the New World.

It is worth while to give an outline of them and the comments with which he submitted them to the public. The people were to meet annually to choose one honest man from such Proprietors who had signed the concession; those so chosen were to sit in Assembly; they were to make, alter and repeal laws; they were to choose a Governor or Commissioner, with two assistants, who was to execute those laws, but only during their pleasure. Every man was to be acceptable if of age and if chosen; no man must be arrested, imprisoned or condemned in his estate, except by twelve men of the neighborhood; no man was to be imprisoned for debt, but his estate was to satisfy his creditors as far as it would go, and then he was to be set at liberty to work for himself and his family; no man was to be interrupted or molested on account of the exercise of his religion. And he added that by these principles he hoped that he had laid a foundation for those in future ages to understand their liberty, both as men and as Christians, and by an adherence to which they could never be brought into bondage but by their own consent.

This was William Penn's idea of the foundation on which a new government should be established, and it is given here in order to place it in contrast with the Constitution soon afterward established by the Proprietors of East Jersey.

These duties which thus accidentally devolved upon William Penn caused him to pay much attention to the question of settlements in the New World, and gave him unusual sources of knowledge, which not only led to his after work and

fame as the founder of Pennsylvania, but also to his own purchase of East Jersey at the public sale by the trustees.

During the few years following, having removed to Worminghurst, he continued his efforts in the settlement of his colony and labored to encourage the Quakers to settle in New Jersey, and at the same time vigorously conducted his controversial labors.

In 1680 he made great efforts to resist the attempt to levy taxes levied by Governor Andros upon the imports and exports through the Delaware river, insisting that Byllinge had purchased the government of the country with the soil. While thus engaged and full of zeal in the work into which he had been led as arbitrator for Fenwick, he must have become acquainted with the fact that East New Jersey was to be sold at public sale, and determined to engage in its purchase.

In order to accomplish it he associated with himself eleven others of his own persuasion, and having made the highest bid at the sale, they received from Lady Carteret deeds of lease and release for the land, dated February 1, 1682.

If the time allowed to the purchaser to complete the purchase corresponded with our own practice at this day, it is probable that the sale took place just two hundred years ago. The deed was made by the Right Honorable Dame Elizabeth Carteret, relict and sole executrix of the last will and testament of the Right Honorable Sir George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, deceased, and all the trustees named in the will (except the Earl of Sandwich), Thomas Pocock and Thomas Cremer, of the first part, and the twelve Proprietors of the second part. Pocock and Cremer joined in consequence of the conveyance to them already noticed. It was an ordinary conveyance, by which the parties of the first part granted, bargained and sold to the parties of the second part "all those
" easterly parts, shares and por'ons of all that whole and entire tract of land in America, heretofore called New Cæsarea
" or New Jersey, extending Eastward and Northward along the
" sea coasts and a certain river called Hudson's River, from

“the east side of a certain place or harbour lying on the
 “southern part of the same tract of land (and commonly
 “called or known in a mapp of the said tract of land) by the
 “name of Little Egg Harbour to that part of the said river
 “called Hudson’s River, which is in fforty-one degrees of lati-
 “tude, being the ffurthermost part of the said tract of land and
 “premises, which is bounded by the said River, and crossing
 “over from thence in a straight line extending from that
 “part of Hudson River aforesaid to the Northernmost Branch
 “of a certain River there called Delaware River and to the
 “most Northerly point or boundary of the said entire tract of
 “land and premises, now called the North partition point,
 “and from the said North partition point extending South-
 “ward unto the most Southerly point by a straight & direct line
 “drawn through the said tract of land from the said North
 “partition point unto the said South partition point called
 “the Line of partition dividing the said Eastern part share
 “and portion from the westerly part share and portion of
 “the said tract of land, and all & every the Isles, Islands,
 “Rivers, Mines, Minerals, Woods, Fishings, Hawkings, Hunt-
 “ings, Fowlings, & all other *Royalties, Governments, Powers,*
 “*Forts, Franchises,* Harbors, Profits, Commodities & Here-
 “ditaments whatsoever unto the said Easternly part, share &
 “portion, parts shares and portions of the said tract land
 “and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, with
 “their and every of their appurtenances. Yielding and pay-
 “ing the rent of one pepper corn at the feast of St. Michael,
 “the arch-angel, if the same be lawfully demanded.”

This was done in the ordinary manner in which real estate transactions of the day were accomplished, and, in fact, much in the same manner as we would now sell a lot of land or a farm. The deed was signed by seven of the grantors, in the presence of four witnesses, and by Sir Robert Atkins, in the presence of four others. The original deed is in the library of this Society.

It is interesting to know who were these purchasers of the

most populous and prosperous half our State of New Jersey as a land speculation or adventure for profit and dominion. The deed to prevent survivorship, signed by them all, describes them with their residences and occupations:

“ Robert West, of the Middle Temple, Esquire; Thomas Rudyard, of London, gentleman; Samuel Groom, of Stepney, mariner; Thomas Hart, of Enfield, merchant; Richard Mew, of Stepneys, merchant, Thomas Wilcox, of London, goldsmith; Ambrose Rigg, of Galton Place, gentleman; John Haywood, citizen and skinner of London; Hugh Hartshorne, citizen and skinner of London; Clement Plumsted, citizen and draper of London, and Thomas Cooper, citizen and merchant tailor of London.

These were the parties, all of them probably Quakers, who became, by lawful purchase at public sale, the owners of all the soil and the administrators of the government, and the possessors of the royal franchises and powers, of the tract of land constituting the half of the State of New Jersey, now inhabited by a population of nearly one million, and teeming with all the activity of modern life at the central point of the American Republic.

Writing to William Penn shortly after the purchase, August 14th, 1682, Sir Wm. Petty says: “ My opinion is that not only Pennsylvania, but all the habitable land upon the face of the earth will, within the next fifteen hundred years, have as vast a population as England has now; that is to say, there will be a head for every four acres of land.”

It was a long look into the future for Sir Wm. Petty—fifteen hundred years—as long a retrospect at that time would have carried him back to the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The Roman Empire was then in possession of the British Islands, and held them by the same title as that claimed by King Charles to his American possessions, and it had, in fact, taken fifteen centuries to furnish one head to *seven* acres in the British Islands. It would, probably, have surprised Sir William Petty, and William Penn also, to have been told that

within two hundred years his purchase of a few months before would contain an inhabitant for every three acres.

During the year of their purchase, the twelve owners of the tract forming East New Jersey conveyed one-half their interest to twelve others, to hold with them as tenants in common, and thus was formed the body of twenty-four Proprietors.

The names of the twelve new owners, with their residences, furnish a key to many of the future troubles that attended their effort to establish a government here. Five of them were Scotchmen, two were Gawen Lawrie and Edward Byllynge, with whom William Penn had been concerned in the West Jersey-transaction, two were merchants of Dublin, Ireland, two merchants in England, one of them a citizen and haberdasher of London. At the head of them stood James, Earl of Perth, who took much interest in the subsequent transactions.

The strong Scotch element thus infused in that body and the well-known qualities of the Scotch race were freely developed in the future proceedings that took place and made an impression upon the virgin territory which has never been effaced.

Robert Barclay, known as the apologist of the Quakers, was appointed Governor, and he commissioned Thomas Rudyard, Deputy-Governor, and Samuel Groom, Receiver-General. They went away to the new territory in October, 1682, with letters of instruction and a declaration to the planters and settlers as to the purposes of the new holders.

On March 14th, 1683, the Duke of York, in a formal release, reciting the early grants and transfers, confirmed to the twenty-four Proprietors their title to the province, and assigned to them in the fullest extent all the powers, authorities, jurisdictions, and government possessed originally by him.

Thus these twenty-four citizens of the British Islands, of diverse occupations and residences, including an earl, haber-

dasher, tailor, merchants, mariners, skimmers, and lawyers from England, Ireland and Scotland, of various denominations, but chiefly Quakers, filled with diverse notions of human government, and of the best methods of founding and building up a new State, became not only the owners of the soil of New Jersey, but rulers and masters, with almost absolute powers and with all the authority, jurisdiction and government which their King could bestow.

Having sent over their agent and acquired such information as was possible relative to the situation of their domain, they set themselves to work to make a fundamental constitution for it, which should be the basis of all its future growth and history.

It was a favorite business in those days to manufacture constitutions for new States. It had been done for various settlements along the coast from New England to the Carolinas. William Penn was thus engaged in the work for Pennsylvania, and had already drawn one for West New Jersey.

They seemed to have thought it an easy thing to evolve a constitution from their own brains upon which to build a system to govern future ages.

Prince Metternich, in his "Memoirs," says that Ali Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, in a whim of liberality, being desirous to furnish his people with a constitution, wrote requesting the Prince to send to him the most expert constitution-maker he could find.

If Metternich had sent one, it is probable that his work would have been quite as satisfactory and permanent as that of the twenty-four Proprietors when they prepared their fundamental constitution for East New Jersey.

It is a formidable document consisting of over six thousand words and containing twenty-four articles.

It is a matter of curious interest after a period of two hundred years of growth, to look from our present standpoint into this instrument, designed so long ago as the foundation of our political institutions.

It begins by asserting that the right of governing as well as the soil is in the twenty-four Proprietors. It declares that Robert Barclay shall be Governor, with the right to serve by a Deputy approved by sixteen of the Proprietors; that after his decease a Governor shall be chosen by sixteen, who shall continue for three years, and declares that if any one shall directly or indirectly propound or advise the continuance for any longer time, or the re-election of the Governor *or his son*, it shall be esteemed a betraying of the public liberty and the actor a public enemy; it provides that the government shall consist of a Great Council and a Common Council, the Great Council to consist of the four and twenty Proprietors or their proxies in their absence, and one hundred and forty-four to be ultimately chosen by the freemen of the province, but for the present seventy-two; that the freemen shall be those who have acquired rights to and are in possession of fifty acres of ground and have cultivated ten acres, or in boroughs who have a house and three acres, or who have hired a house and land and have £50 in stock of their own; that the Sheriff shall put all their names in a box, and fifty shall be taken out by a boy under ten years of age, and then that those fifty shall be put into the box again and the first five and twenty then taken out shall be those capable to be chosen for that time, and the other five and twenty shall by a plurality of votes name (of the aforesaid twenty-five) twelve, if there be three to be chosen, and eight if there be two, and that these nominators shall solemnly declare before the Sheriff that they shall not name any one known to them to have been guilty within a year before of "adultery, whoredom, drunkenness, or any such immorality, or who is an insolvent or a fool." That every member of the Great Council may propose a bill, but twelve of the Proprietors or of their proxies must assent; that a quorum of the Great Council should be half of the Proprietors and half of the freemen; that there should be a Common Council of the four and twenty Proprietors or their proxies, and twelve of the freemen, to be chosen by bal-

lot out of the freemen of the Great Council; that the Common Council, thus consisting of six and thirty, should have three committees, twelve for public policy and to look to manners, education and arts; twelve for trade and the management of the public treasury, and twelve for plantations and the management of all things, as well as deciding all controversies relating to them; that in each committee eight shall be Proprietors or their proxies and four of the freemen; that each of these committees should meet at least once a week, and all the thirty-six at least once in two months or oftener, in such places and at such times as they shall find most convenient.

By the seventh article careful provision is made for military defence, but inasmuch as many of the Proprietors were not free to defend themselves with arms, being Quakers, no such persons are to be called upon to do anything in their own persons to that end, but that all of that duty should devolve upon those whose consciences would permit, and that a Committee of Public Defence should be established composed of those whose consciences permit them to bear arms.

Their mode of solving this obvious difficulty is so peculiar that it can only be understood by quoting it in full: "But because through the scruples of such of the Proprietors, or their Proxies, as have no freedom to use arms, the Resolutions of the Great Council may be in this Point obstructed, it is resolved and agreed, and it is by these Presents resolved and agreed, that in Things of this Nature, the Vote of these Proprietors shall only be in weight at such Time or Times as one of these two Points are under deliberation, which shall not be concluded where twelve of the Proprietors and two thirds of the whole Council, as in other cases, are not consenting, (that is to say) First, whether, to speak after the manner of men (and abstractly from a man's *Persuasion* in matters of Religion) it be convenient and suitable to the present condition or capacity of the inhabitants, to build any forts, castles or any other places of defence?"

“ If yea, where and in what places (to speak as men) they
“ ought to be erected. Secondly whether there be any
“ present or future foreseen danger, that may, (to speak as
“ men, without respect to ones particular *Persuasion* in mat-
“ ters of Religion) require the putting the Province into a
“ a posture of Defence, or to make use of those means which
“ we at present have, or which, from time to time as occasion
“ may require, according to the capacity of the Inhabitants,
“ we may have; which ability and conveniency of those means
“ of defence, and (to speak as men without respect to any
“ man’s Judgment in matters of Religion) the necessity of
“ the actual use thereof, being once resolved upon; all further
“ deliberations about it, as the raising of men, giving of
“ commissions both by Sea and Land, making Governors of
“ Forts, and providing Money necessary for maintaining the
“ same, shall belong only to those members of the great coun-
“ cil who judge themselves in Duty bound to make use of
“ Arms for the defence of them and theirs. Provided, that
“ they shall not conclude anything but by the consent of at
“ least five parts out of six of their number; and that none of
“ the Proprietors and other Inhabitants may be forced to
“ contribute any money for the use of Arms, to which for
“ Conscience sake they have not freedom, that which is neces-
“ sary for the publick Defence, shall be borne by such as
“ judge themselves in duty bound to use arms. Provided,
“ that the others, that for Conscience sake do oppose the
“ bearing of Arms shall on the other hand bear so much in
“ other charges as may make up that proportion in the gen-
“ eral charge of the Province. And as the refusing to sub-
“ scribe such acts concerning the use and exercise of arms
“ above said, in the Governor and Secretary, if scrupulous in
“ conscience so to do, shall not be esteemed in them an omis-
“ sion of neglect of duty, so the wanting thereof shall not
“ make such acts invalid, they being in lieu thereof subscribed
“ by the major part of the six Proprietors of the Committee
“ for the Preservation of the publick Peace.”

It is interesting, as far as possible within the proper limits of this paper, to glance at other curious provisions of the constitutional work devised by these Proprietors.

They provide, after a fashion, for liberty of conscience and for the security of person and property, pointing out the manner in which courts should be established, and providing that litigants may appear in their own way and according to their own manner and there personally plead their own causes themselves, or if unable, by their friends, but that no person shall be allowed to take money for pleading or advice in such cases; it being evidently their idea to build up a State without lawyers, in which no civilized community of the world has as yet been successful.

For avoiding an innumerable multitude of statutes it was provided that no act made by the Great Council should be in force above fifty years after it was enacted, but as it is then *de novo* confirmed, always excepting the four and twenty fundamental Articles, which as the primitive charter are forever to remain in force and not to be repealed at any time by the Great Council, though two parts of the Great Council should agree to it, unless two and twenty of the four and twenty Proprietors should also expressly agree and sixty-six of the seventy-two freemen and when there should be one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and thirty-two of them; and that this assent of the Proprietors must be either by their being present in their own persons or giving actually their votes under their hands and seals, if elsewhere, and not by proxies; and also that this solemn and express assent must be given in the opening of mines of gold and silver, the profit of which when opened was to go, one-third to the public treasury, one-third to the Proprietors, and one-third to the proprietor or planter in whose ground it is found.

And it was finally stated that this Constitution included whatever was necessary to be retained in the first concessions, so that henceforward there was nothing further to be proceeded upon from them, that which relates to the securing of

every man's land taken up upon them being always excepted. Having completed this great constitutional work, with the scantiest knowledge of the actual situation of things, they superseded Rudyard and appointed Gawen Lawrie Governor in his stead in 1683, giving him careful instructions as to the manner in which he should exercise his duties, and especially recommending to him to take care to do nothing to infringe the rights of the King, and desiring him to use all means of gentleness and tenderness with the people and to let them understand their just and kind intentions toward them, so that they might on the other hand be disposed to be just and respectful toward the Proprietors, and they closed by saying with reference to the laws already passed in the Assembly of the Colony: "Now tho' we have not much to oppose to some
"of them, yet we see not meet to approve of them, because
"we have here sent a frame of Government which we are
"persuaded is far more advantageous for the Province, and
"we desire Things hereafter may be ordered accordingly:
"And for other transient laws, we judge there is no need of
"multiplying them, which after this method would quickly
"swell to too vast a bulk; so that in most of those cases mentioned in the Laws sent over, it is most proper and safe that
"the Common Law of England serve."

Gawen Lawrie was commissioned in February, 1684, Charles II having in November, 1683, confirmed the Duke of York's grant and charged and commanded all the inhabitants and planters to obey the new power. The instructions to Lawrie and all the documents prior to his arrival show plainly that the Proprietors were fully aware by that time that they would meet with great obstacles in carrying out their plans, and anticipated to some extent the anarchy into which they were soon afterward plunged.

In December, 1683, this curious oligarchy, attempting to rule a dominion three thousand miles away, had already found so much to thwart them that they were obliged to amend their constitution. And so they sent out four additional articles,

in which they find it necessary to declare that “we intend
 “not neither will we that the said scheme of government be
 “proposed or yielded to any person or persons, but such as
 “shall plant or come to be inhabitants in the said province
 “under us, and by virtue of deeds or grants from us or our
 “agents, after our present deputy, Gawen Lawrie, is arrived
 “and settled there; but we do not yield them to such as have
 “been or are inhabitants of the said province before his arri-
 “val; yet, nevertheless, as we are most willing to prove our-
 “selves both just and kind to the former planters and inhabi-
 “tants, we declare and offer unto them the benefit of the
 “said Fundamental Constitutions, under the conditions and
 “limitations after following, and no otherwise.”

Then follow provisions as to title and quit-rents, the two chief subjects of controversy in the infant State, and the final article declares, “But in case all or any of them prove
 “obstinate or refractory in these particulars, we will require
 “our deputy-governor to rule such as can justly claim to the
 “former concessions, granted by Sir George Carteret, accord-
 “ing to them and to recover our rights that are due from them,
 “and for others that do not readily comply with these condi-
 “tions, according to the fullest extent of the power and au-
 “thority granted to us as he will be answerable.” They fur-
 “ther provide that he may “distinguish such of them as he
 “and they may find very deserving in promoting the Pro-
 “prietors’ just interest, by particular marks of favor and
 “better allowance to them than others. And that all such
 “may be made partakers of the benefits and advantages pro-
 “posed in the said Constitutions and none other.”

In February, 1684, they issued a proclamation to the planters, in which they say: “But we must be plain to ac-
 “quaint you that we were not a little troubled to find that
 “there are too many dissatisfied and self-ended persons among
 “you, whose indirect designs did quickly appear in seeking
 “to subvert our just interests that they might advance their
 “own unwarrantable pretences, who, we hope, are in some

“measure rebuked by the disappointment of their vain expectations of the invalidity of our right and title to the government.” And, after stating that they had seen and considered addresses made by the people, reciting their expressions and insisting upon their Indian titles, they say: “We would have you know that we have sent over by Governor Lawrie a scheme of government of which we may say without vanity it is both just and kind to every inhabitant of the Province, the benefits thereof you may partake of, provided, as it is our desire, you may deserve it by being no less just to us than we are ready to be kind to you; and so, wishing you and your concerns all good success, we commit you to the protection of the Almighty and are your real friends.”

Thus earnestly and laboriously did this body of men, who had bought four thousand square miles of the best land in the New World, and who had been clothed not only with the absolute ownership of the soil but with all the powers and prerogatives of government, seek to build up a new State, upon better foundations than the world had before known.

It would be interesting, if space permitted, to trace the result of their effort in detail; but it is wholly unnecessary, inasmuch as the story is so familiar in the pages of Mr. Whitehead's excellent book, “East Jersey Under the Proprietors.” Their effort of government lasted less than twenty years. It was a hopeless failure. They were years of strife and bitterness. The new constitution was ignominiously rejected, and the Governor found it impossible to make even the attempt to enforce it—it was absolutely a dead letter.

It may seem almost irreverent for us to draw forth this old piece of constitutional patchwork, so laboriously contrived by our forefathers, and hold it up to modern scrutiny and ridicule. But it is the habit of these days of change in mental and bodily fashions, to find amusement in the antiquated garments of our ancestors, which have been preserved for our veneration, as our own will furnish fun for those who come after us.

In making merry with this old pattern of a fundamental and perpetual constitution, we can only excuse ourselves as Oliver Wendell Holmes did after jeering at the grandfather of his young days:

“ I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin,
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches and all that,
Are *so* queer.”

This sacred and inviolable constitution seems to our modern eyes so queer, and was, indeed, so absurd to our earliest ancestors, and so sturdily discarded, that we, so wise in constitution-making, may be pardoned for treating it with levity.

Troubles of all kinds beset the Proprietors in their efforts to administer the government. The chief difficulties arose out of the titles to land derived from the Indians, and from the former grants of the earlier rulers; from the controversies with the Province of New York as to the establishment of Custom Houses; from the efforts on the part of New York to annul the separation of the Province from that government, and from disputes arising out of the extent of the powers of the Proprietors with respect to the government of the country. The old documents are full of the records of turbulence and discontent. It is enough to give a specimen of the tone of each party in the strife of words.

In 1696 the Elizabethtown people, signing names now borne by hundreds of our citizens, in a petition to the King, set forth with what pains, hazard and expense they had planted and possessed their lands for many years under his protection, and denounced the oppressions of the usurpers, describing them as “ certain persons to the number of one hundred, or some other greater number, calling themselves Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey,” and abjured their pretended title to their lands in these vigorous terms: “ And the more effectually to accomplish their unjust

designs and gratify their ambitious inclinations, the said pretended Proprietors have presumed to usurp and take upon themselves to exercise a dominion and government over your petitioners and their lands, and to constitute a pretended Governor, a pretended Court of Justice, and contrary to the laws and statutes of your Majesty's Realm of England, to support judges who presume without any commission or authority from your Majesty, to take upon themselves to try causes;" and they pray that the usurpers be suppressed, and that they may enjoy in their remote part of the world the protection of his Majesty—the fountain of justice—and that he will annex them to New York, or "otherwise order for your oppressed petitioners relief as to your Majesty in your princely wisdom and goodness should seem meet;" closing in the approved form in which we now supplicate the Chancellor for remedy against civil wrongs. On the other side, we read the answer of the alleged usurpers addressed to the Lords of Trade, in 1700, asserting that the complaint does not come from any considerable number, but "from a few factious and mutinous people impatient of any government, and from a design to deprive the Proprietors of their right to the soil and quit-rents derived to them by grants from the kings of England and purchased by them with great sums of money; and to strip his Majesty of his Regal Right to that and other plantations and to render them independent of the Crown," thus giving in that early day the first suggestion of rebellion, and sounding the first warning of the revolution which was to come before the century closed.

In May, 1685, the Mayor and city authorities of the City of New York sent a remonstrance to the Crown that the taking of New Jersey from New York had caused the city to lose one-third of its trade, and that it had ever since lessened and decayed.

In October, 1685, the Governor and Proprietors appointed a commission to inquire into the affairs of the colony.

In March, 1686, the Earl of Perth and four other Scotch-

men, appointed a special commissioner of their own, Andrew Hamilton, who afterward became Governor, to go to the settlement to inquire after their own affairs.

In May, 1687, Governor Lawrie was recalled and a Scotch nobleman, Lord Neil Campbell, appointed, who remained but a few months, and was succeeded by Andrew Hamilton.

In December of that year, the province was resigned to New York, but on the English Revolution, and the accession of William and Mary, it was again restored; but for several years the province was without a Governor and was left to manage its affairs by means of its local officers.

In 1690 and 1691, John Tatham and Joseph Dudley were appointed Governors, but never received any local recognition by the people.

In March, 1692, Hamilton was again appointed Governor, and regular sessions of the Assembly continued to be held for several years.

The judicial proceedings with reference to the rights of the Proprietors to the land, were determined in their favor in 1695.

In 1698, Hamilton went to England, and Basse arrived as Governor in the spring of that year; but his authority was defied and the whole province plunged into anarchy and confusion. He abandoned the field in 1699, leaving Andrew Bowne as his temporary deputy.

Hamilton was appointed in 1699, and in 1700 his authority was defied, tumultuous seditious meetings took place, and the final crisis arrived in the affairs of the Proprietors.

Petitions were sent to the Lords of Trade signed by hundreds of the inhabitants, among whose names are many now familiarly known in East New Jersey, and it was plain to the Proprietors that the threats made against their right of government would be speedily put into effectual operation. They had already entered into negotiations for surrender, which continued from July, 1699, to April 15th, 1702, when they formally surrendered to Queen Anne all their powers of government, reserving only their ownership of the soil.

The surrender was accepted two days afterward, and Lord Cornbury, a grandson of the Earl of Clarendon, was appointed Governor. In the Province of West Jersey the Proprietors had met with less difficulty. Still, fully satisfied that their rights would have to be tested, they joined in the surrender, and the two provinces as one State went back to the English Crown, and Lord Cornbury was sent over as Governor, under instructions approved by the Proprietors, and a new era in the history of New Jersey began.

Thus ended the attempt of these purchasers at public sale to found and govern a State.

The new seeds sent over and planted by the Proprietors took root also, it is true, and their fruits are found abundantly at this day, but they did not eradicate the old growths, and in the matter of the system of government their scheme made no impression whatever.

The Proprietors soon saw that it was impossible to continue their attempt to exercise the powers of government and that to do so would be to endanger their rights to the soil as owners, and therefore they at last surrendered their rights of jurisdiction in order to save their title to the land.

This they did preserve. In the various differences and controversies that arose, their rights as owners of the soil were amply recognized, though after much difficulty and confusion; they purchased the Indian titles and compromised with the claimants under former grants, and in every way conciliated the settlers and established their rights as owners; they instituted explorations, continued their surveys, and engaged actively in the business of selling and disposing of their tract of 4,000 square miles. Their office was established at Perth Amboy, where the seat of government was first fixed. It remains there still, and to that office we go in order to examine their records and ascertain the nature of our titles and the boundaries of our land.

Only within the present week I have had occasion, in order to obtain a title for the United States for lands on the Rari-

tan Bay, to examine a title from the Board of Proprietors to the present owners, transferred only seven years ago.

All the lands yet unsold by them in New Jersey belong to them as an organized body, and it is supposed that they have remaining about 50,000 acres out of the original tract, which embraced 2,600,000 acres.

Within the last year very much attention has been directed to their ownership and claims, by reason of recent surveys of lands under some of our inland waters, which are claimed by the Proprietors to be unaffected by the principles applied to navigable waters. Controversy has also arisen concerning the ownership of lands between high and low water mark as between those purchasing two hundred years ago and the State in its corporate capacity.

These are important questions and may yet prolong the existence of this Board of Proprietors as a corporation in activity, for many years to come. But some time, however, its functions must end, or continue only as those of a depository of records and a preserver of titles.

When every acre of land which was knocked down by the auctioneer in London two hundred years ago shall have been sold, the active duties of the successors of that body of land speculators will terminate, as their functions as rulers terminated in 1702. But the history of the purchase, their struggles to maintain their dominion, their overthrow in every effort, and their subsequent action as a body of land-owners, have produced an ineffaceable impression upon the history of the State, and must always be a subject of curious interest to those who take pleasure in tracing the institutions of a prosperous community, through their natural evolution, to the earliest seeds out of which they grew.

A letter from Governor Hamilton to his friend William Dockwra, the Secretary and Register of the Province, written May 26, 1688, with the recipient's memorandum at the foot of it, furnishes a striking illustration of the troubles they encountered and their chagrin at the failure of their hopes.

The Governor sets forth in detail the difficulties he had with the stock, servants and property sent over by his friend from England, and gives him a hopeless picture of the condition of affairs, and on the back of the letter is a memorandum written by Dockwra twenty-five years afterward, to this effect: "All the 950 lbs is sunk and gone upon the expectation of improving two profitable plantations, but we have lost all our capitall and about 25 years interest which is above two thousand pounds. And having nothing left for so much money but the bare land. What impudent wickedness is it then for anybody to attempt the Ravishing of it from the true owners thereof!"

"Sweet are the uses of adversity." Thus were the eyes of the Register-General opened to discern the true title of the "Native Pagans," and the enormity of its acquisition by the Royal Ravisher, under whom he claimed.

Now, why was it that all this elaborate attempt of these Proprietors to establish and maintain their government so utterly failed? I think the reason may be found in the remark of Montesquieu: "*In the infancy of States men mould institutions; in their maturity, institutions mould men.*"

When the Proprietors of this land framed their scheme of government it was already inhabited by about 3,500 people.

This was not the case with West Jersey when Penn and his associates took possession and framed their Constitution. Their half of the State was then almost wholly unpeopled; the soil they sought to occupy was almost wholly without inhabitants. It was a *tabula rasa*. They could write upon it what they pleased, and were able to impress upon it, and did impress upon it, marks which were never effaced.

But it was different in East Jersey in a great measure and to a striking degree. The thirty years which preceded the attempt of the Proprietors to change the government of East Jersey formed a period long enough for the application of the remark I have quoted from Montesquieu.

It is difficult to tell what is the maturity of a State, but it

is plain to see what is its infancy. The infancy of East Jersey was the few years that elapsed from its earliest settlement to the time of its purchase by the Proprietors. There were already 3,500 inhabitants. These were men of strong convictions, hardy, practical and self-reliant, who had conquered the savage and established institutions based upon the principle that all men were equal in rights—institutions which recognized the fundamental ideas upon which were afterward built the great structures of republican liberty which we see about us at this day, and which were the out-growth of the circumstances and a product of the time and place in which those earliest pioneers found themselves.

They had brought with them a love for all the principles of freedom which they had enjoyed at home or had won from the fears or weakness of monarchs, and they had established institutions by means of which those principles were planted in the new soil and took speedy root, and were ready to grow by a natural and continuous evolution into the government under which we now live.

The descendants of the Dutch settlers along the Hudson River, the early settlers on the Passaic, the Raritan and the Shrewsbury, although they formed but a population of 3,500, were still an infant State with a quarter of a century of growth, before that body of English land speculators bought all their domain at public sale in London and attempted to establish their new form of government.

They had already been living under the original concession of Berkeley and Carteret and under their own local laws and customs, and were satisfied with the growth that had been made and with the prospects before them.

It was not reasonable to expect that such a body of Governors as the twenty-four Proprietors, with such a Constitution, could quietly establish their rule and make their dominion permanent.

States grow and are not made; they grow from seeds planted or drifted by the wind, just as harvest or weeds grow.

Where seeds, such as fell upon East New Jersey during the thirty years preceding the advent of the Proprietors, are sown or drifted into such a congenial soil, they must grow and ripen and take obstinate possession of the ground.

When that tract of land was knocked off so carelessly two centuries ago, it was planted with the germs of a new national life, and the vigorous shoots were pushing through the soil, and the buds of a new State were bursting.

There were the group of Puritans from Connecticut, attracted by the promises of liberty of conscience in Carteret's concessions, who had bought the site of their town on the Passaic from its native owners for a few breeches and other articles dear to the Indians, and had already laid the foundations of their settlement on principles the more likely to endure, because they were intolerant and sectarian.

There were Shrewsbury and Middletown, with 1,000 people, with iron-works and a humble system of organized labor, the first whisper of that busy hum of manufacturing industry which now sounds along our eastern borders.

There were Piscataway and Woodbridge and the Raritan plantations, with another thousand, the vigorous seeds from which the sturdy growths of Middlesex and Somerset have sprung.

There was Elizabethtown, proud of the name of Lady Elizabeth Carteret, who signed the executors' deed which transferred both soil and people, with 700 inhabitants, the seat of government, and the rudiments of that official and aristocratic society which marked it for many generations.

There were Bergen, Paulus Hook, Communipaw, Hobuck, and the plantations on the Hackensack, the Hudson and Kill van Kull, about 400, with their Dutch habits and traditions, and the memories of Wouter van Twiller and Governor Peter Stuyvesant, a group whose characteristics have pervaded the whole region, and whose first footprints on the virgin soil remain as marked as those of Penn and Fenwick in Burlington and Salem, notwithstanding the flood of human life since poured

upon the west shore of the Hudson, from all quarters of the earth.

These human beings, with all the rude structures of social, political and religious life which had grown from them during about thirty years, were the embarrassing elements which were thrown in with their 4,000 square miles of land at the sale by Dame Carteret and the trustees in 1682. These were the *impedimenta* with which their enterprise of combined government and real estate speculation was burdened at the outset. Their new field was by no means a *tabula rasa*. It was already graven with indelible lines. The State was born, its earliest infancy had passed, and the men who were there at the birth and had struggled with obstacles of nature and the savage through its first days, were the men who gave direction to, if they did not found and mould; its subsequent institutions.

Against these influences the two dozen Quakers and Scotchmen who formed that real estate syndicate found themselves powerless. They could survey and dispose of the land because they held it by English law. They could cajole and displace the savage, because might and intelligence make right in reclaiming a wilderness; but they could not uproot the early growths of civilization, nor abolish the customs of their fellow-countrymen, nor extinguish the traditions or suppress the customs, or subdue the spirit of the few sturdy pioneers who stood at the threshold of their new domain when they sent their Governors and Receivers General with Constitutions of the most approved English manufacture, and sought to lay anew the foundations of a State already founded.

Their attempt was a confessed failure, and on their surrender at the opening of the new century, Lord Cornbury, with new instructions, took control of the whole State. It was not by uprooting the early growths and overthrowing the primitive institutions of the State that he began the building up of the New Jersey of to-day. It was not by attempting to impose upon the people a hybrid oligarchy or any new form

of government, but by accepting the situation as it was, by humoring settled notions, by traveling upon defined lines and on accepted principles, with such modifications as circumstances permitted, that he began the history of New Jersey as a whole, upon which we now look back after two centuries. From this point, which is not its decline or even its maturity, but only its vigorous and eager youth, we unfold its earliest annals with a just ancestral pride, and decipher upon its soil the first footprints of our fathers without shame.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VII.

1882.

No. 2.

NEWARK, May 18th, 1882.

THE SOCIETY met at 12 o'clock in their rooms, the President, the Rev. SAMUEL HAMILL, D. D., in the chair. Vice-President SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON was also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. NELSON, the Recording Secretary, and approved.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the letters received since January 21st. Among them were letters from Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Joseph Longworth, of Cincinnati, O., and Daniel Chadwick, Esq., United States Attorney for Connecticut, acknowledging their election as Honorary Members; from Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Governor Ludlow, Messrs. Wm. C. Hicks, of Summit; Garret Ackerson, Jr., of Hackensack; E. A. Apgar, of Trenton; Hamilton Wallis, of East Orange; J. H. Griffith, M. D., of Phillipsburgh, and William H. Drummond, of Newark, accepting their election as Resident Members; thirty Historical Societies and literary institutions acknowledged the receipt of the Society's publica-

tions; the Prince Edward Island Historical Society expressed its desire to be placed on the list of the institutions with whom exchanges were made. Letters with donations were received from Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D., of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Rev. C. D. Bradlee, of Boston; Rev. M. B. Smith, of Passaic; Messrs. S. Whittaker, of New York; W. W. Evans, of New Rochelle, New York; James Grant Wilson, of New York; Edward O. Shakespere, of Philadelphia, and Horatio Crain, of St. Ignace, Michigan. Prof. H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Boston Public Library made inquiries after certain publications of the Society which they desired; Hon. John Clement inquired after manuscripts relating to West Jersey; Massachusetts Historical Society requested the co-operation of the Society in obtaining, through Congress, the purchase of the Franklin Papers; H. J. Sheldon, Esq., of Chicago, acknowledged the receipt of the report of the Executive Committee referring to the death of his father, the Rev. George Sheldon, D. D., and his satisfaction therewith; Rev. Geo. C. Schenck, regretted his not having been able to complete his paper on the history of Pompton Plains; Mr. George H. Moore, of Lenox Library, New York, inquired after certain works; Messrs. F. A. R. Baldwin, of Allentown, J. D. Sergeant, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Jennings, of Columbus, Ohio, made inquiries respecting some of their ancestry; Miss Anna M. Woodhull communicated her Memoir of Gov. Anthony Walton White; Mr. J. B. Stone, of St. Louis, Mo., tendered the Society an old Franklin Printing Press used in Boonton in the publication of the first anti-slavery paper published in New Jersey; Hon. John F. Nixon, Vice-President, Rev. W. B. Roberts and Mr. Sam'l Allinson regretted their inability to be present at the meeting, and several others referred to miscellaneous matters. The Secretary stated that biographical and genealogical inquiries were frequently received by him to which he was not able to furnish satisfactory answers. It might interest some of the members to learn the names of the inquirers and the families about whom information was desired.

THE TREASURER reported that the receipts from all sources since the last meeting amounted to \$757.74, and the expenses to \$789.67; leaving a balance of \$781.37 on hand available for general purposes.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that since the January meeting the Society had pursued its usual onward course, adding to the historical treasures of the State, and aiding the researches of many engaged in preparing biographical or other papers, by giving access to materials not elsewhere obtainable.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary had shown the varied nature and extent of the correspondence and given evidence of the widely-spread interest the Society exerted.

Since January the accessions to the library had been numerous and valuable, the result entirely of contributions, the funds at the disposal of the officers not being sufficient to warrant any purchases, however much they may have desired to render sets, or subjects, more complete. The exertions of the Librarian and Library Committee to raise a permanent fund for that and other kindred objects, under the authority given at the last meeting, had not been as successful as hoped for, and the members were earnestly appealed to, not only to cherish a more liberal spirit toward the Society, but to use their influence with others, so that the name of the New Jersey Historical Society might be included among those that from time to time are announced as the recipients of donations and legacies to advance their objects. The Committee called especially upon the younger and active members of the Society to exert their energies in its behalf, as ere long the responsibilities of its management would devolve upon them. "We are now," said the Committee, "in the thirty-eighth year of the Society's existence, and of the twenty-five gentlemen who were present at its organization in February, 1845, and to whom the Society is greatly indebted for the start they gave it, *only five* survive; and comparatively few of those who

were the first to associate themselves with the founders, and who, by a resolution of the Society, were considered original members, now remain connected with us. The total number of Resident and Life Members now enrolled is 345, but it is with great regret that the Committee announce the fact that of that number 104 are in arrears to the amount of \$1,154. It is hoped that the bringing this fact to the notice of the Society will have a favorable effect."

Mr. WHITEHEAD, referring to the age of the Society, remarked that, although in its thirty-eighth year, it still was without a building of its own, and had been the recipient of only one legacy; whereas during the last week the *nineteenth* annual meeting of another society had been announced in the newspapers as having been held in that society's own building, and of its having recently received gifts from one gentleman amounting to more than \$100,000.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue, since the last meeting, of another number of the "Proceedings," bringing the published records down to the present time.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that, in accordance with the request of the Society at its last meeting in January, they had issued a circular to the members, advocating subscriptions to a Library Fund, to the following effect:

“NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

“NEWARK, N. J., February, 1882.

“SIR—At the meeting of the Society at Trenton, January 20th, 1881, the following resolutions were adopted:

“*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to take such steps as they may deem necessary, to obtain subscriptions and donations to a Library Fund, to be expended under their directions for such purposes as they may consider proper.

“*Resolved*, That the members of the Society, and the citizens of the State at large, be requested to aid the committee in their endeavors to secure the desired fund.

“At the last meeting of the Society, January 14th, the Committee reported that subscriptions for only \$852 had been obtained, \$700 of which was only for one year; and the following resolution was thereupon adopted;

“*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library be requested to continue their exertions to raise a permanent fund for the support and increase of the Library; and that the members generally be requested to aid them in the measures they may adopt.

“The Committee would, therefore, respectfully renew their application to the members for their subscriptions.

“The LIBRARY FUND, sought to be established by subscriptions and donations, is to be appropriated to the payment of the rent of the rooms occupied by the Society, amounting to \$500 per annum; for the purchase of books not otherwise obtainable; for binding, of which there is great need; and for other expenses connected with the preservation of the books, papers, pamphlets and manuscripts which are constantly accumulating. The best interests of the Society and the convenience of the members also require the rooms to be kept open during certain hours of every week-day. The consequent attendance of the Librarian or an Assistant is, therefore, deemed essential to the fulfillment of the purposes of the Association, and the additional expense should not be allowed to prevent the carrying out of such an arrangement. For all these purposes it is desirable to raise at least fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

“The Society is a State organization, but is dependent upon individual citizens for its support. In the thirty-seven years of its existence it has done much to rescue from oblivion many important and interesting facts, essential to a right understanding of the history of the State, and has accumulated a valuable collection of books and manuscripts that, without its aid, would never have been available for the people of the State at large. In the year 1863, through the liberality of twenty-one of its members, a site for a fire-proof building was purchased, but no funds for its erection have ever been secured; and during the whole period of its existence, the Society has received but one legacy to mark the appreciation of its labors by any individual connected with it who has died. Excepting some subscriptions, for a few years, to a fund similar to the one now contemplated, its officers have been obliged to depend upon the annual fees of the members for the means to carry on their several departments, and not until the last year have any of them received any compensation for their services.

“A subscription paper is annexed, to which you are respectfully requested to append your name, specifying the amount of the donation or subscription you may feel disposed to make; and, if the latter, for how many years and at what time of the year payable. It is desirable that a prompt reply to this circular should be received (inclosing the subscription

paper), addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society at Newark. Hoping that the requirements of the Society will induce you to make a liberal response, we remain,

“Respectfully Yours,

“STEPHEN WICKES,
 “ROBERT F. BALLANTINE,
 “WM. A. WHITEHEAD,
 “FRED. W. RICORD,
 “JAMES W. VROOM,

“*Committee on the Library.*”

The Committee regretted that they had to report the receipt of only six subscriptions, amounting to \$235; making, with the subscriptions yet in force, only \$375 available for 1882. The Committee would be pleased to have that amount increased, as the want of funds necessarily prevents their doing many things to promote the usefulness of the library.

Since January the library had received donations of seventy-four volumes, one hundred and eighty-seven pamphlets and sixteen manuscripts.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that the duties devolved by the Legislature of the State upon the Society, and placed in their charge, had received due attention since the last meeting. An additional volume of the Archives (Vol. IV) had passed through the press, and the edition would be transmitted to Trenton in a few days; and the matter for another volume was in the hands of the printer. This would include all the documents which it had been thought proper to preserve in this form, referring to what had been termed the “Union Era”—from its covering the period when both the provinces of New York and New Jersey were under the same Governors—terminating with the accession of Lewis Morris as Governor of New Jersey alone, commencing the “Provincial Era.”

The Committee were pleased to know that the result of their labors, so far, had been satisfactory to the people of the State, and that the amount of unexpended appropriations

would probably be sufficient to meet the demands of the work during the remainder of the year.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported the names of several gentlemen, referred to them for membership, with a recommendation that they should be elected. They were thereupon balloted for, and other nominations received.

A brief "Memoir of Gen. Anthony Walton White," by Miss Anna M. Woodhull, was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, and on motion the thanks of the Society were voted to Miss Woodhull, and a copy of the paper asked for publication.

MR. WM. NELSON presented a copy of a recent "History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey;" "A Summary of the Law of New Jersey in Relation to Public Bridges;" "Parting Words"—a farewell sermon by the Rev. Wm. H. Clarke, to the Broadway Reformed Church, Paterson,—and other pamphlets, for which the thanks of the Society were returned to him.

A recess was then taken until 2.30 P. M., the members partaking of a lunch spread in the Document room.

On reassembling, a "Memoir of Captain Eliakim Littell, of Essex County, New Jersey," by his grandson, S. Littell, M. D., of Philadelphia, was read by Anthony Q. Keasbey, Esq. On motion of Mr. Nelson the thanks of the Society were directed to be returned to the author and a copy of the Memoir requested for the archives of the Society.

Remarks were then made by Mr. LLOYD, of Belleville; Mr. HAGEMAN, of Princeton; Mr. S. M. HUNT, of Newton, and others, upon the importance and necessity of increasing the financial resources of the Society.

Mr. C. L. TRAVER stated that there had recently come into his possession a Receipt-book of Col. GEORGE MORGAN,

covering a period from 1760 to 1794, containing many interesting autographs, among them being those of Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Stanhope S. Smith and other men of prominence, and that he would be pleased to receive some information respecting Col. Morgan.

Mr. HAGEMAN said that the family of Col. Morgan removed to Princeton in 1784, and occupied the house now the residence of Dr. McCosh. He was a cultivated farmer, of whom it had been said that he was the most intelligent, well-read agriculturist in this country at that time. He was warmly interested in the cause of education at Princeton and had a son also known as Col. George Morgan. Col. Morgan's family removed to the West about 1809, and Mr. Hageman referred to his History of Princeton for further information respecting him.

The Society then adjourned to the third Thursday of January, 1883, at Trenton, unless a special meeting should be sooner called.

Members Elected

MAY 18, 1882.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON,	- - - - -	TRENTON.
SAMUEL C. BROWN,	- - - - -	TRENTON.
REV. F. T. BROWN,	- - - - -	MANASQUAN.
ELISHA BOUDINOT COLT,	- - - - -	PATERSON.
REV. OLIVER CRANE, D. D.,	- - - - -	MORRISTOWN.
ALFRED ELY,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
M. T. ENDICOTT,	- - - - -	MAY'S LANDING.
EDWARD T. GREEN,	- - - - -	TRENTON.
JAMES L. GURNEY,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
J. CORY JOHNSON,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
JOHN G. RYERSON, M. D.,	- - - - -	BOONTON.
LIVINGSTON RUTHERFURD,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
OLIVER P. STEVES,	- - - - -	TRENTON.
MORRIS H. STRATTON,	- - - - -	SALEM.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

JOHN WARD DEAN,	- - - - -	BOSTON, MASS.
SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D.,	- - - - -	BOSTON, MASS.
JUSTIN S. MORRILL,	UNITED STATES SENATOR, VERMONT.	
RT. REV. CORTLAND WHITEHEAD,	D. D.,	ALLEGHENY, PA.

Donations to the Library and Cabinet.

ANNOUNCED MAY 18, 1882.

From Authors—*Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D.*: In Memoriam, Henry W. Longfellow.—*Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.*: Books of Chilan Balam; Records of the Mayas of Yucatan.—*Prof. G. H. Cook*: Report of the State Geologist of New Jersey for the year 1881.—*J. Watts De Peyster*: Local Memorials relating to the De Peyster and Watts and affiliated families; Mary Queen of Scots, a study; The Yorktown Campaign of 1781; The Battle of Eutaw Springs.—*Samuel A. Green, M. D.*: Inaugural Address as Mayor of Boston; Two Chapters in the History of Groton, Mass.—*Charles Henry Hart*: Necrology for 1881, before Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.—*George R. Howell*: When Southampton and Southold, on Long Island, were settled.—*A. L. Meyrich*: Report of Delegates from New Jersey to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Boston, 1881.—*Henry Phillips, Jr.*: Remarks upon a Coin of Sicily.—*Edward F. Slafter*: History and Causes of the Incorrect Latitudes recorded in the Journals, etc., of Early Writers.—*J. B. Somers, M. D.*: Medical History of Atlantic County, N. J.—*W. H. Starr*: Centennial Historical Sketch of the Town of New London.—*Gen. Wm. S. Stryker*: New Jersey Continental Line in Virginia Campaign of 1781; The Massacre of Old Tappan; Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey.—*J. Hammond Trumbull*: Indian Names and Places in and on the Borders of Connecticut; On Numerals in American Indian Language and Indian mode of Counting; On the Algonkin Verb; On Some Mistaken Notions on Algonkin Grammar; Origin of the Expedition against Ticonderoga in 1775; Historical

Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut, 1639-1818; Rev. Samuel Peters and his Apologists and Defenders; Notes on forty Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer; Introduction to Rev. Ab. Pearson's Helps for the Indians.—*Elias W. Van Voorhis*: Notes on the Ancestry of Major Wm. Roe Van Voorhis.—*T. Whittaker*: Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Parochial List for 1882.—*Robert C. Winthrop*: Addresses and Speeches on Various Occasions; Life and Letters of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, 1630.—*Rev. Wm. R. Duryee*: The Present Success of Liberia, its Extent and Meaning.

From United States Department of Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Commissioners of Agriculture for the year 1880.

From United States Bureau of Education.—Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education, Nos. 4 and 5, 1881.

From United States Department of the Interior.—Official Register of the United States, containing list of officers, etc., in the Civil, Military and Naval Service, with names of ships, 1881.

From the United States Patent Office.—Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, Vol. XXI, Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

From United States Bureau of Statistics.—Quarterly Reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for June 30th and September 30th, 1881.

From United States Treasury Department.—Report of the Operations of United States Life Saving Service, 1881.

From United States War Department.—Annual Report of the Chief Signal Officer to the Secretary of War for 1879.

From Smithsonian Institution.—Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1880.

From Societies.—*American Antiquarian Society*: Proceedings, Vol. I., Part 3.—*American Philosophical Society*: Proceedings of the same, Vols. XIX and XX.—*Amigos del Pais Santo Domingo*: Restor de Colon, Informe relativo a

los ultimos opusculos escritos en el extranjero acerca del Hallazgo de Sep. 10, 1877.—*Boston Public Library*: A Memorial of James A. Garfield from City of Boston; Dedication of the Monument on Boston Common to the memory of the men of Boston who died in the Civil War; Oration on the 100th Anniversary of American Independence, by R. C. Winthrop.—*Essex Institute*: Historical Collection of the same, October, November and December, 1881; Bulletin of the same, Vol. XIII, Nos. 10, 11, 12.—*Kansas Historical Society*: Historical Papers relating to Kansas.—*Long Island Historical Society*: List of recent additions to the Library of the Long Island Historical Society, 1881.—*Maine Historical Society*: Proceedings of the same, February 27th, 1882.—*Massachusetts Historical Society*: Collections of the same, Vol. VII, 5th series.—*Massachusetts State Library*: Report of the Librarian, with Supplement to the Catalogue, 1882.—*New England Historical and Genealogical Society*: Proceedings at Meeting January 4th, 1882; Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXXVI, January and April, 1882.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*: The Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XIII, No. 1.—*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society*: Report of the Proceedings of, for 1881.—*Pennsylvania Historical Society*: The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. V, No. 4.—*Rhode Island Historical Society*: Proceedings of the same for 1881-2.—*Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society*: Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting, May 10th, 1881; Address of the President, 1881; Inscribed Stones, Licking County, by Charles Whittlesey.—*Wisconsin Historical Society*: Annual Report for 1882.

From Colleges.—*Harvard College*: Annual Reports for 1880-81.—*Princeton College*: General Catalogue of the Theological Seminary.—*Rutgers College*: Catalogue for 1881-2.

From City of Boston.—Report of the Record Commissioners; Containing the Boston Records for 1660 to 1701.

- From City of Newark, N. J.*—Mayor's Message for 1882.
- From Rev. Robert Aikman.*—Last Will and Testament of Samuel Ogden, 1714.—Deed from Philip Carteret to Henry Bowman for 168 acres of land in the Province of East Jersey, January 10th, 1688.—Commission of Cortlandt Skinner as Attorney General of the Province of New Jersey, 1754.—Deed from John Gordon to Thomas Pearson for 1-10 of 1-48 part of East Jersey, April 4th, 1684.—Charter of the Town of Elizabeth Town, N. J., February 13th, 1739.—Deed of Division of lands of Ephraim Price, of Elizabeth Town, N. J., among his children, January 2d, 1730 (not executed).—Deed from John Parker, of Perth Amboy, to John Johnston, of 1-48 part of East Jersey, June 17th, 1727. (All manuscripts.)
- From Mr. Joseph Black.*—Charge of Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D., to Protestant Episcopal Church, October 5th, 1802.
- From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D.*—Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1879–81.—Proceedings of Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of Corporation of Warren Street Chapel, Boston, 1882.—The Everlasting Life; a Concert Exercise for Easter.—Catalogue d' Objets d' Art et de Curiosité.
- From Rev. G. H. Brown.*—The Medical History of Atlantic County, N. J.
- From Henry R. Cannon, M. D.*—The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser, IV Fol., 1795.
- From Prof. G. H. Cook, LL. D.*—Topographical Map of a part of Northern New Jersey.
- From Horatio Crain.*—Manuscript Summons issued at Mackinac Island, July 9, 1805.—The same at Michillimacknack, Nov. 25, 1815.—Navy Requisitions, giving autographs of Admiral Baily and others.—Various papers of the American Fur Company.
- From Rev. Oliver Crane, D. D.*—Record of the Class of 1845, Yale College, 1 vol., 8vo.
- From S. C. Eastman.*—Memorial of George G. Fogg.

- From W. W. Evans.*—The Character of Washington.—A mounted photograph.—Also a photograph of Gen. Anthony W. White.
- From Samuel A. Green, M. D.*—Indexes to Medical Literature, by F. H. Brown, M. D.—Address of Charles E. Pratt, of Boston.—Reply of E. P. Alexander to Railroad Commission of Alabama.—Reports of the School Committees of Boston.—Municipal Register of the City of Boston.—Report of United States Commission on Boston Harbor.—Erection and Dedication of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Boston.—Records of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.—Speech of Chas. F. Adams on Conservatism and Reform.—Proceedings of Council of Boston on Death of Garfield.
- From Wm. Hillingsworth.*—Speech of F. T. Frelinghuysen on Specie Payments.—Peru and Spain, Period of the War, Official Documents.—Address by Cortlandt Parker, of the Essex Bar.
- From Iron Era Printing House.*—Sermons on the death of Washington, Lincoln and Garfield.
- From E. Q. Keasbey.*—New Jersey Law Journal.
- From Thomas Lawrence.*—Original Deed from Lewis Morris and wife to Thomas Lawrence for lands in Sussex County, N. J., September 20th, 1790.
- From William Nelson.*—Amended Charter of the City of Paterson, N. J.
- From F. B. Rice.*—Worcester Town Records from 1765 to 1774.
- From F. W. Ricord.*—Mr. Madison's War.—Solemn Protest against the War (of 1812).—A Discourse against the same by E. Parish D. D.—Dr. Hamilton's Manual of First Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J.—104 Miscellaneous Pamphlets, 11 vols. Plymouth Pulpit and 30 miscellaneous bound volumes.
- From J. Hammond Trumbull.*—Address at New Haven on Decoration Day by Rev. D. Hubbard, 1881.—The Defence of Stonington against a British Squadron, 1814.

From Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.—Thanksgiving Sermon by Rev. A. H. H. Boyd.—Portrait of Rev. Wm. Hill, D. D.—Geology of Wisconsin, 1873-79.—An Original Pass on the Passaic and Hackensack Bridges of 1815.—Sermon by Sam'l S. Mitchell, D. D.—Addresses before Indiana College Association.—Sermon on Death of Rev. Albert Barnes, by Rev. J. H. Johnson.

From Unknown.—The Present Success of Liberia; its Extent and Meaning, by Wm. R. Duryee, D. D.

From Charles J. Williams.—An Indenture on parchment made the 1st and 20th day of March, 1646, by Thomas Mathew, binding his son as an apprentice.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers Submitted.

Letter from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 24, 1881. (90 Marlborough street.)
W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec'y:

DEAR SIR—Your obliging communications of the 20th and 21st inst. were duly welcomed, and were soon followed by the formal Certificate.

I pray you to offer my sincere thanks to the Historical Society of New Jersey for the compliment of being enrolled among their Honorary Members. It will give me pleasure and pride to contribute in any way in my power to the purposes and success of the Society, and to add to their library, from time to time, anything of mine which may seem appropriate to their collections.

Believe me, dear sir, resp'y and truly,

Your ob't serv't,
 ROB'T C. WINTHROP.

Letter from Rev. Samuel Irenæus Prime.

EDITORIAL ROOMS, NEW YORK OBSERVER, }
 NEW YORK, May 24, 1881. }

W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.:

DEAR SIR—I esteem it a great honor to be elected an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and I accept the election as such. I acknowledge the receipt of the Certificate and the Diploma, and with pleasant memories of the State and the Secretary,

I am truly yours,

S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

Letter from J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 11, 1882.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., Corresp'g Secretary, etc.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 20th, informing me that I had been elected an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society. I accept the membership with pleasure, and beg leave to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred by association with a Society to which all students of American history are indebted for so much and so excellent work.

An affection of the eyes, which for some time debarred from the use of the pen, is my apology for this tardy acknowledgment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

Letter from Hon. Joseph Longworth.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1882.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead, Sec'y:

DEAR SIR—I this moment received your letter informing me that the New Jersey Historical Society had done me the honor to name me an Honorary Member. Please present my thanks for so pleasant a compliment.

With great respect, yours sincerely,
JOS. LONGWORTH.

Letter from Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey.

NEWARK, Jan. 20, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR—I have just received the notification of my election as a Resident Member of the New Jersey Historical Society. Will you kindly convey to the other members and

accept yourself my sincere appreciation of the favor and honor conferred upon me, together with my acceptance of the membership.

Yours very sincerely,

T. A. STARKEY.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead, Corresponding Sec., etc.

Letter from Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.

WABASH COLLEGE, }
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 9, 1882. }

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc'y:

DEAR SIR—I send you by mail an old “pass”—a sort of paternal or ancestral pass. The modern railroad pass is, or it has been, so common as to excite no notice, until it became as great as “a green bay tree.” This pass is over the bridges between Newark and Hoboken or Powles Hook. You see it is venerable, issued July 10, 1815. It marks a corporation that did a great work for Newark. When the thoroughfare to the great city from Newark was by sloop through river, bay and kill, or by land carriage to Elizabethtown Point and thence by sloop or piroque, the journey was quite formidable. The “causeway over” the swamps and the bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers were powerful means of progress to Newark. The “Rev. Mr. King” of the pass was the Pastor of Rockaway fifty-four years. Was the “Th. Cummings” son of Gen. J. N. Cummings, who was so prominent in Newark?

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. TUTTLE.

Letter from Gen. James Grant Wilson.

15 EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET, }
NEW YORK, May 13, 1882. }

DEAR SIR—As an important engagement will prevent my

attending your meeting of the 18th inst., I beg to offer for the Society's acceptance the inclosed letter addressed by Washington to General Anthony Walton White, of New Brunswick, which may possess interest in connection with Miss Woodhull's paper. The original, which is twice signed by Washington, forms the first of a series in my possession of a complete collection of autograph letters of the twenty-one Presidents of the United States.

I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

JAS. GRANT WILSON.

William A. Whitehead, Esq., etc.

MEMOIR

OF

CAPTAIN ELIAKIM LITTELL,

OF ESSEX COUNTY, N J.

BY HIS GRANDSON,

S. LITTELL, M. D.

Of Philadelphia.

MEMOIR OF CAPT. ELIAKIM LITTELL,

Of Springfield, New Jersey.

The greater part of those devoted men by whom the battles of the American Revolution were fought and won, were, during that eventful period, more busily employed in erecting the materials for history; more intent on general good than private benefit; and many a gallant name and heroic deed have perished and been forgotten which should have received permanent and grateful commemoration on her pages. The Virgilian problem, *sic vos non vobis* (thus you do not labor for yourselves), is, unhappily, true of most of them. Men of stout hearts, but small means and little political influence, they bore the brunt and suffered the loss; while others of greater prominence and, in some instances, of wavering loyalty, enjoyed the triumph and reaped the honors. This is especially true of the partisan or guerrilla warriors; many of whom, fighting on their own responsibility, and therefore not always amenable to superior control, have left no public or official record of their proceedings. To rescue such benefactors from oblivion and hold them up as examples worthy of the praise and imitation of a generation which so signally enjoys "the peace their valor won," is a pleasant and meritorious task; though owing to the dispersion and destruction of documents, and the total extinction of living testimony, its adequate performance is daily becoming more difficult and unsatisfactory. When poverty and ill-health—the consequences of loss and suffering in the defence of his country—

overtook him in his latter days, the subject of this memoir petitioned Congress—vainly, as so many others had done—for some substantial recognition of his services; and the statement submitted to that body, through the representative of his district, if it could now be recovered, would probably be invaluable for its minuteness of detail and autobiographical character.

Eliakim Littell¹ was born in Springfield, Essex county, New Jersey, on the 3d of February, 1742. His ancestors, who originally emigrated from Essex county, England, were among the earliest inhabitants of that part of the county now called Westfield, which was separated from Elizabeth and erected into an independent corporation in 1794. His father, Joseph Littell, was a respectable farmer of that country, and he was the youngest of six sons. The spirit of enterprise and independence which led his forefathers to seek a new home beyond the Atlantic was nurtured by their occupation, which during several generations was that of cultivators of the soil, which their sturdy arms had reclaimed from its original wildness. Their representative in the stormy era of the Revolution was consequently well qualified for the arduous duties which that great event devolved upon him. He had received merely a common school education, which was all that was then within the reach of general attainment; but nature had endowed him with good abilities, and his opportunities, such as they were, had not been neglected. His early training, indeed, had been especially adapted to foster those habits of industry, endurance and self-reliance which in after-life he so conspicuously displayed. He had not been brought up to any trade or profession; the farm afforded scanty remuneration for his toil; and, impelled by necessity, he naturally sought, by occasional engagement in other pursuits, the enlargement of his pecuniary resources and a wider field for the exercise of his talents.

¹ The name is often incorrectly pronounced Little.

While yet a lad he made a voyage to the West Indies; and, returning, manifested his martial disposition by joining, as a volunteer, an expedition against the French and Indians on the Mohawk river. The voyage was a disastrous one. The vessel was wrecked on the Island of Antigua; but the influence of his brief experience as seaman and soldier was beneficially felt in the development of physical power and mental resource. Possessing an active mind, a manly bearing, a courageous disposition, and animated by a fervent patriotism, he enjoyed in a high degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

A few traits have been preserved of his personal appearance. He was a tall, well-shaped man, with regular features and rather imposing appearance. In religious profession he belonged to the Episcopal Church, or the Church of England, as it was then termed; and Bishop Cross, the first Bishop of the Diocese, who knew him well, speaks of him as one of the most public-spirited and influential men of the county. His rural occupations, though not wholly neglected, had not tended, as has been said, on the small scale on which they were conducted, materially to increase his means; and his supplemental employments had hardly been more successful. It was everywhere the day of small things; the country was in the infancy of its growth;¹ and few were the avenues then open to position and wealth. He had, however, contrived, by industry and economy, to improve his estate; and had thus secured a modest competence, which was destined to be rudely scattered and destroyed by the war.

As might be expected of one so intensely American in his feelings, he took a deep interest in the dispute, and warmly espoused the cause of the colonies. Love of country was not with him a sentiment merely, but an absorbing passion, a

¹ It is stated in a paper recently read before the New Jersey Historical Society by the Hon. A. Q. Keasbey, that in the year 1682 the whole of what was then called East Jersey, containing four thousand square miles, was sold for thirty-four hundred pounds.

religion. It inspired every thought, colored every object, and governed his whole being. Among the first of his compatriots to look forward with intelligent forecast to complete emancipation from the control of Great Britain as the only sure protection and guaranty against oppression and abuse, he hailed the appeal to arms as the means necessary for its attainment. Undaunted by the apparent inequality of the struggle, he did not hesitate to imperil life, family, property—all that was dear to him—in the defence of his native land; and the history of those troublous times, fruitful as it is in deeds of unselfish and earnest devotion, records few instances of more generous, disinterested and unrequited patriotism. While the operations of the war were still remote, he exerted himself to the utmost in confirming the bold and cheering the desponding; maintaining on all occasions the justice and eventual triumph of the cause; and contributing thus, in the limited sphere of a private citizen, to inspire confidence in the government and the hope of a successful issue of the conflict. Tradition relates that, in the beginning of the strife, he availed himself of his nautical knowledge and sailed from New York in the *General Putnam*, a small privateer, commissioned to cruise along the coast and annoy the enemy's shipping. Several small prizes were made, and no little bravery and good conduct manifested in these expeditions; but his services were soon to be more urgently required in the immediate protection of his home, and thither they were accordingly transferred. His native State, from its vicinity to New York, had become a great theatre of contention; and the dread calamities of the war, embittered as it was by so much of intestine rancor and division, were felt most severely in Essex and the adjacent counties. The worst enemies of the patriots, indeed, were those of their own household. When the British troops overran New Jersey they sought, like the Philistines in their insulting domination over Israel, to prevent revolt or uprising by depriving the people of their arms, and they were obliged carefully to conceal them in out-

houses and elsewhere; for to be detected with a musket in possession was to incur the certainty of confiscation and personal ill-treatment, if not of captivity and even of death. This precaution left them, indeed, with the means of offence to be used at a more propitious period, but exposed them meanwhile, an unresisting prey, to the violence and outrageous exactions of the enemy. Pillaged with remorseless and insatiable rapacity by an insolent and barbarous soldiery, and exposed to the unnatural and still more merciless cruelty of the refugees, the condition of the inhabitants could scarcely have been more forlorn and deplorable. The deeds of wanton barbarity daily perpetrated could not fail to excite feelings of the deepest indignation in every true American bosom.¹

The thirst for vengeance became general. It was pitilessly slaked whenever it could be privately done;² and open retaliation was only repressed by the utter hopelessness of successful resistance. The Continental forces were elsewhere engaged, and assistance could not be obtained from them; but leaders arose among themselves, under whom they began a system of private or guerrilla warfare, which, while gratifying their patriotic ardor, had for its objects the intimidation of the tories and the annoyance of the enemy, by the destruction of his foraging and marauding parties. The well-known loyalty and ability of Mr. Littell had acquired for him the entire confidence of the people, and fitted him to take an active part in the emergency. Unable longer to remain a passive spectator of such atrocities, he resolved, on the first favorable opportunity, to strike a blow, and set an example of

¹ Standing beside the monument erected to the memory of the Rev. James Caldwell, at Elizabeth, Lafayette, on his visit to this country in 1824, told the Rev. Dr. McDowell, then the pastor of the church, that during the war of the Revolution Washington, Caldwell and himself were at one time watching from an eminence (probably "Washington's Rock," in Orange Mountain), the ravages of the enemy, when Caldwell expressed his thankfulness that his own dwelling was out of the immediate line of devastation. About that moment his wife, with a baby in her arms, was shot through the window by some miscreant. Mr. Caldwell himself was killed a year or two afterward.

² It was termed "giving them a protection."

open hostility, which he hoped his countrymen would be prompt to follow. Accordingly, associating with himself three or four kindred spirits, he fell upon a plundering party of seven, and attacking them unexpectedly and at disadvantages, killed and wounded several of their number, without losing one of his own. As he had expected, the contagion rapidly spread; others flocked to his standard, and he was soon at the head of a respectable troop, composed principally of his neighbors, which signalized itself in several sharp encounters. So successful were the patriots in this desultory warfare that the British, though incited and directed by their traitorous allies, rarely ventured abroad any more, except in strong detachments, and then only when impelled by some object of more than ordinary importance. If, however, the enemy had his secret spies and informers, the citizens also were not without intelligence.

On one occasion a company of Hessians which had been sent on a foray to the Connecticut Farms, was surprised by Captain Littell, near Crilley's House, and after a spirited action, the enemy, though superior in number, were forced to retire. In the attempt to retrace their steps they were intercepted by a party which had been stationed for that purpose, and being thus exposed to a galling fire in front and rear, several of their number, including their commander, killed and wounded, with their retreat fairly cut off, they were compelled, after vainly endeavoring to escape through a swamp, to surrender at discretion, and were safely conducted to the Headquarters of Washington, then at Morristown. This affair was the subject of much comment at the time, and from the disparity of force was regarded as a very gallant achievement. At another time, a troop of horse, having made an inroad into the country, was waylaid on its return by Captain Littell and his little band. There was a lane through which it was supposed that the enemy would pass, and the patriots were placed in ambush, with instructions to reserve their fire until they could deliver it effectively. The horse.

men, unsuspecting of danger, had advanced some distance between the hostile files, when receiving an unexpected volley, they were thrown into confusion, and with several empty saddles were obliged to make a precipitate retreat.

“ You know the rest.—In the books you have read
How the British Regulars fired and fled,
How the farmers gave them ball for ball
From behind each fence and farm-yard wall;
Chasing the Red Coats down the lane,
And crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.”

Emboldened by success, the patriots became still more daring in their enterprises, while their adversaries, stimulated by repeated failure, were induced to adopt more decided measures to rid themselves of their wary and troublesome assailants. A reward was offered for the capture of their leader, and a body of cavalry dispatched for the express purpose of chastising the “ Rebels.” These Captain Littell, by stationing vedettes with directions to show themselves from hill to hill, and to withdraw as they advanced, succeeded in decoying to a spot on the edge of a wood, favorable to an engagement with infantry, of which his force solely consisted; and after a severe contest, in which the British fought with determined resolution, succeeded in repulsing them with considerable loss. So intermingled were the combatants at one period of the action, that a dragoon who had been mortally wounded, aimed a desperate blow at the Captain, as he was falling from his horse. His spirited charger, which the victor coveted and would have gladly appropriated as one of the spoils of war, was killed by a chance shot almost immediately afterward. Fighting on foot, the Americans were enabled to follow up their advantage; but it was remarked by persons living along the road that the enemy, diminished in number, crestfallen and discomfited, made no inquiries after the “ Rebels ” on their retreat, as they had impudently and ostentatiously done

in their advance. Smarting under losses inflicted by a partisan whose vigilance and activity permitted no opportunity of doing them mischief to pass unimproved, while his knowledge of the country enabled him to repel or elude pursuit, an attempt was made under the guidance of refugees, to surprise him in his own house, situated a few miles to the north of Elizabethtown. When not in actual service, the patriots or Minute-men were accustomed to disband and return to their families, where they remained apparently absorbed in their ordinary vocations until summoned to some new adventure. One wintry night most of the company had gone to their homes, and the Captain was left with a few only of his most devoted followers. There had been a heavy fall of snow a short time previously, the surface of which having been thawed during the day, had frozen at night, so as to form a crust, and the noise made by the crushing of this brittle covering under the feet of the advancing foe was the first intimation of his approach. Some precautions had been taken to guard against a possible surprise, but no attack was anticipated. The alarm being given, the inmates hurriedly withdrew into an adjoining orchard, and while the enemy, unconscious of the escape of the prize which they had so nearly won, were firing upon and making preparations to storm the building, assailed them from without with such spirit as gave the impression of a larger force than they had expected, obliged them to abandon their enterprise, and seek safety in flight.

On another occasion a boat freighted with arms and ammunition, sent from New York to the British advance, having been left aground by the tide, intelligence was conveyed to Captain Littell, who hastily collecting his little band, attacked and captured it before it could be got afloat; and thus furnished a small, but seasonable supply to the patriots, who were always scantily equipped in comparison with their adversaries.

With this gallant company of volunteers, fighting unpaid

the battles of their county, subsisted, clothed and armed at their own expense,¹ and largely on the part of their officers, Captain Littell was engaged in thirteen skirmishes of greater or less note, one of which was the menaced attack on Springfield.

On the sixth of June, 1780, a large detachment of the British army, numbering five thousand men, landed at Elizabeth Point, and the next day took up its march for the interior, in the direction of the Connecticut Farms, without any other apparent design than to ravage the country, and thereby straiten and distress the patriot forces. The Jersey Provincial Brigade, which was stationed at Elizabeth, could make, of course, no effectual resistance to so formidable a body, but it nevertheless retired slowly before the enemy, hung closely upon his flanks, and bravely did all in its power to annoy and to impede his progress. The news of the incursion spread quickly throughout the country, and the Minutemen and the militia everywhere flew to arms, and hastened to the rescue, gallantly availing themselves of every advantageous position to withstand and harass the invaders. The objective point of the British appeared to be Springfield—then, as now, an insignificant village—and there, accordingly, the patriots determined to make a stand, and hold it, if possible, until the Continental troops could arrive from Morristown. The whole strength of the Americans, even though concentrated, would have been hardly sufficient to cope with the enemy in the open country over which he had hitherto passed; but beyond the village the ground was more broken and hilly, and presented many strategical points, which could be successfully defended by a few troops against a much superior force. Springfield and its vicinity was the home of Littell and his follows, and it might be taken for granted that they would exert in its defence all the skill and resolution which

¹ It is stated in *Harper's Magazine* October, 1876, that the uniform known as "Jersey Blue," was so called from the dress worn by them.

they had hitherto so conspicuously displayed elsewhere. A small cannon was procured and got in readiness for the occasion, and his little troop quickly transformed itself into a company of artillery. The gun was planted on an eminence which commanded the approaches to the town, and among others a bridge¹ over a small stream on the Vauxhall road, along which it was supposed that the enemy would probably pass. The cannon, as might be expected, could not, in the hurry of the moment, be immediately brought into proper position, and the first ball, flying rather wildly, struck an intervening house. The impression made by it on a horizontal cedar beam is still shown; and more than half a century afterward the crushed fibres of the wood were withdrawn as fresh as when first broken. There was, however, no more erratic firing. The gun was soon got into accurate range, and pointed with such precision that the third shot dismounted one of the enemy's cannon and killed and wounded several of his men. Hitherto the Hessians had continued steadily to advance, and it was deemed impossible, in the face of such overwhelming superiority, to save the village. An aid was accordingly sent to Captain Littell, advising him to withdraw his piece, lest it should fall into the hands of the foe. It was a critical juncture, for the enemy had obtained his range, and his balls were already falling in unpleasant proximity around. But unwilling to retire before the last moment, he persuaded the messenger to await the result of a few rounds more, pledging himself to bring it safely off, if it should be found necessary to abandon the position. Happily there was no cause for retreat, and a final discharge of grape full in the face of the hostile army, arrested its further progress. The British, surprised at the audacity of the defence, and presuming that it would not have been hazarded without adequate support, paused in their career, and eventually retired, to renew the attack on the 28th of the same month. At that

¹ Spoken of in the accounts of the affair as Little's (Littell's) Bridge.

time, however, the Americans were better prepared to receive them, and the spirited, though somewhat indecisive, action of Springfield was fought, with a loss on both sides heavy in proportion to the number of the combatants engaged.

Confident in the numerical superiority and efficiency of his forces, and therefore safe in the occupation of the lowlands, the British General could afford to suspend his advance, and send out, at his leisure, parties guided by Tories and refugees, to distress and ravage the country; hoping thereby, while subsisting his troops at its expense, to lure the Americans from their fastnesses, and compel an engagement on terms advantageous to himself.

It is not often in the course of a war, that a single company of volunteers has the opportunity and the glory of arresting the progress of a whole army. It was a gallant and important service; all the more creditable from the unhesitating responsibility generally assumed by its commander in the perilous emergency. Captain Littell and his brave comrades received, as they well deserved, the hearty congratulations of their official superiors, and were also honored with the thanks of the General-in-chief.

Expecting a general battle, Washington, after hastily putting his army in motion for Springfield, rode with his staff from Morristown to the Short Hills, in the immediate vicinity of that place, whence he had a good view of the British force, which had advanced to within half a mile of the town. He spoke warmly of the spirit displayed by the militia, and said that it was equal to anything he had witnessed during the war.

The following are a few among the contemporary notices of this affair:

“On Tuesday night, the 6th inst., the enemy landed at Elizabethtown Point, and early on Wednesday morning advanced in force as far as Connecticut Farms, within two miles of Springfield. The Jersey Brigade, which lay at Eliza-

beth, skirmished with them all the way up; and such of the militia as could collect, joined in opposing their progress, and fought in such a manner as does them great credit, and, if possible, exalts the reputation of the Jersey militia. Their progress was stopped at a small bridge, by a single cannon, aided, probably, by their own apprehensions."—*Letter from Basking Ridge, dated 10th June, 1780.*

“ On the same day (June 7th, 1780) the enemy were repulsed on their approach to Springfield, by a company of artillery under the command of Captain Little.* This company was drawn up on the eastern border of Springfield, on the bank of the Rahway river. As soon as the enemy rose the hill they opened a fire upon them, with so good an effect as to bring them to a pause, having killed one horse, dismounted a cannon, and wounded some men.”—*Barber and Howe's New Jersey Historical Collections.*

Captain Littell was present at the subsequent attack on the village on the 23d of the month, the army being at that time under the command of General Green, and displayed his accustomed conduct and intrepidity; but nothing occurred as on the former occasion, to give him any particular prominence individually, and his deeds are merged in the general record of gallant achievements.

The winter of 1780 was extremely severe. The Sound was frozen so firmly that troops with their artillery and baggage passed over from Staten Island to the main land, and this circumstance greatly facilitated the military operations of the enemy, and the incursions of the refugees. Most of the skirmishes of which mention has been made occurred about this period, or during the hostile occupation of the country. Hostilities lingered to their very close in this vicinity, and though, from the absence of traditionary and documentary testimony, little more is authentically known of Captain

* Littell.

Littell's military life, it may be assumed as unquestionable that one so daring and resolute would not remain idle while his own State was the theatre of action, and especially while the strife was raging in all its bitterness around his own home. It is the prevalent belief, that, with many of his companions in arms, he entered the regular army as captain of artillery, was engaged in several of the battles afterward fought, and continued in the service until the recognition of his country's independence.

His family, immediate and collateral, was prodigal of its services in the national cause, and several of his name entered into the struggle with an enthusiasm and devotion second only to his own. Of one, Lieutenant Littell, it is related that he bore the wounded captain of his company from the field, and did not discover until he had placed him in safety that he was himself severely wounded in the breast.

The war found Captain Littell in comparatively easy circumstances. It left him poor and involved. The losses which he sustained from the ravages of the enemy, the expenses incurred in arming and subsisting his guerrillas, and the necessary interruption and neglect of all private business, pressed heavily upon him on the return of peace. But his country was free, and this, the one great desire of his heart, would, under any conditions, have been regarded as a sufficient recompense for all his toils and privations. His papers, which long afterward, under the increasing weight of adverse circumstances, he had intrusted to his Congressional representative, as the basis of an appeal to Congress, were either not returned to him or lost amid the crowd of petitions, and the application, if really made, failed—as so many thousands of others had done—to elicit a favorable response. He was not, however, even yet so straitened that he had not the means of making still further sacrifices for his country, though altogether, they embittered the remainder of his life, and deprived him of his well-earned repose. He sold a small property chiefly on credit, and Continental paper having

been made a legal tender, allowed himself, contrary to the advice of his friends, to receive payment in that currency, instead of in gold or silver, as had been stipulated. This he did the more willingly, because of his confidence in its eventual redemption, and also because he thought it the duty of every true patriot to support to the uttermost of his power the credit and authority of the Government. It was for him an unfortunate transaction. The money rapidly depreciated in his hands, and soon became so entirely worthless that he actually offered, and offered in vain, the amount received for the land in exchange for the crop growing upon it.

His ruined fortunes, and the necessity of making some effectual provision for his family, induced him to turn his attention to the new lands of the West—of whose great fertility many stories were current—as a place of desirable settlement and possible recuperation. Several of his old companions, Captains Pike¹, Piatt and others, having accepted small commissions in the army which had been raised and placed under the command of General St. Clair to chastise the Miami Indians, he thought the opportunity a favorable one to explore the country under its protection. Although informed that the organization was already completed, and that no position could be offered to him commensurate with his former services, he nevertheless determined to accompany the expedition as an attaché or supernumerary, taking with him one of his sons, Stephen, who had hardly attained his majority. It was the general presumption that there would be little or no fighting, but that the Indians, overawed by the formidable force sent against them, would throw down their arms and sue for peace. Widely different was the result. In the disastrous battle which followed, Captain Littell was stationed with his friend Piatt, on the right wing, and being hotly engaged, was not aware that the whole army was in disorderly retreat or flight until almost surrounded by the

¹ The father of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike.

savages, who, rushing forward and bearing down all before them, had already broken into the encampment and were dealing death on every side. His company, one of the finest among them all, composed in great part of young men from New Jersey, many of whom had proffered their services with the chief design of surveying the country, was reduced in a few moments to less than one-half of its original number. He himself very narrowly escaped with life, both in the action and the rout which followed. Closely pursued by the Indians, he sprang down the banks of a creek—one of the tributaries of the St. Joseph, near to which the battle was fought—and gaining with some difficulty the opposite side, accidentally stepped into a small hole and fell prostrate on the ground. At the same instant several shots were fired at him by his pursuers, who, either attracted by other quarry, or seeing him fall and supposing that they could take his scalp at their leisure, did not immediately cross the stream for that purpose. Meanwhile, screened from observation by the grass and undergrowth, and thinking himself at least in temporary security, he was endeavoring, without rising—the more certainly to avoid notice—to free his boots from the water which had gotten into them while crossing the creek, and making such other hasty arrangements as might facilitate his desperate and almost hopeless flight. His fall, however, had, it seems, been observed by another Indian—not, it is thought, of the party that fired—who was not disposed to grant him even this temporary reprieve; but running to the bank on which his intended victim lay, and failing, encumbered as he was by his rifle, in his first attempt to mount it, reached over and laid down his gun, that he might renew the effort without that impediment. By this time the Captain, who, in very unpleasant proximity, was watching his proceedings with lively interest—for life hung trembling on the moment—was quite ready to receive him, and as the savage, secure of his game and unsuspecting of danger, lifted himself above the bank, plunged, with all the energy of despair, his

bayonet into his breast, hurling him backward into the stream, in which he fell with an ugly ugh! and expired without a groan. This last perilous adventure over, he resumed his way to Fort Jefferson, and after two days of solitary travel, weary and hungry—not having ventured to shoot any game, or even to make a fire, lest the report or smoke should betray him—reached that post in safety.

His son had a still more narrow escape. When the Indians made their attack, he happened to be, with a few others, a little in advance of the main body, and in the race to regain the camp he was overpassed by the savages in the furiousness and impetuosity of their onset. Springing aside, and favored by the imperfect light of early dawn, he contrived to hide himself in the woods, and in this situation, with the enemy between him and his friends, awaited in fearful suspense the issue of the conflict. It was not long doubtful. After the firing had ceased, and the combatants had disappeared in flight and pursuit, he ventured cautiously to approach the ground. The dead and wounded lay thickly around, for hundreds of brave men had fallen, and several of the latter piteously besought him to terminate their existence, and thus relieve them from their present sufferings and the anticipated torture of the merciless foe. This, of course, he did not do; but he could not resist the entreaties of some of them to assist them to places of fancied security, where they vainly hoped that they might not be discovered. Among the dead he saw, lying upon his face, an officer who, in figure and dress, resembled his father, and he was approaching to solve the terrible doubt when the enemy—who do not seem to have been very eager and persevering in the pursuit—began to reappear on the field, and he had barely time to conceal himself in the top of a fallen tree, whose withered leaves scarcely afforded shelter sufficient for his protection. From his hiding-place he witnessed all their barbarities; saw them reveling in their easy victory, scalp the dead, set up the wounded as targets, and perpetrate other fiendish enormities of Indian warfare.

There was a white man among them, who appeared to have some influence, if not command; and had the unnatural monster shown any compassion in a single instance, the poor fellow would have left his scanty cover and thrown himself upon his mercy. But in vain did he look for any sign of pity. On the contrary, the miscreant seemed to delight in blood, and even exceeded in his cruelty the savages themselves. On one occasion, a tomahawk thrown at a wounded soldier fell so near to him that he could almost have reached it; and he then, for an instant, abandoned all hope, supposing that the Indian, as he recovered the weapon, would certainly espy him and bury it in his brain. Wild with his delirium, the savage, happily, did not see him, but hastily catching up the hatchet, dispatched the man at whom it was aimed and hurried off to commit other deeds of slaughter. While thus held an unwilling spectator of their atrocities, he beheld them throw the cannon into the creek, plunder the slain, gather what of the spoils they could appropriate, and destroy or injure all that they could not carry away. He did not abandon his covert until they had quite disappeared from the field, when he also left it with all imaginable speed, the last living man who gazed upon its horrors, and, avoiding the track made by the army in its advance, followed, with what directness he could, the line to the fort. He arrived a short time before his father, and, not finding him there, was confirmed in his supposition that his was the body which he was stooping to examine when the Indians returned from their brief pursuit. Each for a time believed the other to have been killed, and their mutual joy at meeting may be more easily imagined than described.

Captain Littell returned to his home in safety, in company with some, at least, of the broken remains of the army, happier in this than were many of his comrades, whose protracted absence and uncertain death long encouraged the lingering hope of their friends that they had possibly escaped with life from the field of battle, and would ultimately find

their way back again to their homes. He never realized his idea of emigrating to the West in his own person, though this thrilling episode in his life may probably have induced some of his children at a later period to do so. His son, Dr. Littell, afterward an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, Ohio, was one of the early settlers of that region of country. Little is known of his subsequent career, beyond the fact that it was a struggle with adverse fortune. His unselfish and patriotic sacrifices had impaired his means, and in the depressed and exhausted condition of the lately emancipated colonies, with no profession or lucrative employment, he was never able to retrieve them, while the nation, just struggling into existence, surrounded by difficulties and overwhelmed by her responsibilities, had not the power to be generous, or even just, to her deliverers.

He died in 1805, and the tablet at the head of his grave bore the following simple and honorable inscription:

To
the memory of
CAPTAIN ELIAKIM LITTELL,
Who departed this life
Nov. 1st, 1805,
In the 62d year of his age.

In defence of American Liberty,
he dared to oppose George, the tyrant
of England, an enemy
to the rights of
mankind.

Fifty years later his remains were exhumed, and, with the head-stone, buried beneath a monument erected in an adjoining cemetery.¹ It had been decided to remove them alto-

¹ [*Letter from the Author accompanying the Memoir.*]

His son, the late Dr. Squier Littell, of Ohio, bequeathed a small sum to erect a monument over his grave; and fifty years after his death I visited Springfield for the first time, to carry out my uncle's intention. The grave was in a ruinous ground, and my first thought was to disinter the remains and remove them to Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia. But to this two gentlemen—the brothers Stites.

gether, but a compromise was effected, in deference to the wishes of several influential citizens of the town.

of Springfield—objected, and offered a plot in a new cemetery, which I accepted, and thither they were accordingly transferred. In the half century which had elapsed, all—bones, coffin, everything—had disappeared, save only the head, which was in tolerable preservation. He was a true patriot, prodigal of his means and services in his country's cause, and well deserves grateful remembrance. His simple neighbors expressed their own estimation in their quaint inscription on his burial stone.

I copy some lines which I wrote on the erection of the monument, chiefly with the view of correcting a vicious pronunciation of the name:

Our lot is cast in prosperous times,
 We sow each fertile field,
 Secure that we in peace shall reap
 The golden fruits they yield,

From every walk of earnest toil
 A plenteous harvest springs;
 No foe to blight the laborer's hope,
 Or mar the joy it brings.

Far other days our fathers saw!
 No choice the tyrant gave,
 But ravaged fields and blazing homes;
 Submission, or the grave.

Led by Littell, a gallant band
 His barbarous hordes withstood;
 Hurl'd back the invader from the soil,
 Or dyed it with his blood.

Fearless they bared their manly breasts,
 Nor sought the strife to shun,
 And to their happier sons bequeathed
 The liberty they won.

For this, we bid the column rise;
 For this, their names revere;
 For this perpetuate their deeds,
 To patriot memory dear.

S. LITTELL.

[From the *Elizabeth Daily Journal*, June 24th, 1880.]

A NOBLE EPITAPH.

In a neglected graveyard in Springfield, New Jersey, whose fences were broken down and whose area was thickly overgrown with bushes and briars, there was, some years ago, at the head of one of the old and forgotten graves, a rude tablet bearing an inscription that well deserved a better ordered cemetery, and would have conferred honor on the proudest mausoleum in the land. It marked the resting place of Captain Eliakim Littell, and after recording his birth and death, set forth in the quaint and energetic language of the time, as his claim to the respect of posterity, that—

“In defence of American Liberty, he dared to oppose
George, the tyrant of England, an
enemy to the rights of
mankind.”

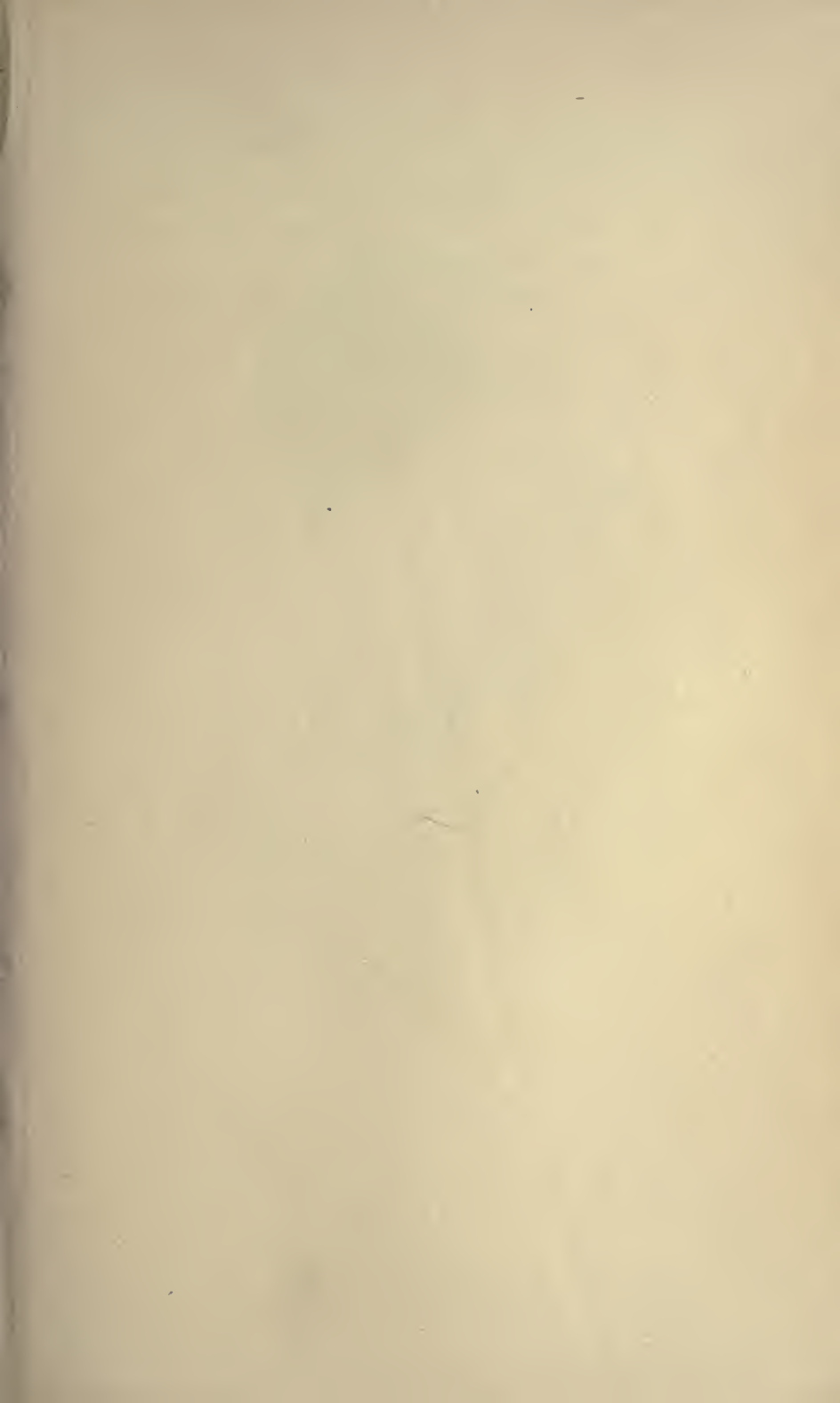
The subject of this honorable memorial, so out of all harmony with its ruinous surroundings, was a private citizen of Essex county, whose patriotism and zeal led him to take an active part in the defence of his country during the war of the Revolution; and who, like so many others, incurred grievous loss and detriment by the unrequited sacrifices which he generously made in her behalf. The inscription sufficiently indicates the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries, and that he was, moreover, a person of mark and influence among them. He is known to have been one of the boldest and most determined in his resistance to Great Britain, throwing himself with his whole heart into the momentous struggle, and advocating from the beginning the independence of the colonies, as the only admissible termination of the conflict. Generations have lived and died in the enjoyment of the blessings won by the valor and suffer-

ings of our forefathers; while time, regardful only of the chief actors, has been careless of the subordinate agents, and, in many instances, has even obliterated the record of their existence. It is not surprising, therefore, that Captain Littell, though noted in his limited sphere for his intelligence, disinterestedness, energy, enterprise and public spirit, should have shared in the general oblivion, and be now, indeed, hardly remembered.

The British having possession of New York, the adjacent portion of New Jersey was, during several weary years, a principal theatre of the war. The country was repeatedly overrun and ravaged by the enemy; and the unhappy people, divided among themselves, were incessantly harassed by military forays, merciless exactions and barbarous treatment of every kind. The situation becoming intolerable—for not only was property ruthlessly pillaged and destroyed, but life and liberty were equally insecure—Captain Littell at length took up arms in self-defence, and after several daring adventures, in which he was bravely seconded by a few associates, succeeded in organizing a company, of varying number, composed, for the most part, of his immediate neighbors, who, ordinarily pursuing their respective vocations as peaceful citizens, assembled at the call of their leader, always on the watch for some favorable opportunity of dealing an unexpected blow, cutting off a plundering party, or some other mode of retaliation and annoyance. In this way he kept alive the spirit of the inhabitants and did much to punish and repress the incursions of the marauders. A fast vanishing tradition still dimly preserves some of the gallant deeds of that resolute and self-constituted band of heroes, who, while thus protecting their own homes, and intimidating the tories—often their bitterest and most dangerous foes—inflicted, on several occasions, severe and irritating chastisement upon their invaders. For a long while the patriots were left to their unaided prowess and resources; but when the American forces came into that vicinity, they placed themselves under official com-

mand, and as militia, contributed their full quota to the general defence, bearing a part in several memorable engagements, as the battle of Springfield, etc.

Some years ago the remains of Captain Littell were removed from the spot where they had lain so long, and with their faithful marble, were reinterred beneath a more fitting monument in a neighboring ground.





Anthony Walton White

GEN^L ANTHONY WALTON WHITE.

MEMOIR
OF
BRIG GEN. ANTHONY WALTON WHITE
OF THE
CONTINENTAL ARMY.
COMPILED BY
ANNA M. W. WOODHULL,
Of Freehold, N. J.

*Presented to the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark,
May 18th, 1882.*

M E M O I R .

Brigadier General Anthony Walton White sprang from an ancient and honorable family in the west of England, which, through six successive generations on this continent, was noted in the elder branch for its attachment to military life. Anthony White was a zealous officer in the civil wars which distracted the reign of his sovereign, Charles I. Shortly after the demise of the Crown, disgusted with the Roundheads, he set sail for Virginia; but, stopping at Bermuda, resolved to remain there, and subsequently became connected with the government of those islands.

Upon the Restoration, he was appointed a member of the King's Council, and chief of one of the groups, an office which appears to have become hereditary, as it was attached to the elder branch for several generations. At the commencement of the political dissensions which followed the establishment of William of Orange on the English throne, Anthony White, the second of the name, inheriting his father's military predilections, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, serving with the army in Ireland and at the battle of the Boyne. In reward for his services, he was appointed a member of the King's Council and Chief Justice of the Bermudas. He was succeeded as chief by his eldest son, Leonard White, who, with the hereditary thirst unquenched, obtained a commission in the British Navy, and served with distinction in the Wars of the Succession.

Anthony White, the eldest son of the last-named Leonard,

sailed for New York about the year 1715, for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health. After one year's residence he married a Miss Staats, and soon after died on his homeward passage, leaving an only son, Anthony White, who, after having amassed a large fortune by various civil offices in the State of New Jersey, obtained through the influence of his family, at last took up the profession of arms, and was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in 1751. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Lewis Morris, of New Jersey. His only son, and fourth child, Anthony Walton White, was born July 7th, 1750, at his seat near New Brunswick, New Jersey. He received his middle name from his relative and godfather, William Walton, of New York. Of his early life, there are no records.

. Being the only son of a family eminently in the patronage of the Government, he was educated with much care under the strict supervision of his father, with the expectation of inheriting large estates. At an early age we find him, with the insatiable cupidity characteristic of the servants of a monarchy, in possession of several important and lucrative offices, farmed in like manner as those of his father, and no doubt with equal success. Without any event to distinguish his life, he remained thus, the nominal holder of these offices, quietly pursuing his studies with his father, and assisting him in the care of his large estates, till the outbreak of the memorable Revolution, when an ardent disposition and a sincere love of country induced him to seek adventure in the martial service of his native land. In October, 1775, he received his first military appointment,¹ as aid to General Washington, in whose military family he first heard the din of war. In February, 1776, he was commissioned by Congress as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Battalion of New Jersey troops, and as commander of the outposts of the army under Washington, he was actively engaged in the service at

¹ Anthony Walton White, Major and Aid-de-Camp to George Washington, October, 1775; Lieutenant-Colonel Third Battalion, First Establishment, February 9th, 1776.

the North till 1780. In the commencement of that year¹ he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commandant of the First Regiment of Cavalry, and shortly afterward was ordered by General Washington to the South to take command of all the cavalry in the Southern army.

In July of 1780, having been repeatedly urged by General Gates to hasten the equipment of the cavalry, and join the army then marching to meet Cornwallis in South Carolina, but despairing of the promised assistance from the government of Virginia, Colonel White procured, upon his own personal credit, the funds necessary to remount and support, for a short time, two regiments, with which he marched to join General Gates, but not in time for the unfortunate battle of the 16th of August, at Camden, which was lost for want of cavalry.

Early in 1781, Colonel White was ordered to Virginia, again to co-operate with the army under Lafayette against Cornwallis. During his marches to that State, he was engaged in various successful skirmishes against the celebrated Colonel Tarleton. The following winter was spent in the Carolinas, watching and endeavoring to check his old enemy, Tarleton. In the maneuver of General Wayne before Savannah, on the 21st of May, 1782, Colonel White contributed largely, by the boldness of his charge, in effecting a happy result. Upon the evacuation of that place by the British forces, he returned to South Carolina and entered Charleston immediately after the retirement of the enemy, where the generosity that distinguished him was again exemplified, by his becoming security for the payment of debts incurred by the officers and men of his regiments, who had entered the city in want of almost all the necessaries of life. By agreements between himself and his officers and men, he

¹ Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Regiment, Light Dragoons, Continental Army, February 13th, 1777; (this regiment appears to have performed its services mostly in the South, where the commanding officer achieved a national reputation as a brilliant cavalry leader;) Lieutenant-Colonel commandant, First Regiment, ditto, December 10th, 1779; Colonel ditto, February 16th, 1780.—Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, by Adjutant-General Stryker.

was to be protected from ultimate loss by payment in tobacco—which seems to have been the only sustained currency of the times—that was to be delivered to him at Charleston, on a certain distant day. Owing to the failure of the crops of that year, or the inability of the officers to fulfill their contracts, Colonel White was obliged, for the satisfaction of his creditors, to part with property at the enormous sacrifices peculiar to that period.

In the spring of 1783, Colonel White was married to the young, beautiful and wealthy Margaret Ellis; we say young, for this beautiful girl was then in her fifteenth year. Educated in a city held by a foreign and mercenary enemy, she exhibited an accomplished mind and firmness of temper, which ever characterized and sustained her in the sunken fortunes of her old age. After the establishment of peace, and about a year after his marriage, Col. White retired with his family to the North, to spend the remainder of a life upon which fortune, with a few trifling exceptions, had as yet shed only a pleasant light. Shortly after he had arrived at the North, he was unhappily persuaded by two friends and late officers in the army, to embark in a speculation which nearly ruined him; for being the only responsible party, he was obliged to meet all the obligations of those concerned with him.

He now beheld, with consternation, creditors of whom he had never before heard, who, like the Shylocks of reality, demanded of him what, to a man of his constitutional habits, was life itself; and in satisfying them, he dissipated entirely his own estates, to which, by the death of his father, he had just succeeded. In 1793 he removed from New York, where he had resided since the war, to New Brunswick, N. J., his native town, where he remained till the close of his life, in 1803. In 1794 he returned again, for a short time, to military life, being appointed by President Washington General of Cavalry, in the expedition under Lee against the Western

insurgents, in the delicate management of which he not only won the esteem and approbation of the inhabitants of the district in which the army was quartered, but also the gratitude of the prisoners, whom, upon the close of the expedition, he conducted to Philadelphia.

General White petitioned Congress for payment of the large sum he had advanced during the dark and troubled days of the Revolution, and which, in the settlement of his accounts with the State of Virginia, had not been allowed for want of full legal evidence.

Born a favorite child of fortune, while such, he possessed and exercised and rejoiced in all the brilliant and fascinating qualities by which men shine in society; and when, in later years, he saw wealth, with all its *éclat*, take to itself wings, though dismayed and despondent, still he faltered not in the principles that had characterized his life; but, wrapping about him the robe of patient endurance, like the stern old Roman, died with the grace that became one who could not with dignity complain.

Often have the walls of his ancient domicile echoed with the voices of Washington, Hamilton, Gates, Kosciusko and others of like distinction. The latter made it his home during a severe sickness, where he received the kind attentions of Mrs. White and her daughter which he so gratefully acknowledged in numerous letters now in possession of the family.

General White was a member of the society of "The Cincinnati," the order of which descended to his heir and grandson, Anthony Walton White Evans, Esq. His monument

¹ Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, in her "History of the City of New York," 1881, gives an account of the grand procession three days before the adoption of the Federal Constitution by New York, July 23d, 1788 (the State Convention did not adopt it till July 26th): "Mounted on a fine gray horse, elegantly caparisoned and led by two colored men in white Oriental dresses and turbans, Anthony Walton White bore the Arms of the 'United States' in sculpture, preceding the Society of the 'Cincinnati,' in full military uniform."

(beneath the shadow of Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J.), bears the following inscription:

BRIG. GEN. ANTHONY WALTON WHITE,

Who departed this life

on the 10th of February, 1803,

In the 53d year of his age,

Rests beneath this monumental stone.

He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a sincere and
generous friend, a zealous and inflexible patriot,
and a faithful, active and gallant officer
in the Army of the United States
during the Revolutionary War.

APPENDIX I.

The insignia of "The Order of the Cincinnati" consists of a blue badge bearing a gold eagle, enameled. The order was conferred upon Kosciusko, who, on his return to this country in 1798, exchanged eagles with General White, the same worn by the brave Pole on the day he destroyed the Russian army in 1794. It may not be amiss to state, in this connection, that this interesting relic still exists, owned and greatly prized by General White's representative and only surviving grandson, Anthony Walton White Evans, Esq., of Westchester county, New York, who is also an honored member of our only chivalric order. After ten years' residence in South America and recent extended European travel, this gentleman is spending the noon of an active life in the quiet enjoyment of scientific and literary pursuits. Among many similar contributions from Mr. Evans' pen, we mention two most cordially welcomed by her Majesty's Colonies, viz: A "Paper" (at the request of the New Zealand Government) on "the Preservation of Timber." Also, an "Opinion," at the request of the British Government, through Hon. Mr. Childers, now Secretary of War, on the much-vexed question of "Railway Gauges" for the Colonies, which Paper was published as a Parliamentary document in Victoria, Calcutta, Valparaiso and Switzerland.

APPENDIX II.

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The ancestor of the first Anthony White, of the Bermudas, was Capt. John White, sent to Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587, as Governor of his colony. He returned in 1588, with supplies in two vessels; but desirous of a gainful voyage, ran in search of Spanish prizes, until, at length, one of the vessels was overpowered, boarded and rifled, and both ships were compelled to return to England. He returned in 1590, only to find the island of Roanoke deserted. Leonard (probably his son) emigrated to Virginia in 1620. Governor White's daughter, Eleanor Dare,

gave birth to a child, the first offspring of English parents in the New World. One of his brothers, Sir John White, also went to Bermuda, probably in 1609, with Sir George Somers. It was "the terrible tempest" and shipwreck which dispersed this company in the above year, which in 1611 suggested Shakespeare's master-piece, "The Tempest." Sir John White married a descendant of Sir Owen Tudor, the ancestor of King Henry the Eighth, and 2d husband of Katharine, widow of the great Henry Fifth.

WHITE, Joanna, sister of Gen. White, b. Nov. 14, 1744, d. s: p: June 26, 1834; 3d wife of Col. John Bayard, b. in Cecil county, Md., Aug. 11, 1738. He was a member of the Council of Safety, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1785 a member of the old Congress then in session in New York. In 1789 he removed from Philadelphia to New Brunswick, N. J.; Mayor of that city and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died Jan. 7, 1807. He was a patriot of spotless public and private life, of whom Bancroft says: "He was personally brave, pensive, earnest and devout." He was the great-great-uncle of the present Senator Bayard.

WHITE, Euphemia, 2d sister of Gen. White, b. Dec. 10, 1746, d. s: p: Jan. 29, 1832; married Hon. William Paterson, LL.D., b. 1745; grad. N. J. College, 1763; one of the founders of the Clisosophic Society of said college in 1765; Counsellor-at-law; in 1775 member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey; Attorney-General of the State in 1775; in 1788 United States Senator; in 1793 nominated by Washington Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; in 1794 Governor of New Jersey; died Sept. 9, 1806.

STAATS—This family was originally from Albany. Dr. Abraham Staes, who came to New Netherlands in 1642, was the ancestor of the Staats of the present day, the name having assumed shortly afterward, the termination it now bears. Dr. Samuel Staats, son of Major Abraham Staats, of Albany, studied his profession in Holland. When the Province of New York surrendered to the English, in 1664, he returned to Holland, remaining there till the Prince of Orange ascended the English throne, in 1688, when he returned to New York, and died there in 1715. He obtained some prominent position in Java, through the influence of William of Orange; and while there married an East India "Begum," or Princess, by whom he had six daughters, all of whom married. In May, 1709, he again married Catharine Hawarden, of New York. Of the nine children which he had in 1703, the first five were probably born in Java or Holland. The *Begum's* six daughters were born as follows: 1. *Sarah*, mar. Isaac Gouvernier in 1704. Their daughter Sarah became the 2d wife of Col. Lewis Morris, of Morrisania. 2. *Gertrude*, mar. in 1716 Andrew Coejman, of Coejman's Manor, near Albany. 3. *Catalina*, baptized in New York June 16, 1689. 4. *Anna Elizabeth*, bap. Dec. 21, 1690, mar. Capt. Johannes Schuyler. 5. *Joanna*, bap. Jan. 31, 1694; mar. in 1716 Col. Anthony White, of "The Bermudas." She mar. for her 2d husband

Admiral Norton Kelsall, R. N., whose portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646-1723) is in possession of the Evans family. This great artist painted ten crowned heads, among whom were Louis Fourteenth and Charles the Second. 6. *Tryntje*, bap. April 5, 1697, and *first wife* of Col. Lewis Morris. His second wife was Tryntje's own niece. Two sons, among the "*Immortals*," were born of these two marriages, viz.: General Lewis Morris, signer of the "Declaration," and Gouverneur Morris, author of "The Constitution of the United States," who were half-brothers. Another brother, General Staats Morris, mar. in London Catharine, Dowager-Duchess of Gordon, and d. of William, 2d Earl of Aberdeen. Their grandfather, Lewis Morris, was first royal Governor of the Province of New Jersey, after its separation from New York in 1738. He was born in 1672, d. May, 1746; owned large estates in Monmouth county, N. J. He married "*a Graham of the Isles*," of the family of the Earl of Montrose, and daughter of James Graham, Attorney-General of New York. 3d Nov., 1691, is the date of their marriage.

ELLIS, Margaret. Her mother was a Vanderhorst, sister of Elias Vanderhorst, American Consul at Bristol, England, in 1780. He is honorably mentioned in the last edition of Jane Porter's "*Thaddeus of Warsaw*." Elias Vanderhorst was the immediate lineal descendant of Baron Vanderhorst, of Holland. In America, the adopted country of the Vanderhorsts, one nephew of Elias Vanderhorst filled the office of Governor of South Carolina, another that of Secretary of State, and a third that of General. This family is represented by the children of the late Major Arnoldus Vanderhorst, of Charleston, S. C.—*Burke's "History of the Commons."*

AUTHORITIES QUOTED FROM.

White—Capt. John Smith's Hist. of Vir, 2d ed., folio, 1620; MS. Pedigree, 1649-1834; *Gov. John White*, in Landrum's account of Raleigh's Colony, in Hist. of Amer. Rev., 1799; Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution," 2d vol., p. 244, 1859.

Staats.—O'Callaghan's Hist. of New Netherland, p. 329, 1846, and "Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany, from 1630-1800." by Prof. Jonathan Pearson. 1872. Also *Staats* in Morris family Record, quoted in July No. of N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record for 1878. p. 149.

Morris—Pedigree in Bolton's History of the County of Westchester. p. 284, 1848.

Gov. Paterson—William Paterson's Memorial of, before Cliosophic Society, 1865.

Col. Bayard—Memorial of, by Gen. James Grant Wilson. 1870.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VII.

1883.

No: 3

TRENTON, January 18th, 1883.

THE SOCIETY held its thirty-eighth annual meeting in the Supreme Court room, in the State House, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., President, being in the chair. Vice-President Hon. JOHN T. NIXON being also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the RECORDING SECRETARY, and approved.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted the letters received since the last meeting, many of them of much interest. Some he read, and of others he gave a brief statement of their contents, and of the answers returned. Messrs. E. J. Anderson, Samuel C. Brown and Oliver P. Steves, of Trenton; Livingston Rutherford, Alfred Ely and Anthony Q. Keasbey, of Newark; M. T. Endicott, of May's Landing; Rev. Oliver Crane, of Morristown, accepted their elections as Resident Members. Rev. Frederick T. Brown, of Manasquan, declined. Hons. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator from Vermont; Samuel A. Green, Mayor of Boston; John Ward Dean, of Boston, and Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, of

Pittsburgh, acknowledged and accepted the Honorary Memberships conferred upon them. Messrs. John K. Allen, of Lansing, Mich.; George S. Conover, of Geneva, N. Y., and F. A. Baldwin, of Allentown, made inquiries after their ancestry connected with the early history of the State. Mr. Lewis S. Patrick, of Marinette, Wisconsin, inquired after the Ludington family, and Mr. L. C. Draper, of Wisconsin, about Samuel and Joshua Vail, at one time of Morristown. Communications from forty-one historical and other literary institutions acknowledged the receipt of the Society's publications. Hon. Phineas Jones, M. C., tendered his services in obtaining public documents. The Astor Library, New York; U. S. Department of the Interior; Brooklyn Library; Edison Light Company; Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D., of Indianapolis, Ill.; Morristown *Jerseyman*; Messrs. Fowler & Lummis transmitted donations for the Library. The Maryland Historical Society solicited books and papers referring to that State, to be deposited in its library. Miss Anna M. Woodhull and Mr. W. W. Evans wrote respecting the publication of the memoir of General White, by the former, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania made inquiries after the character and extent of the MSS. of Samuel Smith, the historian, which are in the Society's Library. J. E. Stillwell, M. D., of New York, made inquiries after the portrait of Aaron Burr in the Society's possession. John Ward Dean, Librarian of New England Historical and Genealogical Society, of Boston, transmitted information relative to a proposed issue of a work on "English Records, and New England Families." Elias M. Bliss, Corresponding Secretary of the Bennington Historical Society, wrote, requesting the aid of the Society to secure the passage of a bill before Congress appropriating money toward the erection of memorials of the Revolution. Mr. Nelson, the Recording Secretary of the Society, transmitted a copy of the inscription on the tombstone of the father of Robert Erskine, identified with the early mining operations in the northern part of the State, which he had found in Dry-

burgh Abbey. Mr. Wm. H. Holmes, of the National Museum, Washington, inquired after the manufacture of Indian Wampum in New Jersey. A. D. Schenck, of the 2d Artillery, United States Army, gave the parentage of Catharine Van Brugh, the wife of the Rev. William Tennent. Edwin Salter, of Washington, advocated the celebration of the approaching bi-centennial of the New Jersey Legislature, and various communications from different gentlemen related to miscellaneous subjects. The extent of the correspondence indicated the estimation in which the operations and proceedings of the Society are held.

The TREASURER made a report of the receipts and expenditures on account of the different funds of the Society; the balance of cash available for general expenses being \$1,781.20.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that on this occasion they had nothing of a special nature to present, and regretted that they could not announce such improvements in the condition of the Society as would have resulted had their appeals made in previous reports been favorably considered. The Committee on the Library, in their report, would show that their exertions to carry out the wishes of the Society by the formation of a permanent fund, whence to meet certain expenditures, had not been successful, and it remains for the members to decide upon the propriety of further prosecuting their plans in that direction. The Library has received many valuable contributions during the year, from individuals and kindred institutions; but the funds on hand have not admitted of the purchase of many volumes that were desirable to supply vacancies.

The Committee left the subject of the Finances to the careful consideration of the members, as a matter in which all should be interested. "It would seem to be obligatory," said the Committee, "upon all connected with the Society to use their influence in every way likely to insure greater usefulness, and especially by adding to the number of its mem-

bers," and in this connection they are led to quote the advice of the Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., proffered to the founders of the Society in 1845: "Search for men who are *never idle*; who *love labor*; and above all, who love to labor for the *public good*;" the venerable divine concluding his advice to those who love the cause the Society was intended to subserve, not to rely too much upon others, "but be ever on the watch to do all they can themselves, as if *they* were the only members."

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported the issue of another number of the "Proceedings," since the last meeting; being No. 2 of Volume VII, Second Series, bringing the printed records down to the present time.

The COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that "the Donations to the Library received since the May meeting, from societies and individuals, have been eighty-two bound volumes, one hundred and seventy-nine pamphlets and twenty-three manuscripts, many of them of much interest; but the number is not as large as the Committee have had the pleasure to acknowledge on previous occasions. It was proposed, when the Society was formed, that there should be one member, at least, elected from each county who should feel it to be his duty, as well as his pleasure, to secure, by every means in his power, books and papers referring to the history of such counties, to be deposited in the Library of the Society. It is desirable to have such a course pursued now.

"The Committee regret that they cannot make as favorable a report of the condition of the Library Fund as the needs of the Society render desirable. The circular which they reported at the last meeting, and which met the approval of the Society, was generally distributed among the members, but the responses received were far short of the expectations reasonably entertained, both as to the number of subscribers and the amount contributed.

"All the subscriptions for the year were paid, and there remained available for 1883 only \$175; the result of seven subscriptions unexpired. The Committee await the instruc-

tions of the Society as to continuing their exertions in this or any other plan, to secure the very desirable object in view. There seems to be no good reason why the New Jersey Historical Society should not meet with success in securing a small endowment, when kindred institutions in other States are furnished with buildings, and money sufficient to advance their efforts, through the abundant liberality of individuals."

On motion of MR. W. A. WHITEHEAD, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be requested to continue their exertions to secure an increase of the Library Fund in any way they may think advisable.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that since the last meeting two more volumes of the Archives (Vol. V and VI) had been printed. These included all the documents it was thought proper to preserve in this form, of dates down to 1747. They submitted a copy of their letter to Governor Ludlow, informing him of the progress made, and asking for his influence in obtaining further appropriations from the Legislature, the work in which they were engaged being for the State. In this connection it should be stated that the Hon. Bennington F. Randolph, of Jersey City, had written to the Secretary: "It is important to urge the continued publication by the State, of the historical materials which have been collected by gentlemen who have bestowed much time, care and labor in their preparation. The expense is not great. The State can as well afford to finish the publication now as at any future time. The materials proposed for publication will shed light and afford information, bearing on private titles to real estate, on questions connected with State domain, State boundary and State and local government and authority."

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported the names of gentlemen that had been referred to them, with a recommendation that they should be elected. They were then balloted for and elected.

Members Elected January 18, 1883.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

PETER BALLANTINE,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
AMZI DODD,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
REV. EDWARD H. CAMP,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
E. L. B. GODFREY, M.D.,	- - - - -	CAMDEN.
JOHN S. IRICK,	- - - - -	VINCENTOWN.
GEORGE H. LAMBERT,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
THEODORE MACKNET,	- - - - -	NEWARK.
JOHN R. MCPHERSON,	- - - - -	JERSEY CITY.
NATHAN S. ROE,	- - - FILMORE,	MONMOUTH CO.
A. PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD,	- - - - -	NEWARK.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

WILLIAM BROSS,	- - - - -	CHICAGO, ILL.
GROVER CLEVELAND,	- - - - -	ALBANY, N. Y.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

HAMILTON FISH,	- - - - -	NEW YORK.
HORACE PORTER,	- - - - -	NEW YORK.

The President announced the Standing Committees for the ensuing year, as follows:

FINANCES—Joseph N. Tuttle, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller, James D. Orton.

PUBLICATIONS—W. A. Whitehead, S. H. Pennington, M.D., John Hall, D.D., Joseph N. Tuttle, George W. Atherton.

LIBRARY—Stephen Wickes, M.D., Robert F. Ballantine, W. A. Whitehead, Frederick W. Ricord, Aaron Lloyd.

STATISTICS—N. Norris Halsted, F. W. Jackson, Arthur Ward, M.D., William Nelson, William S. Stryker.

ON NOMINATIONS—William Nelson, Rev. Robert B. Campfield, Garret D. W. Vroom.

On motion of MR. R. WAYNE PARKER, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Publication of Colonial Documents, to inquire as to the character of the documents relating to our colonial history, to which Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens has lately obtained access in England, with power to take such measures, in their discretion, as will tend to secure copies of such of them as may refer to the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society it is highly important that a complete copy of all documents in the English record offices, relating to all the American colonies should be accessible in America, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to urge upon the United States authorities such action as will obtain such copies for the Congressional Library, and if possible, cause the same to be printed.

The President appointed R. W. Parker, John T. Nixon and Marcus L. Ward as the committee authorized in the last resolution.

Referring to a bill before Congress for the purposes named, brought specially to the notice of the Secretary by the Bennington Historical Society, MR. WHITEHEAD offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society has observed with great satisfaction, the action of the United States Congress, in aiding associations in the erection of monuments to commemorate the battles of the American Revolution, and earnestly hopes that such favorable legislation may be had in future that all important fields, where the blood of our patriot fathers was heroically consecrated to bring this nation into existence, may be marked by appropriate monuments, and that like legislation may be had to aid associations designed to preserve memorials of other important events during that period.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey.

MR. SAMUEL ALLINSON read to the Society a communication from the Department of the Interior, which he had received, relative to the emigration from New Jersey, of certain Delaware Indians, natives of the State; for which the thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Allinson, and the document referred to the Committee on Publications.

The PRESIDENT having appointed Messrs. Dr. C. L. Pearson, J. H. Stewart and Rev. A. H. Brown a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, they reported the following gentlemen, who were thereupon elected:

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., Lawrenceville.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Wm A. Whitehead, Newark.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Wm. Nelson, Paterson.

TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN—Fred. W. Ricord, Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Marcus L. Ward, Newark; Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., Flemington; Samuel Allinson, Yardville; N. Norris Halsted, Kearny; Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; John F. Hageman, Princeton; David A. DeJue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison.

REV. ALLEN H. BROWN presented the manuscript of an "Oration on the Death of George Washington, by the Rev. Abijah Davis, delivered at Cold Spring, Cape May County, New Jersey, 1799," to be deposited in the Library of the Society.

MR. LEWIS GASSON presented a copy of "Post-Bellum Campaigns, 1881-1882."

A paper was then read by MR. R. WAYNE PARKER, of Newark, on "Money and Taxes in East New Jersey," which was listened to with much interest.

On motion of REV. DR. MOTT, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Parker, and he was requested to furnish a copy for the archives of the Society.

After some remarks from SAMUEL H. HUNT, REV. DR. MOTT and the CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, upon the advantages likely to be gained by the erection of a building for the Society, the subject was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

The Society then adjourned, to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next.

Donations to the Library and Cabinet,

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 18th, 1883.

From Authors—*John K. Allen*: Personal Sanitary Responsibilities.—*Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D., of Boston*: Poem at the Floral Festival of the Sunday School at Harrison Square, Boston.—*W. Earl Cass*: New Jersey Weather Review.—*J. J. DeArmas, St. Domingo*: Las Cenizas de Cristobal Colon.—*E. J. Donnell*: Slavery and Protection.—*Franklin P. Rice*: Worcester Town Records from 1775 to 1783.—*Lewis Richards*: Sketch of the Descendants of Owen Richards.—*G. D. Scull*: The Evelyngs in America.—*Gen. Philip H. Sheridan*: Record of Engagements with Hostile Indians within the Military Division of the Missouri, from 1868 to 1882.—*Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*: Annals of Morris County, New Jersey; Semi-Centennial Collections of Morris County.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Report upon the Condition of Winter Grain, and Condition of Farm Animals of the United States, April and May, 1882; Florida, its Climate, Soil, Productions, etc.; Report upon the Acreage and Condition of Cotton, and of all Cereals, 1882; Reports upon the Area and Condition of Corn, Cotton, Small Grains, Sorghum, Tobacco, etc., 1882; Silos and Ensilage; Report of Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1882; Report upon the Product and Price of Principal Crops of 1882; also Freight Rates, etc.

From United States Bureau of Education: Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education, No. 6, 1881, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 1882; Instructions in Moral and Civil Government; Pedagogic Congress of Spain; Natural Science in Secondary Schools.

From United States Department of the Interior: Of the 45th Congress, 2d Session, Senate Documents, No. 12; Report on Coast Survey; Of the 46th Congress, 2d Session, Senate Executive Documents, Vols. 1 and 5; Miscellaneous Documents, Vols. 1 and 2; House Executive Documents, Vols. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 21, 22, 24; Reports of Committees, Vols. 1 to 5; Of the 46th Congress, 3d Session, Senate Journal; Executive Documents, Vols. 1 and 3; Reports of Committees, Vols. 1 and 2; Journal of the House of Representatives, Vol. 1; Executive Documents, Vols. 13 and 20 to 27; Reports of Committees, Vols. 1 and 2; Official Register of the United States; List of Congressional Documents from the 26th to 46th Congress inclusive; United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountains, by J. W. Powell, Vol. 4; Report of Census of 1860 on Agriculture; also on Mortality and Miscellaneous Statistics.

From United States Patent Office: Official Gazette of the Patent Office, Vol. 21, Nos. 19 to 26; Vol. 22, Nos. 1 to 24; Alphabetical Lists of Patentees and Inventions for the half-year ending December, 1881, also for the half-year ending June, 1882.

From United States Bureau of Statistics: Quarterly Reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, relative to Exports, Imports, Immigration, and Navigation of the United States for 1881 and 1882.

From United States War Department: Catalogue of the War Department Library; Annual Report of the Adjutant General to the General of the Army, 1882; Report to the Secretary of War, 1882; Itinerary of the Army of the Potomac and co-operating forces, in the Gettysburg Campaign, in 1863.

From United States Coast and Geodetic Survey: Report of the Superintendent, showing the progress during the fiscal year ending with June, 1878; Appendix to Report for 1880; Report for the year 1879.

From Smithsonian Institution: Report of the Board of Regents for 1863, 1864 and 1875; First Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1881.

From Societies.—*American Antiquarian Society:* Proceedings of the same, April 26, 1882.—*American Museum of Natural History:* Report of 1882; Bulletin No. 1.—*American Philosophical Society:* Proceedings of, Vol. XX, No. 3.—*Astor Library:* Memoirs, etc., of Thomas Moore, 8 vols.—*Brooklyn Library:* Analytical and Classical Catalogue of.—*Cayuga County, N. Y., Historical Society:* Collections of, No. 2.—*Delaware Historical Society:* Memoirs of John M. Clayton, by Joseph P. Comegys.—*Essex Institute:* Historical Collections, Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 to 6; Bulletin of the same, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 to 6.—*Illinois Association of Sons of Vermont:* Annual Reports of.—*Long Island Historical Society:* Proceedings of, May 9, 1882.—*Massachusetts Historical Society:* Collections of, Vol. VIII, 5th Series.—*Minnesota Academy of Natural Science:* Bulletin of, Vol. II, Nos. 2 and 3.—*Mitchell Library, of Glasgow:* Report on, 1882.—*New England Historical and Genealogical Society:* Memorial Biographies, Vol. II; Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXXVI, Nos. 143, 144 and 145.—*New Bedford Public Library:* Report of Trustees, 1881.—*New York Bible Society:* Annual Report of, 1882.—*New York Historical Society:* Collections for the Year 1878.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society:* Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4.—*New York Mercantile Library:* Annual Report, 1882.—*Pennsylvania Historical Society:* The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VI, Nos. 2 and 3; The Remains of William Penn.—*Pennsylvania and New Jersey Genealogical Association:* Our Ancestors. Vol. I, No. 1.—*Philadelphia Mercantile Library:* Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 1.—*Philadelphia Library Company:* Bulletin, New Series, No. 10.—*Royal Historical Society of Canada:* List of Members

- and Minutes of the Proceedings of May, 1882.—*Royal Historical Society of London*: Transactions of, Vol. X.—*Royal University of Norway*: Kong Christiern den Förstes Norske Historie; Kong Karl XIV, Johan; Myntfundet fra Graeslid i Thydalen, and several other pamphlets.—*Virginia Historical Society*: The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia; Proceedings of 1882.—*Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society*: Proceedings of, for 1882.
- From Colleges*.—*Princeton College*: Catalogus eorum qui munera et officia gesserunt quique alicujus gradus laurea donati sunt in.—*Yale College*: Some Statements concerning the late Progress and present Condition of the University; Obituary Record of the Graduates of Yale College during the year ending June, 1882; In Memoriam, Joseph E. Shepperd; Catalogue of the Officers and Students for 1882–83.
- From State of Massachusetts*: Acts and Resolves of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, Vol. IV.
- From City of Boston*: Report of the Trustees of the City Hospital of Boston; Report of the Board of Health for 1881–82; Fortieth Anniversary of the Election of Washington P. Gregg as Clerk of the Common Council of Boston, 1882.
- From City of Newark*: Annual Message of Mayor Lang, with Reports of City Officers for 1882.
- From John K. Allen*: The Force Value of Foods; Report of the Superintendent of the Poor, etc., of Michigan, and other pamphlets.
- From George W. Barber*: Report of Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
- From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D.*: Sermon at Installation of the Rev. T. Starr King; View of Boston Storage Warehouses; Report of City Hospital, Boston: Thanksgiving Proclamation.
- From Ernest E. Coe*: The Education and Employment of Women, by J. E. Butler, with miscellaneous pamphlets.

From George S. Conover: Twenty-two old Manuscript Deeds, and other papers relating to Monmouth County, N. J.

From J. B. Davis: Minutes of the 59th Annual Session of the Synod of New Jersey, 1882.

From Daniel Draper: Abstracts of Registers from Self-Recording Instruments, at New York Meteorological Observatory; Annual Tables for 1881.

From Rev. John Ewing: Historical Sketch of Presbyterian Church, Clinton, N. J.

From Hon. S. A. Green, M. D., of Boston: Catalogues of Annual Fair of New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institution; Reply of E. P. Alexander to Railroad Commission of Alabama; Report of News Boys' Reading-room, Boston.

From Prof. W. Hasbrouck: Reports of New Jersey State Normal School for 1879, 1880 and 1881.

From E. Q. Keasbey: The New Jersey Law Journal.

From George A. Mayhew: A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, by James Savage, 4 Vols, 8vo.

From Francis J. Meeker: Report of the Underwriters' Protective Association, of Newark, N. J., for 1882; Memorial Services in honor of James A. Garfield, held at Sea, on the Steamship Scythia, Sept. 26, 1881.

From William Nelson: History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, N. J.; Summary of the Laws of New Jersey in relation to Public Bridges; Report of the Committee on Finance of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County, N. J.; Proceedings of the Board of Freeholders of Passaic County, for the year ending May, 1881; Parting Words to Broadway Reformed Church, of Paterson, by Rev. Wm. H. Clark; American Journal of Letters; Census of Paterson, N. J., 1827-32; Annual Report of the City Officers of the City of Paterson for the year ending March 20, 1882.

From Rev. S. D. Peet: American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Vol. IV, No. 4.

From Charles G. Rockwood: Quarter-Millennial Anniversary of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New York.

From Edwin Salter: Memorial Services and Notices of George W. Salter.

From E. Tejera: Restos de Colon.

From B. W. Throckmorton: Copy of a Letter from General Washington to Governor Wharton, Lancaster Pa., on Public Service, April 5, 1778.

From Rev. Joseph N. Tuttle, D. D.: Hand-book of Mormonism; Address at 10th Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, of Salt Lake City; Semi-Centennial Week at Wabash College, 1882; Semi-Centennial of Hopewell Church, Indiana; In Memoriam, Samuel Orr of Evansville, Indiana; In Memoriam, Philo Parker Jewett, LL. D.; First Annual Report of the Society of the 87th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

From Wm. P. Vail, M. D.: The Moon Hoax, by Richard Adams Locke.

From Stephen Wickes, M. D.: Report of the Case of President Garfield, with Account of the Autopsy, by D. W. Bliss, M. D.

From General J. G. Wilson, of New York: Copy of a Letter from George Washington to Lieutenant-Colonel White, October 8, 1781, from the Original in possession of General Wilson.

From Unknown: Manuscript Account between the United States and Silas Crane, Collector of the District of Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, from 1805 to 1826; The University of the South, an Address by its Vice-Chancellor, Rev. T. Hodgson; Address by Hon. Andrew J. Bartholomew at the Reunion of the Descendants of Lieutenant Wm. Bartholomew, 1882; Address at the Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Breckenridge County, Kentucky, by W. C. P. Breckenridge.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers Submitted.

Letter from Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator from Vermont.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1882.

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 19th inst., and the diploma, showing that I had been elected an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, have been received and highly appreciated. The history of your State is of rare interest, and is decorated with the fame of many distinguished men.

Please convey my thanks to your associates for the honor conferred, and I am,

Very truly yours,

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

W. A. Whitehead, Esq.,

Cor. Sec., N. J. Historical Society.

Letter from Hon. Samuel A. Green.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 22, 1882. }

W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 19th inst., informing me of my election as an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and the copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society, were duly received this morning. It gives me great pleasure to accept the membership, and I feel highly honored by it. I trust that you will call on me for any service which the acceptance implies.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Letter from John Ward Dean, Esq.

SOCIETY'S HOUSE,
18 Somerset Street, Boston Mass., }
SATURDAY, May 27, 1882.

W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 19th inst., informing me of my election as an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, has been received. Please convey to the Society my acceptance of said membership, and my hearty thanks for the high honor done me. It gives me much satisfaction to be connected with a society that has done so much for the preservation of the history of our common country, and whose roll of members embraces so many names celebrated in history, science, literature and statesmanship.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN WARD DEAN.

Letter from Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead.

BISHOP'S HOUSE,
274 Ridge Avenue, Allegheny, Pa., }
MAY 23, 1882.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead, Corresponding Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 19th inst., notifying me of my election as an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society is received.

I accept the honor with thanks, and shall be happy to serve the Society in any way possible. I have received also copy of Constitution and By-laws, and certificate of membership, for which please accept my thanks.

Very truly yours,
CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD.

*Communication from the United States Department of the Interior, to Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen—relating to certain Delaware Indians, presented and read by Mr. Samuel Allinson, of Yardville.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
 Office of Indian Affairs, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1875. }

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, transmitting one from Samuel Allinson, dated Yardville, New Jersey, February 15, 1875, in which he sets forth that certain Delaware Indians, natives, of New Jersey, emigrated to New York, and affiliated with the Stockbridge Indians in 1802; that the united tribes, in 1824, removed west to a tract of country bought from the Menomonee Indians on Fox river, and requesting information as to the time they left Green Bay, in Wisconsin, to what point they removed, and if they still hold their tribal relation.

The band of Delaware Indians referred to by Mr. Allinson, as having joined the Stockbridge Indians in New York, were confederated and enrolled with the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, when they removed to Green Bay from their home on White river in Indiana.

During the strife between the citizen and Indian parties of the various tribes at Green Bay, which culminated in 1838, a portion of this confederated band (consisting of Stockbridges, Munsees and Delawares) memorialized the authorities at Washington for permission to remove west of the Mississippi river.

The sixth article of the treaty concluded third of September, 1839, with the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, provides "that whenever those, who are desirous of emigrating, shall signify their wish to that effect, the United States will defray the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi, and

* This document is referred to in Mr. Allinson's paper on the New Jersey Indians, read before the Society, January 21st, 1875.

furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new homes." Hon. T. Hartley Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, dated November 28, 1840, states, that "regardless of all preparation for their transportation and subsistence; not aware (or, if they were, indifferent about it), whether the President and Senate would confirm the treaty, we find sixty-nine souls of the Stockbridges, and one hundred and five of the Munsees and Delawares, under the chief, Thomas T. Hendricks, of the former, in the month of November, moving off from their old residences to the southwest of Missouri, with as little ceremony as if they were changing their camp in the prairie or forest. * * * * The Department was informed that six more would emigrate last spring; and although not officially advised of their arrival west, it is taken for granted they are now there."

Richard W. Cummins, United States Indian Agent, in a letter to Major D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo., dated Fort Leavenworth, September 12, 1842, reports: "This little band of Stockbridges, by permission, settled on the Delaware lands near the Missouri river, and about seven miles below Fort Leavenworth, some time in February, 1840. Since that time they have built for themselves a number of neat log cabins, I think the neatest hewn logs and the neatest raised log cabins I ever have seen. They have opened several small farms, and have this year raised more Indian corn than they will need for their own use. * * * The Christian Indians came with and, at the same time the Stockbridges did, settled among the Delawares; they built comfortable little cabins, and made small farms."

In reply to office instructions issued August 9th, 1842, Agent Cummins reports of Stockbridges and Munsees, and Munsees and Delawares removed west of the Mississippi, one hundred and eighty souls removed during the year, making present western population removed two hundred and seventy-eight, leaving three hundred and twenty souls of these tribes

yet remaining east of the Mississippi. Daniel Miller, United States Indian Agent for Fort Leavenworth Agency, under date October 1st, 1843, reports that "the Munsees live among the Delawares, and may be properly included with that tribe." The Delawares here referred to are those who originally emigrated from the lower parts of Pennsylvania and the adjacent parts of New Jersey, and were the primitive inhabitants of that country, to the State of Ohio, but sold their country at the treaty of St. Mary's, in 1818." [See *American Archaeologia*, page 271; and Report of Rev. Jedediah Morse to the Secretary of War, on Indian Affairs, page 90.]

The Stockbridges and Munsees began to decline from the year 1848. Superintendent D. D. Mitchell, in a report dated October 13th, 1849, stated that the Stockbridge and Munsee or Christian Indians have resided, since 1840, on lands belonging to the Delawares, which they are unwilling longer to permit without compensation. "Measures should be taken to provide them with lands of their own. A few sections would suffice and could be purchased at a very reasonable rate. It would be better to purchase from the Delawares, so as to leave these small industrious bands in possession of the houses and lands they now occupy and which they have very considerably improved."

Thomas Mosley, Jr., United States Agent for the Kansas Agency, in a letter to Col. D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dated September 1, 1852, reports: "A few Stockbridge Indians still residing in the Delaware country, the number reduced to some eighteen or twenty—but three men grown among them. The Delawares are opposed to their living on their lands, as they are considered by them a bad, worthless set of people; and the chiefs of the Delaware tribe have on several occasions asked me to inform the United States Government that they wished them removed to their own tribe, wherever they might be located." [This is the last report given of the remnant of the band residing in Kansas, and the probabilities are that they either returned to

the tribe in Wisconsin or became extinct.] "The Munsee and Christian Indians are yet residing on the lands of the Wyandots [purchased from the Delawares by an agreement made December 14th, 1843, ratified July 25th, 1848,] as they have done for the last six or eight years, but the Wyandots have given them recently to understand that they must leave during the ensuing fall and winter. * * * These Indians are in rather a destitute condition as regards a home. It would be a great act of kindness on the part of the Government to assign them a home that they could call their own." Superintendent Francis Huebschman, under date of September 18th, 1854, referring to the tribe in Showano County, Wisconsin, reports as follows: "The Stockbridges seem to consist of the remnants of the Mahikennek tribe, with accessions, by adoption, by purchase of interests in their lands, or otherwise, of remnants of the Narragansett, Pequot, Penobscot and Delaware tribes or bands of Indians, an admixture of some white and some African blood, and of some persons who seem to be of pure European and others of pure African extraction. Their present number is about three hundred and sixty." The Munsees, in a treaty with the Delawares, secured a tract of four sections, which they afterward sold in 1857, to A. J. Isacks. These Indians, by virtue of the treaty made and concluded July 16th, 1850, with the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas and the Munsee or Christian Indians, were confederated with the said Chippewas, and in the annual report dated November 30th, 1860, Commissioner Greenwood states that forty acres of land each have been allotted to eighty-four members of the united bands of Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas and Christian or Munsee Indians of Kansas, who have no power of alienation, but merely hold the lands by certificates of allotments issued by this Bureau. These leases are within the Chippewa Reservation in Franklin County, Kansas.

From the foregoing extracts I am led to conclude that the Delaware Indians referred to in Mr. Allinson's letter removed

with the Stockbridges and Munsees, with whom they confederated, west of the Mississippi in 1840, leaving their homes in November, 1839, and reaching their destination in Kansas in February, 1840; that they have become extinct, so far as refers to those who confederated with the Stockbridges of Kansas; that but few, if any, remain, either with the Stockbridges in Showano County, Wisconsin, or with the Munsees or Chippewas in Franklin County, Kansas.

The communication of Mr. Allinson is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH,

Commissioner.

Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, U. S. Senate.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 13TH, 1882, TO JANUARY 13TH, 1883.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
1882.		1883.	
May 13,	Balance on hand	Jan. 13,	Incidental expenses
1883.	\$781 37		Binding
Jan. 13,	Initiations		Stationery
	Annual Dues		Printing
	Sales of Collections		Advertising
	Library Fund		Postage
	Rents		Repairing building
	Interest received		Putting up stove
			Coal
			Copy of Directory
			Collation
			Chairs, use of
			Rent
			Salaries
			Janitor
			Deposit to order of Life Members' Fund
			" " Barron Fund
			" " General Expenses
			\$1,217 46
			427 52
			<u>\$1,644 98</u>
			Balance in Newark Banking Company
			\$1,644 98

ASSETS.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

1883.

Jan. 13, Property on Bank street.....	\$8,000 00
Books and furniture.....	7,000 00
	<hr/>
Total real and personal estate.....	\$15,000 00

BARRON FUND.

In American Trust Company.....	\$3,813 22
“ Howard Savings Institution.....	778 02
“ Newark “ “	429 25
	<hr/>
Total Barron Fund.....	5,020 49

LIFE MEMBERS' FUND.

In Howard Savings Institution.....	\$585 38
“ Dime “ “	671 24
“ American Trust Company.....	376 07
	<hr/>
Total Life Members' Fund.....	\$1,632 69

AVAILABLE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

In Howard Savings Institution.....	\$1,353 68
“ Newark Banking Company.....	427 52
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,781 20
	<hr/>
Total amount of assets.....	\$23,434 38

TAXES AND MONEY

IN

NEW JERSEY

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

BY R. WAYNE PARKER.

*A Paper read before the New Jersey Historical
Society, January 18th, 1883.*

TAXES AND MONEY IN NEW JERSEY.

It is as hard to realize the infancy of a State, as for a grown man to think of himself as a child; to go back to the time when powers were untrained and habits unformed, and to believe in his childish griefs, quarrels, hopes and fears, weakness and dependence. So, too, in the affairs of a State, it is hard to look back to the days when New Jersey was an almost unbroken forest, with a few inhabitants busy at whaling, tar making, oystering, lumbering, or plain and simple farming; when our cities were hamlets, our roads mere trails; our industries confined to those of the simplest country life; when our Governors were mostly men sent from a distant land, months away in point of communication; when those Governors, in consequence, were entirely out of sympathy with the Quakers, Independents and Dutch Protestants that formed most of our population, and whose jealousies of King and Bishop were as fierce as the wrongs and contempt which they had had to endure; when these jealousies and hatreds, amid new and unsettled colonial governments and land-titles, caused unceasing quarrel; when settlements were confined to the sea coast, when French and Indians made constant advances on the north and west, and when the connection of the Colonies with the home country was endangered in England itself by the strifes of Jacobites and Hanoverians.

But the child is the father of the man, and even in this infant Colony can be discerned the growth of the industries that now make the State chief for her size and population in indus-

trial energy. Yet such progress is hard to put into history. We find reams of documents as to quarrels and riots, which, like waves of the sea, made much disturbance, but interfered little with the unseen ocean-currents of industry, of which little record remains. Even the statutes are incomplete. Some of the originals are lost. There is a single copy in the State Library, but that is defective. Much information is to be found in the English records and correspondence as kept by the Lords of Trade and Plantations. A copy of such of these records as referred to New Jersey, or seemed so to do, is contained in some twenty volumes of MSS. in the State Library, and selections are now being published. But in all these materials we find little that is definite as to the condition of the people, except what can be deduced from colonial finances and taxes. Figures are dry work, but it is from figures only that we can read the romance of astronomy, with its wondrous circles and cycles; and from figures only can we trace the more wondrous and dark circles of human progress.

England is now the commercial power of the globe, but she was far from that when this State was settled. Her colonies were young in the time of Charles II, while those of Spain were old and flourishing. Holland was her more than successful rival in war and peace, sending fleets even into the Thames, and driving her navy from the seas. The East India Company were a small corporation. Her manufactures were contemptible. The Kingdom was impoverished by late civil wars, and broken by factions.

Her finances were in awful disorder. The Crown took presents from France, who then under Louis XIV was the leading power of the Continent. The great credit system of the National Debt and the Bank of England did not yet exist. Spain controlled the gold and silver of the world, and silver was still the chief metal. The English Government was bankrupt. It had confiscated the merchants' funds in its hands, and repudiated its seamen's wages. Fire and plague

had crippled London. The coin had been clipped and mutilated till it was often one-half or one-third its true value.

Macaulay has graphically described the brave and terrible measure by which the coinage was reformed in England under William III, and by which all the old clipped coin was ordered out of circulation, and new milled pieces introduced. He has described, too, the consequent distress, difficulty and absence of all circulating medium, and the relief which finally ensued from the new coin. But in the Colonies no such relief was felt. The few shillings that they had could not be called in immediately. Besides, here, as in the rest of the world, the money in use was not so often the English shilling as the dollar, which, under the various names of "Pieces of Eight," "Mexican Pieces," "Portugals," "Peruvian Pieces," etc., was the money of all Europe, and so continued until the French Revolution. But for the debasement of the hard dollar in Germany, Spain and Portugal, and its consequently uncertain value, it would now have been the coin of the commercial world, and was, therefore, selected by the framers of our Constitution. It is since their day that France and Germany have abandoned the debased rix-dollars (worth eighty cents in Bremen, and but a few cents in Portugal), to introduce the franc and mark.

But about the year 1700, in the reign of Queen Anne, the dollar was the coin of the Colonies, exchangeable for shillings at various rates, not, however, as now, for a little over four shillings, but for six, eight and ten; the shilling not having a real currency here, and being clipped, or otherwise mutilated and useless for foreign trade.

It would have done much perhaps for England if she had made herself one with her Colonies by introducing here the milled shilling and sterling money. But that seemed too radical a measure for the weaker spirits who followed the great William. Accordingly, the foundation of a separate provincial coinage was laid, by a proclamation of Queen Anne, in which our present silver dollar of seventeen pennyweights

and a fraction of silver, under seven or eight different names, was ordered to be taken at four shillings and six pence, and no more, under heavy penalties. By this proclamation, however, no real effect was produced. The dollar in silver usually passed for at least six shillings, so that the shilling was equal to sixteen and two-third cents, the pound to three and one-third dollars, and the penny to a little under two cents. Thus the Colonies were made in trade a foreign country from England.

Of any money, however, there was little in the infant State. It is hard to realize how weak and small we were for a century and a half after the settlement of New England, and for fifty years after that emigration thence of 1660-1680, which gave us the nucleus of our population. In 1673, West Jersey sold for £1,000. Land was plenty, and (1677) seventy acres apiece were given to emigrants. Two pence a year per acre was the usual quit-rent in West Jersey for the best land. Of any money, they had little. Indians were paid in wampum or goods. Between themselves, the Colonists used "beaver" pay (New Jersey Archives, 1685, p. 504), otherwise called "country" pay, and £10 in such pay, or say \$30, would clear a servant of four years' service. Taxes during a hundred years could always be paid in wheat at a small deduction from its price in New York or Philadelphia.

The population was small and exclusively devoted to trapping, lumbering and farming: for lumber, furs and a little wheat were its only staples. In 1701 West Jersey had 832 freeholders. The whole State had about 16,000 inhabitants. The growth was constant until at the Revolution there were about 120,000. But there were no great centres as now. In 1726 there were about 30,000 people, of whom Monmouth had 4,400; Middlesex, Essex, Burlington, Hunterdon and Salem between 3,000 and 4,000 each; Somerset, 1,800; and Cape May, 654. The relative population of these counties was much the same up to the Revolution, though Hunterdon was the growing county, raising in 1766, out of a tax-levy of

£15,000, over £2,000; while Burlington and Monmouth appear for £1,600 odd; Middlesex and Somerset for £1,300; Essex and Gloucester for £1,100; Salem and Morris for £1,000; Bergen, including the now great cities of Hudson county, for £996; Cumberland, £578 and Cape May, £250.

It was thus a scattered farming population, richest where the land was best. The rest of the country was waste. In 1705 the woods are full of wild horses, and horse hunting is in vogue (Archives. IV., 79). Our "Swinefield" road in our own county, tells of the old practice of driving swine and cattle in the fall to the woods and meadows of the Great Piece. The Statute-books of that day are full of acts against letting horses run at large, and one curious act concerning rams survives to this day. Only one-fifth of East Jersey lands was located in 1770. In the returns of the Governors to the Lords of Trade it is reiterated again and again that there were no manufactures and no trade except through New York and Philadelphia. A few iron mines were opened. Some potash was made on trial. But the staples reported are always the same—lumber, tar and wheat.

Nor was it a very productive population, measured by the returns of commerce. The sugar and tobacco Colonies did a large trade, and were highly prized by England. In 1718, the Plantation exports to England were estimated at £1,000,000; of which New York sent only £27,000 and New England, £41,000, while St. Christopher sent £88,000; Virginia and Maryland, £317,000; Jamaica and Barbadoes together, £595,000. The imports were in like proportion and amounted to £700,000. The difference of £300,000 went to rich plantation owners in England, and the Lords of Trade represent to the King, as deductions from this table, that "the sugar and tobacco Colonies are of greatest advantage, and deserve most regard. The others are most populous, produce more of what England does, and are capable of subsisting without any dependence on it." Besides, "they supply the sugar Colonies with provisions and manufactures which England

had formerly the advantage of furnishing them, and carry back sugar and other produce, which is consumed there, *and the benefit is lost.*" The proportions of trade are now a hundred-fold reversed, and why? Because, though little trade came to New York or New Jersey, or went from them, they had a wealth that statisticians and Lords of Trade are wont to pass over, even in our day—a people who tilled their own fields, sat at their own firesides, and doubled in number every twenty-five years. The far-seeing patriot will never be deceived by mere figures as to manufacture and trade. He will look at the homes and the men.

But these people had very little money. Like all agricultural populations, they were in debt. Money goes where it can be turned over and over, not to the woods and fields. Again and again we find complaint of the lack of money, even to make exchanges, banks and capital to lend on mortgage, or invest, were wanting.

Even the humblest home products were made under the constant and jealous inspection of the Lords of Trade and the Governors, who were required to prevent traffic in linen or woolen goods made in the Colonies, and to close all rolling or slitting mills, and forges with trip-hammers for carrying iron beyond the state of the pig or the bloom. The Governor actually had to report the homespun of Somerset; for which he apologizes, saying that a few sheep must be kept for good farming, and that the home-made garments really cost more but employed the otherwise idle hands. Indeed, the Colonists needed little money. With game, oysters and fish, free range for cattle, plenty of skins for the universal leather breeches, and wool for homespun, they lived comfortably so long as they could keep clear of taxes.

Those they did keep clear of. We taxed mortals hardly understand the seeming suddenness of the stand taken by our forefathers against British taxation. We submit to innovations and tyrannies enough,—to elevated railroads, underground boilers, electric light wires charged with death-currents, taxes and assessments. It generally takes time and

some good reason for the whole community to wake to a grievance. We understand the Colonial resistance to taxes better when we find that "*no taxation*" had been the people's war-cry for *fifty years* before the Revolution.

Yet these taxes were very small. The whole expenses of Colonial Government rose slowly from £1,000, in 1702, to £3,000, in 1770, or from \$3,300 to \$10,000. In 1883, with a population only ten times as large, we pay one hundred times as much for State Government and as much more for School Tax, and this for the State Tax alone, which in most places is a tithe of those city and county taxes of which our forefathers had none. *Per capita*, we pay from fifty to one thousand times as much as they did. Of course, this shows increased wealth as well as increased taxation. But by the value of property, their tax was *very* small, as we shall see. At most it was the same percentage on the *income* of *improved* lands as we now pay on the *value* of *all* lands.

The real cause of their jealousy of taxation was that, of the whole amount raised, about half went to the Governor or in rent of his house, and that the Governor was often a foreigner, and always, or almost always, the centre of a clique who were odious to the people. He was at best more tolerated than liked. Colonial government by a favorite of the Crown or of the London trade management,—who was always looking to England for promotion, while he haughtily requested support for his high mightiness from the people here, and at the bidding of his patrons negatived the most desired laws,—such government had the advantage of rousing a jealousy and vigilance which were probably more conducive to true freedom than what we now call popular institutions. Certainly, the Governor had no sinecure. Depending for office on the favor of distant English monopolists and grandees, who sent him the most intricate instructions, and looking for his support to a Provincial Assembly who knew their own affairs much better than he, and were determined to have their way, the best Governors (such men as Burnet, Belcher

and Bernard) got along by ceaseless attentions and flattery to both parties, while pressing on each the need of mutual concession. Under the unpopular Governors, whether lordly dare-devils, like Cornbury, or ambitious and self-willed men, like Morris, gifted with temper and uncontrol, letters poured over to London by every vessel, with charges and counter-charges, reproofs, suggestions, defences and suspicions, until the little provincial capital boiled as only a little tea-pot can. A better system to promote jealousies than the colonial could hardly be devised. Communications were regularly *ordered* to be made to the Lords of Trade, but every member of the Governor's Council was instructed to write directly and secretly to the Secretary on matters of State; and all quarrels in a province became, or were thought matters of State, if not high treason. Communication was so irregular (the monthly packet-boats to New York and to the West Indies not being established until 1755), that it became absolutely necessary to have friends at Court; and at last the Assembly spent about one-quarter of the tax levy in paying a London agent to represent them before the Lords of Trade and the Council. Governor Cosby suspended Lewis Morris as Chief Justice for alleged tyranny over the Bar, inattention to duty and drinking. But Morris went to England, got the Governor's action reversed, claimed the Presidency of the Council on the Governor's sudden death, and actually got the appointment as Governor in his room. No wonder that the appropriation bill for the support of such a government was the battle of each year, and that the question of *taxation* by the Crown become a vexed boundary, on which the whole country-side would rally.

The taxes, as we have seen, were little enough—\$3,300 to \$10,000 a year; half to the Government, \$500 to \$1,000 to the Chief Justice, something to the second Judge, Clerk of Council, Doorkeepers and Clerk of Assembly, and \$250 for printing. The Assemblymen received half a dollar a day and some mileage. The Council had only the honor of the

position. Accounts were simple enough. The Assembly were their own comptrollers, and copies of the accounts went to the many records of the English Rolls Office, where they are indexed, recorded and filed in oblivion to this day. There only can we find our New Jersey history or a complete copy of our own laws.

The supply bills of the time are curious reading, and all on a model very different from modern tax laws. Each bill grants a supply for Government, never for over a few years, generally one or two. It fixes salaries and quotas for each county, and names county assessors and treasurers. It then orders rates to be assessed within certain limits, in the discretion of the assessors. For instance, the Act of 1756, raising £3,000, orders rates of—

1—30 shillings on householders.	4—80 shillings on ferries.
2—40 “ on merchants.	4—15 “ on trading sloops.
5—80 “ on saw-mills.	6 “ on cartmen.
4—80 “ on grist-mills.	4 “ on laboring men.
4—40 “ on fulling-mills.	1 “ on a bought servant.
30—70 “ on furnaces.	9 “ on a coach.
7—35 “ on forges.	3 “ on a chaise.
75 “ on glass-houses.	1 “ on a chair.
120 “ on molasses stills.	£1—£2 on peddlers.

The rest of the quota is ordered to be raised by *pro rata* assessment in the county, on cattle (valued at 25 shillings a head), on sheep (at 3 shillings a head), and on all tracts of land of which a part is *improved* or cultivated, valuing such tracts within sums fixed for each county, the lowest lawful assessment being £8, or say \$27, for one hundred acres, and the highest, £40, or say \$133, per hundred acres. The usual valuation, even in 1770, was about \$60 to \$70 for a hundred acres of improved land, which Governor Franklin states was not much more than the rental value at that time. Beyond this, there was no tax except work on the roads and bridges, of which there were very few.

In practical wisdom we have much to learn from our ances-

tors as to taxation, though we may teach them as to currency and credit. They taxed visibles only, on which the tax was certain to be assessed. They taxed *improved* property only, from which the tax could readily be collected by distraint or otherwise. Such a tax fell lightly on the community, because the yearly value of the land would always pay the tax. They recognized the truth that *a certain tax on any one kind of property is a tax on all property*. We try to tax uncertainties and invisibles, rights, credits, book accounts and unproductive speculative property, and in consequence sharpers dodge our taxes and land-sharks buy up tax titles, while honest folk are forced to pay for other people, and if poor and unable to advance the money assessed on unproductive property, have to submit to endless interest, forfeitures and penalties. If the old system did nothing else, it got the taxes in, instead of postponing them, as we do, borrowing meanwhile.

In seven years after the surrender of the Crown in 1709, there came a sudden call for an expedition against the French in Canada, and New Jersey, as ever, was at the front, with a vote of £3,000, to be raised on bills of credit. These were to be receivable for taxes, to be sunk in a few years by tax levy, and meanwhile to be a legal tender. Bonded debt, payable in long time, with interest, was then unknown, or, at least, uncommon. Kings usually borrowed of the Jews or issued paper money, and the Colony took the latter course. In 1714 we find the Assembly waked to protective measures, and they lay a duty on slaves, in order to encourage white immigration, and an export duty on wheat, to benefit flouring mills. But as they waked to a sense of their commerce, so did England, and in 1721, when Governor Burnet is commissioned, he is specially ordered to sign no act for paper money except for support of Government, without a clause suspending its operation till approved by the King, to keep a monopoly of trade to English ships, and to allow no furs or copper ore to go to any place but England.

Meanwhile, with improvement came a strong demand for more circulating medium. There seems to have been a real dearth of silver at the time. England's new trade in the East Indies drew money there, while the neighboring States of Pennsylvania and New York had adopted bills of credit, which were legal tender with them but not in New Jersey, and there was really no money to pay taxes, etc., since the produce of New Jersey sold only for bills of the neighboring States. Accordingly, an act was passed to allow the issue of £40,000 of paper money.

The terms of this issue (as of all the ante-Revolutionary bills issued in time of peace) were somewhat peculiar. A loan commission was incorporated by the act in each county, and the proportion of the issue belonging to that county was to be lent by them at five per cent. interest on good first mortgage security, payable in sixteen years, in equal annual installments, the installments of the first eight years being lent out again. *Thus the Government was more than supported on the interest*, while the principal was to be used as it fell due, to cancel the bills of credit. If honestly managed, the whole fund was soundly secured, and the bills would be kept in good standing. Thus the State did not borrow money at all, and a good currency for internal affairs and a sound system of loans on mortgage, at reasonable interest, were at once obtained. Much to the credit of our State, its bills, unlike the Continental currency, were always honestly sunk when due.

The evils of the system were more remote, but were those incident to any inflexible legislative system of banking: namely, that if continued, there was danger of over-issue, such as had reduced the value of New England currency, so that a guinea was worth £5; while on the other hand, if the bills were sunk, the calling in of the loans would cause distress. The system honestly carried out would probably have been unobjectionable, if there had been grafted upon it the device discovered and adopted by modern bankers, of main-

taining a coin reserve, which, if kept up continually to a proportion—often a small proportion—of the bills issued, will of itself avail for specie payment, and indicate by its decrease whether the issue is too large for the natural trade of the country, for which alone paper money is adapted.

Faulty though the measure was, however, it was at first a benefit. It gave a sound circulating medium. It established a bank at which enterprising men, able to furnish good security in property, could raise money at fair interest for further ventures. Besides, it supported the Government for our frugal forefathers without expense or taxation; and this made the measure none the less popular, we may be sure, with an Assembly that, under the property qualifications of the day, was composed entirely of large freeholders.

But this last fact introduced a curious and new element of strength into the ever-recurring contest about supplies. In course of years, as the principal of the loan was called in, and the bills canceled according to law, the interest of the balance became insufficient for the support of Government, while the Colony was distressed by the forced reduction of the loans. Money became scarce, and new taxation became unpopular just when it became necessary. Lands fell in value, and the cry went up for a new issue of loans. But by this time the Lords of Trade had determined that no more acts for the issue of bills of credit should be passed. In some States, not in ours, they had fallen greatly in value, and the English merchants insisted that they would not be paid in depreciated paper. The Colonists were as obstinately determined that their sole banking and credit system should not be destroyed, and refused supplies by taxation unless a bill of credit act should be passed at the same time. The resident Governors usually stood by the Colonists, but dared not disobey instructions, and the records are full of correspondence on the subject, and of petitions and arguments made before the English authorities by the agents of the Colonies. Colonial jealousy of the land-tax grew with that of the Lords of Trade to bills

of credit. As early as 1729, Governor Montgomerie was ordered to force a repeal in New York of the application of the interest on loans to the support of Government, and found it impossible.

In 1733, so much of the old issue in New Jersey had been called in that a new act for £40,000 more was passed, but though urged by the Governor was not approved for two years.

In 1737, Lewis Morris became Governor, coming into office after having had a bitter contest with the Assembly while Chief Justice, and determined to carry out the English instructions against further issue of bills of credit. In 1744, an Act of Parliament passed prohibiting any such new issue in New England, where the currency had fallen most in value, and the analogy of this act was pleaded by the Crown in New Jersey. The result was such a bitter fight between the legislature and Governor Morris that all supplies were refused by the Assembly for four years.

It is obvious that this question was not one of mere taxation, although the battle was always over the supply bill, and the people were thus taught, year by year, to regard the question of taxation for the support of English Government as a vital issue. The real grievance was the sudden iron-bound reduction of the whole credit system of the Colony.

Had England remained at peace, a few years might possibly have settled the whole question. There would have been great distress, but the loans would have been paid, the bills canceled, taxes established for the support of Government, and then England might have imposed her excise without much difficulty. But it was not so to be. The struggles against the French and Indians into which the Colonies were drawn, rendered necessary a new issue of currency, and reopened the whole question of support by taxes as against support by interest paid to the Governmental bank. As early as 1746, expeditions were fitted out for the West Indies and Canada by use of the interest on outstanding loans, and of the bills kept for exchange of torn currency. In the next year, Gov-

ernor Belcher took office, and though he did his best to reconcile the conflicting parties, the Colony was inflexible as ever for a new loan. The amount outstanding did not supply interest enough to support the Government. The Colonists refused to tax themselves for that support in addition to the expenses of the war, which amounted to £15,402.

A proclamation under instructions closing all iron mills aggravated the contest. Only a small part of the expenses of the expeditions was paid by England, and in 1754 the Colony stoutly refused all supplies unless they were allowed to loan £60,000.

The Lords of Trade consented on condition that the bills should not be made a legal tender, which the Assembly thought would make them useless. Legislation came to a dead lock. Petition after petition was sent, representing the care with which the State credit had been maintained. But with the outbreak of the French War in 1755-6, the contest ceased. The Colonists agreed that the bills should only be a legal tender to the State, and the tide of currency was let loose, both for war expenses and for loans. In 1755-7, £82,500 were issued; by 1758, £155,151, and by the close of the war, £347,500!

The Colony went gallantly and enthusiastically into the war and the defence of her more exposed neighbors. Her population was largely Quaker in origin, but non-resistance was a dying doctrine and destined wholly to fade away in the sorrows of the Revolution. It is a digression pardonable to State pride to refer to the records as to the mustering, equipment and good service of her troops, and especially to a letter of Governor Belcher reciting that from a population of 75,000, of all ages, including perhaps 15,000 men, reduced by the capture at Louisburgh, or in Canada, of two detachments of 500 each, few of whom had returned from French prisons to their native soil, the Colony had nevertheless sent out 1,000 more men by 1759, thoroughly clothed and equipped, and in a state of efficiency and supply that made them equal to 1,500

from other States, and had raised in two years £140,000 for the service, "a large sum for a community that has no foreign trade." From that day to the Centennial at Yorktown we have been proud of our militia and their fighting qualities.

Our aid was especially needed in New York, our then weaker neighbor, with a population of only 55,000, scattered along the Hudson and Mohawk; and it was generously given. But after the war the reaction came. Taxes were unsparingly imposed to the amount of £15,000 a year, to sink the bills of credit, and by 1766 the debt had been reduced to about £190,000.

Then the ever-recurring question came up, whether the people in time of distress should be forced to pay off the loans on their farms, or whether new bills should be lent out as before. In the last case the Government would be supported by interest. In the first, taxes only could be relied on, lands being depreciated in price to half their value by the calling in of mortgages.

If England had then assumed even her own share of the expenses of the war, the question of separation might not have arisen. Instead of that, she tried to tax the Colonies. In 1771, the question came up flatly whether New Jersey would tax herself to support regiments of the line here. She refused. The States united, and the Revolution came with its storms of war and woe.

Taxes and money are a dry subject. But it has been interesting to discover that the Revolutionary motto, "No taxation without representation," was not a new cry, but an old grievance kept alive from generation to generation by its curious alliance with the struggle as to State banking and loans and all the evils of money legislation. On the other hand, we can look back at that Utopia when men were not under the tyranny of municipal assessments and debts; while we may congratulate ourselves in the possession of a sounder system of banking and credit, and that our politics, if less pure, are at least less bitterly earnest than those of our forefathers.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VII.

1883.

No. 4.

NEWARK, May 17th, 1883. ■

The New Jersey Historical Society met in the rooms of the Society at 12 M., the President, Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., in the chair:

The minutes of the Annual Meeting, held at Trenton on January 18th, were read by the RECORDING SECRETARY, and approved.

In the absence of the CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, Mr. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, who was prevented from attending by illness, the RECORDING SECRETARY presented the correspondence received since the last meeting. It may be stated that this was the first meeting from which Mr. Whitehead had been detained by illness since the organization of the Society, thirty-eight years ago, and only the second he had failed to attend from any cause.

The letters received were from Messrs. Hamilton Fish and Horace Porter, of New York; J. R. McPherson, Senator from New Jersey; E. L. B. Godfrey, M. D., of Camden; Nathan S. Rue, of Cream Ridge; William Bross, of Chicago, and

Rev. Edward H. Camp, of Newark, accepting their election to honorary or regular memberships, to which they were elected at the last meeting; and from Mr. Theodore Macknet, declining an election; from S. Littell, M. D., of Philadelphia, with a memorial of Thomas Gardiner, an early settler of West Jersey, and his son: prominent citizens of the Provincial era; from Mr. Geo. W. Howell, of Warren, a sketch of the life of General William Irvine, with some of his correspondence. Communications on various subjects were also received from other sources, among them being Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D.D., of Wabash College; Mr. B. Farnow, of Albany; Messrs. Fowler and Leminess, of Philadelphia; New York State Library; Mr. Maturin D. Delafield; Rev. B. F. Hutchins, of Bedford, Mass.; Messrs. W. B. Ingersoll, of New York; William S. Stryker, of Trenton; John Ward Dean, of New England Society; E. D. Halsey, of Morristown; Rev. Oliver Crane; G. D. Scott, of Oxford, England; Mr. David R. Downer, and others, many of them being accompanied by donations, and some of them, of general interest, were read by the Recording Secretary.

The **TREASURER** reported the receipt since the last meeting of \$504.58.

The **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** reported that, since the last meeting the work of the Society had gone on without the occurrence of anything that called for special action within the limits of their duties. The rooms of the Society had been kept open and properly attended to during all the hours specified in the Regulations, and the number of visitors in search of information seemed to be gradually increasing. The number of books and pamphlets received as donations during the last four months exceeded the number received during the eight months preceding the last meeting; and the balance of cash on hand for current expenses was also somewhat greater. The Committee, however, called the attention of the Society to the fact that very much that might be done for its welfare

was necessarily left undone for lack of means. Many books were continually asked for that ought to be on the shelves, but are wanting, and can only be obtained by purchase; besides, there is a very great number of pamphlets of great historic value, many of which can be found nowhere else, that ought to be properly bound, and thus rendered more accessible. The Committee thought it desirable and earnestly urged that every member of the Society should contribute something to the extension and preservation of a library that was destined to be an honor to the State and an invaluable legacy to the future citizens of New Jersey.

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION reported that, the proceedings of the January meeting had been printed and distributed to the members and public institutions.

The COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that, the subscriptions to the library fund for the current year amounted only to \$330, which the members would recognize as a sum entirely inadequate for the just demands of the institution. Since the meeting in January, 261 pamphlets and 89 bound volumes, many of them rare and valuable, had been received as donations from various societies and individuals, a list of which the Committee submitted. The total number of bound volumes in the library was reported as 6,922.

The COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS submitted the following report:

The Committee on Colonial Documents respectfully report that, since the last meeting they have made some progress toward the publication of Volume VII of the State Archives, containing most of the Administration of Governor Jonathan Belcher, from 1747 to 1751; and it is hoped that the funds at their disposal will admit of the completion of the volume during the year; although they regret to say that his Excellency Governor Ludlow felt called upon to veto a bill passed by the Legislature for the continued prosecution of the work.

Your Committee are pleased to state that the six volumes which have been issued have met with general approval; the seventh, it is thought, will be equally valued, and it is hoped that no unnecessary delay will be experienced in obtaining the additional funds needed to complete the work. A renewed appeal from the Society in behalf of the people of the State should undoubtedly secure the appropriation asked for.

NATHANIEL NILES,
MARCUS L. WARD,
JOEL PARKER,
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD.

NEWARK, N. J., May 17, 1883.

Mr. HAGEMAN expressed regret that the Governor had seen fit, on the score of economy, to veto the appropriation passed by the Legislature for the continuation of the publication of the New Jersey Archives, and on his motion it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Colonial Documents be requested to renew their efforts to secure the necessary appropriation for the completion of the New Jersey Archives.

The COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably upon the names of thirty-two gentlemen proposed as resident members, three as corresponding members, and one as an honorary member, who were thereupon elected by ballot; and other nominations received.

Mr. DANIEL CLARKE presented a number of account books and other papers of Caleb Camp and other members of his family, of dates from 1753 to 1797, relating to estates, unrecorded deeds, etc., which were received with thanks, to be deposited in the library.

Mr. C. L. TRAVERS, of Trenton, presented a ledger of Thomas Potts from 1727 to 1742, one of the first of a family which had ever since been prominent in Trenton, which was received with thanks.

A paper was then read by Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, the Recording Secretary, on "Josiah Hornblower and the First Steam Engine in America," which received marked attention. Remarks were made on the subject of the paper by Mr. John F. Hageman, of Trenton, and Mr. A. H. Freeman, of Orange, and, on motion of Mr. Hageman, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Nelson, and a copy of his paper requested for publication.

The Rev. Dr. MOTT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society expresses its sincere regret that our esteemed and invaluable Corresponding Secretary, William A. Whitehead, is prevented by illness from appearing in his accustomed place, from which he has been absent now only the second time in thirty-eight years. Also, that we extend to him our deepest sympathy in his present sickness, and express our hope and earnest desire that a kind Providence may soon restore him to health.

After some remarks by the President and others in relation to the services rendered by Mr. Whitehead to the Society and to the State generally, and his industrious researches regarding the history of New Jersey, the resolution was adopted.

The Society then, at 1.45 P. M., took a recess until 2.30 P. M., the members and guests inspecting the interesting collections in the Library, and partaking of a pleasant lunch in the Document Room.

On reassembling, the audience listened for more than an hour with much interest to an able and eloquent address by the Hon. JOHN R. MCPHERSON, United States Senator from New Jersey, on "The Philosophy and Teachings of History Applied to our Day and Generation." After some remarks from Mr. John F. Hageman, on his motion, a resolution of thanks to Senator McPherson was adopted, and if not inconsistent with his views, he was requested to present a copy of his address for the archives of the Society.

The Librarian presented and read copious extracts from a

paper by Dr. S. LITTELL, of Philadelphia, on "Thomas Gardiner and Son," prominent among the residents of West Jersey during the Provincial era. The thanks of the Society were directed to be returned to Dr. Littell, and a copy requested for publication.

The Librarian also read a paper on General William Irvine, of the Revolution, with extracts from his correspondence with Washington, Hamilton and others, relating to events in New Jersey, the whole prepared and communicated by Mr. GEORGE W. HOWELL, of Warren, Pa., to whom the thanks of the Society were directed to be returned.

Mr. SAMUEL H. HUNT offered the following resolution, which, after remarks by the Rev. Dr. Mott and others, was adopted:

Resolved, That the different religious bodies and other societies of this State be requested to send hereafter to the New Jersey Historical Society copies of their printed proceedings, together with those heretofore published, as far as possible.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt be requested to prepare a paper and read it before the Society at his early convenience, on the history of the first steam engine constructed in New Jersey.

The Society then adjourned to the third Thursday in January next, at Trenton.

Members Elected.

AS RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rt. Rev. MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL, D.D.,	-	Trenton.
Dr. C. C. ABBOTT,	- - - - -	Trenton.
FRANK O. BRIGGS,	- - - - -	Trenton.
ISAAC WORTENDYKE,	- - - - -	Midland Park.
CORNELIUS A. WORTENDYKE,	- - - - -	Wortendyke.
ABRAM C. WORTENDYKE,	- - - - -	Wortendyke.
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON,	- - - - -	Hackensack.
JOHN E. MILLER,	- - - - -	Englewood.
HENRY D. WINTON,	- - - - -	Hackensack.
WILLIAM F. RYERSON,	- - - - -	Newark.
JOHN F. POST,	- - - - -	Pompton.
ROBERT C. RYERSON,	- - - - -	Montclair.
E. J. MARSH, M. D.,	- - - - -	Paterson.
WILLIAM A. STILES,	- - - - -	Deckertown.
WILLIAM S. BANTA,	- - - - -	Hackensack.
JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD,	- - - - -	Morristown.
Rev. JOHN GASTON,	- - - - -	Passaic.
ABRAM D. CAMPBELL,	- - - - -	Hackensack.
GEORGE B. FIELDER,	- - - - -	Jersey City.
GARRET D. VAN REYPEN,	- - - - -	Jersey City.
JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL. D.,	- - - - -	Elizabeth.
Rev. D. P. LINDSLEY,	- - - - -	Plainfield.
FRANCIS SCOTT,	- - - - -	Newark.
CHARLES M. ABBOTT,	- - - - -	Trenton.
WALTER AYERS,	- - - - -	Newark.
SCHUYLER B. JACKSON,	- - - - -	Newark.
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS,	- - - - -	Newark.
FRANCIS N. TORREY,	- - - - -	Newark.
Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, D. D.,	- - - - -	Newark.

REV. WILLIAM T. FINDLEY, D. D.,	- - -	Newark.
CHARLES HAINES,	- - - - -	Newark.
WILLIAM DAVIS,	- - - - -	Camden.
JAMES W. C. MORROW,	- - - - -	South Orange.

AS CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

WILLIAM E. HORNBLOWER,	- - -	New York City.
EDWARD N. DICKERSON,	- - -	New York City.
REV. CHARLES BAIRD, D. D.,	- - -	Rye, N. Y.

AS HONORARY MEMBERS.

W. NOEL SAINSBURY,	- - - - -	London, Eng.
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Donations

RECEIVED SINCE JANUARY 17th, 1883.

From Authors—*Francis M. Boutwell*: Old Homesteads of Groton, Mass.—*Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D.*: Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Gottlieb Mozart, a Poem.—*Wm. Bross*: History of Chicago, with Statistics; Chicago and the Sources of her Past and Future Growth; Biographical Sketch of B. J. Sweet; The Winfield Family.—*W. Earle Cass*: The New Jersey Weather Review.—*Louis C. Gosson*: Post-bellum Campaigns of the Blue and Gray.—*Samuel A. Green, M. D.*: Groton in the Witchcraft Times.—*Charles H. Hart*: The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; Necrology for 1882; Memoir of Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, N. Y.—*Thomas R. Hazard*: Miscellaneous Essays and Letters.—*George H. Howell*: Washington-Irvine Correspondence.—*Henry Phillips, Jr.*: The Coinage of the United States of America.—*G. D. Scull*: Dorothea Scott, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben.—*James R. Stanwood*: Direct Ancestry of the late Jacob Wendell, of Portsmouth, N. H., with Sketch of Early Dutch Settlement of New Netherland, 1614-1664.—*E. W. Van Voor-*

lies: Tombstone Inscriptions from the Church-yard of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Fishkill, N. Y.

From the United States, Department of Agriculture: Address of the Hon. Geo. B. Loring before Mississippi Valley Corn Growers' Association; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1881-2; The Grange, its Origin, Progress and Educational Purposes; Report upon the Numbers and Values of Farm Animals; also, Products, etc., of Cotton; also, Value of Farm Implements; Report on the Distribution of Corn and Wheat, and Rates of Transportation of Farm Products.

From United States Coast and Geodetic Survey: Annual Report of the Superintendent for 1880.

From United States Bureau of Education: Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, 1882; High Schools for Girls in Sweden; Planting Trees in School Grounds; Answers to Inquiries about the U. S. Bureau of Education, etc., by Charles Warren, M. D.

From the United States, Department of the Interior: Of the XLVth Congress, Senate Document, No. 13, Report on Coast Survey; Of the XLVIth Congress, Senate Miscellaneous Documents, Vols. 1 and 2; House Executive Documents, Vols. 3, 4, 12, 18, 19; House Miscellaneous Documents, Vol. 1; Of the XLVIIth Congress, First Session, Senate Journal; House Journal; Map of the United States; Registers of the Department of the Interior, 1877, '79, '81.

From the United States Patent Office: The Official Gazette, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 to 19 inclusive.

From the United States Bureau of Statistics: Quarterly Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for three months ending September 30, 1882; also for three months ending December 31, 1882.

From Societies—*American Antiquarian Society*: Their Proceedings.—*American Museum of Natural History*: Annual Report, 1883; Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 4.—*American Philosophical Society*: Proceedings of, Vol. XX, No. 4.—*Astor*

Library: Report of the Trustees for the year 1882.—*Bostonian Society*: Proceedings of, at the Annual Meeting, January 9, 1883.—*Bunker Hill Monument Association*: Proceedings of, with the Address of Frederick W. Lincoln, June 17, 1882.—*Chicago Historical Society*: Constitution and By-laws of.—*Essex Institute*: Historical Collections, Vol. XIX, Nos. 7 to 12 inclusive.—*Georgia Historical Society*: Constitution of, with By-laws and List of Members.—*Kansas State Historical Society*: Third Biennial Report of the Directors of.—*Massachusetts Historical Society*: Proceedings of, Vol. XI.—*Massachusetts State Library*: Report of the Librarian, with Supplement to the Catalogue.—*Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia*: Bulletin of, Vol. I, No. 2; Annual Report of the Board of Directors of, 1883.—*New England Historic Genealogical Society*: Proceedings of, January 3, 1883; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXXVII, April, 1883.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*: Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XIV, No. 1.—*New York State Library*: Reports of, Nos. 62, 63 and 64; Colonial History of New York, Vol. 13; Reports of the N. Y. State Museum of Natural History.—*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia*: Proceedings of, for the year 1882, and of 25th Anniversary, January 4, 1883.—*Pennsylvania Historical Society*: The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. V, No. 4.—*Rhode Island Historical Society*: Proceedings of, 1882-3.—*St. Louis Public School Library*: Bulletin, Nos. 22-24; Annual Report, 1881-2.—*Taunton Public Library*: Annual Report of 1882.—*Wisconsin Historical Society*: Memorial Addresses on Life and Character of Hon. C. C. Washburn.—*Wyoming Historical and Geological Society*: A Memorandum Descriptive of Indian Earthenware Pots in its Collection, by Harrison Wright.

From Harvard College: Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, 1881-2.

- From the City of Boston* : A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, containing Boston Records, 1700 to 1728.
- From Edison Electric Light Company* : Their Bulletin.
- From the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri* : Findings of the Court of Inquiry, etc., in the case of Major-General G. K. Warren, 1883.
- From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D.* : Report of the Trustees, with Reports of the Treasurer, of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn; Science, an illustrated weekly journal, for the year 1883; Memorial of the Boston Veteran Firemen's Association.
- From William Cross* : Chicago and its Distinguished Citizens; The Dial, with other miscellaneous papers.
- From Wm. H. Bougher* : Fac-simile of drawing of Baltimore Town in 1752.
- From W. Earle Cass* : The History and Antiquities of the City of York, England.
- From Robert Clarke & Co.* : Bibliotheca Americana, a Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to America.
- From W. F. Cregar* : "A map of the streets and lots of land in the Town of Burlington, A. D. 1696," drawn by Daniel Leeds, a phototype from the original.
- From F. M. Cruden* : Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Wisconsin, 1882.
- From Wm. Davis and A. H. Brown* : Oration on the death of George Washington, at Cold Spring, N. J., by Rev. Abija Davis (manuscript).
- From M. L. Delafield* : William Smith, the Historian, Chief Justice of New York and of Canada.
- From Samuel A. Green, M. D.* : Re-dedication of the Old State House, Boston, July 11, 1882; The Social, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics of the City of Boston, by C. D. Wright; Report of the Board of Health of the City of Boston, 1881-2; Bulletin of the Publications issued by the City of Boston, and the Publications received by the

City, 1882; Report of the Temporary Home for the Destitute of Boston, 1882; Report of the Children's Hospital of Boston, 1882.

From Edward D. Halsey : A Sketch of Col. Joseph Jackson, of Rockaway, N.-J., 1883.

From Franklin B. Hough : Proceedings of the American Forestry Congress at Cincinnati, and Montreal, 1882.

From Phineas Jones : The War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vols. V, VI and VII.

From E. Q. Keasbey : The New Jersey Law Journal.

From William Nelson : Reports of the City Officers of Paterson, 1872-76; Reports of Receipts and Expenditures of Hudson County, 1879-81; Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, 1874; Report of Board of Public Works of Chicago, 1875; Report of Trustees of New York State Library, 1877; Report of the New York Mercantile Library, 1877; Hartford Public High School, 1874-5; Report on the Manufacture of Sugar, Syrup and Glucose from Sorghum, 1881; Silver Jubilee of the Rev. Wm. McNulty, of Paterson, N. J.; Address on the Growing Evils of the Day, 1882.

From R. Wayne Parker : Address delivered by Gen. R. F. Stockton in Memory of Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, 1880.

From Samuel H. Pennington, M. D. : Monuments of Washington's Patriotism; The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance; Memorial of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains; Herndon's Valley of the Amazon, Maps; Documents Relating to Central American Affairs; Memoir of S. S. Prentiss; Life and Select Discourses of Rev. Samuel H. Stearns; Memoir of Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, by Talbot W. Chambers; Memoir of John Maclean; Discourse on the Tendency of Society, by Edward D. Mansfield, LL. D.; Address before the Societies of the College of New Jersey, by Samuel L. Southard; Discourse at the Funeral of Cal-

vin Park, D. D., by Rev. Richard S. Storrs; Discourse on the Life and Work of Charles Hodge, D. D., by Henry A. Boardman; Exercises at the Inauguration of Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., as President of Dartmouth College; Discourses at the Inauguration of Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., as Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Theological Seminary at Princeton; Tribute to the Memory of Matthew H. Henderson, by R. D. Moore; Sermon on the Death of Daniel Webster, by J. F. Stearns, D. D.; Music and Worship, by President Potter, of Union College; The Spirit's Life, a Poem, by Ray Palmer; Curiosity, a Poem, by Chas. Sprague; Memorial of Abigail Stowe, by Samuel Sewall, M. D.; Argument of John A. Bingham, Special Judge Advocate in the trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln, and forty-one other interesting pamphlets of a literary character.

From Stephen D. Peets, D. D.: The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.

From James L. R. Quinlan: Narrative of the Sufferings of United States Prisoners at the Hands of the Rebel Authorities during the War of 1864; The Presidential Count, addresss by O. W. Wright, 1877; The Nebraska Question and History of the Missouri Compromise; Report of Regents of the University of New York, 1866; Report of Controller of Public Schools of First District of Pennsylvania, 1866; Manual of Board of Education of Newark; Reports of Board of Education of Newark, N. J., 1857 and 1867; Report of Trustees of New Jersey Normal School, 1862; Report of Superintendent of Public Schools of New Jersey, 1864; Catalogue of Wesleyan University, 1877-8; Addresses at Inauguration of Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, 1876; Proceedings of American Association for the Advancement of Education, 1853; Catalogue of Yale College, 1866-7; Mourning for a Mother, by Rev. Henry C. Fish, D. D.; Report of New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 1873.

From Hon. Theo. F. Randolph: History of Morris County, New Jersey.

From F. W. Ricord: Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia; Transactions of the American Medical Association, 4 vols.: Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, 1867-8; General Grant and his Campaigns, by Julian K. Larks; Report of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, 1874; Morford's Short Trip Guide to Europe; Thomas Crawford and Art in America; United States Christian Commission for the Army and Navy; Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln, with a number of miscellaneous pamphlets.

From Samuel A. Smith: Manuscript Warrant of Arrest issued by Jeremiah Ballard, Justice of the Peace of Essex County, N. J., dated December 10, 1789.

From Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D.: Minutes of the Semi-Centennial of the Synod of Missouri; Memorial of Prof. George R. Rossiter, LL. D.

From John Whitehead: The Morristown Record, Vol. II.

From Charles J. Williams: Annals of Tryon County, N. Y.: Collection of Names of Emigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776; Facts tending to prove that General Lee was not the Author of Junius; Index Register to Next of Kin, etc., who are entitled to Sums of Money in Great Britain and Colonies; Antiquities of Rome, by Basil Kennett; History of Trinity Church (N. Y.) and its Church-yard; Catalogues of Relics and Manuscripts in Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.; Report on the Origin and Increase of the Paterson Manufactories; Original Manuscript of the "Farmers' Almanac for the year 1849, by David Young, Philom," and a large number of other miscellaneous pamphlets.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers Submitted.

Letter from Gen. Horace Porter.

NO. 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, January 27, 1883.

*W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec'y N. J. Historical Society,
Newark, N. J.*

DEAR SIR—Upon my return from a trip West, I find your communication of the 19th inst., advising me that the New Jersey Historical Society has done me the honor to elect me an honorary member. I take this occasion to acknowledge my acceptance of the same and to convey my acknowledgments for the courtesy.

Yours truly,
HORACE PORTER.

Letter from Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York.

251 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1883.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 19th inst., informing me of the honor which the New Jersey Historical Society has done me in electing me an honorary member. I pray you to express to the Society my grateful acknowledgment of this high honor. I have delayed this reply in the expectation of the arrival of the copy of the Constitution and By-laws, referred to in your letter, but as they have not yet arrived, I no longer postpone my acknowledgment.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Letter from Hon. Wm. Bross, of The Tribune, Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 22, 1883.

W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec'y, etc.

MY DEAR SIR—I have to thank you for your note of Jan. 19. Please make my cordial thanks to the N. J. Historical Society for electing me a corresponding member of their Society. I highly appreciate the honor. In due time I shall do myself the pleasure of sending you some of my productions, humble though they be, for your collections.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. BROSS.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER,
AND THE
First Steam-Engine in America,

WITH SOME NOTICES OF THE

SCHUYLER COPPER MINES AT SECOND RIVER, N. J.

BY WILLIAM NELSON,
RECORDING SECRETARY OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Read before the Society, May 17th, 1883.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER,

AND THE FIRST STEAM-ENGINE IN AMERICA.

“Somewhat back from the village street,” in the burying-ground beside the venerable Reformed Church at Belleville, New Jersey, stands a large brownstone slab, thus inscribed:

IN
M E M O R Y
O F

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER, ESQR

who departed this Life

ON THE 21ST OF JANU AD 1809

Aged 79 Years 10 Months

and 29 Days.

Josiah Hornblower was born in Staffordshire, England, February 23, 1729, N. S. His father, Joseph Hornblower, was even at this early day engaged in superintending the construction of steam-engines, which were just coming into general use in the coal mines of that part of England—now known as the “Black Country”—and in the deep tin and copper mines of Cornwall, for pumping the water from the dismal depths to which the shafts had penetrated. These engines, then known as “fire-engines,” were designed by Thomas Newcomen, and embodied the most practical application of the power of steam that had yet been seen, being indeed the first to cope successfully with the problem of how to clear the deep mines from water. It is said that a patent

was granted in 1705* to Newcomen, in connection with John Calley, his partner, and Thomas Savery, who had received a patent himself in 1698 for a steam pumping-engine, and some of whose ideas were incorporated in the new machine. It was not until 1712 that Newcomen and his associates got one of their engines into successful operation at a mine near Wolverhampton. It gave such excellent satisfaction that others were built forthwith, and during the next year the engines were introduced into Cornwall.† Their practicability having been demonstrated, especially as obvious improvements were speedily added, within a very few years they came into general use throughout the "Black Country" and in Cornwall, particularly in the latter region, where the mines had been sunk so deep that they could no longer be worked to advantage by hand and horse power. It is believed that Newcomen made the acquaintance of Joseph Hornblower at the time he was building his first successful engine, in 1712. He engaged Mr. Hornblower to superintend the erection of other engines subsequently, and brought him from Staffordshire about the year 1725 to supervise the erection of the second engine in Cornwall—at the Wheal Rose mine, a few miles north of Redruth. He soon after erected another engine at Wheal Busy, or Chacewater, and a third at Polgooth, also in Cornwall.‡ The engines were called after the inventor, or from the country where they were best known, as the "Newcomen" or "Cornish" engines.

Not only was the elder Hornblower an engineer,§ but several

* "This is a mistake, as no patent was ever taken out by Newcomen."—*Lives of Boulton and Watt*, by Samuel Smiles, London, 1865, 63.

† Desagulier's *Experimental Philosophy*, 1744, quoted in *A History of the Growth of the Steam Engine*, by Prof. Robert H. Thurston, New York, 1878, pp. 33-68; *Ure's Dictionary of Arts*, etc., New York, 1853, I, 490. Smiles says the first engine in Cornwall was erected in 1720.—*Lives of Boulton and Watt*, 69.

‡ *Yesterday and To-day*, by Cyrus Redding, London, 1863.

§ That the occupation of the first of the family was far from being so prosaic is obvious from the signification of the name. "The *berner* was a special houndsman who stood with fresh relays of dogs, ready to unleash them if the chase grew heated and long. In the *Parliamentary Rolls* he is termed a 'yeoman-berner.' Our 'Hornblows,' curtailed from 'Hornblower,' and simpler 'Blowers,' would seem to be

of his sons were likewise, and for three-quarters of a century or more the family was prominent in engine construction.* Jonathan Hornblower, the oldest son of Joseph, was particularly eminent as an engineer, and in 1745 settled in Cornwall† to superintend the erection of "fire-engines," taking with him his younger brother Josiah, then but a lad. Several of the sons of Jonathan followed the same business for many years, among them Jabez Carter and Jonathan, Jr. The former was employed to superintend the erection of pumping engines in Holland and Sweden, and was a distinguished inventor in other departments of science and the arts.‡ Jonathan Hornblower, Jr., was one of the rarest inventors of England. He it was who (in 1776) invented the compound or double-cylinder engine, so essential for the swift and successful navigation of the ocean to-day, by which the steam is economized and utilized to an enormously greater

closely related to the last, for the horn figured as no mean addition by its jubilant sounds to the excitement of the chase. He who used it held an office that required all the attention he could bring to bear upon it. The dogs were not unleashed until he had sounded the blast, and if at any time from his elevated station he caught sight of the quarry, he was by the manner of winding his instrument to certify to the huntsman the peculiar class to which it belonged. In the Hundred Rolls we find him inscribed as 'Blowhorn,' a mere reversal of syllables."—*English Surnames*, by George Wareing Bardsley, London, 1875, p. 235. See also Lower's *Essay on English Surnames*, London, 1849, I, 105; Arthur's *Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names*, New York, 1857, p. 103. There is a somewhat vague family tradition that an ancestor named Green was a bugler in the service of Charles II (?), and that his dulcet strains so captivated the ear of the "Merry Monarch" that he one day exclaimed, "thou shalt be my horn-blower." Whence the name. The family were also locally and colloquially known as the "Horners."—See *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, 298, 302.

* In the early days of engine building, there was as much difference between an engineer and a manufacturer of engines, as there is to-day between an architect and a house-builder. The Hornblowers were engineers; they examined into the amount of work required to be done by the engine, estimated the necessary capacity and dimensions of the several parts, made all the drawings and superintended its erection, until it was completed and satisfactorily in operation. Boulton & Watt were perhaps the first to combine the two branches, of designing and constructing, in their works at Soho, near Birmingham.

† The imposition of a heavy duty on coal transported coastwise retarded for many years the extension of the use of steam-engines in Cornwall, which had to import its coal from Wales by water. The removal of this duty in whole or in part gave an immense impetus to the use of steam-engines in the Cornish mines, and this led to the removal thither of Jonathan Hornblower.

‡ Family records, communicated to the writer by the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

extent than would be possible without it. At the same time he invented several other valuable improvements in the steam-engine, including an important modification of the walking-beam, and tight-fitting collars about the cylinders and pistons, to prevent waste of steam.* He did not apply for a patent on these inventions until 1781, and meantime James Watt had (in 1769) taken out a patent for his separate condenser, which is the greatest improvement, perhaps, the steam-engine has undergone from the time (about 1628) the Marquis of Worcester conceived the idea of "an admirable and most forcible way, to drive water by fire,"† to the present day. Watt's patent of 1769 evidently included the mere germs of inventions not yet fully perfected by him,‡ but his vague specifications were capable of a comprehensive application, which his shrewd and wealthy partner, Matthew Boulton, was not slow to urge, whenever his interest demanded it, with all the ingenuity and influence he could exert by tongue, pen or ample pecuniary resources. Other competitors were driven from the field, and the Hornblowers especially, as the most formidable, were prosecuted, nay, persecuted relentlessly, for alleged infringements on Watt's inventions, particularly on the principle of the separate condenser, until they were ruined, although they pluckily kept up the fight for years. It is only within the past few years that not only has the vast utility of Hornblower's compound engine been demonstrated, but the injustice done him by Boulton and Watt has been admitted by those most competent to judge.§

It was surrounded by a family of mechanics and engineers that Josiah Hornblower grew up to manhood, and became proficient in all that pertained to mining and machinery, and especially "fire-engines." His attention was not confined

* *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 3d ed., art. "Steam Engines."

† "Century of Inventions," by the Marquis of Worcester, No. 68. See Thurston, *ut supra*, pp. 19-23.

‡ See the Specifications, quoted by Thurston, *ut supra*, 99.

§ For a fuller account of Hornblower's engine, and the controversy with Boulton & Watt, see Appendix I, Note A.

solely to mechanics, for it is said that "without the aid of a liberal education, but with a strong mind and studious habits, at a very early period of life, he became acquainted with some of the most intricate, and at the same time most noble branches of science. Mathematics, magnetism, electricity, optics, astronomy, and in short the whole system of natural and moral philosophy, became his favorite studies."* While he was engaged in the erection of an engine at Anglesea,† being at the time not twenty-four years of age, a call came to him from London. He went thither, and was asked by the agent of Col. John Schuyler, of New Jersey, to erect a steam-engine at that gentleman's copper mine in America.

The story of the discovery of this mine has been often told: how Arent Schuyler, a scion of the wealthy and distinguished family of that name at Albany,‡ having first settled at Pompton,§ about 1710|| removed to New Barbadoes Neck,** where he owned a great tract of land on the eastern bank of the Passaic, nearly opposite what was then known as Second River (now Belleville), which bade fair to impoverish him;

* A Collection of American Epitaphs and Inscriptions, by the Rev. Timothy Alden, New York, 1814, No. 1063, Vol. V, 234-5. His father's tastes ran in the same direction, which accounts for the son's bent of mind. In 1755 his father wrote to him that he had been making successful experiments with an electrical machine of his own contriving, by which he could apply the galvanic current to any part of the human body, to relieve local pain. This is one of the earliest instances on record of the use of electricity in disease.—*Hornblower MSS.*

† Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, May, 1851, p. 161.

‡ The statement is made (on the authority of Alden's Epitaphs), in Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey," New York, 1845, p. 155, that "Aarent Schuyler came to this country, from Holland, in early life, depending upon his industry alone, under Providence, for a support;" that is, that he was poor. In fact, he was born at Albany, in 1662, being the sixth child of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, one of the two founders of the family in America, and who was at this time a wealthy man, though still young.—*History of New Netherland*, by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, New York, 1835, Vol. II, 177; *History of the County of Hudson, New Jersey*, by Charles H. Winfield, New York, 1874, 531-4; *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, April, 1874, 60.

§ In 1695 he and Major Anthony Brockholst, both then of New York, bought 5,500 acres on both sides of the Pompton river; Schuyler lived where is the present village of Pompton.—*Historical Sketch of the County of Passaic, New Jersey*, by William Nelson, Paterson, N. J., 1877, 25.

|| Winfield, *ut supra*, 533.

** The old name of the neck or peninsula lying between Newark bay and the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, New Jersey.

how one day, about 1714-15,* an old slave found a heavy greenish stone and took it to his master, whose curiosity being aroused he had it assayed, when it proved to be a rich specimen of copper ore; how—and here the story is enriched by the addition of a legend which, with appropriate local coloring, has done duty for many ages and in many nations—the delighted master offered to reward the slave by granting him any three requests he might make, whereupon the old negro, after ponderous deliberation, begged that he might be allowed to remain all his days with his master, that he might have all the tobacco he could smoke, and that he might have a dress-

* Gordon (Thomas F.), in his *Gazetteer of New Jersey*, Trenton, N. J., 1834, p. 11, gives the date as "about 1719," and subsequent writers have followed him, although he gives no authority for his statement. But Brigadier-General Robert Hunter, Governor of New York and New Jersey, writing from New York, November 12, 1715, to the Lords of Trade, encourages them to believe a way has opened for the supply of copper coinage, "There being a Copper mine here brought to perfection, as you may find by the Custom house books at Bristol, where there was imported from this place about a Tonn in the month of July or August last, of which copper farthings may be coined," etc.—*New York Colonial Documents*, V, 462. This undoubtedly refers to the Schuyler mine, and appears to fix the date of its working as early as 1715. It is not unlikely that the actual discovery of the copper was made at least a year before, as the first samples would have to be sent to England for analysis, and a report received thence, ere the mine would be "brought to perfection," as the Governor somewhat exultantly announces. Writing again in 1720, Governor Hunter reports "copper but rare," in New Jersey.—*Ib.*, V, 556; and even doubtfully writes: "Some Copper as 'tis Said but I never Saw any."—*Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey (New Jersey Archives)*, edited by William A. Whitehead, Newark, 1883, Vol. IV, 450. In 1721 he reports: "there is a great quantity of iron ore, and some copper" in the province of New Jersey.—*Ib.*, V, 22; *New York Colonial Documents*, V, 603. In April, 1721, there were 110 casks of ore from this mine shipped from New York to Holland, and the Surveyor of the Port of New York wrote that "Copper Oare now rises very rich and in great plenty in a New-discover'd mine of one Mr. Schuyler in New Jersey."—*New Jersey Archives*, V, 7. The shipment of the ore to Holland excited the apprehensions of the Lords of Trade, who suggested that it should be prevented by act of Parliament. At the request of the Duke of Newcastle, one of the Lords Justices of the Treasury, Governor Montgomerie conferred with Col. Schuyler, in relation to the matter, but could only secure from him the promise that the English Copper Company should have the first sight of his ore when his ships arrived in England with it.—*Ib.*, V, 7, 9, 267. This was in 1730. Curiously enough, the New Jersey Legislature came to the relief of the English manufacturers in 1731, by imposing a duty of forty shillings per ton on all copper ore exported from the province not directly to Great Britain; and still more strangely, the first complaint against this measure came from Bristol, England, where were extensive brass and copper factories. It was found in practice that the law was evaded by shipping the ore to New York and thence to England or other countries; but the Bristol traders feared the act would discourage mining operations in the province.—*Ib.*, V, 376, 406.

ing-gown like his master's, with big brass buttons, and being urged to ask for something more commensurate with the importance of the favor he had done his owner, thought he would be satisfied with a little more tobacco.* Prof. Kalm, the Swedish botanist, states that "some Dutchmen who lived in Philadelphia," still (in 1748) "preserved the old account among them" that "on digging in this mine, the people met with holes worked in the mountain, out of which some copper had been taken, and they found even some tools which the Indians probably made use of, when they endeavored to get the metal for their pipes."† While this may possibly have been the fact, it is to be borne in mind that Kalm was a stranger in a strange land, who might readily misunderstand local references like this, and his informants, living ninety miles away, were not likely to be familiar with the facts.‡ Authorities differ as to the character and value of the yield of this mine. While it is possible, even probable, that lumps and occasional pockets of nearly pure copper have been found in and about the neighborhood, there does not appear to have been a true vein of copper. Rather "it would seem as if a certain stratum of the rock had been injected with the metallic matter, not filling a cleft or fissure in it, but dispersing, and as it were, dissipating itself through the substance of the

* Winfield's Hudson County, 533-4; Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey, 11.

† Travels into North America, etc., by Peter Kalm, 2d ed., London, 1772, Vol. I. 300. This is probably the authority for the statement that "hammers and other tools were found in an opening which had been worked many years before that date (1719) by Dutch settlers."—*History of New Jersey*, Philadelphia, 1877, by John O. Raum, Vol. II, 354. The authority for the statement in the same work that this mine is located "in the town of Hanover, Morris County," is not given. The mine is in Union township, Bergen county.

‡ As an amusing instance of the liability of travelers to get their notes "mixed," it may be mentioned that Isaac Weld, Jr., in his "Travels Through the States of North America, during the years 1795-6-7," 4to ed., London, 1799, 151, relates a mythical story of the finding of this mine by a person who, "passing by at three o'clock in the morning, observed a body of flame arise out of the ground," and with prudent forethought drove a stake into the spot, and excavations being subsequently made there, copper was discovered. Weld had confounded the Schuyler mine with that near New Brunswick, which is said to have been brought to light (about 1750) in this marvelous manner.—See *View of the American United States*, by W. Winterbotham, London, 1795, II, 368.

sandstone," in the form of a "compact, dark-colored sulphuret" and carbonate of copper.* Such is the general characteristic of the outcroppings of copper in New Jersey. At one place in Paterson the trap-rock looks as if at one time it had been a mass of loose boulders, which had become partially fused by the heat, and was then permeated with the sulphides and carbonates of copper.†

It is strange that such exaggerated notions of the richness of this Schuyler mine should have prevailed so long. They were doubtless fostered by the owners from time to time. Thus, in 1833, when a new company was forming to work the mine, it was represented that "the ore of the principal vein yields from 60 to 70 per cent. of copper, and the vein will produce, it is supposed, from 100 to 120 tons of ore annually, which yields from four to seven ounces of silver to the hundred pounds; and, like most copper ores, a small portion of gold. When *pure copper* was sold in England at £75 sterling the ton, the *ore* of this mine was shipped from New York for that market at £70 the ton."‡ These statements (from Gordon's Gazetteer, p. 12) have been often quoted since, by writers who overlook the fact that Gordon is careful to say that they are given on the authority of "several respectable persons, who have the skill and proper means to judge of them"

*Geological Survey, of New Jersey, by Prof. Henry D. Rogers, 1836, pp. 167-8; do., 1840, p. 160; Geology of New Jersey, by Prof. George H. Cook, 1868, p. 676; Lecture on the Natural History of New Jersey, before the Newark Mechanics' Association, June 3, 1828, by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, 19. Copper is said to have been found at Neversink, in 1659.—*Calendar of New York Historical MSS., Dutch*, edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, Albany, 1865, pp. 286-7.

† In Marion street, between Totowa and Union avenues, Paterson, N.J. The grading of the streets in that vicinity has destroyed the vestiges which formerly existed of a large shaft and two drifts into the side of the hill, one running under Union avenue, and the other nearly at right angles to and under and some distance beyond Marion street. The writer penetrated the latter drift to a distance of seventy feet or more, about the year 1870. It formerly was still more extensive, he was told. The shaft and drifts were made more than a century ago, so far as he has been able to ascertain.

‡ These figures seem incredible, even though the omission of the word "sterling" after the £70, be intentional, and New York currency, or \$175, is meant. In 1770 only 41 tons of copper ore were exported from America, being valued at £853 13s. sterling, or less than £21 to the ton.—*Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States*, by Timothy Pickering, Hartford, 1816, p. 21.

—being doubtless the persons interested in the new company. Gordon himself, whose familiarity with the mineralogy and geology of New Jersey is shown in the opening chapter of his *Gazetteer*, is evidently incredulous, for he sarcastically remarks: “If the ores of the Schuyler mine give from four to seven ounces of silver to the quintal, and are abundant, they must be better working for the silver alone than most of the silver mines of the world; and the copper product must add enormously to their value.”* However, the Old World people were continually expecting to find mines of all the valuable metals anywhere and everywhere in America, and when copper was actually found, even of the quality and quantity of that dug up near Second River, it was hailed as a great discovery, and as the precursor of the development of untold riches as the work should be pushed deeper. After nearly a century of vain prospecting in all parts of “New Netherland,” this was really the first mine of any value that had been discovered.† When first worked, near the surface, there is rea-

*Gordon’s *Gazetteer*, 12.

†This discovery stimulated renewed researches wherever there were surface indications of metals, however slight, and the trap rock of the First and Second Mountains of New Jersey was diligently probed within the next few years. Copper mining was carried on to some extent on the Kingsland estates, next north of the Schuyler property. In the *New York Gazette, or The Weekly Post-Boy* for February 17, 1755, the ferry at Second River is offered for lease, with the stone ferry-house, “within a mile both of Messrs. Schuyler’s and Lucas’s copper mines, which are both at work.” The traces of silver found with the copper encouraged many to believe (as in 1833) that silver and perhaps gold could be found in New Jersey. Governor Burnet wrote to Lord Carteret, December 12, 1722: “It is confidently reported, that Silver & even Gold Mines are to be found in New Jersey. But there must be a great Allowance made for the humour that now prevails to run a Minehunting, & as I have yet nothing but very suspicious accounts of such Discoveries of Royal Mines, I cannot pretend to give any opinion yet about the truth of them. But I am inform’d that several persons have positively declared, that if they could be certain in whom the Title lay, & that they should have a reasonable share of them, they would make the discovery, & never otherwise.”—*New Jersey Archives*, V, 64. The question as to the title to “Royal Mines,” that is, mines of the precious metals, was referred to the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, who reported it (Nov. 30, 1733) to be their opinion that by the charter granted to the Proprietors of New Jersey “only the Base Mines within that Province passed to the Grantees, and that the words of the Grant are not Sufficient to carry Royal Mines, the property whereof Still Remains in the Crown.”—*Ib.*, V, 74. Three years later Governor Burnet, referring to this opinion, said he had not since heard from the people who had declared they “had a prospect of silver mines.” “nor can I give them any encouragement to make a discovery, unless Your Grace (the Duke

son to believe that the mine was highly profitable, although the yield averaged only about 100 tons per annum, for up to 1731 but 1,386 tons of the ore had been shipped to the Bristol Copper and Brass Works.* As England did not permit the smelting and refining of ore in the colonies, the produce of the mine was all transported across the ocean. Encouraged by the returns from their workings, the sanguine owners pushed operations with vigor, until in the course of thirty years the mine had been carried down to such a depth that it was scarcely profitable to sink the shafts lower, on account of the difficulty in pumping out the water by hand and horse-power.

The new "fire-engines," which had recently come into general use in the manufacturing districts of England, seemed to afford the opportunity to continue the advantageous operation of the mine for many years longer, and Col. John Schuyler, who had the management of the property for his brothers and himself, their father having died,† through his agent in London ordered one of these wonderful machines. This was probably in 1748 or 1749. In the latter year Benjamin Franklin, ever interested in natural science, visited the mine, and in February, 1750, N. S., writes to a friend:

"I know of but one valuable copper mine in this country, which is that of Schuylers in the Jerseys. This yields good copper, and has turned out vast wealth to the owners. I was at it last fall, but they were not then at work. The water has grown too hard for them, and they waited for a fire-engine from England to drain their pits. I suppose they will have that at work next; it costs them one thousand pounds sterling."‡

of Newcastle) shall think fit to obtain His Majesty's instructions to me, what share His Majesty will be pleased to empower me to offer to them in case of a discovery."—*Ib.*, V, 129. It were vain to conjecture the amount of silver and gold that would have been produced from New Jersey mines had "His Majesty" adopted a liberal course in this matter. If the opinion quoted is good law, the title to all gold and silver mines in New Jersey is now vested in the State, as the successor of the Crown.

* Gordon's Gazetteer, 11.

† Arent Schuyler's will was proven July 6, 1732; the mine was left to his three sons.

‡ Letter of Franklin to Jared Eliot, from Philadelphia, February 13, 1749-50.—*Works of Franklin*, edited by Jared Sparks, Boston, 1838, VI, 107.

It was four years or more after the engine was ordered ere it was in readiness for transportation. Then Josiah Hornblower, who had doubtless had something to do with its construction, was engaged to accompany it to America and superintend its erection and first working. We may easily believe there was no small stir in the quiet home-circle when his departure was determined upon, and there was, it may be imagined, a natural feeling of pride that one of their family, and he so young, should have been selected for so important a trust as the introduction of steam-power into the new continent. Moreover, though they all supposed, as he did himself, that he would return home as soon as his errand was done, and he had seen his "fire-engine" running satisfactorily, great were the risks attending an ocean voyage in those days, when it took weeks and sometimes months to traverse the pathless waste of waters, and when none had as yet dreamed of substituting steam as a motive power in ocean navigation in lieu of the fickle winds. The event was so noteworthy that his elder brother, Jonathan, made this entry in his diary:

"May 8, 1753.—Brother Josiah set out for Falmouth to go in a tin ship to London, in order to sail to New-York, North America."*

Nothing is said of the object of his journey; that was too well known to need explanation in a private diary.

When did Hornblower arrive in America, with his precious freight? We can fix the date almost to a certainty. The New York newspapers of the summer and fall of 1753 mention, either in the news or the advertising columns, the arrivals of vessels at that port. Among them all there is but one that seems to meet the requirements of the case, and that is the *Snow Irene*, whose arrival is chronicled in both the *New York Mercury* and the *New York Gazette, or The Weekly*

*A granddaughter of this brother sent in 1844 to the late Chief-Justice Hornblower the above extract from her grandfather's diary. It was communicated to the writer by Mr. Justice Bradley.

Post-Boy, of Monday, September 10, 1753. The latter says:

“Last Night arrived here the Snow Irene, Capt. Garrison, in about twelve weeks from London.”

A perusal of the newspapers of the day would indicate to the careful reader that the *Irene* was no common vessel, and that Capt. Garrison was more than an ordinary seaman, for there are numerous references to both. The ship had been built at Staten Island five years before, for the transportation of Moravians to their missions in the New World, and had even made a voyage to Greenland on this errand. Captain Nicholas Garrison, a native of Staten Island, had been converted to the faith of the United Brethren in 1736, by association with the saintly Bishop Spangenberg, and thenceforward devoted his life to their cause, spending his last years among them at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1781.* The vessel was most appropriately named the *Irene*, for she was indeed a messenger of *peace*. On this voyage she bore to America the means of utilizing a power which was destined to have a scarcely less potent influence in civilizing the New World than the Gospel itself, which the little ship had been built to carry to the heathen. This passage was twice as long as usual for her, as she averaged but six weeks between London and New York for several years, making four trips annually.

Mr. Hornblower's experience was such that he ever after had a dread of crossing the ocean.† That there were passen-

* Some further account of the *Irene* and of Captain Garrison will be found in Appendix I, Note B.

† Other vessels crossing at the same time experienced great hardships. Says the *New York Gazette*, in the same issue that announces the arrival of the *Irene*: “Last Week arrived at Sandy Hook, and has since gone up to Amboy, the Brig Charming Sally, Captain Heysham, of this port, from Hamburgh, having had a passage of sixteen Weeks from Land to Land, in which they were reduced to the short Allowance of a Bisket a Day per man, for a great while, and in all Probability some of them would have perished, had they not met with a Boston Vessel a few Weeks ago, who help'd them to a small Supply. The last Piece of Meat they had was dressed the Day they got into the Hook.”

gers of intelligence on the *Irene* on this occasion appears from the statement in the *New York Gazette*: "By some gentlemen, passengers in Captain Garrison, we are told, that his Excellency Governor Osborne, was to embark for this place some time in the month of September instant."

Nothing is said of the extraordinary freight brought over on the stout little craft. The young engineer was a prudent man, and did not care to publish abroad the errand on which he had come. The laws of England at that time strictly prohibited the exportation, even to the colonies, of artisans or machinery calculated to build up industries that might rival those of the mother country.* Even though "fire-engines" were not included within the prohibition, the announcement of the arrival of such a machine at New York might have provoked a curiosity that would have been vexatious and caused delay. Aside from this, it is difficult to explain the silence of both the *Gazette* and the *Mercury*—unenterprising as they were, compared with modern standards—on a subject of such vast interest as the introduction of steam-power into the field of American industries.† James

The *New York Mercury* of the same date says: "Last Week Captain Heysham of this Port arrived here from Holland, but last from Dover, after a very tedious Passage of 17 Weeks; 'tis said had their last piece of Meat in the Pot, when they got into the *Hook*."

In a letter to Mr. Hornblower from his youngest brother, Isaac, dated Nov. 6, 1804, is the following passage: "Mr. John Sadler was at our house soon after he returned from America, and he told us we should not see you again in this country (England), for he was very sure you would not attempt to cross the sea again if you might have all England, on account of your having had so bad a voyage out; therefore we gave up all thoughts of having the pleasure of seeing you any more in this world, which gave us all much grief."—*Hornblower MSS.*

The *Irene*'s latest advices from the *Old World* were from Paris, May 28; London, June 8; Edinburgh, June 14 (?), according to the *New York Gazette*, which in September cheerfully published copious extracts from the London newspapers of those remote dates, as "news."

* Blackstone, IV, cap. XII, 11.

† That Col. John Schuyler had sufficient influence to secure the tacit assent of the authorities in England to the exportation of his "fire-engine" appears probable from the favor in which he was held by the Royal Governors of New York and New Jersey. He was recommended to Governor Cosby for a seat in the Council of New Jersey, June 2, 1732, by Lewis Morris, subsequently Governor of New Jersey, who described him as "of the Dutch Church he is a person of A good Estate son to that Schuyler who own'd the copper mine and one of the three to whom the mine was devised by the father."—*New Jersey Archives*, V, 318. Governor Cosby

Parker, the editor of the *Gazette*, was moreover a Jersey-man, who took special pains to give intelligence affecting his native province.*

The next mention we find of the novel machine is in the account-books of the Schuyler mine:

“ 1753.

“Sept. 25.—To cash pd for 8 days, carting ye engine &
boards to ye mine at 6s. -----!£2 8 0.”

This corresponds with the previous dates. Josiah Hornblower left home May 8, 1753, for London, via Falmouth; waited there two or three weeks for the *Irene* to sail, and after a voyage of three months arrived in New York Septem-

recommended Schuyler for the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Peter Baird (Bayard?), and in his letter of August 7, 1734, to the Lords of Trade, says of him: “The Gent'n whom I offer for your Lordships recomendation is one of the great-est riches in this Country being Owner of the great Copper Mine in New Jersey from whence are sent yearly to the Bristoll Company considerably quantitys of copper Ore and a gentm'n who not only in point of fortune but capacity and Inclinations to Serve his Maj'ty I Esteem as the most fitt person to Succeed Coll. Baird in that Station. I therefore entreat the favour of your Lordships to recommend this Gentm'n to his Ma'tie for his Ma'ties approbation and appointment.”—*New Jersey Archives*, V, 374, 402. On September 5, 1735, he again urged the appointment, which was soon after made.—*New York Colonial Documents*, VI, 36. Governor Morris accepted the resignation of Colonel Schuyler with great reluctance, December 1, 1739, saying in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle: “This Schuyler is part owner with his two brothers of ye famous Jersie copper mine, & is Intrusted with the management of it; he had often earnestly press'd me to be discharg'd, protesting he could not attend the Council without the greatest prejudice to his private affaires, w'ch indeed I believe was true; but I was loth to discharge him because he was a man of good sence & great interest in his neighbourhood, & withall firmly in the interest of the present government. However, his attendance at the distance from his habitation at the places that I am to hold Councils and Assemblies in, being of so great hurt to his private affaires I at last consented to dismiss him.”—*Papers of Lewis Morris*, edited by W. A. Whitehead, New York, 1852, 119-20. And again, writing in 1745 to the Lords of Trade, he says: “John Schuyler is a man of Good sence and large substance being suppos'd not to be worth less than 60 or 70,000 pound, and is very much in the interest of the Government, but having the sole management of the copper mines w'ch are in that family, could not be prevail'd on to attend the Council nor cannot be prevail'd on to attend it; being so prejudicial to his own private affaires.”—*Ib.*, 218. It is not unlikely that Col. Schuyler was obliged to exert all the influence he could command to secure permission to export his “fire-engine,” and perhaps this accounts for the delay of four years or more which elapsed between the ordering and the arrival of the engine.

* Parker was a native of Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he was born 1714, and lived most of his life, although having printing presses not only there but at New Haven and New York.—*History of Printing in America*, by Isaiah Thomas, Worcester, 1810, II, 99, 121, 273, etc.; *Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy*, etc., by W. A. Whitehead, New York, 1856, 375.

ber 9, 1753, and in the course of the next two weeks saw his precious engine transported—doubtless by water to Second River, and thence by land—to the mine.

The young engineer may well have been dismayed by the prospect that confronted him when his engine was set down in pieces near the mine. He had encountered untold dangers in getting it there; but his task was just begun. The only skilled help in the country upon which he could depend for the erection of the machine was the few men he had brought with him. There was, perhaps, scarcely another mechanic in all America who had the slightest idea of the construction of a steam-engine. So he had to lay out the whole work, even to the minutest details; to locate the engine-house, fix its dimensions, furnish drawings of its various elevations; direct the construction of the engine-bed, superintend the putting together of the boiler, the engine and the connecting pumping machinery, and in short to see to everything. All this took time. Stone had to be quarried and hewn into shape; clay had to be dug and burnt into brick; lime brought from distant towns; “fire stone” carted from the mountain; trees felled for the heavy timbers, and in some instances brought long distances by “slays” over the snow to the mine; and at last, when the house was in readiness, the boiler and engine had to be set up in their new quarters. With admirable forethought, Mr. Hornblower had brought with him duplicate and even triplicate parts of the engine, to supply deficiencies in case of accident.* Otherwise it would have been necessary to wait until they could be imported from England, for it is safe to say there was not a shop in America where the necessary castings could have been made. And this was only a little more than a century ago! The entries†

* Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, May, 1851, 162.

† For these extracts the writer is indebted to Judge Bradley, who copied them from the books in 1865. It is fortunate that he did so, for the books and other family records of the Schuyler family were consumed by a fire which (November 15, 1870) destroyed the residence of Arent H. Schuyler, grandson of Colonel John Schuyler.

in the mine books tell their own story so plainly that it is worth reproducing them:

1753.

Oct. 25.	To carting 624 bushels lime to ye mine for ye engine house.....	£2	0	0
	To carting 66 days, clay & stone & 300 boards to ye mine 6s. pr day.....	19	16	0
	To 11 days carting 3000 shingles & 10 thousand brick &c. to ye mine.....	3	6	0
Dec. 28.	To cash pd for 16 days carting timber to ye saw-mill & mines for ye engine house at 6s.	4	16	0

1754.

Jan. 8.	To 6 days slaying timber for ye engine.....	1	16	0
Feb. 24.	To 10 days slaying stone & timber for ye engine ..	3	0	0
Mch. 1.	To cash pd for carting timber for ye engine house..	15	0	0
Apr. 2.	To cash pd for sashes in the engine house.....	10	6	
June 13.	To cash pd Josiah Ward for 1 days carting fire stone for ye engine from the mountain.....	8	0	
	132 days carting stone & timber for the engine house at 6s. per day.....	39	12	0
July 13.	To pd Elizabeth Davis for a tree for ye engine house.....	10	0	
	2 days carting.....	12	0	
Oct. 10.	To pd Thos. Childs for 1½ days mason work at the engine house.....	9	0	
Oct. 28.	To pd Thos. Plummer & Thos. Barnes for putting the boiler at ye engine house together.....	35	1	6

1755.

Jan. 11.	To pd Benj. Smith for work done on ye engine house as per his acct & receipt	52	5	6
Mar. 12.	To 52 days carting stone & fire wood for ye engine	15	15	0

The last two items indicate that the engine was ready for firing up some time between January 11 and March 12, 1755, or nearly a year and a half after its appearance in the New World. The day has at last arrived when the wonderful machine is to be set to work, and the young engineer is to see the fruition of his long-deferred hopes, after eighteen months of anxious toil. Let us accompany him on this eventful morning. As we near the long-disused shaft of the mine we see an odd-looking building, shingle-roofed, something like

twenty or thirty feet square, and as high as it is long, through one wall of which projects the walking-beam, terminating in an arc—resembling a huge arm with a sort of claw on the end, clutching, as it were, the pump-rod, which descends one hundred feet into the earth. Entering the engine-house, we behold the strange machinery which is to move that mighty arm we have just seen outside. At our feet is a small door, into which wood is being thrust by the attendant, to feed the hungry flames within. Above the furnace is a large dome, the lower part of which is inclosed by brick-work, as if to preserve the heat, while the upper part is seen to be brightly-polished copper. This is the boiler, eight or ten feet in diameter and about the same in height. On a stout frame of beams, directly above the middle of the boiler, and connected with it by a short pipe, towers the huge cylinder, three feet in diameter and eight feet high, the upper rim flangeing out two or three inches, to hold a wooden jacket. From the top of the cast-iron cylinder rises again the piston-rod, which is connected by links and bolts with an arc on the inner end of the great walking-beam of heavy timbers, firmly bolted together, which rests on sectors on the stout brick wall on one side of the building, the outer end projecting several feet beyond, to connect with the pump-rod, as we saw before we entered the house. Between the engine and this wall hangs a narrow board, with pins and holes in various places, to engage the valve handles and move them at the proper times and to the proper extent. This is connected also with the walking-beam, so that the motion of the latter regulates the former, and the engine once started works automatically. From a small tank of water, supported on a frame several feet higher than the cylinder, descends a pipe, from which one branch runs over the top and another into the bottom of the cylinder, the latter pipe projecting a few inches upward on the inside. The fire has been raging fiercely for some time. The heavy lid resting on an open valve, and constituting the only safety-valve then known, which depends almost

entirely on the weight of the atmosphere to keep it down, has begun to tremble slightly, indicating that there is an abundance of steam. The young engineer opens one and then the other of the two simple gauge-cocks projecting from the top of the boiler, and they corroborate the testimony of the safety-valve. Then, with an anxiety born of the importance of the occasion, and a confidence which is the creature of his experience and his knowledge, he himself opens the steam-cock in the narrow neck communicating between the top of the boiler and the bottom of the cylinder.* The steam rushes into the cylinder, filling it instantly. Another cock is opened, and the water from the tank above is allowed to spurt up into the bottom of the cylinder, through a "rose" on the end of the pipe projecting upward, and a fine spray is thrown up against the bottom of the piston, which has been resting at the top of the cylinder. As the spray rises and then falls again, it instantly condenses the steam, which drops to the bottom of the cylinder in the form of water, and runs out by the force of gravity through another pipe, and down into a hot-well beside the furnace. What little air was left is driven out also, and a vacuum remains, which, being abhorred by nature, the powers of the air are exerted to fill it, which is done by the pressure of the atmosphere forcing the piston down to the bottom of the cylinder, the space above the piston being all open. This space is now filled by a stream of water from the upper branch-pipe from the tank. The engineer has so skillfully calculated the weight of the pump-rod and the water to be lifted by it, at one end of the walking-beam, and the pressure of the atmosphere on the piston-head at the other, and has so accurately adjusted the respective arms of the walking-beam, that the weight of the atmosphere on the pis-

* "It required three hands to work Newcomen's first engines. I have heard it said that when the engine was stopped, and again set to work, the words were passed, 'Snift, Benjy!' 'Blow the fire, Pomery!' 'Work away, Joe!' The last let in the condensing water. Lifting the condensing clack was called 'sniffting' because, on opening the valve, the air rushing through it made a noise like a man sniffting. The fire was increased through artificial means by another hand, and all being ready, the machine was set in motion by a third."—*Yesterday and To-day*, I, 36.

ton-head is just a little more than sufficient to lift the water from the required depth. The next problem is to reverse this operation, and that is done by again letting steam into the cylinder from below, when the subtle force counterbalances the weight of the atmosphere, the pump-rod descends by its own gravity into the shaft once more, thus raising the piston-rod, while the water above the piston-head runs off through a convenient pipe, into the hot-well before mentioned. Thus the piston rises and descends ten or twelve times a minute, with a stroke of six or seven feet. The waste of steam is enormous, as the cylinder is cooled each time by the spray, to condense the steam beneath the piston, and by the "packing" of water above it. Such was the Newcomen or Cornish "fire-engine" of 1755, set up by Mr. Hornblower at the Schuyler copper mine in that year.* As will be perceived from the description, it was extremely simple in its construction and in its operation, and though wasteful of steam and fuel, was exceedingly effective, so much so that, with some modifications, it is used to this day in some of the deepest mines of the world, in preference to any other. The dimensions of the engine given above indicate a capacity of about eight hogs-heads per minute, lifted 100 feet, or 720,000 gallons per day. But the pump cylinder was only about ten inches in diameter,

* For fuller details of engines of this date see Thurston, *ut supra*, 58-65. Half of the cast-iron cylinder of the engine brought over by Mr. Hornblower is now in the possession of S. J. Meeker, successor of D. M. Meeker & Son, and is at Mr. Meeker's foundry, in Clay street, near Ogden street, Newark, N. J. Mr. Meeker says the dimensions are as follows: Inside diameter, $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thickness of casting, one inch; length, $47\frac{1}{2}$ inches; projection of flange, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This indicates that the cylinder was nearly or quite eight feet in length. John Van Emburgh, who had worked for Mr. Hornblower on the engine in 1793, informed Judge Bradley in 1865 that according to the best of his recollection the cylinder was about three feet in diameter and seven feet long, with six-foot stroke. Mr. Meeker's measurements, taken in May, 1883, confirm Mr. Van Emburgh's recollection to a singular degree. This fragment of cylinder was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, with a printed letter from Judge Bradley, giving some account of its history. Yet the official narrative of the Exposition is extremely inaccurate in its references to the engine of which this cylinder was a part. Mr. Van Emburgh described the boiler as a copper cylinder, "standing upright, eight or ten feet high, and as much in diameter, with a flat bottom and a dome-shaped top."—*Letter of Judge Bradley to D. M. Meeker.*

and the wooden pump-rod six inches square,* thus reducing the sectional area of the column of water to 42.48 square inches, and the discharge to about 134 gallons per minute, or a trifle less than 200,000 gallons daily. A much larger pump could easily have been driven by the engine, and the discharge of water correspondingly increased.

The mine and the new engine were highly attractive to travelers, who frequently went out of their way to see them. The Rev. Andrew Burnaby, in July, 1760, speaks of having gone to "Colonel John Schuyler's copper-mines, where there is a very rich vein of ore, and a fire-engine erected upon common principles."† There are like references in the writings of several other later travelers, but no particulars of value are given, and most of their statements are incorrect. Lieut. Isaac Bangs, of the Massachusetts militia, evidently a verdant young man, visiting the place on June 22, 1776, says with simple wonder of the mines: "The Work which we could perceive had been done in them was sufficient to astonish any Man who had seen so little of the World as I had. * * * The Engine (for throwing off the Water) * * * cost about 3 Thousand Sterling and would cast out of the Earth 80 Hogsheads in a Minute. This was actuated by Fire, and from fire it had its only Motion, and it was constructed upon the same Principles and much in the same Form as that of N. York for watering the City,‡ but (from necessity) the Works of Mr. Schuyler were greatly superior in Magnitude to those of the City, of which I could judge by the incombustible Matter which was still remaining."§ The credulous lieutenant

* These were the dimensions of the pump and pump-rod in 1793, as given in 1865 to Mr. Justice Bradley by John Van Emburgh, then one hundred years old. The discharge from the mine would doubtless be greater in 1755, when the water was lifted from a less depth, unless this was offset by the improvements made in the machinery in the course of forty years, which is also very probable.

† Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America, in the Years 1759-60, by the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, D.D., 3d ed., London, 1798, 76.

‡ The reference is doubtless to the water-works erected in 1774 and completed in the spring of 1776, by Christopher Colles, in Broadway, between Pearl and White streets, New York.—See *History of the City of New York*, by Mary L. Booth. New York, 1859.

§ "Extract from the Journal of Isaac Bangs," Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, May 20, 1858, Vol. VIII, 121.

put too much faith in the "Old Man who accompanied us (them) as a Pilot," or else the engine was extravagantly costly and marvelously effective, doing nearly as much service as the engines of either the Newark or the Jersey City Water-works to-day!* The "80 hogsheads in a minute" clearly should be *eight* hogsheads, as already shown.

The engine was at last set to work, and so far as his business engagement was concerned the young Englishman was now at liberty to return home, if he felt willing to encounter once more the dangers of the tempestuous ocean. But he had discovered such invaluable qualities as a practical engineer, a man of business capacity, a mineralogist,† and withal a congenial companion, that Col. Schuyler was loath to part with him, and urged him to make his home in America, and to undertake the superintendence of the mine and engine. But more potent influences still were operating on the handsome young stranger. Through his association with the Schuylers he had become intimate in the family of Colonel William Kingsland, of New Barbadoes Neck, occupying the plantation of three hundred acres next adjoining that of the Schuylers.‡ The bright eyes of the beautiful Mistress Elizabeth Kingsland, daughter of the aristocratic Colonel, had long fascinated him, and it is possible had so dazzled him as to cause something of the long delay in getting his "fire-engine" in successful operation. Be that as it may, having persuaded her to enter into an engagement with himself, he was easily induced to accept Colonel Schuyler's offer, and

* This statement of Lieut. Bangs has been accepted without question by subsequent writers, although a moment's reflection ought to convince any one of its incorrectness. "Eighty hogsheads in a minute" would be a prodigious discharge for such a mine as that of the Schuylers; it would be at the rate of nearly 8,000,000 gallons daily. In 1832 the average daily quantity of water pumped at the Newark Water-works near Belleville was 9,630,160 gallons daily, with the most approved engines and pumps, costing \$33,000 yearly to operate and maintain.

† Alden's Epitaphs, *ut supra*, V, 231.

‡ "By will, dated July 29, 1741, proved July 26, 1742, Edmund Kingsland gave to his son William three hundred acres next adjoining Schuyler; also one-third of the meadow and one-third of the cedar swamp."—*History of the Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J.*, by Charles H. Winfield, New York, 1872, 327.

decided to take up his residence at Second River, marrying Miss Kingsland in that same year, 1755.* His wife, who was five years his junior, from her mother inherited Huguenot blood, and on that side was connected with some of the most distinguished families of French and Dutch descent in New York—the De Riemer, Coerten, Selyns, Drisius, Steenwyck, Gravenraet, Gouverneur, and other families.† On her father's side she was allied to some men who had been prominent from an early day in the history of New Jersey. Her father, in addition to his military title, on which he prided himself, was also a judge of the Bergen Common Pleas.‡ Mrs. Hornblower was not only the daughter of a judge, but the great-granddaughter of another—William Pinhorne, Second Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in 1704; and great-niece of another—Roger Mompesson, New Jersey's first Chief Justice, 1704.§ She was destined to be the wife of a judge, and the mother of one of the most eminent of our Chief Justices—the late Joseph C. Hornblower, the honored President of the New Jersey Historical Society during the first twenty years of its existence.

* His father wrote him, September 3, 1755, from "Near Birmingham," England, directing his letter to "Mr. Josiah Hornblower, Fire Engineer at a Copper Mine in New Jersey in America," and beginning thus: "DEAR SON—Nine or ten days since Mr. Finch of Dudley called here and told me he saw a gentleman in London that lately arrived from America, and gave him a particular account of you, and a very agreeable one, which rejoiced me very much; moreover says you are married; if so, I heartily wish you and your spouse all the happiness a marriage state is capable of yielding." No record has been found of the marriage, but the terms of this letter and other circumstances confirm the statement that it took place in 1755.

† Margaretta Coerten, wife of Col. William Kingsland, was the daughter of Henry or Henricus Coerten, merchant, of New York, and Elizabeth De Riemer, married in New York May 23, 1701; Margaretta, their daughter, was baptized Dec. 13, 1704. Henricus Coerten was baptized in New York Dec. 22, 1675, being the son of Barent Coerten, of New York, and Christina Wessels, of Dordrecht, who were married in New York May 30, 1675. Elizabeth De Riemer was the daughter of Huybert De Riemer, who married Catharine ——— at Meuse, France, where their two children, Elizabeth and Isaac, were born.—See Appendix II for fuller genealogical notes.

‡ Commissioned March 8, 1749.—*Winfield's Hudson County*, 545-6.

§ William Pinhorne's daughter Mary was married to Edmund Kingsland, marriage license dated Nov. 8, 1703; their son, William, born in 1704, married Margaretta Coerten December 13, 1732.—See Appendix II. Pinhorne's daughter Martha was married Feb. 28, 1706, to Chief Justice Roger Mompesson. Pinhorne was a son-in-law of Lieut.-Governor Richard Ingoldsby, of New Jersey.—*Provincial Courts of New Jersey*, by Richard S. Field, New York, 1849, 75; *N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record*, January, 1871, 28; *Winfield's Hudson County*, 126-7.

Mr. Hornblower managed the mine for something more than five years after the engine was started, in the interest of the Schuylers. Part of the time (from May 1, 1759) he employed John Sadler, at a salary of £50, or \$125, per year, to work the engine.

The French and Indian war meantime had broken out, and the little settlement about the copper mine had been profoundly stirred by the departure for Canada of the gallant and chivalrous Colonel Peter Schuyler, a brother of Colonel John Schuyler, the former having been assigned to the command of the battalion furnished by New Jersey for the occasion. During the winter of 1755-6 the enemy became so bold and menacing that great fears were entertained of an invasion even across the Delaware. Pennsylvania erected forts on the west side, and New Jersey appropriated money and caused forts and block-houses to be erected along the chain of mountains skirting the east bank of the Delaware river, and recalled Colonel Schuyler and his battalion to man them. Additional incentives were offered to encourage enlistments for the campaign, which was to be pressed toward the Canadian frontier in the spring, and employers everywhere through New Jersey became so uneasy at the desertion of their serving-men that they importuned the Legislature to restrain the recruiting agents.* A more politic course was pursued at the copper mine. The men were encouraged to form a home battalion, in which they could exercise themselves in military tactics to their heart's content, and prepare themselves for really effective service in the field if needed. Of this company, Mr. Hornblower was commissioned captain, January 26, 1756, a marked compliment to the young stranger, and due in a measure, no doubt, not only to his influential connections, the Kingslands and the Schuylers, who

*History of New Jersey, by Thomas F. Gordon, Trenton, 1834, pp. 123-4; Sussex Centenary, Newark, 1853, pp. 31 *et seqq.* Forts were erected about the same time at points far inland from the Delaware; one of them was located about where the village of Mountain View now is, on the banks of the Pompton river, as appears by an old map in the New Jersey Historical Society's rooms.

would have weight with the royal governor, Belcher, but to his own reputation as a man of scientific attainments and unusual executive ability. On July 25, 1764, a new commission was issued to him, as "Captain of Cadets, including all persons who are or shall be employed in the business of the mines on New Barbadoes neck, and to take rank from the date of your first Commission as Captain dated the 26 day of January, Anno Dom. 1756."*

In all probability Mr.—or Captain—Hornblower took up his residence on the west side of the Passaic river in 1758, having purchased on May 19 of that year a tract of land just north of the present bridge over the river. A year later we find him associated with Col. John Schuyler, of Second River, and others, in "Biles-Island Lottery, to raise £750 for the Benefit of Trinity-Church, at Newark, and towards building a new *English Church* at *Second-River*, consisting of 5,000 Tickets, at Two and a half Spanish Dollars each, 1062 of which to be fortunate," etc. There were 1062 prizes offered: one of \$1,000, two of \$500, three of \$200, four of \$100, twenty of \$50, thirty of \$20, two hundred of \$10, and several hundred for smaller sums, aggregating \$10,625 of prizes; then there were to be 3,938 blanks, "fifteen *per cent* for the Use of the Church, (\$1,875." This added to the prize-money offered, \$10,625, makes up the proceeds of the "5,000 tickets, at Two and a half Spanish Dollars each." Lotteries were prohibited in New Jersey at this time, but the good Church people of the day thought it no harm to evade the spirit so long as they complied with the letter of the law, and therefore many of the drawings of such lotteries were advertised to take place on Biles Island, and other places, just beyond the limits of the State.† Accordingly, it was announced in the case of this lottery that "the drawing (was) to commence at *Biles-Island*, the first of August next." "Col. Josiah

* Original commission, in possession of Judge Bradley.

† Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, ut supra, 321-3.

Ogden, Daniel Pierson, Esq.; Gabriel Ogden, at Newark; Col. John Schuyler, and Captain Josiah Hornblower, at Second River, are to have the Inspection and Management of the Lottery, and will be under Oath for the discharge of their Trust. Tickets to be had of the Management, at their respective Dwellings, of Col. Ford and Capt. Bayards in Morris county," etc.* Mr. Hornblower was a Baptist himself, but his wife was an Episcopalian, and hence his enlistment in this project, in which, moreover, his friend, Col. John Schuyler, felt a peculiar interest. †

* *New York Gazette*, May 28, 1759. The drawing did not take place until October, the "fortunate numbers" being announced in the *Gazette* of Oct. 22, 1759. "All persons that have tickets at New York signed by Colonel Schuyler or Mr. Hornblower are desired to settle with Mr. John Richards." This lottery does not seem to have realized the hopes of its projectors, for in the Postscript to the *New York Gazette* of Nov. 26, 1759, is the following advertisement: "Whereas the inhabitants of Second River, Members of the Church of England, have undertaken to build a Church there for the Celebration of Divine Worship; and their Proportion of the Profits of the Lottery, lately drawn for the Benefit of the Churches of Newark and Second River, being but Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, find themselves under a Necessity of erecting a Lottery for themselves, in order further to assist the said Inhabitants of Second River, who are generally in very low Circumstances, to carry on the aforesaid good Work. And as there are no private Views in erecting such a Lottery, but purely the Honor of God, and the Good of Mankind, it is not doubted but this pious Design will meet with all possible Encouragement from all well disposed persons. Said Lottery to consist of 5,000 Tickets at two and a half Spanish Dollars," and to begin the first of April next. Managers—Colonel John Schuyler, Colonel William Kingsland, of New Barbadoes Neck; Daniel Pierson, Esquire, Gabriel Ogden, Isaac Longworth, of Newark.

† The Schuylers were from an early day generous contributors toward the support of the Reformed Dutch Church at Second River. About 1732 Dominie Haghoort offended Col. John Schuyler, and in that year an Episcopal congregation was gathered together, who were allowed, as a concession to Col. Schuyler, to worship in the Dutch Church building for some time. Schuyler was one of the Church wardens, and Col. William Kingsland one of the vestrymen of Trinity Church, Newark, and were named among the incorporators of that church by the charter granted February 10, 1746-7, as appears by the original parchment in the custody of Daniel Dodd, Esq., of Newark.—*Acquackanonk Church Records, MS.*; *Annals of the Classis of Bergen*, by Benjamin C. Taylor, D.D., New York (1857), with MS. Notes by the late S. Alofsen, Esq., 296-302; *The Days of Old, a Centennial Discourse, delivered in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., February 22, 1846*, by Matthew H. Henderson, M. A., Rector, New York, 1846, 19. That "Col. Schuyler was at the expense of a Dutch and English impression of the Common Prayer-Book," as stated in Alden's Epitaphs, Vol. V, and quoted by later writers, is extremely improbable. The late S. Alofsen, an indefatigable Dutch scholar and antiquarian, made diligent inquiry for years among the Schuyler family for a copy of this reported translation, without success. The Rev. D. H. Macurdy, rector of the Episcopal Church at Oxford, N. Y., wrote, Nov. 3, 1857, to a lady at Jersey City, that he had seen at the former place a book in Dutch, lacking title-page, which he thought was a copy of the Prayer-Book. A title-page to the Psalter had the imprint: "London, Gedrukt bij Johan Hendrick Schüller, MDCCIII."—*MSS. of S. Alofsen*, in writer's possession.

In 1760 (May 1), Mr. Hornblower leased from the estate of Peter Bayard* the late residence and store of that gentleman, the property fronting on the Passaic river, next north of the Reformed Dutch Church, for a distance of 290 feet, and extending westerly 32.55 chains, or nearly half a mile. The lease was for five years, at £25 per annum,† at the end of which term it is probable that he bought it outright, as he always lived there subsequently. On May 6, 1760, he opened his store,‡ which was doubtless for the accommodation of the mine operatives and the growing population of the neighborhood. At the same time, no doubt, he came into the control of the ferry which then plied over the river, opposite his new residence, and about on the site of the present public bridge.§ He was thus becoming a man of substance and importance in the community. A year or two later—in 1761-2—his account

* Peter Bayard was a brother-in-law of Col. John Schuyler, having married the latter's sister Eva, who died in 1737.—*Winfield's Hudson County*, 541. He was probably the son of Petrus Bayard and Rachel Van Baal, and baptized in the Dutch Church, New York, August 14, 1700.—*N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec.*, Oct., 1878, p. 156.

† Original lease, in possession of Mr. Justice Bradley. The deed is lost. Peter Bayard had bought this property in 1738 from Col. John Schuyler.—*Judge Bradley*. Feb. 14, 1725, Hans Spier sold the home-lot of this property, 294 feet front on the river and 100 feet deep, to Arent Schuyler, who gave it (July 1, 1729) to his son, John Schuyler.—“*Record of Deeds from April, 1728*,” Essex County, folios 10-12. Spier was a son of John Hendrick Speare, one of the fourteen patentees of Acquackanonk in 1684-5; he was baptized April 2, 1663. In June, 1765, Mr Hornblower bought a tract of fourteen or fifteen acres, and in 1770 he added 100 acres more to his possessions.

‡ Original account-books, in Judge Bradley's possession.

§ The *New York Gazette* of February 17, 1755, contains this advertisement: “To be Lett the Ferry across the Passaic-River in East Jersey, together with a large stone ferry house, and stable, convenient to entertain travellers; as also a good garden to the same belonging; it is pleasantly situated, directly opposite Colonel John Schuyler's dwelling house, and within a mile both of Messrs. Schuyler's and Lucas's copper mines, which are both at work; and in the way of all the mines, and travellers. Whoever inclines to lease the same, either for one year, or a longer term, may apply either to Stephen V. Cortlandt, living near the premises, or to John V. Cortlandt, in the city of New York.” “Colonel John Schuyler's dwelling house,” which is still standing in fine preservation, was erected in 1749. The old Schuyler house, a frame building, with a mill near it and a boat-house, stood near the river bank, and had been destroyed by fire shortly before the erection of the present manor house in a more commanding position. For these statements the writer is indebted to J. Schuyler Anderson, Esq., of New York. The reference in the advertisement quoted above, to “all the mines,” perhaps needs a word of explanation. The route from New York to the mines of Morris county and to the Ringwood mines, then in the upper part of Bergen county, was quite as direct via Second River as by any other course.

books show that he took a leading part in the erection of a new school-house at Second River, and that he was permitted to pay a large share of the cost out of his own pocket. His new dwelling was a plain but spacious and comfortable stone building, which, altered somewhat, principally by encasing the stout stone walls with weather-boards and the substitution of a mansard roof for the ancient sloping eaves, has been for many years occupied as a public house, its quondam prominence and character being indicated by its name, "The Mansion House."

As already stated, Mr. Hornblower worked the copper mine for the Schuylers for several years. On July 1, 1761, he and one John Stearn dall* took a lease of the mine from the Schuylers for the term of fourteen years, agreeing to pay one-seventh of the ore as rent,† the lease being subsequently extended for ten years longer. March 25, 1765, Messrs. Stearn dall and Hornblower assigned half of their interest to Philadelphia parties—John Kid, William Parr, Judah Fouke and William Dowell. After two or three years the Philadelphians retired, and no work appears to have been done in 1768 and 1769. Then New York parties became interested, and the mining was carried on until 1773, when the engine-house was destroyed by fire,‡ damaging the engine and so effectually

* Stearn dall would seem to have been a capitalist desirous of investing in mining property. He entered into an agreement, November 25, 1761, with New York parties "relative to obtaining a grant for some mines, supposed to be in the provinces of New York, Connecticut or New Jersey."—*N. Y. Hist. MSS., English, 727.*

† One-third of the rental was paid to Col. John Schuyler, one-third to Col. Peter Schuyler, and one-third to Adonijah Schuyler, the sons of Arent Schuyler, who had left the mine to them.—*Hornblower Account-books in possession of Judge Bradley.*

‡ Gordon gives the date as 1765, and says that "a workman, who had been dismissed, having set fire to the engine-house, the works were discontinued."—*Gazetteer*, 11. Lieut. Bangs, *ut supra*, states that at the time of his visit, in June, 1776, "nothing had been done in these Mines for 4 years, the Engine having been burnt about that Time." The absence of any accounts with the mine after 1773 indicates that the latter year is most probably the time when the fire took place. Corroborative proof is found in the fact that the Legislature in 1773 passed a law sanctioning a lottery to raise £1,050 proclamation money, to put gravel on the road built some years previously by Col. John Schuyler at his own expense, for three miles through the cedars and the meadows, between Second River and the main road to New York; the money raised from the lottery was to be paid to Josiah Hornblower, to

discouraging the lessees that all work, except some surface digging by the men, was abandoned for twenty years. During the few years that the mine had been worked under the lease, the operations do not appear to have been at all profitable, and indeed the books indicate that the expenses often exceeded the income. Mr. Hornblower's account-books show the receipts from the mine to have been as follows, for the years named: 1765, £670, 7s., 9d., New York money, or in dollars, \$1,676; in 1766, \$4,357.87; 1770, \$4,785; 1771, \$7,787; 1772, \$1,237; 1773, \$2,855. The ore realized from eight to ten dollars per hundred-weight.

The troublous times preceding the Revolution were well calculated to discourage an enterprise of this magnitude, and this no doubt was one reason why no effort was made immediately to rebuild the engine-house after the fire of 1773. So for a time Mr. Hornblower devoted himself closely to mercantile pursuits, and, his tastes being preferably for mechanics and purely business concerns, he does not seem to have taken any part in public affairs until after the war of the Revolution had fairly begun. At the Newark town-meeting, March 12, 1776, he was appointed on a committee of twenty-one prominent citizens of the town*—for what purpose is not stated, but probably in relation to the pending war. In 1778 he was chosen one of the commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation,† and in March, 1779, was designated by the town-meeting as one of a committee of five to present the interests and views of the town to the Legislature.‡ In this capacity he represented the people so well that the great county of Essex

be by him issued to William Dow and Arent J. Schuyler, the three to report to the Legislature when the work was done. This act was passed Sept. 26, 1772, but did not receive the royal assent until April 13, 1774.—*Allinson's Laws*, 385, and contemporary minutes of the Legislature. (The law took effect, however, from the date of its passage.) It is doubtful if this law would have been sought for had the copper mine been idle at the time. Mr. Hornblower, in later years, told his son, the Chief Justice, that he surveyed this road through the swamp about the year 1765, and that the cedar thicket was so dense that a way had to be cut with axes, and lanterns used in the day-time, in making the survey.

* Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey, Newark, 1864, 158.

† *Ib.*, 158.

‡ *Ib.*, 159.

a few months later sent him as one of her three members to the Assembly, or lower house of the Provincial Congress. It seems surprising that a man with so little previous experience in public life should have taken at once the leading part that Mr. Hornblower did in the Legislature. It is convincing proof of his superior ability and force of character. It would appear, too, that, as the war progressed, it aroused in him a class of emotions which had hitherto lain dormant for want of occasion to develop them—drawing him from his absorbed interest in the merely utilitarian, to enlist his whole heart and soul in the cause of humanity. We saw many a like instance in the late war of the Rebellion, when thousands of men who had been intent only on money-getting, or in literary or scientific pursuits, threw all aside at their country's call. "Righteousness exalteth a nation,"* and so long as our country preserves righteousness enough to merit it, she will find an inexhaustible fund of patriotism upon which to draw in time of need.

Taking his seat in the Legislature which met at Trenton on October 26, 1779, three days later there was a heated debate over a joint resolution of the Council, calling upon Isaac Collins, the publisher of the *New Jersey Gazette*, to furnish the name of the author of a communication signed "Cincinnatius," published in No. 96, † which the supersensitive Coun-

* One of the mottoes of the East Jersey Proprietors, incorporated in the seal of the New Jersey Historical Society.—*East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments*, by William A. Whitehead, 2d ed., Newark, 1875, 181; *Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc.* Nov., 1846, p. 3.

† Minutes of the Legislature, *passim*. The article in question was printed in the *Gazette* of Wednesday, October 27, 1779, four days before the annual election of Governor by the Legislature, and was manifestly intended to affect the result of the election. Pretending to give advice to that body in selecting a Chief Magistrate, the writer indulged in a most caustic attack on the course of Governor William Livingston, ridiculing his very promiscuous contributions to the newspapers on all occasions, and even going so far as to intimate that at the outbreak of the Revolution Livingston had hesitated before deciding to risk his fortune in the patriot cause. The article was exceedingly severe, and to one who prided himself as Livingston evidently did on his literary abilities, the criticisms on his writings must have wounded his *amour propre* almost as much as the imputations on his patriotism. While it is not certainly known who "Cincinnatius" was, the internal evidences point very strongly toward Abraham Clark, an eager and ambitious pol-

cillors regarded as objectionable, although the printer insisted that it "did not contain the most distant disrespectful allusion to that honorable body."* The resolution was viewed by the Assembly as a blow at the liberty of the press, and they refused to concur in its adoption, Mr. Hornblower voting against it. On November 3, when barely a week in the Legislature, and layman as he was, he was appointed on a committee of three to draft a new general election law; and his business capacity and sterling integrity were recognized the week following by his selection as one of the committee to settle the treasurer's accounts—a duty which was assigned to him many times subsequently. His zeal in the prosecution of the war was shown by his votes in favor of every measure that would help the patriots and harass their enemies. When the Assembly voted to raise \$9,000,000 for war purposes (Nov. 20, 1779), he favored \$10,000,000. (This was paper money, be it remembered.) Although his wife's brother,

itician of Elizabethtown, as the author or at least the inspirer of the communication. It was extremely gratifying to the Governor and his friends that on the Saturday following this publication, when the Legislature met in joint meeting to choose a Governor, Livingston received 29 votes, to only 9 against him (for Philemon Dickinson). He exultingly commented on the fact in a letter to a friend: "My enemies have been so much disappointed at the last election for governor, that with all their groundless slanders, and the dirty libel they published against me, they could only muster 9 negatives to 29 affirmatives."—*Memoir of the Life of William Livingston*, by Theodore Sedgwick, Jun., New York, 1832, 339. Washington condoled with him: "I have not seen the piece to which you allude, but I should be much surprised had you been suffered to escape without paying a tax so ancient and customary. * * * I believe with you that to persevere in one's duty, and be silent, is the best answer to calumny."—*Ib.*, 343. Livingston was greatly offended at Collins for having published the article, but subsequently became reconciled to him, and again contributed freely to his paper.—*Ib.*, 344-5, 248-9. It is very probable that the action of the Council in seeking to ascertain the identity of "Cincinnatus" was taken at the suggestion of the Governor. It shows the independence of Mr. Hornblower's character, that while he voted for Livingston on this as on subsequent occasions, he refused to punish the printer who had published the attack on the executive.

*Selections from the Correspondence of the Executive of New Jersey, from 1776 to 1786, Newark, 1848, 199-200. Collins said in reply to the Council: "Were I to comply with the requisition contained in this resolution, without the permission of the author of the *piece* alluded to, I conceive I should betray the trust reposed in me, and be far from acting as a faithful guardian of the liberty of the press. I may further say that I am entirely at a loss to conjecture upon what ground this requisition has been made; for it is evident that the piece in question does not contain the most distant disrespectful allusion to your honorable body."

Edmund William Kingsland, and the latter's wife and her father (Capt. John Richards), sympathized with the British to such an extent that they could not stay within the American lines,* Mr. Hornblower nevertheless acted as chairman (Nov. 25 and Dec. 24, 1779) of a committee of the Assembly to make more stringent and effective the "Act to prevent subjects of this State from going into or coming out of the enemy's lines," and he voted (Nov. 30) to disfranchise tories or traitors; and so little sympathy had he with cowardice in any form that he opposed omitting the administration of the "iron-clad" oath to members of the Legislature who had removed from their county to avoid the enemy. He believed that all property should pay its share of the public burdens, and opposed any exemptions from taxation. At the same time he was averse to allowing merchants or farmers to take advantage of the popular necessities to charge exorbitant prices for their goods or products, and so he was always found voting for acts of the Legislature to regulate prices, to prevent extortion. Such laws have never been effective, in practice, but they were favored in those days by the patriots as a part of the necessary war legislation of the time. Adam Smith's essays on the laws of political economy were then scarcely known on this side of the Atlantic. At the same session (Feb. 26, 1780), he was one of the committee to draft a bill "for completing the quota of troops belonging to the State, in the service of the United States," and a week later (March 3, 1780), helped to pass the bill. Consistently with his hatred of tories, and his sympathy with all patriots, he voted in favor of permitting the zealous chaplain, the Rev. James Caldwell, and his houseless congregation at Elizabethtown, whose church and parsonage had been destroyed by the British,† to use the dwelling of a citizen who was then

* Winfield's Hudson County, 546; Minutes of the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey in 1777, Jersey City, 1872, pp. 83-4, 108. See also the *New Jersey Gazette*, July 28, 1779.

† On the night of January 25, 1780.—*New Jersey Journal*, January 27, 1780.

with the enemy. Re-elected to the Assembly in 1780, Mr. Hornblower was chosen Speaker of that body, which then included some of the ablest men of the State. In this as in the former session, his vote was invariably recorded in favor of every measure calculated to promote an energetic and effective prosecution of the war, the aid and comfort of the patriots, and the harassing of the enemy and his sympathizers. The proceedings of the Legislature of those days seem strangely like the doings of that body twenty years ago. As might have been expected, Mr. Hornblower's relentless vigor in pressing the enemy, and now his prominence as Speaker of the Assembly, made him a conspicuous figure, whom the British and their tory allies would fain have captured or killed. He was hated, persecuted and pursued almost to the death by refugees, some of whom had been his neighbors and friends in former times, and on several occasions he nearly fell a victim to their vindictive thirst for vengeance. An incident illustrating the dangers to which he was continually subject, is thus related in the *New Jersey Gazette* of April 4, 1781:

“Thursday last* a party of the enemy from New York attempted to carry off the Honourable Josiah Hornblower, Esq. Speaker of the Assembly of this State.—They were in the habit of peasants, and personated Jersey militia. In this manner they came to the ferry nearly opposite his house in Essex county, and called for the boat, which was carried over to them, the people not suspecting their villany. The ferryman, on his arrival, observed G. R.† on their cartouche boxes, and therefore on his return, with some address, let the boat fall down the stream with the tide, in order to give a hint to Mr. Hornblower's family that all was not right. This had the desired effect: Mr. Hornblower escaped out of the back door a few minutes prior to their coming in at the front. Two of the villains pursued him and were taken. The others got off, after making Mr. Hornblower's son-in-law, Mr. Cape,‡ prisoner—who has since returned on parole.”

* March 29, 1781.

† *Georgius Rex*.

‡ This was James H. Kip, who had married Mr. Hornblower's eldest daughter, Margaretta. At this time he appears to have been managing the ferry for his father-in-law.

The *New Jersey Journal*, published at Elizabethtown, of the same date, has this account of the affair:

“Last Thursday morning about twenty refugees came to the ferry at Second River, and hailed the boat to bring them over, saying they were Hackensack militia; upon which Mr. James Kip, supposing it to be so, carried the boat over, when they made him prisoner, and proceeded to this shore, in order, as is supposed, to capture the Hon. Josiah Hornblower, Esq.; but he fortunately, though very narrowly, made his escape. The neighborhood assembling, the enemy thought it prudent to retire with precipitation; however, they paid for their temerity, two of the party being made prisoners.”

According to tradition, Mr. Kip threw his oars into the water as he neared the shore, and shouted to Mr. Hornblower, who was standing on his porch, ready to welcome the visitors, “Father, the British!” whereupon Mr. H. escaped. It is also said that the enemy made a thorough search of the house, either for the owner or for valuables, and actually set fire to the building, but were persuaded to desist by Mrs. Kip, and left the house with apologies. She had had the presence of mind to hide the family silver, and for this service it afterward went to her, some of it being yet in the possession of her descendants. One large goblet, still in existence, had belonged to Edmund Kingsland, Mrs. Hornblower’s grandfather.

After two years of service in the lower branch of the Legislature, Mr. Hornblower was “called up higher,” the people of the county manifesting their approval of his course and their confidence in his ability by electing him to represent them in the Council, or upper branch of the Legislature. He took his seat October 27, 1781, and two days later was deputed to settle the treasurer’s accounts. In this body, as in the lower, work was often assigned to him that properly pertained to the legal profession, indicating that he was thought to possess unusual knowledge, for a layman, of what the law ought to be. For example, “an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing, containing the title of their lands,” after being read a second

time, was committed to Mr. Hornblower (Nov. 3, 1781), and when he reported it, at the next session, with amendments, they were all agreed to but one, by both houses (Sept. 26, 1782). It is true that many laymen believe they could draft laws better than the members of the bar, but experience seldom justifies that belief. In 1783 (June 11), he voted with the majority against a proposed modification of the Articles of Confederation (Art. VIII), relating to the raising of revenue, until the ratifying act had been acceptably amended (June 17). June 14 he voted with the Council to adopt the remonstrance and protest of the Assembly against the conditional cession by Virginia of the Northwest Territory, that State offering to cede part of the territory in question if Congress would guarantee its claim to the rest. The title to these Western lands, which were not included within the boundaries of any of the colonies, and were consequently regarded as Crown lands, had been a vexed question from the beginning of the Revolution, and New Jersey had, indeed (June 16, 1778), refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation because the ownership of these lands had not been secured to the Congress of all the States,* and in December, 1780, sent another remonstrance to Congress on the subject.† The resolutions of 1783 say: "We cannot be silent, while viewing one State aggrandizing herself by the unjust Detention of that Property which has been procured by the common Blood and Treasure of the Whole, and which, on every Principle of Reason and Justice, is vested in Congress for the Use and general Benefit of the Union they represent."‡ Virginia ultimately ceded her claim to the lands unconditionally, thus virtually acknowledging the justice of the position assumed by New Jersey. On June 17, 1783, Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Lawrence were named on a joint committee of the Legislature

* Civil and Political History of New Jersey, by Isaac S. Mulford, M. D., Camden 1848, 451-5.

† *Ib.*, 469.

‡ Minutes of the Council, *passim*.

to urge upon Congress the propriety of locating the federal capital in New Jersey, and on the second day thereafter Mr. Hornblower "read the report of the committee in his place," recommending that the Legislature should give Congress such jurisdiction over a district of twenty square miles "as may be required by Congress as necessary for the honor, dignity, convenience and safety of that august body," and that the State should give £30,000 in specie toward procuring lands and erecting buildings thereon. This report was agreed to unanimously. It was a high compliment that Mr. Hornblower should have been made chairman of a committee charged with so important a mission. The subsequent action of Congress showed that the committee's labors had not been without effect, and for a time there seemed a strong probability that the national capital would be established in New Jersey. The rivalries of Philadelphia and New York, however, and a compromise on the question of the assumption of the State debts by the Nation, overrode all advantages offered by New Jersey, and secured the location of the city of Washington on the banks of the Potomac.* At the following session of the Legislature Mr. Hornblower was appointed (Dec. 16, 1783) with Abraham Clark and Adam Boyd to "make further inquiry into the right of this State to the jurisdiction of" Staten Island, "now in the possession of the State of New York"—the first time that vexed question was raised since the colonies had become sovereign States. It was half a century later ere a settlement was effected. On August 10, 1784, he was appointed with Abraham Clark on a committee to confer with an Assembly committee regarding the recom-

* History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States of America, by George Bancroft, 3d ed., New York, 1883, Vol. I, 129, 130. Congress adopted an ordinance Dec. 23, 1784, to select a district not less than two nor more than three miles square, on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls of the Delaware, for the capital.—*Journal of the American Congress from 1774 to 1788*, Washington, 1823, IV, 458. A full and interesting summary of the efforts to locate the capital in New Jersey will be found in the "History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J.," by John Hall, D.D., New York, 1859, 435-40.

mendation of Congress for raising troops and holding a treaty with the Indians. Four days later he voted for the bill giving to General the Baron Steuben the privilege of occupying for life the confiscated farm of a Bergen county tory; and on the 25th of the same month he voted to appropriate £300 to provide a house for the President and Congress at Trenton, at their next session.

Summing up his six years of service in the Legislature—1779-80 in the Assembly, and 1781-2-3-4 in the Council—the minutes of both bodies show that he was extremely prompt and attentive to his duties; that he brought to their discharge a wide knowledge of public affairs, of the interests of the community, of the popular wants, and of the necessities of the young State; a quick comprehension of the most effective means for accomplishing desired ends, and a dauntless courage in acting according to his convictions. He was conservative, yet progressive. He voted to uphold the dignity of land tenure, as in requiring a freehold qualification for voters; defended the liberty of the press; favored a liberal compensation to public officers. He believed in the most energetic prosecution of the war, in “making treason odious,” and in keeping it so. His frequent appointment on conference committees indicates that he was a man in whose honesty of purpose both houses had confidence, and that he had the ability to impress his views upon others, and to conciliate opposition.

His record was so satisfactory to the people of the State that on October 28, 1785, he was chosen by the Legislature to represent New Jersey in the Congress of the Confederation, his associates being Lambert Cadwallader and John Cleves Symmes, both men of wide reputation.* It is said

* Extract from minutes of the Joint Meeting:

“October 23, 1785: It was *Resolved*, That three Delegates be elected to represent this State in Congress. Honourable Lambert Cadwallader, John Cleves Symmes and Josiah Hornblower, Esquires, appeared to be duly elected. *Resolved*, That the said Lambert Cadwallader, John Cleves Symmes and Josiah Hornblower, or any two of them, be empowered to represent and vote on behalf of this State in the Congress of the United States of North America, from the first Monday in Novem-

that he was elected without previous knowledge, and when the committee called to apprise him of the unexpected honor, they found him, in farmer's attire, in his fields, gathering corn, and with all due ceremony proceeded to address him then and there, and to deliver their message.* On the first day of his term, Monday, November 7, 1785, Mr. Hornblower took his seat in Congress, which then met in the City Hall of New York, in Wall street. "The Congress Office" was located at No. 81 Broadway, corner of King (now Pine) street, and the various departments were scattered about the town in modest quarters, as became the impecunious and already tottering young republic.† There was little opportunity for a man to distinguish himself in such a body as Congress was at that time. Washington was in retirement at Mount Vernon, gazing with dark forebodings into the future of his country; Adams was far away, making friends for the nation at the Court of St. James; Jefferson was at Paris, trying to preserve the good will of the fickle French; Hamilton had withdrawn in despair, after one year's service, from a Legislature which

ber next, until the seventh day of November, 1786, unless a new Appointment shall sooner take place."

The Legislature had enacted, December 16, 1783: "The Council and Assembly in Joint Meeting, at the first Sitting of the Legislature after the annual Election, and at any other Time when the same may be necessary, shall elect and choose any Number of Delegates not less than three, nor more than seven, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, and shall agree upon the Form of Credentials to be given them of their Appointment, which Credentials, signed by the Chairman of the Joint Meeting, shall authorize the said Delegates to sit and vote on the Part of this State, in the Congress of the United States, during the Year or Time for which they were elected, unless in that Time superseded by a new Appointment."—*Section 24. Election Law, Wilson's Laws*, Trenton, 1784, p. 353. The law contemplated the constant attendance of but two members on the sittings of Congress, so that one of them could attend to his private business; as the voting was by States, two could represent New Jersey as well as three. In Gordon's History of New Jersey it is stated (p. 324), that in 1784 William Churchill Houston, John Beatty, Samuel Dick, Lambert Cadwallader, John Cleves Symmes and Josiah Hornblower were elected to Congress. This is an error as to Symmes and Hornblower; Charles Stewart should have been included in the list instead. Another oversight of Gordon's in the same connection might be noted here. In 1787 (October 31), William Paterson was elected to Congress, as he states, but he neglects to mention that Mr. Paterson declined, and on November 6, 1787, Jonathan Dayton was elected in his place.—*Minutes of Joint Meeting, passim*.

* The late Chief-Justice Hornblower often related this incident.

† New York Directory for 1786.

had no power but to recommend to other Legislatures. John Hancock was broken down by ill health. Among the half hundred members, Richard Henry Lee, Charles Pinckney and David Ramsay were perhaps at that time the most widely known.* So little interest was taken in the deliberations of Congress that two weeks elapsed ere enough States were represented to allow of the election of a President, when John Hancock was chosen (November 23).† It was a month later before any business could be transacted, and almost the middle of January when Congress settled down to work. So meagre did the attendance continue that on January 30, 1786, a resolution was adopted "to write to the Governors stating the inconvenience arising from a want of a sufficient number of States to proceed on the business of the nation."‡ Day after day, week in and week out, Mr. Hornblower was found in his seat at roll-call, waiting patiently for a like punctuality on the part of the other members. Few of them thought it worth while to be regular in their attendance. Why should they? When they met it was only to realize more and more their own impotence. The need of a better government became more obvious daily. There was no cohesion between the members of the Confederation. Each State and each section was bent on having its own way, regardless of what became of the Union.§ Said William Grayson in a

* The late Chief-Justice Hornblower often accompanied his father to New York at this time, and was profoundly impressed with the dignity and majesty of the Congress; but he was only nine years old at the time.

† The fact of Hancock's election to the Presidency at this time is overlooked in most of the biographical compilations. He sent in his resignation June 5, 1786, on account of continued ill health, being then confined to his bed, as his letter to Congress explains. Mr. Bancroft erroneously states (*Hist. Const.*, I, 253), that David Ramsay was elected President. Congress chose him *Chairman*, in the absence of President-elect Hancock.—*Journals of Congress*, IV, 606.

‡ *Journals of Congress, passim*; Selections from the Correspondence of the N. J. Executive, 361.

§ Bancroft's *History of the Formation of the Constitution*, I, 26-7, 486-7; Mulford's *History of New Jersey*, 480-1; *Journals of Congress, passim*. Said Hamilton: "Each State, yielding to the persuasive voice of immediate interest or convenience, has successively withdrawn its support, till the frail and tottering edifice seems ready to fall upon our heads and crush us beneath its ruins."—*The Federalist*, No. XV, Dawson's ed., Morrisania, 1864, 99. Washington sadly confessed: "In

letter to James Madison, May 28, 1786: "Till lately Congress has been very inactive. It is a practice with many States in the Union to come forward and be very assiduous till they have carried some State job, and then decamp with precipitation, leaving the public business to shift for itself."* Already there was a profound jealousy in various quarters lest the Union should become more powerful than its parts. New York insisted upon retaining the advantages of its commercial supremacy, and reserved for its own use the revenue derived from imports, which was very oppressive to New Jersey. Virginia and the other Southern States demanded the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi, even at the price of a war with Spain. The very meagre record of the debates in Congress during those times gives us less information than could be desired as to the part Mr. Hornblower took in the delibera-

a word, the Confederation appears to me to be little more than a shadow without the substance; and Congress a nugatory body, their ordinances being little attended to." Governor Wm. Livingston declared: "Without the utmost exertions of the more patriotic part of the community, and the blessing of God upon their exertions, I fear that we shall not be able, for ten years from the date of this letter [February 17, 1787] to support that independence which has cost us so much blood and treasure to acquire."—*Sedgwick's Livingston, ut supra*, 403. John Adams, in his first inaugural speech to the United States Congress, March 4, 1797, thus summarized the history and characteristics of the Congress of the Confederation: "Negligence of its regulations, inattention to its recommendations, if not disobedience to its authority, not only in individuals but in States, soon appeared, with their melancholy consequences; universal languor, jealousies, rivalries of States; decline of navigation and commerce; discouragement of necessary manufactures; universal fall in the value of lands and their produce; contempt of public and private faith; loss of consideration and credit with foreign nations; and, at length, in discontents, animosities, combinations, partial conventions, and insurrection; threatening some great national calamity."—*Works of John Adams*, Boston, 1850-56, IX, 106. See also "Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton," by J. C. Riethmüller, London, 1864, 173; "Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton," by George Shea, Boston, 1879, 72-4; "Alexander Hamilton," by Henry Cabot Lodge, Boston, 1882, 36-43. The Tories and refugees who had been compelled to flee to Nova Scotia beheld, with unconcealed delight, the bickerings between the States, and did their best to encourage the discontent. Said a writer from St. Johns: "If we view the respective States in the Union, we shall perceive anarchy rather than government, and the lowest order of citizens in their Legislative councils." * * * The Southern States, "perfectly aware of the insidious conduct of New England, have constantly thwarted her designs, and clearly perceive that their material interest is really incompatible with the aggrandizement of the Northern States, whose ambition and numbers, in time, bid fair to be very dangerous neighbors, to the middle as well as more Southern Provinces."—*Political Magazine (London) for December, 1786*, 403-4.

* Bancroft's Hist. Const., I, 505.

tions of that body, but his votes on various questions indicate that he favored strengthening the Union at every point, as the only means of preserving it. Thus we find him (February 7, 1786) voting to raise the largest sum proposed to pay the interest on the public debt, though a majority of the States was not of the same opinion just then. A commissioner of the Continental Loan Office in New York having failed to take the full oath prescribed by Congress for its appointees, Mr. Hornblower voted (May 1) that the office be considered vacant. While Congress was fixing the salaries of the Commissioners of Accounts between the Nation and the States (May 17), he opposed limiting their terms to one year, but favored extending them—evidently to insure greater permanence in the federal administration. May 19, we find him taking conservative ground in behalf of the liberty of the private citizen, voting against allowing witnesses, not belonging to the forces of the United States, to be punished at the discretion of courts martial for refusing to testify before such courts. Congress, however, decided to strike out the words “belonging to the forces of the United States.” Five days later he seconded a motion “that the acceptance by the United States of any cessions heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, by any State, of the claims of such State to western territory, ought not, nor shall be construed nor cited as confirming, or in any wise strengthening the claim of such State to any such territory not ceded.” On this question he was in opposition to the extreme State Rights men of Virginia, but he was always found taking this stand, which, indeed, was only consistent with the views he had advocated in the New Jersey Legislature. The Indian problem then, as for nearly a century since, was a troublesome one, but was complicated at that time by the claims of the States most concerned—as those of the South—to exercise independent authority over the aborigines within their limits—a claim which Mr. Hornblower opposed uniformly, insisting that the Nation should exercise exclusive control over the red men (June 29,

July 20, July 24, August 7). The Northern States generally took the same ground, and the Southern States as generally wished to have the rights of the individual States recognized in the premises. He approved the report of the Board of Treasury (August 8) in favor of establishing the decimal system of currency, and prohibiting separate State coinage—an important step toward nationalizing the country. Again, he cast his voice in favor of requiring the officers of the new Northwest Territory to take an oath of fidelity to the United States; the South generally voting in the negative, probably out of deference to the old claims of Virginia to the territory, and enough Northern members voted the same way to defeat the proposition. He repeatedly voted to urge the reluctant and delinquent States to comply with the requisitions of Congress in regard to the imposts, to vest the sole power of collecting them in Congress, as a source of revenue wherewith to meet the national obligations. These votes * indicate clearly his general views on the desirability, not to say the absolute necessity, of so increasing the powers of Congress that the Nation might be able to assert and maintain its right to existence. Thus favoring, as he did, “a more perfect union” between the States, he was placed in an extremely embarrassing position at an early day of his Congressional experience, by the alarming and revolutionary course taken by his own State, in just the opposite direction. Abraham Clark introduced (February 20, 1786) in the New Jersey Assembly a series of resolutions, subsequently adopted by that body, instructing the State’s delegates in Congress to “vote against each and every ordinance, resolution or proceeding whatever, which shall produce any expense to New Jersey, for the promotion or security of the commerce of these States, or either of them, from which neither the Union in general, nor this State in particular, derives any advantage, until all the States shall effectually and substantially adopt and carry into execution the impost” adopted by Congress April 18, 1783. It

* Journals of Congress, *ut supra*, IV, *passim*.

was also resolved not to "comply with the requisition of Congress of September 27, 1785, or any other of similar nature, requiring specie contributions, until all the States in the Union shall comply with the requisition of April, 1783, or at least until the several States, having the advantage of commerce which they now enjoy, solely from the joint exertions of the United States, shall forbear exacting duties upon merchandise for the particular benefit of their respective States, thereby drawing revenues from other States, whose local situation and circumstances will not admit their enjoying similar advantages from commerce."* This was a formal notice to New York and to Congress that unless that State allowed her import duties to go into the National Treasury, as the other States had agreed, New Jersey would break up the Union. The provocation was great, but this course was a rash one, and threatened complete disaster to the Confederation. Mr. Clark no doubt thought it would be a popular measure in New Jersey, whose people had grumbled for years at the unfair advantage inuring to New York by her absorption of the duties collected at her great port of entry. In this he was correct. He may have thought, also, that some such decisive stroke was needed to force a speedy settlement of the vexed question, and in fact it did indirectly have that result. But for a time the Union was on the verge of dissolution, and its friends everywhere deplored the action taken by New Jersey. A conservative view of the matter is presented in the following letter (hitherto unpublished) to Mr. Hornblower, from John Beatty, who had been associated with him in the Legislature, and had preceded him in Congress: †

PRINCETON 6th March 1786.

DEAR SIR—Altho I am not an antifederal Man, yet believe me, I have had few federal Ideas, since I retired to domestic life—The late extraordinary act of our Legislature, refusing a Compliance with the last requisi-

* Gordon's History of New Jersey, 327.

† For notices of John Beatty see History of 1st Pres. Church, Trenton, 402; Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century, by Samuel Davies Alexander, New York (1872), 127; History of Medicine in New Jersey, etc., 140; Minutes of Legislature, *passim*. He was elected to Congress in 1783 and in 1784.

tion of Congress, has however roused me from my Lethargy & I feel sensibly mortified & alarmed for a Conduct, which in my View is extremely reprehensible, & tends to the dissolving of an Union already too feebly united—You have doubtless seen the resolution to which I refer as is contained in the last Trenton Gazette, under the form of a Motion of Mr. A. Clark—If State Policy had dictated a Measure of this kind, they ought not to have added insult to the refusal, by declaring, they would not comply with any future requisition of that Body, unless it was made conformable to their Ideas; thereby denying the Constitutional Authority of Congress to frame such an Act—The reasons urged in the preamble to this *high and mighty Act of Sovereignty* in New-Jersey, are in part true & merit consideration: but surely we ought first to complain, before we attempt to redress ourselves, at the Expence of the Union at large—Were our Delegates instructed to ask of Congress an abatement of our Quota on account of our unfavourable local Situation in point of Trade; I persuade myself it would not be unattended to; more especially as no Standard, whereby to measure the contributions of the several States, has as yet, been permanently fixed; or rather been made the rule of apportionment—In what light Congress may view it, I know not: but surely our allies & friends, thro whose pecuniary aid, we have rose to our present Independence; will view it with Surprise and Jealesy, & as not tending to the Establishment of that National System of Revenue, which the resolution pretends to have for its object; and however modest, tho firm, their Demands of Retribution may have hitherto been; they will no longer speak the Language of Justice & Moderation, but I fear will become clamorous & persisting—

* * * How do you like your Situation & what are you doing in Congress—Our Indian affairs wear but a gloomy Aspect—This will prove to be the Case, untill we have possession of the western parts—What accounts are there from Mr. Adams & what Expectations have we of their* shortly evacuating them—

* * * If my letter is not too troublesome, I shall hope for an answer. If I have been too inquisitive; you will please to correct me—

Yours with much regard

JNO. BEATTY

The Honble Josiah Hornblower Esqr.

Congress took prompt measures to avert the impending disaster, and (March 7) appointed a committee to proceed to Trenton and represent to the Legislature “in the strongest terms, the fatal consequences that must inevitably result to the said State, as well as to the rest of the Union, from their refusal to comply with the requisition of Congress of Septem-

* The British.

ber, 1785.”* Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, the chairman of the committee, addressed the Legislature at length, pointing out the evils of this first attempt at nullification (which his own State was destined to imitate half a century later), and in the course of his argument ingeniously intimated that New Jersey could more easily have brought New York to terms by opening a free port on the west shore of the Hudson †—a hint which led to an abortive move in that direction. ‡ More pertinently, Mr. Pinckney threw out the suggestion of a “general convention of the States for the purpose of increasing the powers of the federal government, and making it more adequate for the ends for which it was instituted.”§ New Jersey did reconsider her hasty action, though neglecting to honor the requisition of Congress, and voted to send commissioners to a general convention of the States, vesting them with power to consider the whole subject of the relations of the States. || Ours was the first State to take this broad step, and thereby paved the way for the convening of that immortal body, which a year later framed the Constitution of the United States of America.

Another subject that engrossed the attention of this Congress was the navigation of the Mississippi. Spain held the mouth of that mighty river, and hindered its free navigation from the north, which was felt to be an injury to the Southern and Western States. On the other hand, there was a feeling in the Northern States that if the Western Territory secured a free outlet by the Mississippi, that section of the country would drift away from the influence of the old States; and that in any event the country, enfeebled by a long and exhausting struggle, and lacking cohesive power, was in no condition to provoke another war, with Spain, for what was

* Journals of Congress, IV, 632.

† Bancroft's Hist. Const., I, 486.

‡ Gordon's History of N. J., 328; Minutes of Assembly, *passim*.

§ Bancroft's Hist. Const., I, 257.

|| *Ib.*

after all but a doubtful advantage, to a territory mainly a vast wilderness.* On this question the States divided on Mason and Dixon's line, the South voting solidly against any treaty with Spain that did not concede the navigation of the great river, while the North voted as solidly in favor of a treaty without such condition. Mr. Hornblower voted with the North uniformly on this question.† One of his colleagues, Mr. Symmes, was almost the only Northern member who favored the Southern and Western view of this subject, possibly because he already contemplated his subsequent vast purchases of lands in the future State of Ohio.‡ James Monroe was at this time a member of Congress from Virginia. He was very young—but twenty-eight—and his letters of the time teem with the spirit of an extreme and narrow-minded partisan, who deemed those who did not think alike with him on public affairs to be deadly enemies of the country. He took this matter of the Spanish treaty greatly to heart, and declared his belief that Mr. John Jay, the Foreign Secretary, was in league with the Northern and Eastern members to dissolve the Union. This much is perhaps necessary to explain the animus of the following extract of a letter written by him (Sept. 12, 1786), to James Madison:

“It will depend much on the opinion of Jersey and Pennsylvania as to the movements of Mr. Jay; and that of Jersey much on that of Mr. Clark, now with you at Annapolis. He put Hornblower in Congress, and may turn him out again, for he has no positive weight of his own. Clark has always been anxious for taking the Western lands from us. I should suppose him inclined to turn it to the best account. I conclude, therefore, that if he knows the delegation, especially his part of it, pursue a system of policy so contrary to his own and to what is in effect the interest of his country, he would dismiss Mr. Hornblower. Perhaps you may be able to hint to Clark that Jersey, except Symmes, was with the Eastern States upon this occasion.”§

* Bancroft's Hist. Const., II, 389-91.

† Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress, 1775-88, Boston, 1821. IV, 45-57, 108-9, 611.

‡ Life and Public Services of John Cleves Symmes, by Charles H. Winfield, Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc., January, 1877.

§ Bancroft's Hist. Const., II, 388-9, 394.

Mr. Hornblower's votes in Congress clearly show that there, as in the New Jersey Legislature, he was a man of independent convictions, who hesitated not to differ from the great body of members, if his judgment led him that way, though he was by no means always in the minority. We can therefore smile at the petty ebullition of Mr. Monroe in characterizing this large-minded man, of such varied attainments and such wide experience, and who had been so repeatedly and signally honored in his own State, as having "no positive weight of his own." But the continuous wrangling between the States, the indifference of members to their duties, and the contempt into which Congress had sunk in the popular estimation, by reason of its want of power, must all have been extremely distasteful to a man of Josiah Hornblower's energetic, straightforward temperament, especially after his active and influential service in the Legislature of his State. Moreover, the entire system of organization was well calculated to crush out the individuality of members. It is not strange, then, that Mr. Hornblower retired permanently from such an unsatisfactory body at the end of his first term of one year, and cheerfully left others to enjoy the honor which had come to him unsought.*

* The Legislature, on November 7, 1786, re-elected Mr. Cadwallader, and sent Abraham Clark and James Schuurman in place of Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Symmes. The election of Mr. Clark at this time might appear to have been the outcome of the suggestion of Monroe to Madison, in the letter given above. In reality, however, it was no doubt because of his attitude in the preceding Legislature in favor of another flood of legal tender paper "money," with which the State was already deluged. The best men of the State were against it, as a dishonest measure, but the popular demand for "cheap money" would not be stayed, and even in Elizabethtown, his home, the honest and patriotic Governor Livingston was burned in effigy because he opposed the bill in the Council. Clark on this, as on other occasions, sided with the masses, and sought to take advantage of the clamor against the Governor to step himself into the executive chair; but he could muster only eight votes, as against thirty-eight for the gallant and honored Livingston. It is quite likely that his election to Congress a week later was brought about partly by the friends of the Governor, with a view to console him for his defeat in the gubernatorial canvass. From the character and disposition of Mr. Hornblower, we may be sure such a plan would meet with no opposition from him.—*Minutes of Joint Meeting, 1786; Bancroft's Hist. Const.,* l., 491, 497; *Gordon's Hist. N. J.,* 329. Gov. Livingston said, anent the proposed emission of paper: "I would see all such popularity as must be acquired at the horrid expense of sacrificing one's con-

We can now picture him retired from public life, enjoying in his charming, hospitable home on the peaceful banks of the Passaic, the well-earned *otium cum dignitate* so befitting a long and useful career, such as he had led. The dangers and struggles of the war were at an end. He had withdrawn from the turmoils of political life, and in the care of his large landed property, and the supervision of the education of his numerous family he found ample occupation.* He made companions of his sons and daughters. He discoursed with them upon the affairs of life, and upon mechanics and scientific themes generally. He was a profound believer in the infinite capacities of steam, and predicted that his children would live to see it in general use as a motive power on land as well as on water.†

In 1793, the New Jersey Copper Mine Association was formed by some sanguine capitalists—among them Jacob Mark, Philip A. Schuyler and Nicholas I. Roosevelt‡—at whose

science, and the National honour, and the public faith, and our federal obligations, and the ultimate and real interest of this State to—the devil.”—*Sedgwick's Livingston*, 398. In the letter from John Beatty to Mr. Hornblower, already given for the most part, he thus expresses his opinion of the project: “The State seems at present in a considerable convulsion, with regard to the Emission of a Paper Currency or Loan—perhaps no subject has interested all ranks of the people so much, since the revolution—The House of Assembly are no less divided—on the last division, 19 votes appeared for & 18 against the Bill—it is thought the Speaker will give it existence: tho it is extremely doubtful whether it will pass the Council!—The more thinking & prudent part of the State are against the Measure.”

* In a letter to a niece in England, December, 1788, he said: “Before the commencement of the late war I was in business, and we were in what is called good worldly circumstances; but since that period have cultivated a farm which I fortunately purchased about twenty years ago. I have indeed lately been in some honorary employments, such as Speaker of the (State) House of Representatives, three years a member of the Legislative Council of the State, and one year a Member of Congress of the United States; but to these stations very small emoluments are annexed.”—*Hornblower MSS.*, communicated by Mr. Justice Bradley.

† Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc., May, 1851, 162.

‡ On February 4, 1793, Arent J. Schuyler, son of Col. John Schuyler, then deceased, leased to Philip A. Schuyler, of Bergen County, and Jacob Mark, of New York City, merchant, the mine property, for a term of twenty-one years, with the privilege of renewal for twenty-one years more, at a rental of one-tenth of the ore for the first term, and one-seventh of the ore for the second term; the lessees to “erect and rebuild a sufficient steam Engine within eighteen months,” and to “keep at least eight men at work for not less than eight months in the year.” The next day the lessees entered into an agreement “for the better carrying into execution their intentions of extending the Copper Works by Erecting Furnaces & Battering &

earnest solicitation Mr. Hornblower took charge of the works, at a salary of \$60 per month, and the promise of a one-sixteenth interest in the concern. He now set about rebuilding his old "fire-engine," which had lain idle for twenty years. John Van Emburgh worked on the engine for him at this time. Seventy years later he recalled the circumstance, remarking: "The engine was repaired and the works put in order under the supervision of Mr. Josiah Hornblower, who was a man of great skill. He did not talk much, but when he spoke no one could say he did not understand him, he was so clear and plain in what he said. He knew perfectly everything that was to be done. He had the engine under such perfect control that by a single hair he could stop it."* The management of the Association proved so unsatisfactory to Mr. Hornblower that in July or August, 1794, he retired from the superintendency, and thus his connection with the mines and the steam-engine ceased finally. The company then introduced German miners, because they could get them for low wages, but the work proving unprofitable was soon abandoned. The old engine again stood idle for several years, until the early part of the present century, when it was taken to pieces, and the copper boiler was broken up and carried to Philadelphia.† The only

Rolling Mills do declare that the works shall be carried on under the name & firm of the New Jersey Copper Mine Association." The property was to be represented by 640 shares, divided among those interested; three directors were to be elected annually: "The first Election for chusing directors shall be on the first Monday in January after the first steam Engine is Erected until which time the whole management of the Company's concerns shall remain with the Lessees." The directors were authorized to reserve not more than \$8,000 annually until \$20,000 should be accumulated, which should be invested as capital, to be used as necessity might require for the betterment of the property. Within a short time after this organization Nicholas I. Roosevelt, a New York merchant, but then of Bergen county, became interested in the company.—*Bergen County Deeds*, G, folios 194, 187; *Essex Deeds*, D, folio 127. Mark subsequently occupied a farm on the Passaic river bank, near the mine, known as "Laurel Hill," which had been sold by Mr. Hornblower.—*Bergen Deeds*.

* Conversation with Mr. Justice Bradley, in 1865. Judge Bradley writes: "I had asked Van Emburgh if he knew about the old engine in Schuyler's mine, without mentioning Mr. Hornblower's name, and I think I have given nearly his exact words forming a part of his reply. As the words of a plain man they tell a great deal."

† For these particulars of the working of the mine at this period the writer is

part of the engine known to exist now is the half-cylinder, already described.

Mr. Hornblower lived to see realized many of his own prophecies regarding the general use of steam. He lived to see the new and improved engines built by his relatives and by Boulton & Watt, who, located in the heart of the greatest coal and iron district in the world, were incessantly stimulated by fierce competition to make new improvements in the design and construction of machinery. He lived to see built, at his very door, the first steam-engine manufactured in America. Messrs. Roosevelt, Mark and Schuyler, Directors of the New Jersey Copper Mine Association, bought from Mr. Hornblower, August 29, 1794, six acres of land on the brook known as the Second River, with the privilege of erecting a dam and coal-house.* This was the beginning, probably, of manufacturing in Belleville. Here they established a foundry and machine-shop, and here smelting works were erected. Not far away was the ship-yard of Cornelius Jerolaman, who had the reputation of turning out the swiftest sloops that navigated the waters near New York. Roosevelt was sanguine and ambitious, and when Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, of New York, conceived an idea of a steamboat, Roosevelt, who was the chief, and perhaps at this time, the sole owner of the Belleville works, offered to build a steam-engine, rather than have the order go to England. He employed one Smallwood, then in charge of the smelting works, to construct it. Smallwood had come out with the first engine for the Philadelphia

indebted to Mr. Justice Bradley, who has Mr. Hornblower's account-books in his possession. Mr. Van Emburgh told Judge Bradley that the mine was not much more than 100 feet deep. Isaac Weld, Jr., in 1795-6-7, says of the mine: "Repeated attempts have been made to work it; but whether the price of labor be too great for such an undertaking, or the proprietors have not proceeded with judgment, certain it is, that they have miscarried, and sustained very considerable losses thereby."—*Travels*, 150. Efforts to work the mine have been made frequently since. The projected operations in 1833 have been referred to. An English traveler who visited the mine in 1833 says: "The mines are now reopened, a steam-engine erected to drain them, and the works are proceeding with spirit. It is the only copper mine worked in the United States."—*Travels through the United States of America and Canada*, by I. Finch, London, 1833, 277.

* Essex County Deeds, D, 127.

Water-works, sent by Boulton & Watt from Soho, England, and having erected it, settled at Belleville, instead of returning to England—as Mr. Hornblower had done before him. In the primitive state of American industries at that time, it was difficult to find skilled mechanics anywhere in the country, but fortunately at this juncture there arrived another young Englishman, in the person of John Hewitt, a pattern-maker by trade, whose skill was utilized in that direction. A German named Rohde was found to make the castings, and the three men set to work. Naturally, Mr. Hornblower took a great interest in the undertaking, and the men named boarded at his house while the work was going on. On October 21, 1798, the *Polacca*—a little craft, 60 feet long, with a 20-inch cylinder and 2-foot stroke—started out on her trial trip, the success of which is disputed. This might have been expected from Mr. Livingston's plan, which was to force a stream of water out of the stern by means of a powerful centrifugal pump. It is said that the same parties subsequently built an engine for John Stevens' steamboat in 1804, which was the first screw-propeller ever seen.* Roosevelt was undoubtedly a man of considerable ingenuity, and soon made for the little Belleville shops quite a reputation, though they never quite equaled in magnitude the great establishment after which he named them—Soho.

* Thurston's Hist. Steam-engine, 250, 264; History of the City of New York, by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, 1880, II, 428-9; Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc., May, 1851, 162, and May, 1862, 117-34; Report of U. S. Centennial Exhibition, 1876, VI, 11. For the particulars concerning the employment of Hewitt and Smallwood, and their intercourse with Mr. Hornblower, the writer is indebted to the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, the son of John Hewitt. He adds: "Rohde came to New York, and established what were subsequently the Allaire Works in this city. Allaire, whom I knew very well, was one of the first apprentices in the establishment. My father subsequently engaged in other business, and died at Trenton, in 1856, where steam-engines surrounded him on all sides. His life covered the era of its development and universal introduction. It is a singular coincidence that Mrs. Hewitt is the daughter of Peter Cooper, who built the first locomotive engine, while I am the son of the man who made the patterns of the first steam-engine that was built in America. Our children ought certainly to have plenty of 'go' in them!" The first successful locomotive in America was built by Peter Cooper for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and run by himself, in August, 1829. It might be noted that Fulton's first successful steamboat was not run until August, 1807, nine years after the experiments at Belleville.

Mr. Hornblower was again in public life, having been appointed in 1790* Judge of the Essex Common Pleas, to which he was reappointed in 1795,† holding the position until compelled by ill health to retire, and “sitting on the bench,” we are told, “with dignity, uprightness and solidity of judgment.”‡ As the leading man in the neighborhood, he was frequently called upon to preside at public meetings when affairs of moment were to be considered.§

As the years after the war passed away, with them passed, also, most of the asperities of those days of bitterness. His family and his dignities increasing, a new and larger house seemed needed, and he built a spacious, elegant residence of stone, a short distance below his former dwelling. But when it was finished, neither he nor his wife could bear to leave the old home.|| There they had lived most of their wedded life; there most of their children had been born, and there they preferred to die. And there they did die.

The same reasons that led to the erection of the new mansion, perhaps induced Mr. Hornblower to set up a family coach, after the approved fashion of the day. It was a gorgeous and ponderous affair, drawn by four horses, and caused the owner to be greatly reviled as an aristocrat. He was anything but that, being indeed a man of the people himself, simple and unostentatious in his tastes, and would never ride in his own magnificent coach, preferring instead to go afoot or on horse-back.**

In person, he was tall and of commanding presence, and

* Minutes of Joint Meeting, and original commission, in possession of Mr. Justice Bradley.

† *Ib.*

‡ Alden's Epitaphs, V, 235.

§ See Appendix I, Note C.

|| Letter to the writer from the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Hornblower, March 21, 1877. The new house was occupied by Mr. Hornblower's son, James, and afterward by the latter's son-in-law, William Stephens, and family. It was torn down about 1856. Subsequently the plot was sold by Mr. Stephens to William M. Ackerman, of Belleville, who built the present dwelling, and later sold it to Mrs. Elizabeth Liscomb, of New York city, its present owner. So the writer is informed by Mr. William H. Stephens, of Belleville.

** Letter from the Rev. Dr. Hornblower.

courtly in his bearing. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Mrs. Finley, wife of the Rev. Dr. Robert Finley, of Baskingridge, and daughter of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Revolutionary fame, used to say that he was a man of more elegant manners, a more finished gentleman, than any one they had ever met.* And they were persons of culture, accustomed to the best society in the land.

He came of a Baptist family, and marrying an Episcopalian, they "compromised" by attending the ancient Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville.† In his latter years he appears to have been a member of the Episcopalian congregation, his death and that of one of his sons (John) being recorded in the books of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Newark.

Mrs. Hornblower is described as a very beautiful woman, one of the most elegant ladies of the day. Adorning her person with silks and satins and velvets and diamonds, as became her position in society, she believed in adorning the Lord's house, too, and a crimson damask robe she gave for the pulpit of the modest little Dutch Church was long remembered with gratitude by the congregation, while it was an occasion of offence to her High-Church of England sisters.‡ During the stormy times of the Revolution, she sided loyally with her

* Letter from the Rev. Dr. Hornblower.

† *Ib.* In the letter to his niece, December, 1788, before quoted from, he says: "I rejoice with you that true vital religion, which was in some measure planted, or at least cherished, by the example and labors of your dear father (Jonathan Hornblower, Sen.), increases amongst you. In this country the religion of Jesus spreads more and more daily; here are no distinctions of pre-eminence given to any Christian Church: and most of the professors, though of different denominations, live together in great harmony and brotherly love. It is not uncommon for the young people here, although members of different churches, to meet together on the evening of the Sabbath for social worship." Dr. Hornblower, in the letter referred to above, says his grandfather communed in the Baptist Church in New York, but no record of the fact has been found. Chief-Justice Hornblower, when he settled in Newark, connected himself with Trinity Church, and had his first two children baptized in that church, May 10, 1806, as appears by the records in the custody of Daniel Dodd, Esq. About 1808 he united with the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Joseph Willard, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, and the Rev. Peter Stryker, Pastor of the Reformed Church, at Belleville, joined in preparing a biographical sketch of Mr. Hornblower, which was published in the newspapers directly after his death; in the *American Register*, Philadelphia, 1809, V, 269, and in Alden's *Epitaphs*.

‡ *Ib.*

English husband in defence of American Independence, although so many of her American kinsmen were ranged on the side of the British. On July 4, 1780, she was designated with Mrs. (Governor) Livingston, Mrs. Elisha Boudinot and Mrs. (Dr.) William Burnet, as a Committee of Essex County ladies, with others equally prominent throughout the State, to receive subscriptions for the succor of the country's defenders in the field.* After the war she dispensed a lavish and elegant hospitality, her house being fitted up with all the appliances that wealth and taste could supply for entertaining in a manner befitting her means and station.

Mrs. Hornblower died April 24, 1808,† and nine months later the spouse of her youth was laid beside her. A local newspaper of the day (the Newark *Centinel of Freedom*, Tuesday, January 24, 1809) says his death occurred "after a long and painful illness," and concludes a brief obituary with the remark that "through life, he was a useful, benevolent citizen." Another writer states that "in his last illness, the exercise of every Christian grace shone with peculiar lustre."‡

In the quiet "God's acre" about the old Reformed Church at Belleville, lie the mortal remains of this loving pair who through more than half a century of wedded life, and through dangers manifold, clung to each other so devotedly. Within sight of the spot where rests this pioneer of steam-engineery in America, the forces of steam are at work in a hundred forms, converting the simple hamlet of yore into a busy centre of industry. Almost within a stone's throw of his resting place, long trains of cars dash by with the speed of the wind, propelled by the same mighty power, bringing over the narrow track the wealth of the remotest parts of the globe. But, curiously enough, the most important use of the subtle power in that neighborhood, is the same for which his rude "fire-

* *New Jersey Journal*, July 5, 1780.

† The notice of her death, in the Newark *Centinel*, of April 26, 1808, reads: "Died at Belleville on Sunday morning last, a few minutes before ten o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Hornblower, wife of Josiah Hornblower, Esq., in the 75th year of her age."

‡ Alden's Epitaphs, V, 235.

engine" was brought over, one hundred and thirty years ago—namely, to pump water; only, instead of lifting "80 hogsheads per minute," to pour it into the river, these modern, mighty engines, embodying all the latest improvements in science, are ceaselessly, noiselessly hoisting twice that quantity out of the river, to pour it in refreshing, life-giving streams through the two chief cities of New Jersey—cities of whose future greatness even the far-seeing young engineer could scarcely have dreamed—cities which would not, could not have existed to-day, were it not for the wonderful power which he first harnessed to the car of progress and civilization in America.

APPENDIX I.

NOTE A, PAGE 180.—*Hornblower's Compound Engine, and his Controversy with Boulton and Watt.*

The aim of the double-cylinder or compound engine of Jonathan Hornblower, Jr., the nephew of Josiah Hornblower, was to utilize the expansive power of steam, whereby the same steam could be used twice or more. The engine had two cylinders, one double the size of the other. The steam was let into both, beneath the pistons, and was then cut off; from the smaller cylinder it had free vent by a pipe into the larger, above the piston-head; as it escaped from the smaller cylinder it left a vacuum behind, causing the piston to descend, and the expanded steam in the second cylinder pressed down upon the larger piston-head, giving an additional impetus to its descent, while the steam beneath it was discharged through a pipe running under the first cylinder (thus helping to keep it warm), into an outside vessel, where it was condensed. It was claimed that the power of this engine was to Watt's single-cylinder engine as 3 is to 2; in other words, that a gain of 50 per cent. was effected.* Watt was greatly troubled by the first rumors that came to him concerning this invention, fearing that some entirely new power had been discovered, instead of a new application of a power already known. He then claimed that he had conceived the idea of using the expansive power of steam as early as 1767,† but he had not been able to make a successful application of it, and there is really no reason to doubt that Mr. Hornblower's was an independent discovery, and that he was the first to put the idea into practical form. When it is remembered that he was not only the son of an engineer, but that his grandfather had erected a steam-engine at least ten years before James Watt saw the light at Greenock, it is only reasonable to suppose that he was quite as capable of arriving at original results in his special field, as was the humble watch and instrument maker. It is claimed ‡ for Jonathan that he "took up the subject of his engine early in 1776, if not before, and continued it until he made a large working model whose cylin-

* Historical Review of Improvements in the Steam-Engine in the XVIIIth Century, by Jabez Carter Hornblower, printed in the first and second editions of O. Gregory's *Mechanics*, Vol. II, 358-390, and reprinted for Mr. Justice Bradley, Washington, 1880, 32-5; *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, 304; *Thurston's History of the Steam Engine*, 135-7.

† *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, 304.

‡ By Jabez Carter Hornblower, ut supra, p. 36 of reprint.

ders were 11 and 14 inches in diameter," and then sent a description with drawings to the editor of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, who promised that the account should appear with the "marks of peculiar approbation" of Dr. Robison, who was preparing the article on the steam-engine for the next edition of the work. But Dr. Robison was a warm friend of Watt, and indeed was the first to direct the attention of the young inventor to the subject of steam—in 1759,* forty years after Joseph Hornblower had set up his first engine. The Doctor not unnaturally saw everything relating to engines as a partisan of Watt, and in his notice of Hornblower's compound engine directed attention chiefly to various minor improvements made by Mr. Hornblower, quite overlooking the real importance of his application of the expansive power of steam, and declared that the engine was inferior to that of his friend, Watt. This provoked Mr. Hornblower to a severe rejoinder, which lost him any chance thereafter of getting justice at the hands of Dr. Robison or the *Encyclopedia* for which he wrote.† Here is a new illustration of the power of the press to make or mar an inventor's fortunes! Although Watt had taken out the patent for his improved engine in 1769 and another in 1774, he was still (in 1781) in the experimental stages of his invention, largely owing to the mechanical difficulties to be overcome, and the lack of skilled workmen,‡ which also proved a stumbling-block in the way of the speedy success of Hornblower's engine. From the date of Newcomen's first practical application of the power of steam, the English engineers had been trying to remedy the obvious defects of that machine, so that it was not strange that several persons should come close upon the same idea at the same time. Thus, Watt's claim to the invention of the separate condenser has been disputed in behalf of two or three persons, the fact doubtless being that many besides himself had had their thoughts inclined in the same direction. But he was the first to solve the problem, and undoubtedly is entitled to the credit of the invention. As he himself said in one of his despondent moods, and they were many while he feared the success of the Hornblower engine: "It looks as if Nature had taken an aversion to monopolies, and put the same thing into several people's heads at once, to prevent them."§ When the real character of the new invention became known, Watt evidently did not grasp its true significance at once, and hardly knew upon what grounds to attack it. He was greatly worried and mortified to find, too, that the mine-owners favored the Hornblowers, not so much because of friendship, as in the hope of breaking up the monopoly of the powerful Soho firm. "The Horners continue bragging of what they are to do," he writes peevishly, "and I hear the country in general takes part with

* *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, 118.

† *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 3d ed., Art. Steam-Engines, No. 70; Jabez Carter Hornblower, *ut supra*, reprint, 36-7.

‡ *Lives of Boulton and Watt*, 311-13.

§ *Ib.*, 300.

them."* And again: "All the bells in Cornwall would be rung at our overthrow."† Boulton and Watt first claimed that the Hornblower patent infringed on that of Watt in respect to the use of steam to press down the piston of the second cylinder. "As to the scheme of the Hornblowers, they shall sooner press me down into the earth than they shall press down a piston with steam," wrote Boulton defiantly to his partner.‡ In the fourth specification of his patent of 1769 Watt set out this claim: "I intend in many cases to employ the expansive force of steam to press on the pistons, or whatever may be used instead of them, in the same manner as the pressure of the atmosphere is now employed in the common fire-engine."§ It was fifteen years later, or three years after the Hornblower patent was taken out, ere Watt perfected his double-acting engine, in which the steam acted on the upper as well as the lower side of the piston-head, in a single cylinder. But the specification quoted hardly indicates any such engine as Mr. Hornblower designed. In "An Address to the Lords, Adventurers, and Others, concern'd in the Mines of Cornwall," issued from Penryn (Cornwall), May 1, 1788, by Jonathan Hornblower, Jr., and John Winwood (a wealthy capitalist who was backing up the former), they say:

"The fourth Article of Mr. Watt's Specification relating to Steam on the Piston, seems to be the principal Matter of Dispute; for which Reason it is what we wish most to consider: And without dwelling on the vague and uncertain Manner in which it is worded, we pass on to observe, that so far from this Invention being new, it was made public at least fifty Years since, and in order to prove this, a Description of it, illustrated with a Copper-Plate, may be seen at This day, where the expansive Power of Steam is employed to impel the Piston, on a Vacuum which is made in the upper Part of the Cylinder; and where the Piston is connected to an Iron Rod that moves thro' the Cylinder-Lid. Which plainly demonstrates, that the Power of Steam employed to force into a Vacuum, intercepted by a Piston, is of ancient Date. * * * That we did not even take the Hint of our Improvement from Messrs. Boulton and Watt, we have Evidence sufficient, who saw our Model at Work in 1776, which was long before we heard of those Gentlemen or their Patent."

The Soho firm ultimately made their fight mainly or altogether on the principle of the separate condenser, claiming that Hornblower's device for discharging the steam from the larger cylinder was an infringement on Watt's great patent. Mr. Hornblower admitted the value of this idea, but denied having adopted it, saying, in the "Address" quoted from above: "The Application of this Improvement to our Engine would be useless; nor have we adopted it, for we do admit the condensing Water into the

* Lives of Boulton and Watt, 299, 303.

† *Ib.*, 303, 330.

‡ *Ib.*, 301.

§ Thurston's Hist. Steam-Engine, 100.

Cylinder. Which is sufficient of itself to evince, that the Principles of the two Machines must be, and are very different." However, from the descriptions and views of the engine extant, there evidently was attached some sort of a condensing apparatus outside of the cylinders,* and although it was by no means an essential feature of the engine, it gave Boulton and Watt an advantage in attacking Hornblower's design. The counsel for Hornblower and his associates boldly questioned the legality and the sufficiency of Watt's patent, but in this they failed. On the other hand, it does not appear that Mr. Hornblower's claim to the invention of the double-cylinder engine was successfully disputed in the courts. But Boulton and Watt commanded a larger capital, supplied means for operating many mines and other manufacturing enterprises, enjoyed the vast prestige of court favor,† and in various ways managed to intrench themselves so firmly that when Mr. Hornblower's patent expired, in 1795, it was out of the question for him to seek a renewal of it; and when Watt's second patent (extended by Parliament in 1775 for twenty-five years from its date of issue, 1774, against the strenuous opposition of the mine-owners, whose cause was warmly espoused by Edmund Burke ‡) ran out, in 1799, the Hornblowers were no longer in a position to compete in the manufacture of engines with their great and wealthy rivals. As already stated, the principle of the Hornblower engine is to-day most effectively applied, to enable steamships to make swift and extended ocean voyages, which they could not accomplish without it.

Mr. Justice Bradley, who has given the subject much attention for many years, says in a letter to the writer: "I have long been of the opinion that injustice was done to the Hornblowers on the merits of the controversy. I am so satisfied on the subject in reading the Hornblowers' letters, and in many other ways, that I have a moral certainty of it." He gives these references to the reports of the litigation: Boulton & Watt vs. Bull, 2 H. Blackstone, 463; Hornblower & Maberly vs. Boulton & Watt, 8 Term Reports, 95; Boulton vs. Bull, 3 Ves., 140; remarks by counsel, *arguendo*, in the argument on Neilson's Patent, in Webster's Patent Cases.

NOTE B, PAGE 188.—*The Snow Irene, and Captain Garrison.*

Nicholas Garrison was born on Staten Island in 1701, went to sea in his thirteenth year, and at the age of twenty-one took command of a New York vessel in the West India trade. While thus engaged he met Bishop Spangenberg, in October, 1736, who sailed in his vessel for New York. When nearing port, "a severe storm arose, and fear seized all the crew

* Illustrations of the engine are given in the article by Jabez Carter Hornblower, *ut supra*, reprint; and in Thurston's Hist. Steam-Engine, 136.

† Lives of Boulton and Watt, 3.

‡ *Ib.*, 219.

except the pious Moravian, who remained calm and engaged in fervent prayer. He cheered the dismayed sailors, having confidence that the Lord would save them. In a few hours they safely entered the desired harbor.* This incident produced a marked effect on Garrison, and ultimately led to his joining the "United Brethren." In 1738 he met Count Zinzendorf at St. Thomas, and entertained him at his home on Staten Island in 1743. He was several times taken prisoner by Spanish or French cruisers, suffering much hardship. Returning to Staten Island in 1748, on September 8 of that year he sailed in command of the *Snow Irene*, on her first voyage, she having been built by the Brethren "for the more easy conveyance of their colonists to the American settlements."† "In 1749 she carried a large colony from London, and conveyed some Greenlanders back to their own country. From that time on she performed four voyages almost every year between London and New York, being a good sailor and easily freighted."‡ "In 1753 she sailed with forty, and in 1754 twice with upward of ninety Brethren and Sisters for the colonies and missions in America."§ She met with a strangely tragic fate for a vessel employed on so peaceful a mission. "In November, 1757, on a voyage from New York to London, she was taken by a French privateer, and sent for Cape Breton; but, on the 12th of January, 1758, she was cast away. The crew took to their boat, but were overset by the waves. However, they all escaped to shore, though with the utmost hazard of their lives. Being thrown upon a desert coast, they were obliged to work their way, with great toil and peril, through snow and ice, for seventy miles, till they came to Louisburgh. The prisoners, among whom were some Brethren, were carried to Brest. Having endured much hardship and distress, both at sea and on land, among a number of other prisoners, they at last were exchanged."|| Captain Garrison had left the *Irene* in 1755, in favor of his mate, Christian Jacobson, and had gone to Germany in the interest of the Brethren, in whose behalf he subsequently visited Holland, and Dutch Guiana, whence he returned to Germany, settling at Neisse, in Prussian Silesia. In 1763 he came back to America, making his home thenceforward at Bethlehem, Penn., where he died in 1781.**

It might be added that the nautical dictionaries define a "snow" to be a "brig-rigged vessel, with a driver (or try-sail) bent on rings to a supplementary mast just abaft the main-mast." It resembles a bark.

* The Earliest Churches of New York and its Vicinity, by Gabriel P. Disosway, A. M., New York, 1865, 207.

† The Ancient and Modern History of the Brethren, by David Cranz, translated by Benjamin La Trobe, London, 1780, 390.

‡ *Ib.*, 478.

§ *Ib.*, 416.

|| *Ib.*, 478.

** *Ib.*, 478, 485; Annals of Staten Island, by J. J. Clute, New York, 1877, 304-6.

NOTE C, PAGE 227.—*The name "Belleville" adopted.*

The following document, found among the papers of Josiah Hornblower, indicates his prominence in the little community, and is of some local interest besides:

"At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Second River and its vicinity on Saturday the 24th June inst., at the house of John Ryerson, (agreeably to advertisement, for the purpose of giving a name to the said place,

"JOSIAH HORNBLOWER in the chair—

"It was *Resolved*, That the name Second River is improper and inconsistent, as it originally applied to the brook and not to the village, and therefore that some name more applicable be now chosen.

"2. *Resolved*, That the whole district commonly known and called by the name of Second River, which generally includes the villages of Povershon, Newtown, &c., be hereafter known only by the name of *Washington*.

"By order of the meeting.

JOSEPH HORNBLOWER, Clerk."

On the other side of the same sheet is the following:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants and freeholders living near the bridge at the village commonly called Second River, but now called Washington, comprehending the district of Newtown, Povershon, &c., apprehending that many inconveniences would arise from the want of a name to distinguish the said village, when particularly alluded to, do therefore

"*Resolve*, To distinguish the said village (when alluded to separately from the district comprehending Washington) by the name of *Belleville*.

"Monday, June 26, 1797." (Signed by Josiah Hornblower and 38 others, including William, James and Jonathan Hornblower.)

APPENDIX II.

GENEALOGY OF THE HORNBLOWER FAMILY.*

JOSEPH HORNBLOWER, b. 1696; d. 1762; m. Rebecca ———. Some mention has been made of this early engineer, in the preceding pages. Additional particulars of his career may be found in "Yesterday and To-day," by his talented great-grandson, Cyrus Redding. Mr. Hornblower's seal was a representation of the queer, high, peak-roofed engine-house of his day, with one arm of the engine's walking-beam projecting from one end. He is said to have had twelve children. The following is a list so far as ascertained:

- i. Jonathan, b. 1717; d. Dec. 7, 1780. An eminent engineer, who established himself in Cornwall about 1745.
- ii. Josiah, d. in infancy.
- iii. Joseph, d. 1781. He was also an engineer. Issue: six children.
- iv. Josiah, b. Feb. 23, 1729; d. Jan. 21, 1809, at Belleville.
- v. Joanna, d. 1757.
Mr. Hornblower married a second time. Children:
 - vi. Joshua, d. unm.
 - vii. Jabez, who had three children; all died young.
 - viii. James, d. unm.
 - ix. Isaac, b. 1744; d. 1818.

Jonathan m. Ann, dau. of Thomas Carter, a lawyer of some eminence, of Brosely in Shropshire, England, and had the following children, to whom he gave names, as his father had done, beginning with J:

- i. Jabez Carter, b. May 21, 1744; d. July, 1814. An eminent engineer, of whom a sketch is given by Judge Bradley, introductory to the reprint of his article on steam-engines, referred to above.
- ii. Jethro, b. July 16, 1746; d. Jan. 1, 1820.
- iii. Joanna, b. Nov. 24, 1747; d. Aug., 1813; m. the Rev. Robert Redding (who d. 1807), and was the mother of Cyrus Redding, editor (with Thomas Campbell) of the *New Monthly Magazine*, and author of various works.
- iv. Jesse, b. July 3, 1749; d. Dec. 29, 1822.
- v. Jemima, b. Jan., 1751; d. 1754.
- vi. Jonathan, Jr., b. July 5, 1753; d. Feb., 1815. The eminent engineer whose work is noticed in the preceding pages.

* For the following lists of the children of Joseph, of Jonathan and of Josiah Hornblower, the writer is indebted to Mr. Justice Bradley. The data as to the subsequent generations have been obtained from various sources.

- VII. Joseph, b. Feb. 17, 1755; d. —.
- VIII. Jemima, b. March 5, 1757; d. Feb., 1790; m. ——— Trestrail.
- IX. Julia, b. Dec. 26, 1758; d. Aug., 1800. She m. the Rev. John Moyle, and had a dau. Julianna, who m. her cousin, Cyrus Redding, mentioned above.
- X. Jecholia, b. Oct. 2, 1760; d. Nov., 1843.
- XI. Jedida, b. Oct. 4, 1764; d. Sept., 1812; m. James Milford.
- XII. Jerusha, b. 1767; d. May, 1823.
- XIII. Josiah, b. 1769; d. Sept., 1795.

Descendants of Josiah Hornblower.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER, b. Feb. 23, 1729; d. Jan. 21, 1809; m. 1755, Elizabeth, dau. of Col. William Kingsland and Margaretta Coerten,* of New Barbadoes Neck, Bergen County, N. J. Children:

- I. Joseph, b. 1756; studied medicine in New Brunswick, N. J., with Dr. Lewis Dunham; d. 1777, without issue.
- II. Margaretta, b. 1758; d. Dec. 29, 1825; m. James H. Kip, merchant, of New York. Children:
1. Henry, d. æt. two days.
 2. Eliza, b. March, 1781; d. Nov. 17, 1805; m. 1800, John Arent Schuyler, of New Barbadoes Neck, b. April 12, 1779, son of Arent J., son of Col. John Schuyler. He m. 2d, Catharine,

* Some account has been given above of the maternal ancestry of Mrs. Josiah Hornblower. Her grandmother, Elizabeth De Riemer, was the daughter of Huybert De Riemer, who was the third child of Isaac De Riemer and Elizabeth Grevenraet, whose children were:

- i. Margaret, m. Cornelis Steenwyck, Mayor of New York, 1682-3, and one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants of the city. He died in 1684. She m. 2d, Dominie Henricus Selyns, pastor of the N. Y. Dutch Church. She survived both husbands, dying in 1711, leaving a large estate to her nephews and nieces, and making Henricus Coerten, who m. her niece, Elizabeth De Riemer, one of her executors.
- ii. Pieter, b. 1643; had a son, Isaac, Mayor of New York in 1700, and Sheriff in 1701-2.
- iii. Huybert, joined the Dutch Church, N. Y., 1671; d. at Meuse, France; was a naval surgeon; m. Catharine ———. Issue: 1. Isaac; 2. Elizabeth.
- iv. Machtelt, joined the Dutch Church, N. Y., 1682; m. Nicholas Gouverneur, of France, a prominent merchant of New York, though spending most of his time in France or Holland; he was the founder of the Gouverneur family of New York. Issue: 1. Abraham; 2. Isaac. Abraham m. Mary Milborne, wid. of Jacob Milborne, and dau. of Jacob Leisler, the two unfortunate leaders of Leisler's usurpation in New York in 1689. Isaac was the father of the Gouverneurs of Newark, N. J.—Nicholas, Samuel and Isaac.

Elizabeth (Lysbeth) Grevenraet was one of the most notable women of her time in New York. She m. 2d, Elbert Elbertsz; and 3d, 1659, Dominie Samuel Drisius, pastor of the Dutch Church; she d. 1687.—*Notes of Judge Bradley; N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec.*, April, 1876, 60-3; do., January, 1878, 33; *Valentine's N. Y. Manual*, 1855, 538; do., 1862, 770; do., 1864, 579.

dau. of Robert Van Rennselaer. and d. Oct. 12, 1817. Children of John A. Schuyler and Eliza Kip:

- i. Arent Henry, b. Nov. 25, 1801; d. May 19, 1878; m. April 24, 1828, Mary Caroline Kingsland, dau. of Henry W. Kingsland, b. June 21, 1804; she is still living. Their children were: I. Henry Kingsland, b. March 5, 1829; II. John Arent, b. Feb. 19, 1831; d. June 15, 1870; III. Smith Anderson, b. Nov. 18, 1832; d. July 26, 1870; IV. Edwin Nesbitt, b. June 15, 1834; d. Sept. 13, 1835; V. Harriet Anderson, b. Aug. 29, 1836; d. Feb. 17, 1882; VI. Sarah Jauncey, b. June 22, 1838; VII. Arent Henry, b. Aug. 8, 1840; d. Sept. 20, 1863; VIII. Richards Kingsland, b. June 24, 1842; IX. Mary Caroline, b. Feb. 16, 1845; d. Aug. 9, 1845; X. Catherine Gertrude, b. Aug. 17, 1846; d. Sept. 16, 1866.
 - ii. Harriet Ann, b. Jan. 31, 1803; is still living; m. Dec. 19, 1822, Smith W. Anderson, New York, b. Oct. 24, 1794; d. Nov. 15, 1851. Children: I. John Schuyler, b. Sept. 21, 1823; II. James, b. Dec. 8, 1825; III. Helen Margaretta, b. Oct. 11, 1827; IV. Harriet Schuyler, b. Nov. 8, 1829; d. Nov. 19, 1873; V. Hannah Matilda, b. Jan. 15, 1832; VI. Catharine Schuyler, b. Feb. 12, 1834; VII. Smith Weeks, b. May 30, 1838; VIII. Angelina Schuyler, b. May 5, 1840. There are thirteen grandchildren living, of Harriet Ann and Smith W. Anderson.
3. Caroline, d. young.
 4. Henry, d. without issue.
 5. Josiah, d. without issue.
 6. Harriet Jones, b. Jan. 1, 1788; d. Aug. 28, 1866; m. May 12, 1809, Benjamin Ludlow Day, of Chatham, son of Col. Israel Day and Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Cornelius Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris County, N. J.; he was b. March 22, 1787; d. March 13, 1822. Children:
 - i. Margaretta, b. April 16, 1810; d. Sept. 24, 1863; m. William Henry Field.
 - ii. Israel Ludlow, b. April 14, 1814; d. Nov. 22, 1836.
 - iii. Eliza Schuyler, b. Sept. 18, 1816; d. June 22, 1858; m. Jan. 10, 1839, Geo. W. Campbell, of Millburn, N. J., b. Jan. 10, 1814. Children: I. Euphemia b. Oct. 29, 1839; m. (by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Orange, N. J.) Sept. 24, 1861, to Samuel G. Borrowe, of N. Y. (Issue: 1. Effie Beekman, b. Jan. 27, 1863; 2. Hallet Alsop, b. April 1, 1864; 3. Jeannie Campbell, b. July 2, 1867; 4. Beekman Kip, b.

- Sept. 26, 1869.) II. Catharine, b. May 20, 1841; III. Samuel, b. Jan. 8, 1843; m. Frances Mott, grand-dau. of Dr. Valentine Mott, of N. Y. city. (Issue: 1. Samuel Alexander; 2. Eliza Day; 3. Fannie Mott; 4. George W.) IV. Harriet Kip, b. Sept. 10, 1845; V. Ludlow Day, b. Nov. 15, 1846; d. Oct., 1876; VI. George W., b. March 6, 1848; m. Anna, dau. of Gen. William N. Grier, of the U. S. Army. (Issue: 1. Eliza Schuyler, b. Sept. 12, 1873; 2. Grier, b. Aug. 31, 1875; 3. Duyckinck, b. Nov. 27, 1877; 4. George Wright, b. Jan. 25, 1881.) VII. Moses T., b. March 26, 1849; VIII. Eliza Schuyler, b. Dec. 1, 1851; IX. Helen, b. Feb. 3, 1857; (George W. Campbell, Sr., m. 2d, Oct. 30, 1860, Virginia Watson, and had issue: X. Jane Allen, b. June 25, 1862; XI. Allen Watson, b. Jan. 11, 1867.)
- iv. Helen Kip, b. Oct. 10, 1818; d. Feb. 11, 1850.
 7. Charles, d. without issue.
 8. Helen, b. June 15, 1798; d. Aug., 1826; m. 1820, Abel T. Anderson, a lawyer of New York. Children:
 - i. James Kip, b. June 18, 1823; dec.; a civil engineer, of New York; m. Harriet B., dau. of Col. Dall, of Maryland.
 - ii. Eliza, b. 1821; m. Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whom she survives.
 9. William, d. without issue.
 10. James, d. without issue.
- III. William, b. 1759; d. 1765, of malignant sore throat or scarlet fever.
- IV. James, b. 1761; d. March 31, 1843; m. April 5, 1796, Hannah Crane, who d. Feb. 7, 1823. Children:
1. William, b. July 13, 1797; d. Sept. 13, 1801.
 2. Eliza Christiana, b. Sept. 25, 1799; d. Oct. 17, 1859; m. July 27, 1820, William Stephens, of Belleville, who d. Dec. 27, 1872. Children:
 - i. Hannah Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1821; d. Jan. 9, 1835.
 - ii. William Hornblower, b. July 14, 1823; now post-master at Belleville. He m. Sept. 29, 1853, Mary Ann, dau. of John Walsh, of Belleville; she was b. Aug. 27, 1830. Issue: I. Robert Law, b. July 9, 1854; d. Nov. 28, 1855; II. William Alfred, b. Oct. 24, 1855; III. Albert Henry, b. Jan. 28, 1858; IV. Joseph Hornblower, b. Jan. 12, 1861.
 - iii. Rebecca Williamson, b. May 7, 1828; d. Nov. 27, 1836.
 - iv. Maria Louisa, b. July 12, 1839; d. Aug. 16, 1839.
 - v. Sarah Ann, b. July 26, 1842; d. Aug. 9, 1843.

- V. Rebecca, b. 1762. } Both died of malignant sore throat or scarlet
 VI. Elizabeth, b. 1764. } fever, with their brother William (III), in
 1765.
- VII. William, b. 1765; d. 1799, without issue; m. his cousin, Margaret Kingsland, b. March 26, 1773, dau. of Edmund William Kingsland; she m. 2d, Charles Trinder.
- VIII. Josiah, b. May 23, 1767; d. May 6, 1848. "He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Steele, of Belleville, and began practice at Bergen in 1789, his field of practice extending over all of what is now Hudson County, old Hackensack Township in Bergen County, and frequently crossing the Kill van Kull to the northerly end of Staten Island; from 1789 to 1807 he was one of but two or three physicians resident within that district; in the war of 1812, he was appointed a surgeon, and assigned to duty at the old Arsenal on the Heights. He continued in active service till 1844."—*History of Medicine in New Jersey, and of its Medical Men*, by Stephen Wickes, A.M., M.D., Newark, 1879, 286-7. Dr. Hornblower m. Dec. 4, 1791, Annetje (Anna) Merselis (dau. of Merselis Merselis and Elisabet Vliereboom), who was b. Nov. 25, 1773; d. Dec. 21, 1832; m. by the Rev. Mr. Lynn, of N. Y. Children:
1. Josiah, b. Aug. 7, 1792; d. Jan. 23, 1824; was a physician at Bergen; m. Oct. 15, 1812 (by the Rev. John Cornelison), Hannah Town, b. Nov. 22, 1791; she survived him and m. 2d, Benjamin Stagg, b. Feb. 11, 1787, son of John Stagg, b. in New York, 1732.—*N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec.*, April, 1878. Children of Josiah (3d) and Hannah Town:
 - i. Anna Elizabeth, b. Aug. 21, 1813; m. Dr. Edwin Webb, of Hempstead, L. I.
 - ii. Caroline Town, b. March 18, 1815; m. John Stagg, son of Benjamin Stagg (her mother's 2d husband).
 - iii. Josiah Henry, b. Jan. 3, 1817; d. March 29, 1879; m. June 23, 1846, Maria, dau. of Eli Morgan, of Bethel, Conn.; she was b. Sept. 2, 1819. Issue: I. Anna Stagg, b. Jan. 3, 1848; m. Nov. 30, 1871, George B. Benjamin, Jr., of Danbury, Conn., and had two children: 1. Anna, b. April 10, 1874; 2. George, b. Sept. 7, 1875; both dec.
 - iv. John Town, b. Oct. 10, 1819; d. Nov. 5, 1833.
 2. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 28, 1793; d. May 28, 1844; m. Oct. 15, 1816, Dr. Thomas Brown Gautier, of Bergen, b. July 25, 1797; d. at Jersey City, April 11, 1850. Children:
 - i. Mary Brown, b. July 26, 1817; d. April 5, 1850; m. April, 1839, David Betts Wakeman, and had issue: I. Elizabeth Gautier; II. Edmund D. Barry; III. Anna; IV. Jabez J.; V. Sarah; VI. Mary Caroline.

- ii. Josiah Hornblower, b. Nov. 12, 1818; practiced medicine for some years in Jersey City, but subsequently engaged in manufacturing; m. Dec. 10, 1844, Mary Louisa, dau. of Dudley S. Gregory, and had issue: I. Dudley Gregory; II. Thomas Brown; III. Maria Louisa; IV. Josiah Hornblower; V. Anna Elizabeth; VI. Charles Edward; VII. Clara Sutton.
- iii. Thomas, b. July 16, 1820; m. May 16, 1855, Anna Robinson, and had issue; I. Thomas.
- iv. Anna Elizabeth, b. March 17, 1822; unm.
- v. Francis Pantar, b. April 18, 1824; m. Dec. 20, 1860, Eliza Newkirk. Issue: I. Mary Elizabeth; II. Annie Louisa; III. Alice Maud; IV. Frank Henry.
- vi. William Henry, b. Jan. 1, 1826.
- vii. Eugene, b. March, 1828; d. Dec. 10, 1848.
- viii. James Robert, b. Nov. 25, 1830.
- 3. Christiana, b. Nov. 10, 1795; d. Sept. 2, 1876; m. Nov. 13, 1819, Dr. Gasherie De Witt, of Bergen. Issue:
 - i. Anna Maria, b. Aug. 29, 1820; d. 1878; m. Cyrus W. Hartwick. Issue: I. Gasherie De Witt.
 - ii. Gasherie, b. June 10, 1822; d. Nov. 19, 1874, at Geneva, Switzerland. He was a public-spirited citizen of Belleville, was a member of the Legislature, and in 1873 was an Honorary U. S. Commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna. He occupied at Belleville a part of the old Hornblower estate, calling his place "Truro," after a town in Cornwall where Joseph Hornblower lived at one time. He m. Oct. 15, 1849, Jennie L., eldest dau. of the Rev. John Dowling, D.D., of N. Y. city; she was b. June 5, 1830. Issue: I. Ida Christiana, now Instructor in Vassar College; II. Helen Maria, who graduated from the Woman's Medical College of N. Y., May 22, 1879; m. May 22, 1880, Dr. J. G. Justin, Professor in Syracuse University. (Children: 1. Joel De Witt; 2. Jennie Elizabeth.) III. Lilia Dowling, artist; IV. Jennie Josephine; V. Gasherie, merchant; VI. Alice Cornelia; VII. Julia Dyer; VIII. John Dowling; IX. Elizabeth Sleeper.
 - iii. Josiah Hornblower; lives at Orange, N. J.
 - iv. Jane Zabriskie, unm., living at Jersey City.
 - v. Joseph Coerten Hornblower, d. unm.
 - vi. Elizabeth Gasherie, d. unm.

- vii. William Hornblower, d. unm.
- viii. Helen Kingsland, d. unm.
- ix. Louis Andries, d. unm.
- x. Mary Gasherie, d. unm.
- xi. James Henry, d. unm.

Most of the above died in infancy, or very young.

4. Henry Merselis, b. Nov. 3, 1797; d. Aug. 8, 1814, without issue.
 5. James Kip, b. Sept. 11, 1806; d. June 21, 1828, without issue.
 6. William J. V. H., b. Oct. 22, 1809; d. April 3, 1881; studied medicine, and was graduated from College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. City, 1831; m. Oct. 14, 1835, Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. James V. C. Romeyn, of Hackensack, N. J.; she was b. Feb. 22, 1814; d. May 8, 1874. Dr. Hornblower dropped the middle initials of his name and called himself William, simply. Children:
 - i. Josiah, b. Sept. 15, 1836; graduated from University Medical College, N. Y. City, 1860; a practicing physician in Jersey City; m. Oct. 14, 1860, Ninetta, eldest dau. of Captain William Pennington, of Mays Landing, N. J., the Rev. J. O. Winner performing the ceremony. Issue: I. Lizzie, b. 1861; II. Josiah, b. 1864; studying medicine; III. Ninetta, b. 1870; IV. Francis Gautier, b. 1874; V. William, b. 1876.
 - ii. Elizabeth Gautier, b. April 1, 1838; m. June 20, 1879, E. T. Rogers.
 - iii. Harriet Stafford, b. Feb. 23, 1842; d. March 1, 1850.
 - iv. Theodore Romeyn, b. June 9, 1845; graduated from College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. City, 1869; m. Nov. 11, 1870, Emma T. Sherwood, who d. 1871. Issue: I. William, who d. aged two years. He m. 2d, Nov. 8, 1874, Julia A. Nixon.
 - v. William Ballard, b. Jan. 24, 1847; d. Oct. 19, 1873.
 - vi. John W., b. Aug. 22, 1849; m. June 18, 1882, Mary Griffin.
 - vii. Gasherie De Witt, b. March 31, 1852; d. Dec. 9, 1864.
 7. Jane, b. Oct. 2, 1811; d. May 29, 1843; m. Dr. Philip Zabriskie, of Bergen.
- IX. Jonathan, b. July 26, 1769; d. Oct. 23, 1809, without issue. He lived for some years with his uncle, James H. Kip, in New York, doubtless being employed in his mercantile business; as early as 1793 he was engaged with his brother William in carrying on the store at Second River, the firm being William & J. Hornblower. About this time he, for some reason not now understood, changed

his name to John, and was thereafter known by that name, although occasionally called Jonathan. In his father's will he is called John.

- X. Henry Coerten, b. 1771; d. Sept. 8, 1795, at Troy, N. Y., of yellow fever, contracted at New York; he was a sailor.
- XI. Christiana, b. 1775; d. Nov., 1794, from the effects of a contusion on her head, received in raising herself suddenly against a mantel-piece. She is said to have been a most lovely and amiable girl.
- XII. Joseph Coerten,* b. May 6, 1777; d. June 11, 1864; studied law in 1798 with David B. Ogden, of Newark, and succeeded to his business when Mr. Ogden removed to New York in 1800, although Mr. Hornblower was not admitted to the Bar until 1803. He m. April 9, 1803, Mary Burnet, dau. of Dr. William Burnet, Jun., of Belleville; she d. Dec. 18, 1836; he m. 2d, March 9, 1840, Mary Ann, dau. of Major John Kinney, of Newark, N. J. Was Chief-Justice of New Jersey 1832-46. See "Address on the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D.," by the Hon. Richard S. Field, before the New Jersey Historical Society, Jan. 16, 1865, Proc. Soc., X, 27. His children, all by his first wife, were:
1. Joanna Margareta, b. Dec. 29, 1804; d. April 29, 1874; m. June 27, 1827, Thomas Bell, of Philadelphia, merchant, who d. Aug. 29, 1867. Issue:
 - i. Mary, b. April, 1828; d. 1835.
 - ii. Joseph Coerten, b. Nov., 1829; d. April 14, 1863, unm.; he settled in Texas before the war, and either enlisted in or was impressed into a Texas regiment in the rebel army, and was killed in the service.
 - iii. Bertha, b. Aug. 14, 1831; m. 1852, John Chapron, a lawyer of Philadelphia, who d. Nov. 22, 1866. Issue: I. Bertha, b. Jan. 15, 1854; II. John Marie, b. Aug. 15, 1856; III. Francis Stephen, b. May 3, 1861.
 - iv. Edward Gray, b. June 17, 1833; d. Dec. 8, 1878. unm.; was 1st Lieut. in 5th N. Y. Vols., Dur-yea's Zouaves, in the War of the Rebellion.
 - v. Robert Chalmers, b. 1835; d. 1837.
 2. Eliza Schuyler, b. Feb. 6, 1806; d. Aug. 7, 1862; m. the Rev. Mortimer Talbot, Chaplain U. S. Navy (now dec.). Issue:
 - i. Joanna, m. Dr. Charles Eversfield, Surgeon U. S. Navy (now dec.).

* Joseph does not seem to have adopted the name "Coerten" until after his brother Henry's death. It will be noticed that as clerk of the Belleville meeting, in 1797, he did not use any middle name. (See Appendix I, Note C, *ante*.)

3. Emily, b. Jan. 6, 1808; d. June 21, 1874; m. April 11, 1826, Col. Alexander McWhorter Cumming, of Newark, afterward of Princeton, N. J.; Major First New Jersey Cavalry in the War of the Rebellion; he d. July 16, 1879. Issue:
- i. Mary, b. June, 1828; unm.
 - ii. Sarah, b. 1829; d. Dec., 1876, unm.
 - iii. Richard Stockton, b. 1833; m. Aug., 1865, Emily, dau. of Rev. Heman Blodgett. Issue: I. Katharine, b. 1867; II. Alexander M., b. 1872; III. Richard Stockton, b. 1873.
 - iv. Emily, b. 1835; m. July 15, 1858, Rev. Augustus Brodhead, D.D., formerly missionary to India, now pastor 1st Pres. Church, Bridgeton, N. J. Issue: I. Claude, b. Jan., 1861; graduated from Princeton College, 1883; II. Wilfred, b. Aug. 1864.
 - v. Alexander McWhorter, b. 1837; m. 1869, Harriette, dau. of Dr. Moses Woodruff, of Elizabeth, N. J.
 - vi. Rosalie, b. June 25, 1841; m. April 11, 1866, Leavitt Howe, of Princeton, N. J. Issue: I. Emily, b. May 1868; II. Leavitt, b. Dec., 1869; III. Fisher, b. Nov., 1871; IV. Helen, b. Dec., 1875.
 - vii. John Noble, b. 1848; m. April, 1883, Mary C., dau. of Wm. Annin, lawyer, who m. Miss Edwards, a descendant of Jonathan Edwards.
4. Harriette Burnet, b. Sept. 2, 1810; d. April 5, 1868; m. Nov. 4, 1835, the Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, b. June 19, 1809; d. Sept. 10, 1875. He was Judge Court of Common Pleas, N. Y., 1850-55; Judge Superior Court. N. Y. City, 1856-61; Judge Court of Appeals, N. Y. State, 1868-9; and U. S. Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit, comprising New York, Conn. and Vt., 1870-75. Issue:
- i. Charles Hornblower, b. Oct. 1, 1836; grad. Yale Coll., 1858; a lawyer of New York; m. June 30, 1863, Katharine G. L., eldest dau. of Wm. E. Sanford, of New Haven, Conn. Issue: I. infant son, b. March 7, 1866; d. same day; II. Lewis Bartholomew, b. Jan. 1, 1868; III. Frederick Sanford, b. Oct. 21, 1869; IV. Charles Hornblower, b. April 13, 1872; V. Edward Seymour, b. Dec. 23, 1876.
 - ii. Morris, b. July 30, 1838; a merchant of New York; m. Oct. 3, 1863, Juliette A., dau. of George W. Lane, a New York merchant (now President of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and member of Aqueduct Commission). Issue: I. Harriette Burnet, b. July 23, 1864; II. Nellie Lane, b. Nov. 5, 1867;

- III. Morris, b. May 23, 1870; IV. George William Lane, b. May 12, 1874.
- iii. Mary Burnet, b. June 27, 1842; m. Feb. 21, 1871, Courtlandt G. Babcock, of New York, now of Stonington, Conn. (Brev. Lieut. Col. U. S. Vols., in War of Rebellion). Issue: I. Lewis Woodruff, b. Dec., 1871; d. July, 1872; II. Harriette Burnet; III. Harry Woodruff; IV. Courtlandt Woodruff, b. Aug. 30, 1882.
5. Charles Williamson, b. Oct. 14, 1812; m. Arabella Smith, of Salem, N. J. Children:
- i. Thomas Jones.
 - ii. Joseph Coerten.
 - iii. Mary Burnet, m. Samuel Allen.
 - iv. Samuel Clement.
 - v. Augustus Smith.
 - vi. Martha Smith.
6. Caroline Burnet, b. Aug. 14, 1814; unm.
7. Mary, b. July 28, 1816; m. Oct. 23, 1844, the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of Newark, now of Washington, D. C., Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Children:
- i. Mary, m. Henry V. Butler, paper manufacturer, of Paterson, N. J. Issue: I. Mary, b. March 9, 1874; II. Julia; III. Henry V.
 - ii. Caroline, unm.
 - iii. Joseph H., d. 1854, æt. 5 years.
 - iv. Harriette, d. 1856, æt. 5 years.
 - v. William Hornblower, a lawyer of Newark, N. J.; m. Eliza M., eldest dau. of the Hon. Donald Cameron, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. Issue: I. Joseph Gardiner.
 - vi. Charles, m. April 12, 1882, Julie E., dau. of Robert F. Ballantine, of Newark, N. J. Issue: I. Charles Burnet, b. April 15, 1883.
 - vii. Joseph Richard, d. young.
8. William Henry, b. March 21, 1820; d. July 16, 1883; graduated from Princeton College, 1838, and from Princeton Theological Seminary, 1843; ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of First Pres. Church, Paterson, Jan. 30, 1844; resigned in Oct., 1871, to accept Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric, Pastoral Theology and Church Government in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., which he filled until his death. He m. June 17, 1846, Matilda Butler, of Paterson, dau. of Asa Butler, paper manufacturer, of Suffield, Conn. Children:

- i. Joseph Coerten, b. March 3, 1848; graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, 1869; an architect in Washington, D. C.; unnm.
- ii. William Butler, b. May 13, 1851; graduated from Princeton College, 1871; a lawyer in New York city; m. April 26, 1882, Susan, youngest dau. of Wm. E. Sarford, of New York, formerly of New Haven, Conn: Issue: I. Lewis Woodruff, b. April 15, 1883.
- iii. Helen, b. Feb. 26, 1857; unnm.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE
OF
GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE.
BY GEORGE W. HOWELL.

Read before the N. J. Historical Society, May 17th, 1883.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEN. WM. IRVINE.

WILLIAM IRVINE was born in Ireland, of Scotch parentage, November 3d, 1741. He was graduated at Dublin University; was surgeon on an English ship of war in the English and French War, at the close of which, in 1763, he emigrated to America and settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

He was a member of the Provincial Convention in Philadelphia, July 15th, 1774, and was appointed as Colonel, to raise and command the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, January 6th, 1776. He went with his regiment to Canada, and there joined Generals Wayne and St. Clair. He was engaged, under command of General Thompson, in the attempt against the British army at Three Rivers. Colonel Irvine was taken prisoner and paroled August 3d, and was not exchanged for nearly two years. During his enforced retirement to his home in Pennsylvania he was constantly urging an exchange, and his frequent letters to the officers in the army show how his spirit chafed under his inaction.

Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, Commissioner of Prisoners, effected his exchange April 2d, 1778. He probably returned almost immediately to active service, subscribing to the oath of allegiance May 12th, 1778. His regiment had been in the New Jersey campaign, and he joined it in time to participate in the battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778.

He received the commission of Brigadier General May 12th,

1779. That he was high in the confidence of Washington is shown in a letter from the latter dated May 28th, 1779. Other letters from Washington, Hamilton and others, bring us down to the winter of 1779-80, at which time the army lay in winter quarters at Morristown.

A letter from General Washington, December 13th, 1779, shows that General Irvine was then in command of the line of outposts from Newark, through Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, Rahway, Springfield, Westfield, Crane's Mills (Cranford?), and on to Perth Amboy, while a memorandum gives the detail and location of the detachment under his command.

No comment can make more effective the pitiful story of suffering and privation endured by the army through that terrible winter at Morristown, told in the correspondence relating thereto during the months of December and January, and even as late as May. To the evils of starvation and insufficient clothing, was added the constant temptation to desertion through the influence of emissaries of the enemy both from without and within; and it is a matter of wonder that, on account of the proximity of the enemy and the inducements and facilities for desertion, the army was not more seriously depleted from this cause.

Numerous reports of courts martial are recorded, with the penalties for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty and desertion—for the last, one hundred lashes, and sometimes with the ominous addition "on the bare back, well laid on."

To quiet the uneasiness in the minds of the troops by giving them employment, an expedition to Staten Island was projected, to cross the sound on the ice. The correspondence connected with the expedition, including detailed orders and plan of attack, with a pen sketch of the locality, is deposited, with other papers of General Irvine, herein alluded to, in the New Jersey Historical Society.

During the winter the small-pox made fearful ravages. The Spanish Minister fell a victim, and received distinguished honors on the occasion of his burial.

Later in the season General Irvine seems to have returned to Pennsylvania. Private letters from General Wayne show the friendship existing between the two, and the sentiments of Wayne regarding the execution of Andre and other matters relating to the state of the country and the conduct of the war.

September 24th, 1781, General Irvine was sent by Congress to command at Fort Pitt on the western frontier. During this period he organized an invasion of the Indian country up the Allegheny river and on to Niagara. His correspondence on Indian matters and affairs of state was extensive with President Madison and with the President of the National Council.

After the war he was repeatedly returned to Congress, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to settle the difficulties of the Whiskey Insurrection. On the failure of the negotiations, he commanded the troops from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, sent by Governor Lee to quell the rebellion.

In 1797 he was one of the thirteen Presidential Electors, when John Adams took his seat.

He was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, at its first organization, October 4th, 1783, and afterward its President.

He died July 29th, 1804.

MEMOIR
OF THE
GARDINER FAMILY
OF WEST JERSEY.

BY S. LITTELL, M.D

Read before the N. J. Historical Society, May 17th, 1883.

THOMAS GARDINER, FATHER AND SON.

THOMAS GARDINER, the first of the name who emigrated to New Jersey, arrived at Burlington early in the year 1678. He was a citizen of London, and is thought to have been the brother of Peter Gardiner, a noted local and traveling preacher among the Quakers or Friends.* He was accompanied by his wife and children, and appears to have been a person of some "substance," for while many of his fellow-emigrants made their abodes in caves dug out of the banks of the river, or in rudely-constructed shanties or wigwams, his dwelling was a log cabin of large dimensions, furnished with some care, and made all the more comfortable and commodious in order, probably, to accommodate the Friends when they assembled temporarily in occasional or monthly meetings,—these meetings having been at first held under a tent formed of the sails of the vessel in which the colonists came over. The first Yearly Meeting of the Friends in New Jersey was held in Mr. Gardiner's house. It was situated on the western side of Main street and in the allotment assigned to the London Proprietors. Below, on the corner of Pearl street, was the residence of Samuel Jenings, the deputy governor, and afterward the governor of the Province—"a man of both spiritual and worldly wisdom, a suppressor of vice, and an encourager of virtue."†

* Clements' Early Emigrant Settlers. Wallington, in his Historical Notices, speaks of a Sir Thomas Gardiner who was Recorder of the city of London from 1684 to 1641, against whom the House of Commons preferred articles of impeachment for certain alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in the troublous times of Charles I, but there is little beyond the name to connect him with the subject of our sketch.

† Proud's History of Pennsylvania.

It might be supposed that the *cabin*, materials for which were ready at hand, would have been the first and most obvious mode of shelter; but this we are told was not so, the log or "block" house being a Swedish device. A Dutch traveler, who passed through Burlington two years after its settlement, speaking of the dwellings, remarks that "the English and many others have houses made of nothing but clapboards, as they call them here. They make a wooden frame, as in Westphalia and Altona, but not so strong; then split boards of clapwood, like coopers' staves, though unbent, so that the thickest end is about a little finger thick, and the other is made sharp, like the end of a knife. They are about five or six feet long, and are nailed on with the ends lapping over each other. * * * When it is cold and windy, the best people plaster them with clay."*

The caves, roofed and lined with logs or rude boards, and overlaid with saplings or bark, were made quite habitable. They were the earliest resort, in many cases, until more suitable dwellings could be provided. A few of the settlers continued long to inhabit them; and in one of them, Thomas Scattergood, a name long and favorably known, brought up a large family of children.

The Friends continued to meet for worship and in council in Mr. Gardiner's house until the erection, in 1685, of the "Great Meeting House," of which he was one of the principal promoters and contributors; and were summoned at the time appointed by the blowing of a horn. Concerning this structure, which is thought to have been of brick, the following statement may not be without interest: "At the men's monthly meeting held at the house of Thomas Gardiner y^e 5th of the 12^{mo} 1682, 'It is ordered y^t a Meeting House be built according to a draft of six square building of forty feet square from out to out for which he is to have 160£ wh y^e Meeting engageth to see the persons paid y^t shall disburse the same unto Thomas Collins.'"

* H. Armitt Brown's Bi-Centennial Oration. Smith's History of New Jersey.

Many anecdotes are related, illustrative of the primitive manners of the times. When Thomas Ollive, who acted in the quadruple capacity of governor, preacher, tanner and miller, was asked by a customer, "Well, Thomas, when will my corn be ground?" he replied, "I shall be at the Assembly next Third day, and will bring it for thee behind me on my horse." Previously to the erection of mills on the neighboring creeks, the colonists either pounded their corn or ground it in hand mills.

Thomas Gardiner was, as has been said, originally from London, and appears on his emigration to have left property behind him, for some real estate owned by him came, after his decease, into the possession of his grandchildren. He was in religious belief a Quaker, and by occupation a tailor; and, being an enterprising and public-spirited man, found time to take a prominent part in all the proceedings, religious and political, of the infant settlement. He was a member of the first Assembly of West Jersey, which met in 1682; one of the first Commissioners for the settling and regulation of lands; and one of the Committee of Ways and Means to provide money for the expenses of the Government. He was also appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Burlington County, and in the next year, 1683, a member of the Governor's Council, and one of the Treasurers of the Province. These offices he continued to discharge faithfully and acceptably during his life, and appears to have enjoyed in a high degree the respect and confidence of the community.

The following extract from the rules of qualification will throw some light on the duties of the Councillors: "We, underwritten, being elected and chosen by the General Free Assembly, members of the Council to advise and assist the Governor in managing the affairs of the Government, do solemnly promise, every one for himself, that we will give diligent attendance from time to time, and him aid and assist to the best of our skill and knowledge, according to the laws, concessions and constitutions of the Province; and do

further promise not to reveal or disclose any secret of Council, or any business therein contracted, to the prejudice of the public. Witness our hands on the 1st day of the 3^d month."

The death of Mr. Gardiner, in 1694, after a life usefully and honorably spent, is thus recorded: "In September, 1694, died Thomas Gardiner. He arrived early at Burlington; went through many public stations in West Jersey with a good character; had great knowledge in a variety of business, and was an exemplary member of society, civil and religious."

He left a widow and four children: John and Matthew, who died without issue; Esther, who married John Wills, and Thomas, who, in 1684, had espoused Hannah Matthews.

Though the first of the name to come to New Jersey, Mr. Gardiner is said not to have been the earliest who emigrated to America, and there are not improbably others who trace their ancestry to the same family root; but it is with Thomas and his descendants only that the present brief memoir is concerned. The Quakers, like all enthusiasts in the first fervor of religious excitement, were zealous propagandists of their peculiar tenets, and are found to be rejoicing in suffering for conscience sake. In 1658, two years only after the advent of Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, to whom the distinction is awarded of having been the first missionaries of that society who landed in the colonies, we learn that Hored Gardiner, who resided at Newport, Rhode Island, left her home and children, of whom she had several, and trudged sixty miles on foot through the wilderness, to Weymouth in Massachusetts, to deliver her "testimony,"* carrying an infant in her arms, and accompanied only by a little maid. The New England Puritans had lost nothing of the intolerance of which they had been, more excusably, the victims in the mother country.† They branded their fellow-dissenters with

* Smith's History, p. 6.

† Clements' Early Settlers. Rhode Island, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, in the order mentioned, were the first of the colonies to accord full liberty of conscience. Many of the more orthodox among the Quakers, under the leadership of George Keith, afterward a worthy clergyman of the Church, returned to the faith of their

heresy, and greeted them with scourge and prison. On reaching her destination, Hored was arrested and taken before Governor Endicott, who harshly addressed her in opprobrious language, and commanded that she and her attendant should each receive ten lashes on their naked backs. This cruel sentence was as barbarously inflicted, the woman meanwhile holding her child, and only protecting it by her sheltering arms from the lash of the executioner.

Soon after his marriage, Thomas Gardiner, the younger, removed to Woodbury Creek, and there settled on land belonging to his wife. Here he remained during the ten years that elapsed before his father's decease, and like him was a man of mark and influence in the community. His business was that of a surveyor, but he was also a trustee of the Friends' Meeting at that place, and one of the judges of the Court of Gloucester County, which sat at Red Bank. After the death of his father, he came back to Burlington, and soon after his return was appointed by the Council Surveyor-General of West Jersey. This office he filled for many years with ability and general satisfaction. The impartial discharge of official duty, the adjustment of the frequent disputes between litigious claimants, and the strict maintenance of the rights of the aborigines,* brought him into frequent collision with the grasping and avaricious; but he resolutely followed the dictates of law and conscience, and had the approval of the Council, by which, on appeal, his decisions were invariably confirmed. Under his administration of an office which re-

Fathers; but others, equally sincere and upright, steadfastly adhered to the views of their Founder. Great were the searchings of heart and the bitterness which such secessions produced.

* The Friends were always honorably distinguished by their fair and just treatment of the Indians, who were consequently in general very friendly and kindly disposed, notwithstanding the artifices of evil-minded persons, who would fain have embroiled them with the colonists. It having been insinuated that they had sold them the small-pox, an old chief is reported to have said: "In my grandfather's time the small-pox came; in my father's time the small-pox came, and now in my own time the small-pox is come." Then raising his hand toward the skies, he continued: "It came from thence." An Indian once asked a colonist to "give him a reason why he should labor hard all his days, to make his children idle all theirs."

quired occasional correspondence with leading men in the adjoining colonies—William Penn and others—new and more rigid rules were adopted for defining the boundaries of locations, making them plainer and more definite, and thus preventing much future trouble and contention.

In 1703 the distinction of the two Provinces as East and West Jersey was, for all political purposes, abolished, and both divisions were thenceforth united under the name of Nova Cæsarea or New Jersey. Lord Cornbury, who had been appointed Governor, convened the General Assembly at Perth Amboy in September of that year. It met accordingly, and chose Thomas Gardiner to be the Speaker, who was then formally presented to the Governor, and accepted by him.

As his first official act, he made a demand, after Parliamentary custom, of the particular privileges of Assemblies, as follows: “That the members, with their servants, may be free from arrest or molestation during the Session. That they have free access to your Excellency’s person when occasion requires. That they have liberty of speech and a fair construction of all debates that may arise among them. That if any misunderstanding shall happen to arise between the Council and the House, a committee of the Council be appointed to confer with a committee of the House, for the adjusting and reconciling of such differences.”

The Governor replied that he granted the first three petitions, as the undoubted right of the House, and rejected the fourth as an innovation; an entry to which effect he ordered to be made in the Journal of the Council. This being done, he delivered himself of a speech, to which the Speaker made a complimentary reply.*

Notwithstanding this partial rebuff at the outset, matters went on smoothly enough for a while, and the conduct of the Governor justified the encomium contained in the address of the Speaker. But his real character could not long be

* Smith’s History—where the speeches are given at length.

concealed from those associated with him in the Government. Between the rigid and unceremonious Quaker and the gay and courtly cavalier there would be little compatibility under any circumstances, but when to these causes of difference there were added a strict adherence to truth and justice on the one part, and a reckless disregard of all principle on the other, the antagonism could not fail to proceed apace from mutual dislike and estrangement to open opposition. Lord Cornbury was a near relative of the Queen, and had, of course, exalted notions of birth and prerogative. He would much rather have ruled autocratically than to be fettered and crossed by men of lower degree. He was willful, lawless and vindictive, and soon after he assumed the reins of government became intolerably arbitrary and tyrannical. Churchman and Dissenter alike felt the pressure of his heavy hand, when they unhappily incurred his enmity. His object was to concentrate all power in his own person, and the Assembly being equally determined to assert its rights and privileges, both parties, during his administration of affairs, were in almost continual and irreconcilable conflict.

For a time, however, he was not without friends and supporters, who strove to regard with favorable construction and augury, conduct which they could not always defend; and some of the best men in the colony injured themselves and impaired their usefulness by the tenacity with which they clung to one so undeserving. The Speaker and his colleagues, however,—worthy types of their successors in a remoter generation,—were neither to be lured nor driven from their duty. Fortunately for the colony, they had the courage, energy and ability to oppose and check the encroachments of his Excellency, and became in consequence obnoxious to his high displeasure.

Thwarted in some of his lawless measures, and as the only means of attaining his purpose, he abruptly dissolved the Assembly, and issued writs for a new election, “dismissing the representatives,” as Smith quaintly observes, “with more

encomiums than many of them received on their return to their homes."

The reputation and abilities of Mr. Gardiner secured his re-election, notwithstanding the official disfavor brought to bear against him, but in other instances this influence was more successfully exerted. The majority of the new delegates, therefore, were men of a different stamp from the old, and tamely permitted the intrigues of the Government to deprive them of their most valuable members—Thomas Gardiner, Thomas Lambert and Joseph Wright—under the pretence of not owning land enough to qualify them to sit in the Assembly, though they were well known to be men of large and sufficient estates. The same Assembly, at its next session, in Perth Amboy, in 1705, undid this flagrant injustice, by declaring that "the said members had heretofore fully satisfied the House of their being duly qualified to sit in the same." The object of their temporary exclusion—the ejection of Gardiner from the Speakership and the substitution of a more pliant instrument in the hands of the Governor—having been attained, they were then admitted to their seats.

In 1706 Lord Cornbury sent an order to the Council—a response to which was for some reason delayed—to resolve him on some points that he submitted. In the spring of the next year he summoned that body to Burlington, and propounded certain queries on the same subject, demanding a categorical answer to each. The members of the Council present on the occasion—Samuel Jenings, William Hall, Thomas Gardiner, Lewis Morris, John Hay, John Wills and Christopher Wetherill—soon removed his doubts, by sending with their answer a summary of their political constitution and establishment:

"WHEREAS, our Governor, the Lord Cornbury, was pleased, on our attending him in Council, the 13th of May, to require an answer to three questions, viz., Who was the Council of Proprietors last year, and who were chosen for this year 1707? and to have the names of them. The second

is, What are the powers the said Council pretend to have? The third, by whom constituted? and in obedience thereto, we being part of the trustees, or agents, commonly called the Council of proprietors, are willing to give all the satisfaction we are able, in humble answer to his Lordship's requiring; viz. The persons chosen last year to serve the Proprietors as agents, or trustees, were William Biddle, Samuel Jenings, George Deacon, Christopher Wetherill, John Reading, Francis Collins, John Ross, William Hall; and for the present year, 1707, William Biddle, Samuel Jenings, Lewis Morris, Thomas Gardiner, George Deacon, John Wills, John Kay, William Hall."

On the 5th of April, 1707, a new Legislature assembled, and Thomas Gardiner, with Samuel Jenings and others of his friends, was returned from the Western Division.

The situation was fast becoming critical, when, in 1709, the Council and Assembly finally procured the recall of Lord Cornbury, and Lord Lovelace, a person of different disposition, was appointed in his stead. Among the members of the Council for that year were Lewis Morris, Thomas Gardiner, Hugh Huddy, etc.

Lord Cornbury was no less obnoxious to the people of New York, to which colony he had been transferred, than he was to those of New Jersey. Impatient of his tyranny, they drew up and forwarded to the Queen, articles of complaint from that colony also. He returned to England, succeeded to the Earldom of Clarendon on the death of his father, and died in 1723, unregretted by those over whom he had so unwisely ruled.

Pleasant were the anticipations of good government under the gentler reign of John, Lord Lovelace; but they were destined to be rudely disappointed by his early death, on the 6th of May, 1709, within a year after his arrival, circumstances not having permitted him ever to visit the western division of the Province. He was succeeded in the summer of 1710 by Governor Hunter, who convened a new Assembly, of which Mr. Gardiner was a member, as he had been of the several immediately preceding, which had been elected and dissolved by the change or death of the Governor.

Our worthy chronicler, Samuel Smith, from whose annals we have made frequent quotations, announces the death, in 1712, of the second Thomas Gardiner, with the following brief tribute to his memory:

“This year died Thomas Gardiner of Burlington, many times mentioned before. He was well acquainted with public business, a good surveyor, and useful member of Society. Several years one of the members of the Council, Treasurer of the Western Division, and the first Speaker of the Assembly after the union of East and West Jersey.”

He died in the possession of considerable real estate in and about Burlington. His family consisted of two sons, Thomas and Matthews, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah, who, when duly moved thereto, were wont occasionally to bear their “testimony” in the public meetings of the Friends. There is on the records of the Meeting at Burlington a minute of the marriage in 1701—probably that of his son—of Thomas Gardiner and Elizabeth Barnett.

Mr. Smith brings his narrative down only to the year 1721. There is mention made by him of Matthews Gardiner about the year 1712 or 1713. He was a member of the Assembly, and one of the Proprietors, with several of his contemporaries, whose names are recorded by that gentleman with his usual particularity.

Thomas Gardiner had, as has been said, a son Thomas, and also a grandson of the same name. The latter, who was born in 1722, married Susanna, daughter of Anthony Elton and Bathsheba Tomkins, whose widowed cousin, Esther Newman, *née* Hewlings, marrying Colonel Thomas White, became the mother of William, afterward the Right Rev. Dr. White, of Pennsylvania, and of Mary, the wife of Robert Morris. Susanna Elton was born in 1728; became the wife of Thomas Gardiner in 1748, and died in 1810—surviving her husband thirty years. They had a numerous progeny. Susannah, the youngest of the children, born in 1777, married Stephen Littell, and two of the elder sisters

married respectively John and Samuel Stockton, well-known and respected citizens of Burlington. The sons, of whom there were four, left no male issue, and though collateral descendants are numerous, the name, in the direct line, is now extinct in that part of New Jersey. William Stockton, the eldest son of Samuel, was a person of ability and worth, and was for several years the editor of a quarterly journal, an organ of the Primitive Methodist connection. His son, Thomas Hewlings Stockton, was a celebrated preacher of that society, and a scholar, also, of some literary pretension. He was once elected to the Presidency of the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, an office which, for some reason, he declined. Other members of the family, male and female, have likewise won for themselves distinction, both in poetry and general literature.

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OF THE
NEW JERSEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VIII.

1884—1885.

NEWARK, N. J. :
PRINTED AT THE ADVERTISER PRINTING HOUSE.
1885.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VIII.

1884.

No. 1.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17, 1884.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at noon to-day, in the Court of Chancery room, in the State House in this city. The President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., occupied the chair. The Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, LL.D., Vice-President, was also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, and were approved.

In the absence of Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society since its organization in 1845, who was detained at home by illness, the Recording Secretary submitted the correspondence received by Mr. Whitehead since the last meeting, and read such portions as were of more general interest. The Right Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, of Trenton; Rev. J. Clement French, of Newark; the Rev. William T. Findley, of Newark; Frank O. Briggs, of Trenton; James McC. Morrow, of South Orange; Walter Ayers, of Newark, and W. M. Johnson, of Hacken-

sack, wrote accepting their election as Resident Members. The Rev. Charles W. Baird, of Rye, N. Y., accepted his election as Corresponding Member. The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt wrote that if he could find the time he would gladly prepare a paper for the Society, in relation to the first steam-engine built in America. Mr. Barclay White, of Mount Holly, asked for information regarding Daniel Whitehead, of Long Island, whose daughter Amy was born 1679, married Jacob Doughty in 1696, and died in 1742.* Mr. F. D. Howell, of Philadelphia, wished to know if Captain John Howell, mentioned in Gen. Stryker's Official Register of New Jersey's Revolutionary Troops, pages 17, 82, was a brother of Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey, 1794-1801.† Mr. W. R. Mercer, of Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn., inquired as to the possible whereabouts of the papers of his great grandfather, John Mercer, Secretary of the Ohio Company, of Virginia, before the Revolution, and the papers of Colonel George Mercer, the London agent of the same Company, as these papers would throw great light on the Company's history. A number of the papers in question were "picked up" in Alexandria, Va., during the late war by a New York gentleman, who sold them in 1876, but to whom was not known.‡ Mr. R. F. Stevens, of New York, wished to know how the "Court of Common Right," provided for in the "Grants and Concessions," page 232, was appointed. He

* Notices of Daniel Whitehead (Whythead, Witthet), who died November, 1668, æt. 65, will be found in Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings County; Thompson's Hist. of Long Island; O'Callaghan's New Netherland Register; O'Callaghan's Calendars of N. Y. Hist. MSS., Dutch and English; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, July, 1873, p. 144, and July, 1874, p. 146; January, 1879, p. 14, July, 1882; N. Y. Doc. Hist., II., 301, etc.

† Some notices of Howell Genealogy are given in Judge Clement's First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J.; and in the Proceedings of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association. There is quite a full sketch of Governor Howell in Elmer's "Reminiscences," and several Howells are mentioned in Dr. Hall's History First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and in Cooley's Genealogies of Trenton Families. But none of these references answer the question above.

‡ Some account of the Ohio Company will be found in the "Journal of the Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, in 1787-8," published in Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, January, 1873.

thought it consisted of the Governor and two lay members. Mr. Nelson stated that this was an error; as constituted in 1682, the court was to consist of not more than twelve, nor less than six members. It took the place of the Court of Assize, corresponding to our Supreme Court, and exercised both law and equity jurisdiction, being the first and last experiment in New Jersey in mingling law and equity in one court of original jurisdiction. Lord Cornbury said (in 1703) that the Court of Common Right consisted of the Governor and Council, who also constituted the Court of Errors and Appeals, the objections to which system he thought were obvious. The "Court of Common Right" was stripped of its equity powers in 1695.* Letters were also received from Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, concerning a valuable donation of books by him to the Society; from Mr. Franklin B. Hough, asking the endorsement by the Society of his proposed official history of the United States, 1789-1889; from Mr. W. L. King, of Morristown, transmitting copies of the *Morris Jerseyman*, containing letters of the Revolutionary period; from Mr. John T. Hull, of Portland, Me., relating to the proposed printing of the early records of York County, Me., 1630-1760; from the Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County, transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted by that body, providing for the collecting, binding and preservation, at the Court House, of full sets of the legislative proceedings and documents, for the public use; and from twenty-seven Historical Societies, acknowledging the receipt of Vol. VII., of the New Jersey Archives, and of the last number of the Proceedings of the Society.

In relation to the "Court of Common Right," referred to above, Judge Stewart, of Trenton, said he was under the impression that the Court at Upland was sometimes spoken of by that name.†

* New Jersey Archives, I., 32, 35, 100, 174, 176, 402; III., 4, 479-80; Record of Governor and Council, 1682-1703, 219, 220, 227; Field's Provincial Courts of New Jersey, 12-14.

† See "Record of Upland Court, 1676-1681," Memoirs of Pennsylvania Historical Society, VII., 9.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY reported that he had taken steps to carry into effect the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Society, with reference to collecting the minutes of all ecclesiastical bodies in the State. Some of the secretaries of such bodies had been applied to, but in vain; they had no files of minutes on hand to spare. Application had been made in other directions, with some prospect of success. The President of the Society was communicating with the representatives of the late Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, the historian of Elizabeth-town, with a view to securing for the Society his historical manuscripts, etc., relating to New Jersey. The Secretary hoped the members would aid him with suggestions and active help in his efforts to secure copies of the proceedings of all ecclesiastical bodies in the State.

THE PRESIDENT reported that he had appointed a number of members as a committee to represent the Society at the centennial celebration in November last, of the evacuation of New York by the British.

THE TREASURER presented a report on the finances, which was received and approved.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that, "since the last meeting there had been no call for any special action on their part. The interest manifested in the Society by its members is as active as ever, and its kindly relations with kindred Societies have been carefully maintained. The number of books received as donations is unusually large, and the balance of cash on hand for current expenses differs but slightly from that reported at the last meeting. It must be admitted, however, that with more abundant means many improvements in the Library might be made, and at no distant time these improvements will become a necessity.

"During the year the Society has lost six of its members :

"REV. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., was a distinguished Presbyterian divine, and for many years had occupied a

prominent position in that denomination. He was born at Elizabeth January 9th, 1807, and was descended from one of the oldest families of that city. He was graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1829, and after spending two years in Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained May 14th, 1832. His first pastorate was in St. Louis, Mo., but after three years' service he removed to New York, and his public labors were continued in that city during the remainder of his life, his summer residence being at Summit, N. J. He was for thirty-seven years Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, and in May, 1883, he was chosen Moderator. In January, 1852, he was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society, and the last twenty years of his life he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. In 1868 he identified himself most effectually with the place of his birth by writing his 'History of Elizabeth-Town,' which will probably continue to be considered the standard history of that place and the surrounding country. He died Sept. 22d, 1883.

“SAMUEL ALLINSON, of Yardville, was elected a Resident Member in January, 1866, and served on the Executive Committee from 1871 until his death. His pleasing countenance and earnestness have given additional interest to our meetings, which he generally attended. He was a prominent member of the religious Society of Friends, and was in every respect a true philanthropist. The New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, the State Prison reform system of our State, and other well known institutions of high reputation in Pennsylvania all can furnish evidences of his unusual intelligence, information and remarkable spirit of self-sacrifice. No one never heard him claim for himself credit for any of his many good acts of a public nature. His donations to the Library were numerous; and in January, 1878, he read before the Society an interesting memoir respecting the New Jersey Indians; and his fellow members

will ever cherish a pleasing recollection of his many attractive qualities. He died December 5, 1883, aged seventy-five years.

“PETER A. VOORHEES, of Six Mile Run, was elected a Resident Member, May 19th, 1870, and was accidentally killed by a railroad train, March 9th, 1883. For half a century Mr. Voorhees was prominent in Sunday School work, and he had been warmly interested in the Society during the whole period of his membership, and was highly regarded by all who had been associated with him.

“THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, who died November 7, 1883, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., June 24th, 1826, being the son of James F. Randolph, for thirty-six years publisher of the *Fredonian*, at that place. Young Mr. Randolph was well educated, and in 1848 was admitted to the New Jersey bar. He settled first in Mississippi, but in 1850 returned to New Jersey, taking up his residence in Hudson County. In 1860 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1861 to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1862. In 1867 he was elected President of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. In 1868 he was chosen Governor of New Jersey, and in 1875 was sent to the United States Senate, serving six years in that body. He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in January, 1870, and was a member of the Executive Committee from 1872 to 1876. It was largely through his efforts that the State purchased the Washington Headquarters at Morristown, and he was the first President of the Washington Headquarters Association at that place. In his official relations he was above reproach, and in private life he was one of the most genial of men.

“ALEXANDER HAMILTON FREEMAN, another of our departed members, was the son of Uzal W. Freeman, who was born in 1771, on what is now known as the Redmond place, on Valley road, South Orange, where *his* father was born before him. Uzal was City Surveyor of New York in 1810,

and in that city on December 31st of that year, his son was born, who was named after New York's great statesman. When he was 16, his family removed to Paterson, N. J., where he learned the trade of copper and tinsmith, and subsequently carried on a large business in that line in Paterson, and from 1844 until his death at Orange, where he became an extensive owner of property. He was always identified with the public interests of his town, serving for many years on the School Board (of which he was President at the time of his death), in the Common Council, etc. In 1876 he prepared a valuable and interesting history of schools at Orange. He was a leading member of the New England Society, of Orange, and of various other societies designed to advance the welfare of his fellow-men. He was elected a member of this Society May, 1876. His death occurred December 16th, 1883."

THE PRESIDENT spoke of Mr. Allinson, whom he had known for thirty-eight years, and whom he regarded as a good man, a great man, one who was constantly seeking opportunities for doing good. On motion of Dr. Wickes, Mr. J. F. Hageman was requested to prepare a memoir of Mr. Allinson, to be read at the May meeting of the Society.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that the proceedings of the last meeting had been published, completing Vol. VIII, New Series, of the proceedings. No other Historical Society in the country had so complete a set of minutes in print. These reports of the proceedings contained a vast amount of historical information nowhere else accessible in print. Full sets were becoming scarce.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that since the meeting in May last, two hundred and nine bound volumes and two hundred and fifty-six pamphlets had been added to the Library as donations, chiefly from other societies and individuals. "A large number of pamphlets have

been arranged and bound in one hundred and thirty-one volumes, making the total number of bound volumes seven thousand, two hundred and sixty-two. The shelves are at present very much crowded, and it will be necessary, ere long, to provide further accommodations for the books. The estimated value heretofore put upon the books and furniture being in the opinion of the Committee too small, it has been increased to \$10,000, and the Committee recommend that the same be insured in that amount. It is believed that the interests of the Society would be greatly promoted by placing its Library in rooms more easily accessible than those at present occupied, and the attention of the Society is respectfully called to this matter. Subscriptions to the Library Fund received since the last meeting amount to \$322, making the total amount for the year \$432."

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that Volume VII of the State Archives had been published and distributed since the last meeting, and considerable progress had been made by Mr. Whitehead in the preparation for the press of Volume VIII.

THE PRESIDENT urged the importance of continuing the publication of the "Archives."

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on the following gentlemen proposed for membership, and a ballot being taken they were elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

REV. WM. V. V. MABON,	- -	NEW BRUNSWICK.
BARCLAY WHITE,	- - - -	MOUNT HOLLY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, LL.D.,	-	BOSTON, MASS.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS,	- - -	LONDON, ENG.

Several new members were proposed.

JUDGE STEWART, and the Rev. Messrs. FEASTER and STOKES were appointed a Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT announced the following Standing Committees for the year:

Finance—JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, L. SPENCER GOBLE, CHARLES E. YOUNG, ELIAS N. MILLER, JAMES D. ORTON.

Publications—W. A. WHITEHEAD, S. H. PENNINGTON, M.D., JOHN HALL, D.D., JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, GEORGE W. ATHERTON.

Library—STEPHEN WICKES, M.D., ROBERT F. BALLANTINE, W. A. WHITEHEAD, FREDERICK W. RICORD, AARON LLOYD.

Statistics—N. NORRIS HALSTED, F. W. JACKSON, ARTHUR WARD, M.D., WILLIAM NELSON, WILLIAM S. STRYKER.

On Nominations—WILLIAM NELSON, REV. ROBERT B. CAMPFIELD, GARRET D. W. VROOM.

A communication from Mr. Leonard Gray, of Newark, offering \$12,000 for the Society's lot on West Park street, in that city, was, after some debate, referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Rev. Dr. MOTT presented for inspection a copy of the Bible, printed in Trenton in 1791, by Isaac Collins, being the first quarto Bible printed in the English language in America, and which for sixty-six years had been in constant use in the Presbyterian Church at Flemington. It was examined with great interest.

Gen. W. S. STRYKER offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society earnestly request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to urge the passage at an early day, of the bill now before Congress providing for the publication of the Revo-

lutionary papers collected by the late Peter Force, from the years 1777 to 1783, inclusive.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the members of Congress referred to.

Mr. C. L. TRAVER, of Trenton, presented the docket of Benjamin Smith, Justice of the Peace, beginning 1788, and containing the record of many marriages. On motion of Judge STEWART, the thanks of the Society were voted Mr. Traver for his gift.

THE COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR reported, recommending the following, who were thereupon elected:

President—SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., Lawrenceville.

Vice-Presidents—JOHN T. NIXON, LL.D., Trenton; JOHN CLEMENT, Haddonfield; SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M. D., Newark.

Corresponding Secretary—WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark.

Recording Secretary—WILLIAM NELSON, Paterson.

Treasurer and Librarian—FREDERICK W. RICORD, Newark.

Executive Committee—MARCUS L. WARD, Newark; REV. GEORGE S. MOTT, D.D., Flemington; N. NORRIS HALSTED, Kearny; JOEL PARKER, Freehold; JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Newark; JOHN F. HAGEMAN, Princeton; DAVID A. DEPUE, Newark; NATHANIEL NILES, Madison; JOHN I. BLAIR, Belvidere.

Mr. CHARLES E. SHEPPARD, of Bridgeton, stated that in the fall of 1882 he had been presented by the late Judge Elmer with some old papers, among them portions of a journal kept by his father, Lieut. Ebenezer Elmer, during the Northern expedition, in 1776. The part which had now come to light was all that was needed to complete the journal of Lieut. Elmer, as published in the Proceedings of the Society, in June

and September, 1847, and January and May, 1848, a hiatus occurring in the part given in January, 1848, on page 37. Mr. Sheppard presented this valuable manuscript to the Society.

On motion of Gen. HALSTED, Mr. Sheppard was thanked for the interesting gift, and the journal was referred to the Committee on Publications, to be inserted in the proceedings.

Gen. WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Adjutant-General of New Jersey, then read extracts from an exhaustive paper which he had prepared, on the part taken by the New Jersey Continental troops in the expedition against the Six Nations, in 1779. The reading was listened to throughout with the closest and most flattering attention, and at its close Gen. Stryker was warmly thanked for this important addition to his valuable series of monographs on the Revolutionary era of New Jersey, which have shed so much new light on the history of that period, and have reflected so much additional credit on the State. He was requested, if consistent with his intentions, to furnish a copy of his paper to the Society for publication.

Col. WILLIAM E. POTTER, of Bridgeton, read a paper on the late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, who had been a warm friend of this Society from its inception.

Mr. JOHN F. HAGEMAN moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Col. Potter for his interesting memoir, and that a copy be requested for publication. Which was agreed to.

Judge NIXON made some additional remarks on the salient features in Judge Elmer's life and character, and on motion of Gen. RUSLING, was requested to place the same at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at Newark on the third Thursday in May next.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers.

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JAN. 17TH, 1884.

Letter from the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1883.

W. A. Whitehead, Corresponding Secretary:

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of the 14th instant, I beg leave to say that I would gladly perform the service which you request, and indeed would regard it as a privilege if I had time at my disposal to prepare the paper in season for your meeting in January; but, as you know, I have been absent, am overwhelmed with accumulated business, and enter upon my public duties in Congress in December. Whether I should be able to add to the facts which I have already communicated to Mr. Nelson, I do not know; but I can only now promise that if I get time I will see what I can do for some future occasion.

Very truly yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Letter from Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., JUNE 8, 1883.

DEAR SIR—Absence from home has prevented me acknowledging sooner your letter, in which you inform me of my election as Resident Member of the New Jersey Historical Society. I am deeply grateful for the honor thus conferred upon me, and I willingly accept it. Whatever may be in my

power in the future to further the interests and assure the success of the Society, I shall earnestly strive to do. * * * I have also some historical works, which I would wish to contribute to the library, if I knew where to send them.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

† MICHAEL JOSEPH O'FARRELL,
Bishop of Trenton.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., *Secretary.*

Letter from Rev. Charles W. Baird.

RYE, N. Y., 29TH MAY, 1883.

DEAR SIR—I have received notice of my election as a Corresponding Member of the New Jersey Historical Society. Permit me to convey through you to the Society my sincere thanks for this election, the honor of which I appreciate very highly. As a native of your State, I am proud of the excellent work which your Society has performed, and of the position it has taken among similar associations in our land. Should it be in my power to promote in any measure the important ends which you have in view, it would afford me great pleasure to do so.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. BAIRD.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., *Cor. Sec'y.*

Donations to the New Jersey Historical Society.

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 17, 1884.

From Authors—*John K. Allen* and *Edwin Salter*: Genealogical Sketches of Roger Allen and Thomas Bancroft.—*Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D.*: The Might of Faith; a sermon.—*John Clement*: Historical sketch of the Baptist Church of Haddonfield.—*John W. Dean*: Descendants of Thomas Dean.—*John B. Dunbar*: The Pawnee Indians, their History, etc.—*Samuel A. Green, M. D.*: Groton, during the Indian Wars.—*Charles Henry Hart*: Bibliographia Websteriana, a list of publications occasioned by the death of Daniel Webster.—*Henry A. Homes, LL. D.*: Second Paper on the Arms of the State of New York.—*O. B. Leonard*: The Leonard Family in New Jersey.—*S. Littell, M. D.*: Memoir of Dr. S. Littell, of Butler Co., Ohio.—*William Nelson*: Josiah Hornblower, and the first Steam Engine in America.—*Henry J. Phillips*: A brief account of the more important collections of American Archæology in the United States.—*G. W. Rank*: Guide to Lexington, Ky.—*William Roome*: The early days and early Surveys of East New Jersey.—*Isaac Smucker*: Mound Builders' Work, near Newark, Ohio.—*Joseph F. Tuttle*: The World's Millennium and the Reason for Expecting it.—*Stephen Wickes, M. D.*: Sepulture; its History, Methods and Sanitary Requisites.—*Major E. M. Woodward*: History of the Third Pennsylvania Reserve.—*J. Watts De Peyster*: An Inquiry into the Career and Character of Mary Stuart, and a Justification of Bothwell; Mary Queen of Scots, a Study; The History of Carausius; The Life and Misfortunes, etc. of Brig.-Gen. Sir John Johnson; Cumberland Church, or the Heights of Farmville; Major Gen. Philip Schuyler and

the Burgoyne Campaign; Sir John Johnson, the First American-born Baronet; The Battle or Affair of King's Mountain; From the Rapidan to Appomattox Court House; A Vindication of James Hepburn, Fourth Earl of Bothwell; Oriskany, 6th August, 1777, the Decisive Collision of the American Revolution; The Battle of Monmouth; Address before Historical Society of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada; Hannibal; Gustavus Adolphus; The Last Campaign of Hannibal; Battle of Eutaw Springs; Yorktown Campaign, 1781; Local Memorials Relating to the De Peyster and Watts and Affiliated Families; Obituary Notices of Major-Generals Heintzelman and Hooker, and Mortuary Notices of Major-General Joseph Kiddoo and Brig.-General W. B. Tibbetts.

From the United States Department of Agriculture.—Report on the Condition of Winter Grain; the Progress of Cotton Planting, etc.; also Report of Acreage of Spring Grain, Condition of Winter Wheat, etc.; also Report on the Area of Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, and Condition of Growing Crops; also Report on the Condition of Crops; The Grasses of the United States, by Dr. George Vasey; Observations on the Soils and Products of Florida, by Wm. Saunders; Report on the Condition of Crops and on Freight Rates; Report on the Yield of Crops per Acre; also on the Progress of Sorghum Growing; the Crops of Europe, etc.; An Investigation of the composition of American Wheat and Corn, by Clifford Richardson.

From the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.—Annual Report of the Superintendent for the years 1881 and 1882.

From the United States Bureau of Education.—Circulars of Information, Nos. 1 and 2; Examination and Licensing of Teachers; Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1881.

From the United States Department of the Interior.—Compendium of the Tenth Census; Of the XLVith Congress, Senate Documents, Vol. II, Coast Survey; Vol. III, Fish

and Fisheries; House Executive Documents; Currency and Internal Revenue; Estimates and Appropriations; Report on Health, 1876; Testing Iron, Steel, etc.; Foreign Relations; Report of Secretary of War, 3 Vols.; Report of Secretary of Interior, 3 Vols.; Education, Vol. XXVIII; Decisions of Comptroller; Commercial Relations.

From the United States Life Saving Service.—Report for the year ending June 30, 1882.

From the United States Patent Office.—The Official Gazette, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 20 to 26 inclusive, also XXIV, XXV and XXVI, Nos. 1 and 2; Alphabetical List of Patentees and Inventions, 1882 and 1883; Annual Report of the Commissioner for 1882.

From the United States Bureau of Statistics.—Reports of the Chief for three months ending March 31, 1883; Report relative to Imports, etc., No. 4, 1882-3.

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From Societies.—*American Antiquarian Society:* Proceedings of April, 1883.—*American Philosophical Society:* Proceedings of, Vol. XX, No. 113; Transactions of, Vol. XVI, New Series, Part 1.—*Buffalo Historical Society:* Semi-Centennial Celebration of the City of Buffalo, Address by E. C. Sprague.—*Chicago Public Library:* Report of the Board of Trustees for 1883.—*Essex Institute:* Historical Collections, Vol. XX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Bulletin, Vol. XIV, Nos. 7-12.—*Iowa Historical Society:* Iowa Documents, 1874 to 1882; Senate Journal, 1862 to 1882; House Journal, 1860 to 1882; Laws of Iowa, 1862 to 1882; Legislative Documents, 1864 to 1882; Agricultural Reports, 1861 to 1873; Iowa and the Centennial, the State Address by Hon. C. C. Nourse; The 6th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th Biennial Reports of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society; Census of Iowa for 1880.—*Long Island Historical Society:* The Dutch and the Iroquois, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.; Proceedings of Society, May

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A Sketch of the Life

OF

LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS ELMER, LL.D.

BY WILLIAM E. POTTER.

*Read before the Historical Society of New Jersey, at
Trenton, Thursday, January 17, 1884.*

WITH ADDITIONAL REMARKS

BY THE

HON. JOHN T. NIXON, LL.D.

MEMOIR OF
Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Elmer, LL.D.

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Elmer, for many years known as Judge Elmer, was the only son of Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State, and the last survivor of their number.

General Elmer was a descendant of Edward Elmer, who, as one of a company of 47 persons, composing the church of Rev. Thomas Hooker, came to America in 1632, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. This company in 1636, with Hooker at their head, went across the wilderness to Hartford, Connecticut, to found a new settlement. Edward Elmer became one of the original proprietors, and lived on what is now Main street in the city of Hartford, near the site of the North church. He was killed by the Indians during King Philip's War, in 1676. The Rev. Daniel Elmer, grandson of Edward, was born in Hartford in 1689. His father, Samuel, died the year after he was born. Daniel was one of the three graduates of Yale College, at Saybrook, in 1713. Immediately after finishing his college studies, he taught the grammar school in West Springfield, Massachusetts, where, in 1714, he married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Ebenezer Parsons, brother of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, afterwards minister at Newburyport, Massachusetts, at whose house the celebrated Whitefield died. After his marriage Daniel Elmer preached for a short time in Brookfield, Massachusetts, and there his eldest son, Daniel, grandfather of Judge Elmer, was born in 1718. The Rev. Daniel Elmer

with his family, came to Fairfield, Salem (afterwards Cumberland) county, New Jersey, in 1727, and was ordained and installed pastor of the old Cohansey church at New Englandtown, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in the spring of 1729. He died January 14th, 1755, aged 65 years.

Ebenezer Elmer studied medicine under the tuition of his elder brother, Jonathan Elmer. The latter had quite a distinguished career through life. In the spring of 1768, he was one of the first class of ten students who received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the recently established Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. His illustrious contemporary, Dr. Benjamin Rush, frequently said of him that "in medical erudition he was exceeded by no physician in the United States." He early became a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which Dr. Benjamin Franklin was then President. In common with all the family, Dr. Elmer was an ardent friend of regulated liberty, and entered earnestly into the measures of opposition to the encroachments of the British Government upon the rights of the people of America.

In 1776 he was chosen by the Legislature in joint meeting a member of the general Congress, known in history as the Congress of the Revolution. In the fall of 1780, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of this State, and again in 1784. In 1783 he was chosen a member of Congress under the Articles of Confederation. After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, of which measure he was a decided advocate, he was chosen one of the first two members, elected to represent the State of New Jersey, in the Senate of the United States, his colleagues during his term of office being William Paterson (afterwards Governor), and Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was a warm supporter of the administration of Washington.

Although educated as a physician, Dr. Elmer appears to have been rather disposed to the study of the law, and by the close of the war had gone far towards mastership of the

science. He was for a long time Judge and generally the presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County. The late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, in a written sketch of his life, says of him: "It may be doubted, indeed, whether any man in the country, not a lawyer by profession, equalled him in the extent and accuracy of his legal attainments. * * * * * He was always a most diligent and laborious student, and besides his knowledge of medicine and law, was a well read theologian." His descendants, through his son, the late Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton, are numerous.

Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, brother of Dr. Jonathan, and father of Judge Elmer, was born in 1752. His father died before he was nine years of age, and General Elmer had not the opportunity to acquire as thorough an education as his elder brother Jonathan, nor as was desirable.

In 1774, while a student with his brother and living in his family, he was one of the party who, disguised as Indians and otherwise, burned a cargo of tea at Greenwich, in Cumberland county. His military spirit seems to have been thoroughly aroused, especially after the news came of the bloodshed at Lexington, April 17th, 1775. He records in his journal frequent attendance at various places to engage in military exercises, the people being fully determined to oppose the measures of the British ministry by arms, if necessary. In January, 1776, he was appointed an ensign in Captain Joseph Bloomfield's company, of the Third Battalion, first establishment, which was recruited in Cumberland county, and joined the Northern army upon the Mohawk river in the State of New York, continuing in that locality until the following spring. He was soon promoted to be Second Lieutenant. At the latter end of 1777, his regiment joined the army of Washington at Morristown, New Jersey, where it was disbanded, and recruiting for the war was begun. He soon joined the Second Battalion, second establishment, commanded by Col. Israel Shreve, at Short Hills, as Sur-

geon's Mate, under Lewis Howell, his former fellow-student. Dr. Howell dying of a fever on the day of the battle of Monmouth, fought June 28th, 1778, General Elmer was appointed Surgeon of the regiment and served in that station until the army was disbanded in June, 1783.

He hutted with the army at Valley Forge during the winter of suffering in 1777-8. He was in the expedition to the Genesee country, against the Indians, under General Sullivan, in 1779. He was at the siege of Yorktown in Virginia, and present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October, 1781. He was with the main army at Peekskill, New York, when it was reviewed by the Count de Rochambeau, and the troops were manœuvred by Major-General Steuben. The cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in April, 1783, and on June 6th of the same year his brigade received furlough. On June 11th the officers of the Cincinnati were chosen at Elizabethtown, and November 3, 1783, he was discharged, having served in all seven years, eight months and twenty-four days.

He was assistant treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State in 1783; Treasurer from 1826 to 1829; Vice-President from 1824 to 1838; President in 1839, and again from 1840 until his death.

General Elmer, during his life, was a member of the House of Assembly, and at one time Speaker; he was elected in 1800 by the Republicans, one of the five members of Congress from this State, and continued a member for six sessions. In 1804 he was commissioned Adjutant-General of the militia of New Jersey, and in March, 1806, Brigadier-General of the Cumberland Brigade. In 1807 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of this State, and chosen Vice-President thereof, the Governor at that time being President. April 5, 1808, he was appointed collector of the port of Bridge-town (now Bridgeton).

In 1813, during the war with England, he commanded the troops stationed at Billingsport for the defence of Philadelphia. He was subsequently collector of the county, for

several years a judge, and for short periods clerk and surrogate. Judge Elmer, his son, in speaking of him, says: "Probably his strongest trait of character was his incorruptible integrity and truthfulness. As an officer, if anybody were to lose by a mistake, he took care it should be himself and not the government. Although frugal and saving in his habits, and perhaps because he was so, he was to the close of his life a liberal contributor to charitable and public objects, generally heading a subscription quite up to his means. He did not seem to know what fear was." He had an extensive practice in his profession, especially as a surgeon. In 1832, at the age of four score years, General Elmer resigned his office as collector and relinquished business. He was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a warm friend of Sabbath-schools, having established the first that was held in his native county. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland County Bible Society, and for many years its President.

His vigorous constitution bore him up until October, 1843, when he died at the house of his son, at the extreme age of ninety-one.

General Elmer, in 1784, married Hannah, daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgeton, and younger sister of Mary, wife of his brother Jonathan. Judge Elmer was their only son.

I have given the foregoing brief sketch of the remote ancestry of Judge Elmer, and have written at some length of the two ancestors who were nearest to him in time, and of whose lives we have the clearest knowledge, for the reason that their histories and career were prophetic of that of Judge Elmer. A man is in large measure what his ancestors have made him, and the truth of this aphorism has been rarely more signally illustrated than by the life of Judge Elmer.

A Puritan of unbroken lineage, with an upright, virtuous ancestry, who combined energy, resolution, a fondness for books with an aptitude for public affairs, attention to active business, with frugality, it was entirely natural that Judge

Elmer should display the qualities of his forefathers, modified or developed by his own individuality.

Judge Elmer was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, February 3, 1793, and died in that city on Sunday, March 11, 1883, aged ninety years. About ten years of his boyhood were passed at Bowentown, a farming neighborhood, but with this interval he lived in Bridgeton during his entire life. He had what might be termed a good academic education, and attended one term at the University of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, but did not graduate. In the days of his boyhood, while residing on a farm, he had access to but a limited library, but often mentioned the advantage with which he read almost the whole of Dobson's British Encyclopedia, a very entertaining miscellany, partly collected from other authors, and partly prepared for that work. He was from his early youth a constant student of books, and his untiring industry in this direction largely made up for any defects in his opportunities for scholastic or collegiate education.

In the year 1810 he began the study of law, in the office of his cousin, Daniel Elmer, afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, but at that time a lawyer of an extensive and lucrative practice. He served a regular apprenticeship of five years as a law student or clerk, as was required at that time by the rules of the Supreme Court, of those who were not graduates of a college. He was licensed as an attorney at the May term of the Supreme Court, 1815, and as a counsellor at law at the May term, 1818.

In the fall of 1818, he began the practice of law at Bridgeton, and by steady and patient attention soon attained prominence and success.

In the year 1821 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey, as one of an independent ticket set up in opposition to the regular ticket selected by the Democrats, who had then a decided majority in the county. The Federalists for several years had not contested the field, and

the Democratic party machinery, serving largely as means of personal intrigue, had become justly obnoxious. In the legislature he acted chiefly with those who, like himself, thought the time had come to check the fires of partisanship which, for many years after the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, had burned more fiercely than at any other period of our history.

Judge Elmer continued to be elected to the Legislature, always without previous selection by a convention or other public meeting, and finally almost without opposition, until he had served during four sessions, at the last of which he was elected Speaker, when, having received from President Monroe the appointment of United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, he declined further service.

During the last session of the House of Assembly of which he was a member, an act of the Legislature was passed, November 15, 1822, (Pamphlet laws 1822, p. 791), appointing commissioners to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a canal between the Delaware and Raritan rivers. At this time the general government, under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, who was then Secretary of War and an earnest supporter of measures for internal improvement, had a board of engineers engaged in exploring routes for canals and roads, and their aid was expected in all such works as should be considered of national utility. Of this commission Judge Elmer, as Speaker of the House of Assembly, was *ex officio* chairman, and spent considerable time in the examination of the ground, together with the members of the board of internal improvements of the United States, of which General Bernard (formerly a distinguished colonel of engineers in the army of Napoleon and an acting aide-de-camp to the Emperor at Waterloo), then chief of engineers in the army of the United States, was the head, and the late General Totten a member.

An elaborate report was made to the succeeding Legislature by this commission, which was drawn by the chairman. The

report was strongly in favor of the work, and recommended that it should be executed by the State. An impulse was thus given to the undertaking, which, although it did not result in its construction by the State, afterwards, chiefly through the indomitable energy and perseverance of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who embarked his own fortune and that of his father-in-law in it, produced the noble work now so beneficent to the State and country.

Judge Elmer held the office of District Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey from 1824 to 1829. As the law officer of the United States he was brought into collision with Richard Stockton, Garret D. Wall, George Wood and other able men who then adorned the New Jersey bar, and it is sufficient to say that he was found equal to the emergency. He acquired the confidence and had the ear of Bushrod Washington, the able judge, who at that time presided in the Circuit Court.

The later volumes of Washington's reports show that, apart from the business belonging to his office, Judge Elmer was engaged in most of the cases tried in the United States Courts while he continued to attend them. After being reappointed by President Adams, he was superseded at the beginning of General Jackson's presidency by Garret D. Wall.

Like his father and most of the old Democrats of New Jersey, when the contest between Adams and Jackson for supremacy came, Judge Elmer adhered to the former, although he did not attach himself to the party afterwards called the Whig, but soon resumed his connection with the Democratic party.

In the year 1824 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of this State for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May, and held these appointments for ten years. In 1827 he was associated with Richard Stockton, Theodore Frelinghuysen and others in a commission to settle the dispute with New York, as to the respective territorial limits of that state and

New Jersey, in the waters of the Hudson river, a dispute which at one time threatened to end in bloodshed. Although at this time the attempt was unsuccessful, in 1833 the task was delegated to a second commission, of which Judge Elmer was a member, and a satisfactory settlement of the vexed question was made.

In 1838 he published a digest of the laws of this State, containing notes of those judicial decisions that served to explain the text, which was very acceptable to the profession and soon superseded other compilations.

While engaged in the regular routine of his profession, Judge Elmer in 1843 was unexpectedly solicited by the Democratic party of his district to permit his name to be used as their candidate for Congress. He consented to this, but without much expectation of success at the polls, as the Whig majority at the previous Presidential contest was about twelve hundred. He was, however, elected by a very respectable majority.

Upon taking his seat in the House of Representatives he was the second named on the committee of elections, at that time considered one of the most important committees, by reason of the constitutional question growing out of the action of some of the States, which declined to form single districts pursuant to the law passed by the previous Congress to that effect. The gentleman first named on the committee was excused from that service, and Judge Elmer thus became chairman thereof, and agreed with the majority of its members, in the opinion that the members who were elected by general districts were entitled to their seats.

In support of the report of the committee, he made an elaborate speech, which is to be found fully reported in the *Congressional Globe*, and which, as some of his opponents had the candor to acknowledge, it is not easy to answer. At the subsequent session he made a speech on the difficulties growing out of the attempt to change the Constitution of Rhode Island, which attracted much attention and was widely cir-

culated. This speech took the position afterwards sustained by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the so-called Dorr Constitution having been adopted without any legal sanction, was a revolutionary proceeding and could not be recognized as legal and binding. Mr. Webster made one of his great arguments in this case (*Luther vs. Borden*, 7 Howard 1), in support of the view taken by the Court in their opinion. (See Whipple's edition of Webster's speeches, p. 535.)

After the expiration of his term of service as a member of Congress, Judge Elmer took no further active part in politics, though he always adhered with fidelity to the political principles with which he was imbued, and except upon two occasions voted for the candidates of the Democratic party in Presidential elections.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State, February 2d, 1850, and held that office until February 5th, 1852, when he resigned to accept the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed the same day. He served the full term of seven years, and was succeeded by Justice William D. Clawson, whose death in office caused a vacancy, which was filled by the appointment of Judge Elmer, *ad interim*, August 15, 1861. He was reappointed February 15, 1862, and served the full term of seven years.

His term ending in 1869, being then seventy-six years of age, he declined to continue longer in public service, and at the last term of the courts over which he presided, in the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem, he read with emotion a carefully prepared address, in which he announced his intention to retire from official station, and stated that he fully realized that his active life was at an end.

Judge Elmer was forty years a trustee of the College of New Jersey, which conferred upon him the degree of A. M., in 1824, and the degree of LL. D. upon his resignation in 1865. He was elected Vice-President of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1862, succeeded Joseph Warren Scott as Presi-

dent in 1871, and continued to hold that office until his death.

Judge Elmer never had what would now be called a large practice in his profession, but his studious habits were never abated until extreme old age, and in some departments of the law, especially in all questions touching the law of real estate, the orphans' court and general practice, his knowledge was both extensive, precise and profound.

His judicial opinions are models; they are not learned and lengthy essays upon general topics, and thus dangerous because by their generality they may in other cases lead to conclusions not considered or intended to be reached by the Court giving them expression, but are terse and vigorous examples of legal reasoning, strictly limited to the case in hand. A characteristic specimen of the judicial style of Judge Elmer is found in his opinion in the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the case of *Bell vs. Gough*, 3 Zab., 624, 654. In this opinion, marked by legal learning, fullness of research, and clear and logical reasoning, Judge Elmer takes the ground that by the local common law of New Jersey, the owners of lands adjoining its navigable waters have the right to appropriate to their exclusive use the shores of such waters to the low-water line.

It may not be inappropriate here to add that the time seems now to have come when the Legislature of this State should take into serious consideration the question of the rights of riparian proprietors. The situation of our State, washed throughout so large a portion of its extent by tide-waters, the rapid development of the lands bordering on them, the evident injustice and hardship of the present position of riparian proprietors, all demand legislation, which should be carefully considered, wise, comprehensive and just, both to the State and to the riparian owners.

It is a singular fact, too often overlooked, that the opinions of our courts cited to sustain the contention that riparian owners, as such, have no *property rights* in or to the shore

below high-water line, as against the State, are all mere *dicta*; that is, their expression was not necessary to the decision of the questions actually raised by the several records.

As to *Arnold vs. Mundy*, 1 Hals., 1, and *Martin vs. Waddell*, 16 Peters, 367, this fact is frankly admitted by C. J. Green in his opinion in *Gough vs. Bell*, 2 Zab., 441, 445. *Gough vs. Bell* itself did not fully raise the whole question, as is admitted on all hands.

The case of *Stevens vs. Paterson and Newark Railroad Company*, 5 Vr., 532, is the case generally pointed to as settling the law in this State upon the subject-matter in question. But inspection of the record in this case clearly shows that it was not properly before the court, and any expression of opinion upon it was a *dictum* only.

I have it upon the best authority, that Chief Justice Henry W. Green, after his retirement from the Bench, stated that the greatest mistake of his judicial career was that he declined to assent to the suggestion of Judge Elmer, who urged him to take the position in *Gough vs. Bell*, that by the local common law of New Jersey the owners of land washed by tide-water had *property rights* in the shore, or to low-water mark. How easily this position could have been reached by the court is shown by the facility with which it was taken by the Court of Errors and Appeals "In matter of drainage along Pequest river," 11 Vroom, 175, 179, where, in discussing the acts touching the banking-in of meadow-lands, a branch of the very subject hereinbefore discussed, the Court, speaking through Chief Justice Beasley, said in effect, that while the legislature has no inherent or constitutional power to appoint methods for the drainage of meadows, yet the right "has been so frequently exercised and acknowledged that it has become a part of the local common law."

The fact that the appropriation of the shore along our extensive ocean and river fronts to the use of the State would in time produce an imperial revenue probably led our courts to the expressions of opinion upon the subject-matter spoken

of to which I have referred, and they overlooked the fact that with the lapse of time the injustice resulting therefrom to individual shore-owners would become more pressing and apparent. Certain it is that the law as it is now understood to be, the methods of obtaining riparian grants from the State, and some proper form of reviewing the legality of such grants, should receive the speedy attention of the Legislature.

The manner of Judge Elmer upon the Bench was like his manner in private life, dignified, and at times somewhat brusque and severe; but it was always free from more than momentary excitement, and his judicial integrity and impartiality were not only never questioned, but on the contrary they were always felt and acknowledged.

Judge Elmer early joined the Presbyterian church and remained a consistent and influential member of it to the end of his life. He was interested and active in all religious works, was for many years Superintendent of a Sabbath-school and President of the Cumberland County Bible Society. His last public appearance was in September, 1880, at the Bi-Centennial of the founding of the church for the last century known as "The Old Stone Church," near Fairton, Cumberland county, where he presided and made a short opening address.

Apart from his study of the science of the law, Judge Elmer was a life-long diligent student and reader of books, and accumulated in this way a great store of knowledge. He was an accurate and well-read theologian. His knowledge of the history, both of our own government and people and that of other governments and peoples, was most unusual. He kept fully abreast of the discoveries of modern science.

Both before and after his service upon the bench, he was himself a compiler and author of a number of valuable literary works. Besides numerous public addresses in Congress, before schools, academies, Bible and literary societies, and in addition to the Digest of the Laws above mentioned, and

a very useful book of legal forms, published in 1839, the principal literary productions of Judge Elmer are "A History of the Elmer Family," printed for private distribution; "History of the Early Settlement and progress of Cumberland County, New Jersey;" an essay on the "Currency of this and adjoining Colonies;" (I have heard him say that this essay was the result of much labor and research); an essay on "The Titles to Land in New Jersey," published in 1861 in Nixon's Digest in a note to the title "Surveys;" and "The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with biographical sketches of the Governors from 1776 to 1845; and reminiscences of the Bench and Bar for more than half a century." This last work was written at the request of and published by the New Jersey Historical Society in 1872. It was the product of the years of retirement of the writer, completed when he was nearly fourscore years of age, and is altogether interesting, valuable and unique, both in design and execution. Its style is eminently that of the author, frank, clear and simple, and it embraces a collection of facts which none but Judge Elmer could have made, and many of which, if they had not been thus collected, ere this would have passed into oblivion. It may well be doubted whether any one of all the important works published by the Historical Society is upon the whole as valuable and important as this last work of the venerable author.

Judge Elmer married Catherine Hay, of Philadelphia, October 6th, 1818. His eldest daughter, Hannah S., died a few months before his own death, but his venerable widow and three daughters, Caroline, Catherine H., wife of E. Anson More, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mary, wife of the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of the District Court of the United States for this District, survive him. He never had a son.

I have thus carefully, though I know imperfectly, presented a brief summary of the long and distinguished career of

the subject of this sketch. Enough has been pointed out, however, to show that his life was in some respects a remarkable one, and it may not be amiss at least to glance at the causes of his distinction.

Judge Elmer had not brilliancy of speech, nor lofty eloquence, nor great wealth, nor striking boldness—indeed, scarcely any one of the qualities by which the shining characters of history have dominated or controlled men. But his character was symmetrical and massive in its simplicity, purity, integrity and steadfastness. By force of these qualities he exerted a wide and beneficent influence, not only within the limits of the rural district where he lived, but upon all those with whom he came in contact, both throughout the State and beyond it.

In this view he was a great man. Inflexible in his own convictions upon important questions, he was very liberal as to the opinions of others, and this quality of his mind led him to note with pleasure the same trait in the character of his father, and to state in the preface to his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," that "I have kept in my mind that while holding firmly to my own opinions, those differing from me were equally entitled to theirs, and that it is quite possible they were right and I was wrong."

His contributions to all good objects were large and frequent, and his charity was such that the deserving poor never turned away from his door unaided.

I think that his was an exceptionally fortunate and happy life. He never knew the *res angustæ domi*; the pressing grasp of poverty was never laid upon him; nor, on the other hand, was he ever exposed to the temptations which wealth draws in its train. He was by constitution and temperament devoid of eager and grasping ambitions and unassailed by those tiger-like passions by which some men are perpetually torn. He was happy in his domestic relations, happy in the successes of his youth, in the triumphs of his maturer years. His family circle was unbroken by death until just

before his own departure; no rude shocks nor any bitter or sorrowful reverses ever seemed to assail the citadel of his affections or his fortunes. He lived, as a politician, before sycophancy, demagogism or corruption became conditions of success; as a lawyer, before his profession became so crowded and the expenses of living so great, as to render it uncertain and precarious.

He lived far beyond the ordinary age of man, with his faculties but little impaired; and happy in his serene old age, he was doubly happy in his calm and peaceful death, and in the profound assurance which he possessed of a life of eternal happiness beyond the grave.

After the reading of the foregoing paper by Col. POTTER, the Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, LL. D. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, made the following additional remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is the aim of this Society to gather up everything that is valuable in incident or noble and stimulating in personal character, and to preserve the record for the benefit of those who come after us. We do well, therefore, to pause for a few moments over the grave of LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, to consider the lessons which are to be learned from a knowledge of his long and useful career. In view of the close personal relations which I sustained to him during the last thirty years of his life, perhaps a few additional suggestions by me will not be reckoned out of place. I desire to speak soberly, not extravagantly, of some of the traits of his character, that denoted his individuality and made his life a benediction to the generation which knew and honored him. He was in many respects a remarkable man, having marked characteristics.

I. Few men of his time possessed so much general information upon so wide a variety of subjects.

This was owing (1), to the fact that from his earliest

years to the end of his life he was an omnivorous reader. He took a deep interest in men and things, and used all the means within his reach to acquire all that could be learned from books and conversation in reference to everything which related to any department of human knowledge; and (2), to his retentive memory, which to the last remained unimpaired. Unlike most persons of extreme old age, the current events of the day were noticed with the curiosity and remembered with the distinctness, of his more youthful years. He seemed to possess the facility of storing away in the recesses of his mind all facts and occurrences which he deemed worthy of observation, and everything thus stored was always subject to his call.

II. He was a learned lawyer. During most of his public life he was a diligent student of the law, and was well versed in principles rather than in cases. He used to say that no one could become a lawyer who did not master such works as Coke upon Littleton, Fearné on Remainders, Stephen's Pleading and Tidd's Practice; not so much for the facts which were acquired as for the training to the powers of the mind which their diligent study gave. He did not object to digests of cases, indexes, or modern "helps to study," so long as they were used merely as aids or finger-boards to point to where the principles of law might be found; but he had no patience with the growing tendencies to lower the standard of what was once properly termed a learned profession, by filling up the roll with men of little elementary training and whose knowledge of the law was obtained from the mere definitions and catch-words of a noble science. His thorough familiarity with the system of English tenures and of law titles in New Jersey made him a valuable counsellor in questions relating to real estate, and his sketch of "Land Titles in New Jersey," originally prepared for the third edition of Nixon's Digest, under the title of "Territory and Jurisdiction," and afterwards republished as an appendix to his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," is

probably the most accurate statement of their origin and history to be found in any printed publication. He was not only learned as a lawyer but was honest as a practitioner. He never deceived his client by giving him a too favorable view of his case; never forfeited his own self-respect, by knowingly taking the wrong side of a controversy; never attempted to mislead the Court, by making the worse appear the better reason, and was remarkably free from the too prevalent vice of perverting the evidence for the benefit of his client or of befogging the minds of ignorant jurors, by giving a false coloring to the fair import of testimony. He never wished, even in the heat of controversy, to succeed in a case if the law and the evidence did not entitle him to a verdict.

III. He was a valuable judge. He held the scales of justice with an even and equal hand. Keeping himself aloof from all matters which might have a tendency to bias his judgment; considering all cases upon their merits, without reference to the position and claims of parties, he lived above the suspicion of being influenced by improper motives, and however much people might doubt the correctness of his conclusions, they never questioned the honesty and purity of his intentions. His opinions, covering fifteen years of active judicial work in the Supreme Court of the State, and found running through eleven volumes of the New Jersey Reports, attest the breadth and depth of his learning, the accuracy of his judgment and the value of his suggestions and labors to his brethren upon the bench. Although generally a man of strong convictions, he was not tenacious of his own opinion. He gave careful attention and full weight to the arguments of counsel, especially when urged against his impressions of the law of a case; and when convinced that he was wrong, he hastened to retrace his steps, and reverse himself, and never was heard to complain if his brother judges reversed him. This rarely happened, but when it did it seemed to afford a sense of relief,

as if some personal responsibility had been taken from his shoulders.

IV. He was a public-spirited citizen and was always active, with his presence, speech and pen, in the support of schemes which tended to increase the happiness, comfort and well-being of his fellow-men. With perhaps the exception of the late Judge Field, none of his contemporaries took a deeper interest or gave more time and attention in originating and carrying on the great work of popular education in New Jersey. The last public office which he held was in the Board of Education in Bridgeton, thus testifying in extreme old age his lively concern for the education of the masses. One of the trustees of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, from 1829 to 1844, when the pressure of judicial duties compelled him to resign, he was ever a leading figure in the meetings and deliberations of the Board, and devoted much time and care to securing to the students the higher education which the founders and supporters to that venerable institution designed to afford.

A member of the Historical Society of New Jersey since 1846, the year after its organization, its annual proceedings and private collections will bear witness to the zeal and fidelity with which he labored to promote its prosperity and usefulness.

He was one of the leaders in New Jersey of the Temperance reformation in its beginning, a half a century ago, and never lost his interest in it, nor ceased to labor for its advancement until the great body of temperance men left what he regarded as the safe and sure road of "moral suasion," and attempted to travel in the doubtful paths of "legal coercion."

V. He took a large interest in political affairs, although never a mere politician. He had too much honesty and directness of purpose in all his methods to attempt to secure promotion by using any of the arts to which men resort to

accomplish their ends. The robes of the partisan hung so loosely upon him that he was accustomed to vote only for the men whom he thought best fitted to discharge the duties of the office. Politicians did not understand this, and sometimes thought he was fickle, when in fact he was consistent and acting in accordance with his settled principles. He never lost the confidence of those who knew him, and that his independent course was best and surest of success in the long run is shown by the large number of responsible public offices that without solicitation on his part he was called upon to fill.

His patriotism was never doubted. Receiving his early training and opinions from those who achieved the independence of the Colonies, and a strong optimist in disposition, he had faith in republican institutions, and always saw silver lining around the darkest clouds of popular tumult. During the terrible strain of the late rebellion, although questioning the constitutionality and expediency of many of the measures invoked by the party in power to suppress it, he never faltered in the support of the Government, nor in confidence that the Federal Union would be maintained.

VI. He was a devout Christian. Connecting himself with the church of his ancestors, the Presbyterian, in the earlier years of his married life, he maintained to the end a consistent walk and conversation. His Christian profession was not a sentiment, but a principle. He was most liberal in his feelings to all other sects and denominations, and delighted to worship with them when circumstances rendered access to the church of his choice impossible or inconvenient.

Following in the footsteps of his honored father, he entered heartily into the work of the Cumberland County Bible Society, continuing its President to the day of his death, and seldom allowing his most pressing business engagements to keep him from its annual meetings.

The greater part of his life was spent in the Sunday-school work, as teacher or superintendent, and rarely was

his seat vacant either in the morning and evening service of the church, or in a meeting for prayer during the week. He was a constant reader and faithful student of the Bible, and spent much time in subjecting human dogmas and church creeds to the crucial test of its teachings. He did not fully accept the standards of the Presbyterian Church in their entirety and hence declined to take official position therein; but has been heard to say that he regarded its creed as nearer to the truth, and its form of church government better adapted to, and more in harmony with the political institutions of the country, than those of any other Christian organization.

Such large attention to religious duties developed in him much of the spirit of the Master. The doors of his house and heart were ever open not only to the Christian minister but to the poor and unfortunate. Always in the receipt of a very moderate income, he had no expensive tastes to gratify, and held his property as a trust for religious, benevolent and charitable objects. The extent of his benefactions are not known to the world, for he never let his right hand know what his left hand did, but probably few men of his generation of his limited means contributed so much to promote the various schemes of Christian work and to relieve the wants of the sick and the destitute.

These traits of character made him useful and successful in the various offices which he held. His mental furniture was adequate to the work that he was called upon to do, and he allowed nothing to swerve him from its faithful performance. He would do what he believed to be right, without regard to consequences. With an apparently cold exterior, he was a man of tender sensibilities, and was easily approached through his feelings; but never to the extent of being swayed from doing what his judgment told him ought to be done, or of leaving undone what his conscience did not approve.

Such was the man as I knew him, and in my judgment these were the prominent characteristics which made his life worthy of all imitation, and a blessing to his generation.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VIII.

1884.

No. 2.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14, 1884.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day, at noon, in the rooms of the Society in this city. Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair, in the absence of the President.

The minutes of the Annual meeting, held January 17, last, were read by the Recording Secretary, and approved.

The correspondence of the Society since the last meeting was presented, and the more interesting portions read by the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WHITEHEAD, being still detained at home by illness. Twenty kindred historical societies and literary institutions acknowledged the receipt of the last number of the proceedings. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U. S. Army, of Boston, and Benjamin F. Stevens, of London, England, acknowledged their election as Honorary Members of the Society; Dr. E. J. Marsh, of Paterson, and Barclay White, of Mount Holly, wrote accepting election as Resident Members. The Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society wished to secure some of the autograph letters of distinguished New

Jerseymen in this Society's collections, but was informed that none could be spared. Mr. Joseph Fisher inquired as to the whereabouts of a copy of the first charter of New Brunswick, in this State, granted about 1730 (?). As usual, much of the correspondence of the Society related to genealogical inquiries. Thus: Mr. John Silver Hughes, of Baltimore, wished information regarding the Silver family; Mr. James J. Goodwin, of New York, desired information concerning the descendants of John Roberts, of Hartford, about 1675, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stone, and migrated to New Jersey; Mr. George E. Baker, the biographer of William H. Seward, sought further particulars as to the New Jersey ancestry of that distinguished statesman; the Rev. Evelyn Bartow, of Rahway, inquired as to the English connections of the Whitehead family of New Jersey. Letters, accompanying donations, were also received from Mr. Josiah B. Smith, with a copy of the genealogy of William Smith, of 1684, many of whose descendants inhabit Bucks County, Penna., and the adjacent parts of New Jersey; from the Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, of the Diocese of Trenton, forwarding a large box of valuable historical works; from the Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, of Missouri, transmitting several historical pamphlets; and from the Hon. Edwin D. Salter, of Washington, D. C., with a series of articles written by him and published at St. John, Nova Scotia, on New Jersey Loyalists during the Revolution. Letters were received in relation to the resolution adopted at the January meeting, regarding the proposed publication of the Peter Force Archives—from the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State; the Hon. J. R. McPherson, U. S. Senator from New Jersey; the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Representative from New Jersey, and Gen. W. S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey. Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York, wrote accepting an invitation to address this meeting of the Society. Letters were also received from the Secretary of the Interior, and from Senator McPherson, concerning the distribution of Government pub-

lications, heretofore sent to this Society. The volume and variety of the correspondence not only indicated in some measure the increasing interest taken in historical subjects, but the widespread influence exerted by a society such as this, in collecting and disseminating correct information. Many of the letters elicited remarks from the members present.

The Treasurer presented his usual report, duly audited; and it was received and ordered on file. The cash on hand was \$1,625.56.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that the offer to buy the Society's lot on West Park street, referred to the Committee at the last meeting, had been declined, and the lease of the property had been renewed on favorable terms. Certain plans were in contemplation, looking to the erection of a permanent home for the Society's valuable collections, but they had not as yet taken definite shape. Since the last meeting the Committee had lost two of its most valued members.

MARCUS L. WARD, a member of this Society, and since January, 1878, chairman of its Executive Committee, died April 24, 1884. He was a son of Moses Ward, a prominent manufacturer of Newark, N. J., and was born November 9, 1812. His paternal ancestors were among the founders of that city in 1666, and their descendants, through successive generations, for more than two hundred years, have ranked among its worthies.

Mr. Moses Ward, the father of the deceased, was as a man of business noted for his ability and strict integrity. Having given to his son such an education as would fit him to become his successor, he took him into partnership at a proper age, and devolved upon him a great part of the burden of conducting his large establishment. With such success was this undertaken that the house of M. Ward & Son became one of the most extensive and flourishing in the city of Newark.

It was not until his withdrawal from active business that

Mr. Ward began to take part in public affairs. The Free Soil movement first enlisted his sympathies, and called him into active party work. Year by year he became more prominent, until, in 1860, he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President.

In the war of the Rebellion which quickly followed Mr. Lincoln's accession to office, Mr. Ward took a decided and active part in the Union cause. The Jersey soldiers upon the field of battle and their fatherless families at home moved his commiseration, and with his well known energy, he at once devised and carried out a plan whereby he could to some extent mitigate their suffering. Through his instrumentality the pay of the volunteers was collected in the camp, and by him transmitted to their families, and so too the pensions of those who died in the service were secured and passed over to their friends, without fee or reward. His labors in behalf of Jerseymen did not stop here. It was chiefly through his exertions that a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers was located in Newark, and as an acknowledgment of his generosity and activity in establishing it, the government gave it the name of the "Ward U. S. Military Hospital."

In 1862, Mr. Ward received the nomination of the Republican Convention of this State for Governor, and although defeated on that occasion, was in 1865 renominated for the same exalted position and triumphantly elected. During his administration many important measures affecting the interests of the State were adopted, among them the Public School act, which was passed at his earnest solicitation, and which has done so much to increase the educational facilities of this State.

In 1872, Governor Ward was nominated for Congress from the Sixth District of New Jersey, and elected by over 5,000 majority. After the expiration of his Congressional term, he was tendered by the President the important post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a position, however, which he felt constrained to decline.

In all matters affecting the honor and welfare of his native State and city, he always felt a lively interest. With the early history of the Newark Library his name is conspicuously connected. The Newark Orphan Asylum wrought upon his kindly nature and shared his generosity. The Newark Industrial Exposition Association made him its first president, and up to the time of his death the "Soldiers' Home" at Newark enjoyed his fostering care. But the number of his private benefactions will be never known. There are many yet living who will cherish his memory, and there are many yet to come who will owe to him a blessing.

GEN. N. NORRIS HALSTED, whose sudden and tragic death occurred a few days since—May 6, 1884—was for many years a prominent and useful member of this Society, and since January, 1864, a member of its Executive Committee. He was born at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1816, and after receiving a good academic schooling, entered a large wholesale dry goods establishment in New York, with the intention of devoting himself to mercantile pursuits. In 1845, at the age of twenty-nine years, he became a partner in the house, and continued in this connection until 1855, when he retired with a considerable fortune. Soon thereafter he removed to Newark, N. J., having purchased a large amount of stock in the New Jersey Rubber Company, whose works were located in that City. Of this company he became a director and finally its President, a position which he occupied until the dissolution of the corporation. Since that time he has acted as superintendent of the extensive cement establishment in New York belonging to Mr. Warren Ackerman.

During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Halsted received an appointment upon the staff of Governor Olden, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and when Camps Olden and Perrine were established at Trenton as a recruiting rendezvous he was breveted Brigadier-General and placed in command. In this position he not only performed faithful service throughout the war, but by his many acts of generosity won the love and

gratitude of the volunteers quartered under him while awaiting orders for their departure for the battle-field.

Although in youth the recipient of but an ordinary education, Gen. Halsted was fond of reading and study, and took pleasure likewise in the society of the learned, always succeeding, too, in winning their respect. To his great liberality and appreciation of lofty culture, Princeton College is indebted for the astronomical observatory which bears his name, and in the erection of which he expended \$55,000. To the fund for the purchase of our lot on West Park street, his subscription was among the largest. To the establishment and successful conduct of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, of which he was the first President, he gave largely of his time and means. He was a man who never sought notoriety, yet who, by his activity and excellent judgment, always attained to prominence. No work that he felt to be truly worthy of his support ever suffered for lack of his careful attention.

While yet a young man, Gen. Halsted married Miss —— Marsh, a very estimable lady of Elizabeth, N. J., to whom, throughout a long life, he was devotedly attached, and who still survives him. He left no children.

Feeling remarks regarding ex-Gov. Ward and Gen. Halsted were made by Messrs. John F. Hageman, Wm. Nelson and others.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported with pleasure the prosperous condition of the library, to which, during the last four months, an addition has been made of one hundred and twenty-seven bound volumes and one hundred and eighty-eight pamphlets, making the total number of bound volumes seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine. There is an increased interest taken in our collections, as is shown by the more frequent demands for the information they afford, and by the greater number of persons that frequent our rooms. It was the intention of the committee to have provided ere this further accommodation for our books, which, as may be seen,

are at present inconveniently crowded together upon the shelves; but this improvement has been delayed for lack of the means, which it is hoped will be at the disposal of the committee before another meeting. The thanks of the Society are due to Senator John R. McPherson for the pains which he has taken to furnish to the library a large number of valuable public documents, which were very desirable and not easily obtained.

Ex-Speaker NILES moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the authorities of the library in this congressional district that has been designated to receive the Government publications, and represent to them the desirability of keeping up and perfecting the large collection of public documents now in the Society's rooms. The motion being agreed to, the chair appointed Messrs. NILES, BISHOP and HAGEMAN such committee.

Mr. S. H. HUNT, of Newton, presented the Society with a large collection of minutes of Baptist societies in New Jersey, for which he was tendered the thanks of the Society, the donation eliciting remarks from the librarian, the Rev. Dr. Bishop and others, on the importance of gathering and preserving in the Society's collections complete sets of such minutes of all the ecclesiastical bodies in the State.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that since the last meeting another number of the Proceedings had been printed.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported, through ex-Speaker Niles, that Volume VII of the New Jersey Archives had been printed, and Volume VIII had been prepared by Mr. Whitehead for the printer, except the index, and he had still another volume partially ready for publication. An act had been passed at the late session of the Legislature, which had just received the approval of Governor Abbett, appropriating \$3,000 annually for three years, which

would enable the Society to continue the publication of these invaluable contributions to the history of New Jersey. He congratulated the Society upon the enactment of this law. The work, as far as it had progressed, was a monument to Mr. Whitehead's industry and ability.

Mr. NILES moved that the Secretary be requested to ask the Metric Bureau of Boston for a complete set of its publications on the subject of metric weights and measures. Agreed to.

Mr. NILES stated that about ten years ago there had been offered to the State a set of the documentary history of Great Britain, comprising about 350 volumes, embracing Hansard's reports, etc. He thought the set might be procured now for the Society.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, the matter was referred to the Committee on Colonial Documents.

THE CHAIR reminded the Society that there were two vacancies on the Executive Committee, in consequence of the deaths of ex-Governor Ward and Gen. Halsted, and one on the Committee on Colonial Documents, caused by the decease of ex-Governor Ward. The Executive Committee had concluded to suggest the names of Dr. Stephen Wickes, of Orange, and the Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark, for members of that committee. A ballot being taken by the Society, those gentlemen were unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. NILES, William Nelson was elected a member of the Committee on Colonial Documents, to fill the existing vacancy therein.

On motion of Mr. HAGEMAN, Mr. Niles was elected to fill the existing vacancy on the Special Committee appointed in January, 1883, to co-operate in the securing of documents from the Public Record Office, in London, illustrating the history of the American Revolution.

Mr. ELIAS N. MILLER, of Newark, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That under such regulations as shall be approved by the Executive Committee, the Secretary of this Society shall receive and file such properly authenticated portraits of citizens of this State, and distinguished citizens of other States, as may be presented to him for that purpose.

Mr. NILES called attention to the importance of securing a transcript of the official minutes of every religious organization in the State. After remarks on the subject by Mr. S. H. Hunt and others, on motion of Mr. J. F. Hageman, the matter was laid over until the next meeting, when, he suggested, the subject might be more fully discussed, and perhaps a committee appointed on Ecclesiastical Records.

The Society then took a recess for half an hour, which was spent very agreeably by the members in discussing a luncheon spread in the Document Room. and in the examination of the collections of books and curiosities in the other rooms.

On reassembling, the Committee on Membership reported favorably upon the following gentlemen, and a ballot being taken they were unanimously elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

MILTON BALDWIN, M. D.,	- - - -	Newark.
REV. DAVID DEMAREST, D. D.,	- -	New Brunswick.
GEN. E. BURD GRUBB,	- - - -	Beverly.
CHARLES R. HUTCHINSON,	- - - -	Allentown.
JOHN MOSES,	- - - -	Trenton.
ISAAC E. P. PLUME,	- - - -	Newark.
JAMES N. STRATTON,	- - - -	Mount Holly.
PAUL TULANE,	- - - -	Princeton.
JOSEPH COULT,	- - - -	Newark.
ELLIS POTTER,	- - - -	Madison.
ENOS WILDER,	- - - -	Madison.

A number of gentlemen were proposed for membership.

JOHN F. HAGEMAN, Esq., of Princeton, then read a "Memorial of Samuel Allinson, the Philanthropist of New Jersey," which was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and warmly applauded at the close.

Mr. NELSON moved that the thanks of the Society be voted to Mr. Hageman for his very interesting paper, and that a copy be requested for publication.

Ex-Speaker NILES made some remarks in regard to his official relations with Mr. Allinson in his philanthropic work. Of all persons whom he had met, Samuel Allinson impressed him as a man of purest aims and highest ambitions. It was remarkable that two of the ablest philanthropists of New Jersey were members of the Society of Friends—John Woolman and Samuel Allinson.

Ex-Congressman THOMAS B. PEDDIE said that while a member of the Assembly he had met Mr. Allinson years ago at Trenton, and noted his quiet, successful work.

Mr. NELSON'S motion was then agreed to.

The Society then was entertained and delighted for half an hour by Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York, who gave a graceful and charming account of a recent trip through Spain and Northern Italy, when he visited the more noted places connected with the history of Columbus. He reverted pleasantly to the fact that just ten years ago he had read a paper before this Society, and at the same meeting Mr. Whitehead had given an account of the controversy respecting the burial-place of Columbus; his recent investigations had confirmed his belief in the correctness of the views then expressed by Mr. Whitehead. Gen. Wilson exhibited to the Society a recent photograph of what is believed to be the most accurate portrait of Columbus in existence, and placed beside it a photograph of the great admiral's living descendant, the Duke de Veragua, the family likeness between the two men being quite apparent. In conclusion, the General presented the Society with a fragment of the house in which

Columbus was said to have been born, near Genoa, and of the house in which he had lived for several years, near Madrid.

The reading of the paper was enthusiastically applauded, and General Wilson was tendered a cordial vote of thanks for his pleasing address.

The Society then adjourned.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 14, 1884.

From Secretary of State Frelinghuysen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1884. }

Wm. Nelson, Esq., Recording Secretary, etc.

SIR—Your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting a resolution of the Historical Society of New Jersey, has been received. The subject to which the resolution relates, the resumption of the publication of the papers collected by the late Peter Force, interests me greatly; and in communicating it to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives I have taken occasion to express the wish that the project may meet with their favorable consideration.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

From United States Senator McPherson.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1884. }

Wm. Nelson, Esq., Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 21, containing resolution of the New Jersey Historical Society, and promise hearty co-operation in securing the passage through Congress of the bill in question.

Your ob't serv't,

J. R. MCPHERSON.

From Representative Wm. Walter Phelps.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1884. }

Wm. Nelson, Esq., Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 21st is at hand, enclosing resolutions offered by Gen. Stryker, and adopted by the New Jersey Historical Society on the 17th inst., urging the publication by Congress of the Peter Force archives, from 1777 to 1783. I am decidedly in favor of affording to the students of American history the largest assistance in the prosecution of their work. Had I any doubt as to the merits of this measure its endorsement by so distinguished a body as the New Jersey Historical Society, which is second to none in the country in usefulness or influence, would decide the question with me in favor of the project commended by the resolutions you send me. I shall cheerfully aid in securing the appropriation needed for this worthy cause.

Truly Yours,

WM. WALTER PHELPS.

From B. F. Stevens, Esq., of London, England.

WASHINGTON, 28 April, 1884.

DEAR MR. NELSON—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 13, addressed to me in London, and I desire to return my sincerest thanks for the honor conferred on me by the New Jersey Historical Society in electing me one of its honorary members. I also return my thanks for the set of the New Jersey Archives, seven volumes. . . . I venture to hope your committee will repeat your recommendation to Congress touching the papers in the European Archives. . . . The State Department feel a deep interest in the matter. With warmest regards I am, dear Mr. Nelson,

Always yours faithfully,

B. F. STEVENS.

From the Hon. Edwin Salter.

TREASURY DEP'T, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
 April 5, 1884. }

Wm. Nelson, Esq., Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 2d inst., I would state that the Loyalist names were obtained from the advertising columns of the old Collins's *New Jersey Gazette*. The minutes of the Council of Safety I found were not a safe guide. My list was not made as complete as I desired, but it will furnish a starting point for someone to hereafter pursue the subject. You speak of such reading not being pleasant to some. It was so at both ends of the line; the loyalists cherishing such intense hatred of the rebels left behind. This, however, now is nearly ended. I was in hopes that some offshoot of Jersey families had carried family history with them, but this seems not to have been the case. On the contrary, I receive letters from various parts of the Dominion asking for information of Jersey and other families. . . . I have preserved a set of these St. John articles, which begin with notices of families of New Jersey Loyalists, to paste in a scrap-book and send to the New Jersey Historical Society.

Yours truly,

EDWIN SALTER.

From the Same.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, TREAS. DEPT., }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9th, 1884. }

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec'y N. J. Hist. Society.

DEAR SIR—Having been for some time interested in obtaining the history of the first settlers of Monmouth County, N. J., it occurred to me that it was possible a considerable amount of information might be preserved among descendants of New Jersey loyalists, who went to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the time of the evacuation of New York, 1783. Last year was the centennial of the landing of the loyalists at St. John, and the event was commemorated by

appropriate exercises, addresses by distinguished men and other proceedings. Thinking it an opportune time to make an effort to obtain the information I desired, I commenced a series of articles in the *Daily Sun*, of St. John, giving sketches of the ancestry of some of the New Jersey loyalists who landed there in 1783. In preparing these articles I was, in part, guided by the list of grantees in 1783 of lots in St. John (formerly called Parr Town and Carleton), found in J. W. Lawrence's little historical work called, "Foot-Prints, or Incidents in the Early History of New Brunswick," which gives from 1,200 to 1,500 names to whom lots were granted at that time. I forward with this copies of the *Daily Sun* containing these articles. In the number of February 23, 1884, is given the names of between two and three hundred leading New Jersey Loyalists. Finding the citizens of that Province were more or less interested in the subject, I extended the articles to include Loyalists from other States.

Yours truly,

EDWIN SALTER.

Donations Received

SINCE JANUARY 17, 1884.

- From Authors*—*Francis M. Boutwell*: Old Highways and Landmarks of Groton, Massachusetts.—*William Brooks*: With Gregg in the Gettysburg Campaign.—*John Ward Dean*: Memoir of Col. Joseph L. Chester.—*E. J. Farmer*: The Resources of the Rocky Mountains.—*Alfred C. Fryer*: Cuthberht of Lindisfarne; His Life and Times.—*Daniel Goodwin*: The Dearborns; A discourse commemorative of the Eightieth Anniversary of the Occupation of Fort Dearborn.—*Rev. George S. Mott, D. D.*: Dedicatory Services of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, N. J., and two sermons preached by the pastor.—*Theodocius T. Price*: Historical and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast.—*Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson*: Early Days of the Church in Kansas City; Historical Societies in their Relation to local Historical Interest; The Necessary Things, a Sermon.—*Edwin Salter*: The First Families of St. John, N. B.—*Josiah B. Smith*: Genealogy of William Smith of Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa.—*Rev. Henry G. Tomkins*: Biblical Proper Names, Personal and Local, illustrated from sources external to Holy Scripture.—*Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom*: Annual Message of the Mayor of the City of Trenton, 1883.
- From the United States Department of Agriculture*.—Report of the Commissioner for 1883; Report of the Area of Winter Grain, Condition of Farm Annuals, Freight rates, etc.; Report on the Distribution of Corn and Wheat, March, 1884.
- From the United States Bureau of Education*.—Circulars of Information, No. 5, 1873; Nos. 3, 4, 1883; No. 1, 1884; Report of the Director of the American School of Classical Studies, at Athens, 1882-3; Education in Italy and Greece.

From the United States Bureau of Statistics.—Quarterly Report, relating to Imports, Exports, Immigration and Navigation for three months, ending June 30, 1883; The same, showing Imports and Exports for the same time; The same, for three months, ending December 31, 1883.

From the United States Department of the Interior.—Tenth Census of the United States, Vol. 1.

From the United States Patent Office.—The Official Gazette, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 3 to 13; Vol. XXVII, Nos. 1 to 5; Alphabetical list of Patentees, December 31, 1883.

From United States Treasury Department.—Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From Societies.—*American Antiquarian Society*: Proceedings, Vol. III, New Series, Part 1.—*American Philosophical Society*: Proceedings, Vol. XXI.—*American Museum of Natural History*: Bulletin of, Vol. I, No. 5; Report of 1884.—*Buffalo Historical Society*: Captain David Wilkeson; The Pioneer Steamboats on Lake Erie, by Wm. Hodge.—*Bostonian Society*: Proceedings of, January 8, 1884.—*Chicago Historical Society*: Biographical Sketch of Enoch Long, by Harvey Reid; Historical Collections, Vol. II; The Edwards Papers, Historical Collections, Vol. III.—*Essex Institute*: Historical Collections, Vol. XX, Nos. 7 to 12 inclusive.—*German Society of the City of New York*: Annual Report for 1883.—*Massachusetts Historical Society*: Proceedings of, Vol. XX.—*Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*: Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 4.—*New England Historic Genealogical Society*: Proceedings of, January 2, 1884; Memorial Biographies, Vol. III; Historical and Genealogical Register, Nos. 149, 150.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*: The Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XV, No. 2.—*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia*: Proceedings of, for 1883.—*Oneida Historical Society*: Historical Fallacies regarding Colonial New York, by Douglass Campbell.—*Historical Society of Pennsylvania*: The Pennsylvania Magazine of History,

- Vol. VII, No. 4; and Vol. VIII, No. 1; List of Members of the Hibernian Society and of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 1771-1884.—*Philadelphia Mercantile Library Company*: Bulletins, Vol. I, No. 6, 7; Sixty-First Annual Report.—*Rhode Island Historical Society*: Proceedings of, 1883-4; Memoir of Usher Parsons, M. D.—*Royal Historical Society of London*: Transactions of, New Series, Vol. I, Part IV.—*St. Louis Public School Library*: Bulletin, No. 27.—*Waterloo (N. Y.) Historical Society*: The Birthplace of Sa-Go-Ya-Wat-Ha, or the Indian Red Jacket, by George S. Conover.—*Western Reserve Historical Society*: The Glacial Boundary in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, by Fredrick G. Wright.—*Webster Historical Society*: The Webster Centennial, Proceedings of Society, October 12, 1882.—*Wisconsin Historical Society*: Charter and Revised Statutes.—*Wyoming Historical and Geological Society*: Circular of Inquiry; Ross Memorial, Sterling Ross and Ruth Trippe Ross.
- From Colleges*—*Harvard College*: Reports of the President and Treasurer for 1882-3.—*Cornell University*: Ithaca and its Resources; The Cornell Register, 1883; The Library of Cornell University, Vol. I, No. 9.—*Rutgers College*: Catalogue for 1883-4; Report of Scientific School, 1883.
- From the State of California*.—Annual Report of the State Board of Horticulture of California, including Report of the Inspector of Fruits.
- From the State of Massachusetts*.—Report of the Librarian of the State Library for 1883, with supplement to catalogue.
- From the City of Boston*.—Report of the Record Commissioners, containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630 to 1699.
- From the City of St. Paul*.—Grand opening of the Northern Pacific Railway, Celebration at St. Paul, Minnesota, 1883.
- From the New York Chamber of Commerce*.—Address at the Unveiling of the Statue of Washington, by George W. Curtis, November 26, 1883.

- From the New Jersey State Normal School.*—Report of the Board of Trustees for 1883.
- From the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.*—The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Annual Reports.
- From the New York Meteorological Observatory.*—Abstract of Registers from Self-Recording Instruments, for January, February and March, 1884.
- From Edison Electric Light Company.*—Bulletins, 1884.
- From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D.*—Science, a weekly journal; John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution, by Hon. John Chamberlain; Report of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, 1883; Catalogue of the Meadville Theological School, 1883-4; Report of the Penitent Female Refuge and Bethesda Society, 1883; Report of Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, 1883; Proclamation for a Day of Fasting and Prayer, by Governor George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts, 1884.
- From Dr. Ephraim Clark.*—Aquahonga; Proceedings of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of Richmond County, Staten Island, N. Y., 1883.
- From Samuel S. Clark, M. D.*—Historical Discourse, relating to the First Presbyterian Church, of Belvidere, N. J., by Rev. Wm. A. Holliday.
- From H. W. Clark.*—Report of the New York Commission of the Boundary Lines between New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
- From George H. Cook, LL. D.*—Report of the State Geologist for the year 1883.
- From C. W. Darling.*—Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, 1881; Men of Early Rome and address before the same, by D. E. Wager.
- From Thomas Devoe.*—Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York, by T. D. Valentine, for 1858 and 1859.
- From Daniel Draper.*—Abstract from Registers from Self-Recording Instruments, January, February and March, 1884.

- From John B. Dunbar.*—Report of a trip made in behalf of the Indian Rights Association of the South West, by S. C. Armstrong; Address to the public in behalf of the Civilization of the Indians of the United States; Report of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association, 1884; Report of a visit to the Sioux Reservation, Dakota, by Herbert Welsh.
- From Henry T. Dusenberry.*—Speech of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, on Bill for Relief on Fitz-John Porter; Speech of Hon. H. W. Slocum, on the same.
- From Daniel Goodwin, Jr.*—Illinois and the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by William Bross, 1884.
- From Hon. Samuel A. Green, M. D.*—Report of the Soldiers' Home, in Massachusetts, at Chelsea, 1883; Proclamation of a Day of Fasting and Prayer, by Governor George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts; Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund at New York, October 3, 1883; Poem, by Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, 1701; The Voice of a Tree, by Elizur Wright.
- From Hon. Phineas Jones.*—The War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. X, Part 1.
- From Anthony Q. Keasbey.*—United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey, American Bell Telephone Company vs. Overland Telephone Company, Defendant; Answer and Proofs.
- From E. Q. and G. M. Keasbey.*—The New Jersey Law Journal, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 to 4.
- From Hon. John R. McPherson.*—Reports of the Secretary of War, 1880-83, inclusive, 19 Vols; Report of Secretary of the Interior, 1881-82; Report of Tariff Commissioners, 1881-82; The Existing Tariff and the Free List, 1884; Abridgment of President's Message, 1884, by Benjamin Perley Poore; Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1882-83; Report of Postmaster General, 1882-84; Report of Secretary of the Treasury, 1882; Report on Commerce and Nav-

igation, 1882-83; Report on Commercial Relations, 1880-81; U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey, by F. V. Hayden; Report of Commissioner of Education, 1881; Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1880; Bulletins of the same; Report of the U. S. Entomological Commission, 1880-81; Report of the U. S. Board to test Iron, etc., 1881; Report of the U. S. Attorney General, 1882-83; Decisions of the U. S. Comptroller of the Treasury, 1882; Papers on Foreign Relations; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1883; Report of the Directors of the Mint, 1883; Report on the Sorghum Sugar Industry, 1882; Report on Forrestry, by Frank B. Hough, 1882; Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, 1881; Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, by J. W. Powell, 1880-81; Contributions to American Ethnology, Vol. V; Report on the Tornadoes of May 29th and 30th, 1879, by S. P. Findley, 1881; Problem of Inter-Oceanic Communication by way of the American Isthmus, by John T. Sullivan; Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, Part III; Statutes of the U. S. of America, 1882-83; Memorial Address on Life and Character of Fernando Wood, 1881; The same of Wm. M. Lowe, 1883; The same of Godlove S. Orth, 1883; The same of Robert M. A. Hawk, 1883; The same of Michael P. O'Conner, 1883; The same of James A. Garfield, 1882; Official Army Register for 1883 and 1884; Register of the Navy of the United States for 1883; The same for 1884; Report of the Commissioners for erecting a monument at Yorktown; Report on the undervaluation of Wool and Woolen Yarns, 1884; Report on the Occupation of the Congo River, in Africa, 1884; Report on the Condition of the Sioux and Crow Indians, 1884; Report on the Mississippi River Improvements, 1884; Statistical Abstract of the United States, November 6, 1883; Journal of Joint Committee on Reconstruction, 1865; Bill to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy, 1884.

From William Nelson.—Journal of the General Conference

of the M. E. Church, May, 1880; Autographs; Canvass (MS.) of Third Ward of City of Newark, 1864; The Normal Principle of Education, Address by John C. Harkness; The Philobiblion, No. 5; Banvard, or Adventures of an Artist; Nord Amerika in Ruslands Armen; The Coin Chart Manual, 1860; Record of Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, Illinois, 1876; Catalogue of Pennington Seminary, 1880; Oration, by John C. Thompson, July 4, 1828; History of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Lease, 1873; The Catholic Family Almanac, 1876; Illustrated London News, 7 Numbers; Harper's Weekly, 5 Numbers; lot of old street ballads; lot of play-bills of the old Newark Theatre, 1857-8; "The Word of Life so near," a sermon, by J. Romeyn Berry; Discourse on the death of Dr. Channing, by H. W. Bellows; Discourse on the death of Rev. Dr. Foller, by W. E. Channing; University of the South—Address by Rev. W. M. Green; Report of Society for promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, 1849; Speech of Mr. Stewart on the Tariff, 1844; Catalogue of Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., 1875; In the matter of Jay Cooke and others—Catalogue of assets, etc.; Report of Board of Publication of Presbyterian Church, 1864; Minutes of Grand Lodge of O. F. of N. J., 1880.

From Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrell.—Atti della Societa Ligure di Storia Patria; Atti della Ottava Riunione degli Scienziati Italiani, tenuta in Genova, 1846; History of the Reformation of the Church of England, by Gilbert Burnet; Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by Richard Fiddes, D. D., 1724; Universal History, from the earliest account of time to the present, 1744; History of England, by Mr. Rapin, 1743; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 1704; Description of the Empire of China, by P. F. B. DuHalde, 1737; Historiæ Patriæ Monumenta Edita jussu Regis Caroli Alberti, 1853.

From Rev. S. D. Peet.—The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Vol. VI, No. 12.

From C. G. Rockwood.—Trow's New York City Directory for 1880-81-82.

From John E. Rowe.—Proceedings of the Board of Freeholders of Essex Co., N. J., from 1874 to 1883.

From Edwin Salter.—Bi-Centennial Celebration of the New Jersey Legislature, 1883, and names and notices of the first settlers of Monmouth County, N. J.

From John C. Smock.—Cape May as a Health Resort.

From William A. Whitehead.—Report of New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission, 1882-83; Newspaper Press of the United States, by S. N. D. North; A Law Establishing the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of New Jersey; By-Laws of the same; Report of the Home for Aged Women, 1883; Report of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 1883.

From John Whitehead.—The Morristown Record.

From S. W. Whitlock.—The Voyage and Adventures of William Moraley, Gent.

From Unknown.—Official dispatches and letters of Rear Admiral Du Pont, 1883; Speech of Hon. Theodore Lyman, in House of Representatives on bill for relief of Fitz-John Porter, 1884.

MEMORIAL
OF
SAMUEL ALLINSON,
“The Philanthropist of New Jersey.”

BY JOHN F. HAGEMAN.

*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society by
request, at Newark, May 14th, 1884.*

MEMORIAL OF
SAMUEL ALLINSON.

Samuel Allinson, whose recent death made a vacancy in the Executive Committee and in the membership of this Society, was born in the city of New York on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1808. His father's name was James, son of Samuel Allinson, and Martha his wife, daughter of David Cooper, of Woodbury, N. J.

He was named after Samuel Allinson, a prominent lawyer of Burlington County, N. J., who, by the appointment of the Provincial General Assembly, compiled and published in 1776 an edition of the laws of the Province from the surrender of the Government to Queen Anne in 1702 to January 14th, 1776, now known as "Allinson's Edition"—a book of much value in every law library, and especially interesting in illustrating the legislation of the Colony prior to the Revolution, a portion of which, though modified and amended, still stands on our present statute books. The compiler's copy used by him in his law library, is, at this time, the property of his grandson, D. Cooper Allinson, a member of the New Jersey Bar, residing in Trenton.

His mother, wife of James Allinson, was Bernice, daughter of James and Rebecca Chattin.

Samuel Allinson, the lawyer and compiler, had a large family of children, remarkable for their strong minds and physical

endurance. William, the eldest, lived to be 75 years of age; Mary, 91 years; David, 84 years; Elizabeth (blind from her birth), 81 years; James (the father of the subject of this sketch), 33 years; Sibyl, 76 years; Margaret, 76 years; Samuel, 75 years; John Cooper, 26 years, and their mother, Bernice, 78 years.

James Allinson and Bernice his wife, removed from New York to Philadelphia when their son Samuel was only three months old; and Philadelphia was Samuel's home until his majority in years. When he was two and a half years old his father died; and he was sent to Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, in Chester County, Pa., when he was about nine years old. While at school he was placed at the head of his class for good reading—an accomplishment for which he was always noted throughout his adult life. He was a mischievous little boy, but was always kind and affectionate to his widowed mother. A simple instance of his speaking hastily to her in his boyhood was a life-long recollection which caused him painful regret.

On account of delicate health he spent several summers in the country on farms. His mind was early turned to the study of medicine, and he served a full apprenticeship with John Elliott, a druggist in the apothecary business, in Philadelphia. He studied late at night and early in the morning, so as not to interfere with his duties in regular business hours; and he read extensively with the aid of a good memory and a discriminating mind.

The family of Allinsons were rigid members of the Religious Society of Friends, and Samuel was thoroughly indoctrinated and trained up in the tenets, maxims and habits of that Society. Remembering the high moral tone of that school and the peculiar disfavor it has uniformly exhibited against oppression, cruelty and injustice among men, without distinction of nationality, race or color, it will readily be seen how the education and early training of Samuel Allinson developed in him that kind, modest, self-sacrificing, philanthropic and

beautiful Christian life which claims our commemoration to-day.

When he attained the age of twenty-one years and was free from the restraints of minority, his health admonished him to seek employment in the open air; and in the spring of 1830 he removed to a farm near Yardville, then in Burlington County, in this State, now Mercer, but quite near the Burlington County line, in the township of Hamilton. On that beautiful farm known as "Locust Hill," he continued to reside till his death, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and ornamenting his grounds and residence with choice trees and shrubbery, so that he was surrounded with much that was beautiful in nature, designed to make his home a happy one.

His mother had come to the farm with him, taking charge of the household until his marriage in 1839 to Elizabeth, daughter of R. John Alsop, of Malden, England. By this marriage he had five children, two of whom died in infancy. This wife died in 1850; and he was married again in 1855, to Anne, daughter of Josiah Tatum, of Woodbury, N. J.; and by her he had three children.

Mr. Allinson was a farmer of the first-class, and was also a successful fruit-grower. His industry and general intelligence, and his purity of life attracted the attention of his neighbors and friends, and several of them applied to him to allow their sons to live with him, both to learn how to farm profitably and to enjoy the advantage of his daily companionship.

One of those who had spent a portion of his boyhood with Mr. Allinson on his farm in that way, and who has lived near him ever since and known him well, wrote of him in 1883, as follows: "In all that time there has been nothing but kindness and loveliness of character to be seen in him. I never heard an angry word out of his lips, nor an improper one—never knew him to do an unkind or selfish act—never found anything covert or doubtful about him. He was always the one man,

walking by the Golden Rule, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,' and 'Esteeming others better than himself,' whose humility went before honor, and the impress of whose character was powerful to influence others. There were no hitches—no pauses in his life of good deeds. You could point to no flaws, for he did not walk in darkness, but had the Light of Life, and none that loved God were ashamed of him."

Samuel Allinson was throughout his life an avowed, consistent temperance man. When quite a boy he chanced to see the disfigured body of a drowned man, whose death was the result of the excessive use of strong drink, and he resolved that when old enough he would take the pledge never to touch that which caused such sad effects. He kept his promise, took the pledge and ever observed it with scrupulous fidelity—ever totally abstaining from intoxicating drinks, tobacco and impure language.

When taken at midnight at home with the sudden illness which terminated his life before morning, in the absence of medical assistance, his friends offered him a little brandy. He first objected, but being urged, he said, "Well, I have never taken a drop in my life, perhaps this may do me no harm," and he drank it.

The first summer on his farm he gave his harvest hands home-made beer. The next year he gave them cider, but the effect of the cider was so bad that he determined never to give anything of the kind again; and though he had difficulty in procuring the needed workmen without it, he persevered in spite of the drinking usages in harvest seasons then prevalent in the country, and he achieved the reform. Thus for over fifty years he was a steadfast and prominent temperance man, known and respected as such in the community in which he lived and among strangers with whom he mingled when from home.

Mr. Allinson was a valued and influential member of the Religious Society of Orthodox Friends; and the schools and

college under the care of Friends sought his counsel with great confidence in his ripe judgment and his interest in the cause of liberal education. The personal piety of members of this religious society is more easily gauged by those who are within than by those who are without its pale; nevertheless, taking "good works" as the evidence of faith, it is not difficult to discern in the daily walk and conversation, and in the manifold good works of Samuel Allinson, that he was a pious and enlightened Christian of high order.

Without any high sounding creed we have reason to credit him and his Society, with "*professing faith in God, the Father, and JESUS CHRIST, His Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, One God, blessed forevermore, and acknowledging the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.*"

The mind of Mr. Allinson was imbued with a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures. He made them "the Man of his counsel and the Guide of his youth." He made it an inflexible rule to read with his family a chapter in the Bible immediately after breakfast every morning, and often at other hours of the day. His correspondence and his public reports and reform papers very often contained one or more verses of Scripture, or reference to them by verse, chapter and book.

Mr. Allinson was of course opposed to American Slavery, as it existed before the late civil war. He could not be otherwise than opposed to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and he was bold to avow his sentiments on these subjects. His opposition was so strong that he abstained from the use of slave produce, and denied himself all luxuries unless he knew they were the product of honest and compensated labor.

So too, in accordance with the principles of his religion he was opposed to war and warmly advocated peace and the settlement of international differences by arbitration.

An expression of his extreme views on this subject was contained in a letter which he wrote after returning home from

the annual meeting of this Society, in January, 1883, at which a resolution had been adopted recommending our National Congress to pass the bill then pending, in aid of battle field monuments. The letter is as follows:

“YARDVILLE, N. J., 1st Mo., 18, 1883.

“*My old friend, J. F. Hageman*—I have just written to our worthy President, S. M. Hamill, that in my solitary ride home this evening, I could not avoid some feelings of reproach that I did not say what I thought when the vote was taken on the resolution about battle-field monuments; that peace has nobler, loftier victories than those of war, and more worthy of notice and commemoration by a Historical Society. It seems to me that Congress could better appropriate money in awakening or evincing gratitude to the educators of our people, and to Peabody, Tulane and others for their generous use of funds in lifting ignorant and debased masses into the light of Christian intelligence and virtue, than by emblazonry of deeds of blood.

“I would prefer that the nation should erect a monument to the memory of Kund Iverson, the son of a Norwegian emigrant, in Wisconsin, who would not consent to stay from Sabbath-school, but suffered drowning from some evil boys, because he would not join them in robbing an orchard, than to set one on any Aeldama in the land.

“What patriotic heroism was loftier than that evinced in the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation? ‘I promised it to my God,’ said Lincoln, and he did it.

“Secretary Fish was a benefactor to our race through all time when he settled our Alabama difficulties by arbitration rather than by its brutal alternative. The histories of Christian peoples ought not to be mere recitals of wars.

“I told S. M. H. that I am suffering feelings of humiliation for lack of outspoken convictions which need not have hurt anyone.

“Truly thy friend,

SAMUEL ALLINSON.”

While the sentiments disclosed in the above letter would be regarded as extreme, and perhaps morbid, if expressed by any other prominent and intelligent statesman, not belonging to the Religious Society of Friends, they only exhibit a rigid consistency in the life and character of Samuel Allinson.

The scope of Mr. Allinson’s reading and investigations was broad. His time was well occupied in promoting his culture and scholarship. He loved poetry, and his mind was well stored with gems from the most select poems. He read his-

tory, both natural and political; and he placed a high value upon historic researches. He left a collection of ancient coins and minerals, which he had gathered, perhaps casually. He was something of an antiquarian, and had a taste for ethnological investigation and study.

The traces of the presence and settlement of the Indians in a former period, upon the farm he was cultivating—the mounds in his park, and the Indian axes, knives and arrows of stone found in his fields, stimulated him to study with interest the history of the New Jersey Indians; and this, with other pursuits of study, turned his attention to historical societies, and especially to this one, in which he was elected a resident member in the year 1866; and he has ever been appreciated as one of its most intelligent and useful members, filling an important place on the Executive Committee from 1871 until his death. In 1874, he was elected an honorary member of the Historical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He frequently made little contributions to this Society of New Jersey, sometimes by antiquarian and rare reminiscences, documents and manuscripts, and sometimes by more elaborate original papers. In 1875, he read before this Society an interesting and elaborate paper respecting the New Jersey Indians. This paper was published in the fourth volume of the "Proceedings" (Second Series).

I will not dwell upon the history of Samuel Allinson's quiet and useful life as a citizen farmer, in which his Christian virtues and business capacity commanded the love and admiration of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He was charged with private trusts in the management of private estates. He was the man to whose honesty and capacity everybody who knew him confided. He was never found wanting. He was a tower of strength in every cause he espoused. His culture, his good sense, his general intelligence, his purity and simplicity of character were all so well known throughout the community in which he lived and

labored, that it is not surprising that his death has called forth the sweetest strains of eulogy upon his life and character.

But I wish now to present him as he has appeared for the last twenty years of his life, in a more public and higher sphere of activity. Though his characteristic modesty and self-abnegation would not allow his left hand to know what his right hand did; though he never asserted his own efficiency or his sacrifices, nor sounded his own praise, nor sought any reward for his labors or reimbursement for money he expended for the public good, he has not been able to obliterate his foot-prints in the broad field of *humane and philanthropic labor*.

In this great field, Samuel Allinson, by his indefatigable perseverance, by his irrepressible humanity, by his intelligent and enthusiastic conversation and correspondence with Governors and legislators, with judges and lawyers, with ministers and laymen, with keepers of prisons and jails, and with leading philanthropists in all our States, secured an influence upon successive Governors and legislators and their constituency which has probably never been equalled in New Jersey—not even by Miss Dix.

The grand results which he has achieved may be seen in the important reforms effected in the discipline and government of our prisons and jails, in the educating of the people to a higher appreciation of the principles involved in the administration of penal justice, and pre-eminently in the establishment of those two grand State institutions designed to prevent crime and to reform juvenile offenders, viz.: the “Reform School for Boys,” at Jamesburg, and the “Industrial School for Girls,” near Trenton.

Leaving the full details of his labors to his biographer, I will, on this occasion, be permitted to give only an epitome of Mr. Allinson’s efforts and success in this interesting department of humane activity and self-denial.

In the year 1863, Samuel Allinson was a member of the Grand Jury of Mercer County; and at his suggestion that

body made a visit of inspection to the somewhat notorious Mercer County jail. Its character had been arraigned before, and its defects had been brought to public notice, while Charles Lewis was there confined for the murder of James Rowand, of Princeton. This visit disclosed what an insecure, ill-adapted and miserable prison it was, in which there was little or no distinction of sex or guilt, and no discrimination between convicted felons, and those who were detained for indictment, or as witnesses for the State. It impressed the inquest as a shameful burlesque of primitive justice—as a disgraceful public nuisance; and the grand jurors presented the said jail to the Court and the County as a nuisance. That presentment was inspired and drawn by Samuel Allinson, and from that time he never ceased to agitate jail and prison reform, and he began to make the subject of crime and criminals, especially the condition of youthful offenders, who were left without instruction or care, by parents or by the State, a matter of study, and his life work.

In 1864, having enlisted the sympathy of two Quaker friends, he took them with him on a visit to the Essex County Jail, expecting to find connected with it, a "Reform School" for boys, but they found the institution in bad condition—the adult and juvenile offenders, dirty and all mixed in together, with little or no reformatory provision made. He immediately sought Gov. Parker, who, although his message was in the hands of the printer, promised Mr. Allinson that he would insert in it a clause as requested, calling attention of the legislature to the subject of reform in jails and prisons. He sought interviews with members of the legislature, and had that portion of the message referred to a committee acceptable to him.

During that session of the legislature he was in almost constant attendance upon that body, interviewing and corresponding with its members and other leading men of the State, with a view of gaining their favorable consideration towards his philanthropic plans. And though some of his letters were

never answered and some of his appeals were treated with indifference, he never despaired, but sometimes was a little disheartened.

It had been about ten years since a former legislature had abandoned the projected building of the House of Refuge, at Kingston, repealed the act authorizing its construction and razed its rising walls to the ground, as though the reform of the juvenile delinquents of the State and a home for the little waifs and homeless children were unworthy of the protection and assistance of the State. Doubtless Mr. Allinson encountered some of those legislators who had voted to abandon the scheme of providing that first House of Refuge projected in 1851. Nevertheless he captured the committee, to whom that portion of the Governor's Message had been referred, and they asked him to write a report and resolution on the subject, which he did for them, and they were adopted by both the Senate and the Assembly by a unanimous vote.

The importance of these resolutions, which were drawn by Mr. Allinson and passed by the legislature, in their relation to the *Reform School* for boys and the *Industrial School* for girls are worthy of remembrance:

“*Be it Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the Governor be authorized to appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be carefully to inquire into the character and influences of institutions in other States, designed for the reformation of criminals or vagrant youth, and from their experience to collate a system of reform, which they shall deem best adapted to the wants of New Jersey; to ascertain the probable number of children whose courses of life demand the care of the State, and the manner in which criminal youth are at present dealt with; to propose such laws as may be necessary for the establishment of a suitable school or schools, and to report to the Governor the result of their labors in order that he may present it to the Legislature at its next session.*”

This was precisely what Mr. Allinson desired. He conferred with Governor Parker as to whom he should appoint on the Commission, and the Governor appointed George T. Cobb, Phineas B. Kennedy and Samuel Allinson.

Mr. Allinson immediately waited personally upon the other

members of the committee at their homes, and began to elaborate his views of the work to be done and endeavored to infuse into them some of his own enthusiasm. He had their sympathy, but notwithstanding his modesty he could not escape having to take the laboring oar of the committee. He drew circulars and had them printed and addressed them to the appropriate officials in the several counties of the State in order to obtain the desired statistics. The Committee visited the reform institutions of New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and examined the plans and details of the several classes of prisons and reformatories; and also studied the history and workings of similar institutions in England, France and Germany. The result of their labors during the year was embodied in an able and interesting report to the Governor, signed by the Committee, but understood to have been drawn by Mr. Allinson. That report was printed as an official State document, and was widely read, and its influence felt throughout the State. The committee united in preferring as model institutions—

1. The State Reform Farm School, at Lancaster, Ohio, for boys under fourteen years of age.
2. The Massachusetts Nautical Ship, for boys above that age.
3. The Industrial School for girls, at Lancaster, Mass.

The reasons assigned for these preferences were eloquently and forcibly expressed by Mr. Allinson in that report.

On the sixth of April, 1866, the legislature, educated and influenced by the indefatigable labors, I dare say pre-eminently, of Samuel Allinson, adopted the report, and passed an act entitled "An Act to establish and organize the State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," requiring it to be a farm school, and admitting boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years, thereby avoiding another school or ship for boys over fourteen years of age.

That is the present excellent institution known as the "State Reform School for Boys," at Jamesburg, of which Samuel Allinson was a Trustee from its organization till his

death. He also held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, at different times. He watched and fostered it with unflagging devotion. Six successive Governors honored him with their confidence, and kept him on its watch-tower; and out of a pure love for the humanity that is enshrined within it, he consented, at no little self-sacrifice to devote his years to its guardianship and perpetuity.

A twin sister of the Reform School for Boys, which also stands as a monument of Mr. Allinson's philanthropy, is the "State Industrial School for Girls," which was established by an act of the legislature of April 4th, 1871. This institution did not appeal quite so strongly to the public sense of need as the school for boys; and it probably never would have been established if the other had not preceded it; and perhaps, for the reason that it had not so many friends and advocates as the other, Mr. Allinson gave such special attention to it. He was President and member of the Board of Managers of this school from its organization in 1871 till his death.

In his first annual printed report to Gov. Randolph in 1872, as President of the Board, he says:

"The idea of the legislature in the establishment of the Industrial School for Girls, should, we think, be distinctly understood by the citizens of the State. It is not to be an orphan house, or a home for merely destitute children. Such institutions are wisely left to private benevolence. But when from the exposure of poverty, from neglect, or the direct evil training of parents, young girls are lapsing into a life of crime, and the poor-house or the prison seem the only immediate alternative—for such juvenile delinquents this school is designed as a refuge. Here in default of natural protectors, they are to be adopted as wards of the State, instructed in the arts of housewifery, in the ordinary branches of school learning, and in moral and religious duties."

These two State institutions, at the time of Mr. Allinson's death, were fully equipped and established by law, and were deeply implanted in the affections of the people of New Jersey, reflecting honor upon the State.

But the philanthropic heart of Mr. Allinson was not even satisfied with these noble achievements. He was and long had been yearning over the neglected condition and abuses of

the prison system, and had been laboring to reform the discipline and government of our State Penitentiary and our County Jails.

By a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Assembly in 1868, obtained through the application of Mr. Allinson, a commission of three was appointed to examine into the system of discipline and government of the State Prison of this and of other States, and to report an improved plan of government, having special regard to economy and the reformation of the criminals, etc. The Governor appointed ex-Governors Haines and Fort and Samuel Allinson on that commission.

But simultaneously with this action, the legislature passed a bill drawn by Mr. Allinson, and which he had long been working for, and which is often called "Allinson's Commutation Law." This has been regarded among prison reformers as a very important law. It allows the term of sentence to be shortened by a record of good behavior on the part of the prisoner.

In pursuance of the commission just above mentioned, much laborious and difficult work was done by the committee during the year. It included a visit to all the jails in the State, and to the State prison and reformatories of this and other States, and a study of their character and management. The correspondence involved in this work was large; and it fell chiefly on Mr. Allinson; and he took ten of the counties of the State for visit and inspection, as his part of that branch of the work, and reported upon them.

In 1869, the committee presented a long and valuable report covering the whole subject, and recommending the *State prison* under a proper and efficient government for the punishment of those convicted of the higher crimes; and also recommended the House of Correction as an *intermediate prison* for those found guilty of offences of lesser turpitude. These, with the Reform Schools for boys and for girls, and with county and municipal jails as places of detention only,

constituted the general scope of the reforms which Mr. Allinson had been seeking to accomplish.

One result of this report was a reformation in the character and government of our county jails. The two schools for boys and girls were now established; the commutation act had been passed, and a general interest had been awakened on the punishment and prevention of crime.

An *Intermediate Prison*, or House of Correction, was now the burden of Samuel Allinson's mind. He regarded this as of supreme importance, and agitated it till March, 1877, when he procured the passage of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, recommending an appointment by the Governor of three judicious citizens to report on the present prison system, and to report a plan for an *intermediate prison*, if thought best, with an act for its government. Gov. Bedle appointed Samuel Allinson, John Clement and F. H. Teese.

This committee, like preceding ones, made visits of inquiry throughout the States, to learn the character and usefulness of the various prisons and reformatories that had been tried.

After a thorough investigation, extended through a year, Mr. Allinson drew, in behalf of the committee, a long and admirable report, reviewing with great judgment and skill the whole prison system—its defects and wants, with wise recommendations; among them, a "House of Correction or State Reformatory for criminals of lesser turpitude, and for young offenders on first conviction."

Another important recommendation made, was that a Board of State Charities should be appointed with advisory power over all penal and charitable institutions of the State which are aided by the funds of the State. And with this report was submitted an act establishing the said State Reformatory as recommended. But the bill establishing the Reformatory was not passed by the legislature. The *Intermediate Prison* is still the want of our prison system. Public sentiment was fast coming to it, when Mr. Allinson laid his armor down. Who is there to take up this unfinished work of Mr. Allinson?

He had lived to see a "Council of Charities and Corrections" established by law in New Jersey. In 1882, he was appointed by Governor Ludlow on behalf of the State, a Commissioner to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Madison, Wisconsin; and he attended.

Dr. E. M. Hunt wrote on the day of Mr. Allinson's death concerning him as follows: "I shall ever esteem it a blessing that I was often permitted to confer with him as to State and social interests near to his heart. With his guidance and assistance, I last winter procured a law authorizing the appointment of a Council of Charities and Corrections for this State. I am sure we shall yet see more fruit of his labors, for the dependent and criminal classes. A life well spent in the service of the Master and of our fellow-men."

In 1879, Mr. Allinson was appointed on a commission with ex-Senator Bettle and A. S. Meyrick, on the subject of *convict labor* in our State Prison. He was a useful member of the commission. The report was drawn by Mr. Meyrick, but with his cordial concurrence and signature.

I would fail to do justice to the memory of Samuel Allinson if I leave him with an influence and reputation confined to the State of New Jersey. His excellence and his usefulness were recognized and valued by leading public men of our country. He was appreciated by the association of the most distinguished philanthropists in our land, and became a coadjutor in their national prison reform work. He was a member of the National Prison Reform Association, of New York, and attended its congresses. He served as a director in a board of thirty of the most learned and distinguished citizens of this country, and served regularly for several years on a standing committee of that association, frequently as chairman, and writing their reports.

At those annual congresses, held in different States, the proceedings, containing reports on penal laws, papers on reform, on punishment and prevention of crime, addresses, dis-

cussions, etc., were published and made an annual volume, full of valuable information.

It was at these meetings where Samuel Allinson burnished his armor, and gathered wisdom from the experience of experts who had made those subjects their life-study and life-work.

In 1870, he attended the annual meeting of the National Prison Reform Congress, held at Cincinnati.

In 1873, he met with the Congress at Baltimore; and read there on behalf of the Standing Committee, an able paper on "Discharged Prisoners," which was listened to with marked attention.

In 1876, he met with the Congress at Steinway Hall, in the city of New York, and read an elaborate paper on "Scholastic and Industrial Education in Reform Schools." It was made a subject of discussion by the Congress, as other papers were; and Dr. Wines, the distinguished secretary of the association, referred to it in the following complimentary terms:

"I cannot sit down without expressing to my friend Allinson very hearty thanks for his admirable essay. It is a thoroughly practical paper, chosen not only 'from the well of English undefiled,' but from the better fountain of common sense and true wisdom. Comparisons are said to be odious and I will not indulge in them, but I think that the whole Congress, including the writers of all the other papers, will agree in the judgment that we have not had a better."

This paper was published in the volume of the proceedings of that meeting.

Mr. Allinson was accustomed also to write on the the subject of his life work in the local newspapers; and occasionally an article would appear over his initials in the *Friends' Review*, a journal published in Philadelphia.

In this notice of Mr. Allinson, I have not mentioned the names of other persons who sympathized with him, and greatly aided him in his arduous labors. Among the several governors and senators he found cheerful helpers. Perhaps

ex-Governor Haines ranked next to him in devotion to the reforms which he promoted. He had been in the same field before Samuel Allinson entered it, but if he were living to-day he would accord to Mr. Allinson the highest honor for hard and persevering work and a glorious success.

After a devotion of his energies to this broad philanthropy, in which New Jersey has especially received its fruits of twenty years' growth, his work was terminated by his sudden death at his home, on Locust Hill, on the 5th day of December, 1883, at the age of 75 years, less twenty days, leaving a widow, three daughters and two sons surviving him. He met death with perfect composure, sustained by a well assured Christian faith. That cheerful and intelligent face, that modest and dignified person, clothed in the Quaker costume, which is becoming so rare among our public men, will no longer be seen in our gatherings here, but his works will form a silver thread running through the history of New Jersey, which will often bring him to the notice of future generations.

The event of his death called forth numerous testimonials of sorrow from prominent public benefactors and philanthropists, and from associations to which he belonged at the time of his death.

Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, Corresponding Secretary of National Conference State Charities and Corrections, in a letter to a daughter of Mr. Allinson says:

"I last met your father with you at the Conference of State Charities and Corrections, in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1882. He was, I believe, the first citizen of New Jersey with whom I ever met or corresponded concerning those questions in which he was so deeply interested; and although I saw him much less frequently than I wished, he has always stood in my mind as the representative of your State in all that concerns philanthropy. He was indeed a philanthropist by nature as well as by his religious connections, for wherever I have found a Friend I have never failed to find a philanthropist. Your father was truly one of the founders of the Conference of State Charities and Corrections, and we could always rely upon him for excellent work in his own State, such as the Conference was designed to promote."

J. L. Milligan, Secretary of Conference of State Charities and Corrections, of Pennsylvania, says of him:

"His genial, generous nature always shone out in his words and acts. His works will follow him. He has left a deep impress upon the people of New Jersey and all who knew him."

His son, James Allinson, received a line from John G. Whittier, of Massachusetts, a few days after Mr. Allinson's death, saying:

"I am pained to hear of the death of thy dear father—a man whom I greatly loved and whose life and fine intellectual powers were so devoted to the welfare and Christian progress of humanity. * * * Accept my sympathy in the great bereavement and regard me as one who, though distant in body, in spirit sits with you in your circle of mourning. I am very truly thine and thy father's friend."

Mr. Whittier, also, in a letter to Mr. S. V. Nicholson, a neighbor of Samuel Allinson, bearing date "Oak Knoll, Denvers, Mass., 4 mo., 7, 1880," in reply to an invitation to attend the silver wedding of Mr. Allinson, said, among other pleasant things, this:

"I know Samuel Allinson, and though he will not like to hear it, I must say that I have found him on all occasions one of the wisest, truest and most efficient of Christian reformers and philanthropists, and that I regard it as good cause for thankfulness that I have been permitted in some degree to labor with him and share his friendship in the dark days of slavery, and amidst the perils of the fugitive slave law. His efforts in behalf of prison reform have been appreciated, not only in his native State, but throughout the civilized world, wherever good men endeavor to make the Sermon on the Mount a practical reality."

From the testimonials sent to the family in a minute adopted by the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, the following extract is pertinent and sufficient:

"Who in the State of New Jersey will fill the void caused by his (Samuel Allinson's) demise? Whither shall we turn to find one so unselfish, so self-sacrificing, so earnest and so willing to labor for the friendless and the neglected? We mourn the loss of our dear brother, so suddenly called from the counsels and labors of the world in which he had so long been a

co-laborer with us. Child-like in the simplicity of his manners; firm in manliness in adhering to his convictions of right, we are bereft of our guiding counsellor. In his labors to alleviate the condition of the inmates of prisons and county jails, he found boys of tender years, the youths of the State, confined in many cases for trivial offences, brought in contact with hardened criminals, listening to their blasphemous and wicked conversation. Here he conceived the idea of the establishment in the State of New Jersey of a school for the reformation of juvenile offenders. After years of effort and labor in educating public sentiment to its necessity, a commission was appointed to consider the matter; and he with Daniel Haines and other *confrères* located and established this school, which it has been his life-work since to develop. * * Up to his latest hours of life his philanthropic heart beat in warm sympathy for this institution."

The Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls also paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Allinson in a long minute adopted by them. We append only a sentence or two from it:

"He was the projector of the school, and it may not inappropriately be regarded as the outgrowth of the kindred institution at Jamesburg, with which his name and the impress of his benign character and efficient instrumentalities will be ever inseparable. He was our first and only President, embracing a period of twelve years."

It is due to the memory of Mr. Allinson to state that though he was strong and outspoken in his political principles, and always known as a decided Republican, he never betrayed a partisan spirit in the prosecution of his reform measures. He was in a sense, for many years a lobbyist, applying persistently to members of the legislature to favor his benevolent schemes; but he went without bribes and without partisanship, and asked for no compensation, and received no reward for his labors. His success was due in great measure to his unselfish character and the transparent purity of his purposes. I appeal to this Society, of which he was a most useful member, after all that has been said of him, whether Samuel Allinson is not justly entitled to be known as "The Philanthropist of New Jersey."

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VIII.

1885.

No. 3.

TRENTON, January 15th, 1885.

The fortieth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day, in the Supreme Court room in the State House, in this city. The President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., occupied the chair, with the Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, and the Hon. JOHN CLEMENT, Vice-Presidents, assisting.

The minutes of the last meeting, held at Newark, May 14th, 1884, were read by the Recording Secretary, WILLIAM NELSON, and approved.

After the reading of the minutes, the President of the Society remarked:

“Forty years ago, on a stormy day in January, 1845, the New Jersey Historical Society had its birth in the city of Trenton. A group of gentlemen, among whom were the late U. S. Senator W. L. Dayton, Chancellor Henry W. Green, and Judge Field, of the United States District Court, met in the City Hall, to take measures for the formation of a State Historical Society. It was the privilege

of the speaker to be present on that occasion. A committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, who reported, six weeks afterward, when the Society was fully organized. Chief-Justice Hornblower was chosen for President, and Judge Bradley, now of the Supreme Court of the United States, Recording Secretary. Death has made its inroads, and very few of those then present survive. Yet the Society has lived and prospered and has accomplished a most important work.

“The past year, however, has been marked by the removal of several distinguished members of this Society. The death of ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, the able Chairman of our Executive Committee, and who was deeply interested in the welfare of the Society; Samuel Allinson, the philanthropist, another member of the same Committee and the author of a number of valuable papers; and still another, General N. N. Halsted, generous and genial, so suddenly and violently dashed out of life; and last, though not least, William A. Whitehead, our accomplished, able and efficient Corresponding Secretary, leaves a gap in our corps of officers not easily filled. No man was more profoundly impressed with the extent of the work to be done by the New Jersey Historical Society, or took a broader view of the field to be cultivated, than Mr. Whitehead. As a Corresponding Secretary it would be very difficult to find his superior. He was a man of method. When we came together in our annual and semi-annual meetings, he had everything in order to facilitate our work. The files of letters judiciously selected from a wide correspondence and read before the Society filled up many a pleasant and instructive hour, while numerous articles from his ready pen adorn the pages of our published Proceedings. While we miss the inspiration of his commanding presence, we may be thankful that for so many years he adorned the position he held and discharged the duties of his office so admirably. We may emulate his virtues, too, and imitate his zealous and faithful labors on behalf of the objects of this

Society. The Proceedings of the Society, its various other publications, so carefully prepared by him, and the eight volumes of the Archives of New Jersey, so satisfactorily edited by Mr. Whitehead, constitute a lasting monument to his memory. So, also, are the large and valuable historical library and collections, illustrating the history of New Jersey, filling the Society's rooms in Newark. No man has done more than he to bring the Society up to the status it has reached as one of the most successful historical societies of the country.

“ We honor the memory of these distinguished members who have been taken away from us, and trust that their mantles may fall upon those who may fill their places.”

On motion of Judge NIXON, the President was requested to reduce his remarks to writing and to permit them to be spread on the minutes.

THE SECRETARY read the list of gentlemen present at Trenton, on February 27th, 1845, to aid in framing the Constitution, as follows: Joseph P. Bradley, Newark, now Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; he was the first Recording Secretary of the Society. The Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, D. D., of New Brunswick; Edward Harris, Trenton; William B. Kinney, Newark; the Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, Freehold; the Rev. Daniel V. Maclean, Freehold; the Rev. Nicholas Murray, Elizabethtown; Charles L. Pearson, Trenton; George Clinton Bush, Trenton; the Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Trenton; Richard S. Field, Princeton; Henry W. Green, Trenton; Archer Gifford, Newark; Thomas Gordon, Trenton; Samuel R. Hamilton, Trenton; Cortlandt Parker, Newark; Stacy G. Potts, Trenton; William P. Robeson, Belvidere; Jonathan J. Spencer, Moorestown; William A. Whitehead, Newark. Of the foregoing, only Judge Bradley and Mr. Parker survive. The following gentlemen enrolled their names the same day, but took no part in the framing of the Constitution: The Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., LL. D.,

Burlington; Charles King, Elizabethtown; the Rev. Andrew B. Patterson, Princeton; Joseph F. Randolph, Trenton; Governor Charles C. Stratton, Swedesborough. All are dead. Of sixty-four members enrolled May 7th, 1845, less than a dozen survive. Among them are the Rev. Dr. Hamill, President of the Society; Dr. S. H. Pennington, of Newark, one of the Vice-Presidents; the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States; Prof. John Maclean, Princeton; John Whitehead, of Morristown, and the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, then of Newark but now of New York.

JOHN F. HAGEMAN, Esq., of Princeton, related some interesting reminiscences of the first meetings of the Society, in the early part of 1845, and the keen discussions over what then seemed very important, but now appeared to be trivial matters. He thought time had vindicated the wisdom of locating the Society's collections at Newark, a measure the expediency of which was much doubted at first by the members from the lower part of the State.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY submitted the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting, and read some of the more interesting letters. He stated that, as usual, the correspondence had covered a wide range. The character of the letters received and answered showed that the Society is properly regarded by many persons as an association for the imparting of useful and interesting information. One of the chief ends of the Society is the collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, documents and information in every shape. A no less important function is the dissemination of the knowledge thus gathered. This is done largely by the correspondence carried on by the officers of the Society with those seeking for light on various matters. There is a continual interchange of this kind with kindred societies and institutions, which are regularly supplied with our published Proceedings. Letters of inquiry have been received as follows: From Capt. E. M. Heyl, U. S. A., Governor's Island, in relation to the

English ancestry or native place of the Heaths, of Amwell township, Hunterdon county; from Matthew Clarkson, asking where to find a portrait of Gov. Wm. Livingston; (Sedgwick's Life gives merely a silhouette); from Sheldon Reynolds, Secretary Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, asking about the Rev. Bernard Page, an Episcopal preacher at Wyoming, in 1772, and who is supposed to have been a resident of New Jersey at some time.* Other letters received, were from Gen. H. B. Carrington, in relation to his address, to be delivered at this meeting; from Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York, kindly proposing to read a paper at the May meeting of the Society, on Judge Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey, 1765-1840. W. Noel Sainsbury, of London, wrote, accepting his election as an Honorary Member; from the Rev. Wm. V. V. Mabon, New Brunswick; John Moses, Trenton; James N. Stratton, Mount Holly; Dr. Milton Baldwin, of Newark; I. E. P. Plume, of Newark; Paul Tulane, of Princeton, and Enos Wilder, of Madison, accepting election as Resident Members. Mr. Joseph H. Hough, of Trenton, wrote, generously offering to furnish the Society with whatever reports it needed to complete its file of proceedings of the New Jersey Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., from 1786 to date; Henry Race, of Pittstown, N. J., sent an interesting manuscript, "The Pole of the Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon, taken by Christopher Search, one of the Clerks, October 9th, 1738." Other letters, transmitting donations, were received from Prof. George H. Cook; from George S. Conover, the Smithsonian Institution, etc. Governor Abbott wrote, in response to an invitation to be present at this meeting, that it would give him great pleasure to attend, if possible to do so. Senator Sewell wrote that his public duties at Washington would preclude his attendance to-day. Secretary of State Frelinghuysen replied to a letter

* Members having information on either of the above subjects will confer a favor by writing to the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Stephen Wickes, Orange, N. J.

of inquiry from the Secretary, in relation to matters presented by this Society to the notice of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT appointed G. D. W. Vroom, the Rev. Mr. Foster and S. H. Hunt, a COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS for the ensuing year.

THE TREASURER submitted a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Society since the previous meeting, showing a balance on hand, applicable to current expenses, of \$1,109.54.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that: "Since the last regular meeting, the Society has made all the progress that could be expected with the limited means at its command. The additions to its library have been quite as great as it has been usual to report upon these occasions, and the relations which it has maintained with other societies have been both friendly and profitable, as may be seen by the report submitted by the Committee on the Library. The Society can hope to preserve these relations only by doing its share in rescuing from oblivion that portion of the history of our common country which comes especially within its province, and by giving to others the benefit of its researches and its accumulations. During the forty years of our existence, which have just expired, we have been able to put in an accessible form, and to secure for future ages, in numerous safe depositories, nearly all the facts which make up the history of the first two centuries through which New Jersey has successfully passed. Our seven volumes of Archives, with the eighth, which will appear in the course of a few days, exhibit, in life-like forms, the men who, during the first hundred years of our existence, gave shape and character to the institutions which we have inherited. To the student of history they are invaluable, and to the general reader they afford unusual entertainment. Our seven volumes of Collections, embracing 'East Jersey under the Proprietors,' 'Life of Lord Stirling,' 'Provincial

Courts of New Jersey,' 'The Papers of Lewis Morris,' 'The Analytical Index,' 'The Records of the Town of Newark,' 'The Constitution and Government of New Jersey,' are all well known and held in high estimation by the students of American history. Our eighteen volumes of Proceedings, not only give us a continuous history of the Society, perpetuating the memory of those whose patriotism founded it, as well as of those who have since sustained it, but these volumes are also storehouses of valuable thoughts and interesting facts. It is in works of this character that the Society has occupied itself during the past forty years, and it is by these works that it has acquired the honorable position which it now holds among kindred associations. Every day the value of its collections is becoming better known, and every day its friendship and patronage are becoming more earnestly solicited. But while so much work has been accomplished, there is yet much to be done, and, in fact, for an institution of this nature the work can never come to an end. Since its foundation a generation has passed away and only one of its original corps of seventeen officers is now among the living. These forty years will be distinguished in the annals of our country, and the future historian and the future patriot, and, above all, the future Jerseyman, should not be left in ignorance concerning the smallest incident of this memorable period. To this end we are now laboring; and while we aim to make as complete as possible the early records of our State, we are endeavoring to collect, when it is comparatively easy to do so, everything appertaining to the history of the present day. The number of members who take an active interest in this matter is small, but the slow though constant additions to our collections, are making them, year by year, more valuable. It is earnestly hoped that this subject will attract more attention, and that, in time, the majority of our members will follow the example of those whose names appear in the list of donors found in the report submitted by the Committee on the Library.

“It is well known to every member of this Society that, since its regular meeting in May last, one of the small remnant of its founders, and a faithful officer for nearly forty years, has been taken from us. On the 8th of August last, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD died. On the 27th of February, 1845, he was elected Corresponding Secretary. It is the only office in this association which he ever held, but from the day of his appointment thereto, until the day of his death, his interest in it never for a moment flagged. During the last eight months of his life, while no longer able to occupy his seat in the library, he was still the leading spirit, and his counsel was as eagerly sought, and as gracefully imparted as ever. He died in the service of the Society, we are disposed to say, as we attempt to decipher the feeble and irregular tracings of the pencil with which he painfully completed the last work of his life—the eighth volume of the Archives of New Jersey, now passing through the press.

“Arrangements have been made by your Committee to place upon the records of the Society, at the next meeting, a portraiture of our late friend and leader, that shall do him greater justice than is possible within the narrow limits of this report. It can offend no one of us to be told, that by the death of Mr. Whitehead we are placed in the position of those who, having been long dependent on others, are suddenly thrown upon their own resources. Mr. Whitehead not only did a large part of our thinking, but performed nearly all our labor. He loved, however, to do it, and it would not have been characteristic of human nature to anticipate or stay him. But his activity did not render us indifferent to the welfare of the Society. We continued, in fact, to love it as much as ever, and with him at the helm we felt sure that adversity could never overtake us. It is a matter for congratulation upon this occasion, that he left us in a condition of comparative prosperity. That he should have toiled so long and so faithfully for this institution, and relieved

us of so many burdens, is a matter not to be forgotten. Let, then, the love which we have for his memory, with that which we have for the commonwealth, prompt us to renewed and more vigorous effort to exalt the reputation, and increase the usefulness of our Society.

“It is with pleasure that your Committee remarks the increasing disposition in our State to commemorate events of historic interest and importance. Thus, on September 1, 1884, the city of New Brunswick celebrated with great *clat*, the centennial granting of its city charter. On November 13th last, the handsome monument erected on the Monmouth battle field, in honor of the battle fought there in 1778, was unveiled in the presence of one of the greatest gatherings ever seen in New Jersey. The bi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Board of American Proprietors of East New Jersey, was observed with interesting exercises, at Perth Amboy, on November 25, 1884. The first settlement in the present bounds of Passaic County was made at Acquackanonk, the patent for which tract was granted March 16th, 1685 (N. S.). Accordingly, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of that county have taken steps to celebrate the bi-centennial of the granting of that patent, in March next.”

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that: “The contributions to the collections of the Society, in the form of books, pamphlets and maps, during the last eight months have been very liberal, though not so large as those reported for the same period during the preceding year. The number of bound volumes added to the library is 102, and the number of pamphlets is 362, making the whole number of books now upon our shelves seven thousand four hundred and ninety-one. Among the pamphlets reported above are many unbound volumes, containing from one hundred and fifty to six hundred pages each, which it would be well to have bound, although quite accessible in their present form.

“It will be seen by examining the list of donors herewith presented that we continue to maintain a friendly correspondence with kindred societies, and that their publications are regularly transmitted to us. To the different departments of the Federal government, and to various colleges and institutions of learning we are indebted for oft-repeated favors. These acts of courtesy are always duly acknowledged, and as far as possible reciprocated.

“While we are reminded from time to time of the kindly feelings of many, if not most, of our corresponding and honorary members, it seems to us a matter of duty to say that among them we have regular and liberal contributors to our collections. Among these are Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D., of Boston; Hon. Samuel A. Green, M. D., of the same city, and Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., of Crawfordsville, Indiana. The names of these gentlemen have, for several years past, appeared with great regularity in our lists of donors, and they are certainly entitled to our especial thanks.

“Our fellow-resident-members, actuated by feelings of love rather than by the dictates of courtesy, would all gladly empty their constantly accumulating treasures into our common store-house. Some of them have been doing so periodically and profitably. Others have intended, for a long time to do so, and the remainder are ready to accede to the propriety of doing so whenever called upon. Thus it will be seen that there is ‘no telling’ how soon the contents of the garrets will be diverted from the junk-shop to the rooms of this Society. Your Committee feel the importance of calling especial attention to the matter here alluded to. Pamphlets and manuscripts form the most valuable part of an historical library. They are the ore from which history is extracted, and oftentimes the more unsightly they may be, the finer and richer is their product. It is the bounden duty of every member of this Society to rescue them from the hands of the junk-dealer, but first, if possible, from that irresponsible kidnapper, the waste-basket, and we earnestly appeal to all

of you to think of the Historical Society, to think of the purpose for which it was established, whenever a pamphlet, new or old, valuable or worthless, comes; no matter how, within your reach. Every one can do something in this direction, and, incredible as it may seem, the work, if it may be so called, will gradually become a pleasure."

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that the Proceedings of the last meeting, including Mr. Hageman's Memoir of the late Samuel Allinson, had been printed and distributed to the active members.

THE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS reported that ten years ago, under the auspices of this Society, an act of the Legislature was drafted and passed by that body, providing for the taking of a fuller and more accurate census of the State than had been formerly taken under the State law. Next summer another census is to be taken. Under existing laws this census would be of comparatively little value. The Committee therefore recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society respectfully recommends to the Legislature the enactment of a law for the taking of the State census this year under an improved system, such as the experience of the past may suggest, and more directly under the control of the State authorities.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Secretary to both Houses of the Legislature.

The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported, through ex-Speaker Niles, the Chairman, that Volume VIII, of the New Jersey Archives, would be ready for distribution in a few days. Its progress through the press had been carefully superintended by Judge Ricord, the Librarian of the Society. It was expected that a set of metric weights and measures would soon be presented to the Society. Correspondence was in progress looking towards the securing for the Society of a set of Hansard's Reports and the Document-

ary History of Great Britain, now being published by the British Government.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported in favor of the election of the following gentlemen, proposed for membership in the Society. A ballot being taken they were unanimously elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. ROBT AIKMAN, D.D., Madison.	HENRY C. HOWELL, Newark.
WILLIAM R. ALLING, Newark.	NEHEMIAH P. HOWELL, Newark.
D. COOPER ALLINSON, Trenton.	F. K. HOWELL, Newark.
JAMES ALLINSON, Yardville.	SAMUEL C. HOWELL, Newark.
WILLIAM A. BALDWIN, Newark.	CHARLES HEATH, Newark.
JAMES T. BALL, Newark.	GEORGE B. JENKINSON, Newark.
LEON L. BELAND, Newark.	HENRY P. JONES, Newark.
JOHN REMSEN BISHOP, Princeton.	JOHN P. JUBE, Newark.
CHARLES J. BONNEL, Newark.	WILLIAM F. KIDDER, East Orange.
PAUL G. BOTTICHER, Newark.	CHARLES F. KILBURN, Newark.
CHARLES BRADLEY, Newark.	WILLIAM E. LAYTON, Newark.
WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, Newark.	SAMUEL LEE, East Orange.
Col. EDWARD A. CAMPBELL, Newark.	HERMAN LEHLBACH, Newark.
FREDERICK A. CARTER, Newark.	OLIVER B. LEONARD, Plainfield.
CHARLES C. CHAMPENOIS, Newark.	THEODORE MACKNET, Newark.
GEORGE H. CLARK, Newark.	FRANCIS E. MARSH, Plainfield.
WILLIAM CLARK, Newark.	A. F. R. MARTIN, Newark.
J. ACKERMAN COLES, Scotch Plains.	FLAVEL MCGEE, Jersey City.
ABRAM C. DENMAN, Newark.	Rev. BURTIS C. MEGIE, D. D., Pleasant Grove, Morris county.
Rev. JOHN DIXON, Trenton.	WESLEY C. MILLER, Newark.
EDWARD L. DOBBINS, Morristown.	J. P. MILLIKEN, Newark.
DAVID C. DODD, JR., Newark.	JOHN J. MORRIS, Paterson.
PIERSON G. DODD, Newark.	SAMUEL MORROW, JR., Newark.
GEORGE E. DODGE, Morristown.	FRANKLIN MURPHY, Newark.
ELIAS O. DOREMUS, Brick Church.	ARTHUR G. OGILBY, New Brunswick.
FREDERICK S. DOUGLAS, Newark.	WILLIAM O'GORMAN, M. D., Newark.
Rev. WILLIAM DURANT, Morristown.	DENNIS OSBORN, Newark.
Rev. A. ERDMAN, D.D., Morristown.	JAMES B. PEARSON, Montclair.
MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, Ph.D., LL.D., New Brunswick.	DR. W. PINNEY, Newark.
Rev. SAMUEL H. HALL, Newark.	HENRY POWLES, East Orange.
JOHN D. HARRISON, Newark.	JAMES C. PUMPELLY, Morristown.
HENRY HAYES, Newark.	WILLIAM T. RAE, Newark.
HOWARD W. HAYS, Newark.	Rev. EDWARD E. RANKIN, D. D., Newark.
A. J. HEDGES, Newark.	

ALFRED A. REEVES, Newark.	JOHN R. STEVENSON, M. D., Had- donfield.
J. W. ROBERTS, Morristown.	GEORGE F. STONE, Morristown.
CHARLES S. ROBINSON, Princeton.	JEROME TAYLOR, Newark.
ENOS RUNYON, Newark.	J. MORTIMER TREAT, Chatham.
THEODORE SANDFORD, Belleville.	HENRY S. VAN BUREN, Morristown.
ABRAHAM V. SARGEANT, E. Orange.	JAMES H. VAN CLEEF, New Brun- swick.
SAMUEL S. SARGEANT, Newark.	J. NEWTON VAN NESS, Newark.
AUSTIN SCOTT, Ph.D., New Brun- swick.	CHARLES H. VOORHEES, M. D., New Brunswick.
JOHN B. SCOTT, Newark.	W. P. VOORHEES, New Brunswick.
WALLACE M. SCUDDER, Newark.	EDWARD WESTON, Newark.
JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Englewood.	S. THOMAS WILLCOX, Newark.
CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, Mt. Holly.	OSCAR WILLIGEROD, East Orange.
JACOB SKINKLE, Newark.	Col. WILLIAM P. WILSON, Trenton.
WILLIAM V. SNYDER, Newark.	
GEORGE C. SONN, Newark.	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Springfield, Mass.

R. W. BROCK, Secretary Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

C. W. DARLING, Corresponding Secretary Oneida Historical Society, Utica,
N. Y.

Hon. EDMUND GOLDSMID, F. R. S., Edinburgh, Scotland.

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Boston, Mass.

Hon. WILLIAM B. WOODS, LL.D., Associate Justice Supreme Court of the
United States, Washington, D. C.

A number of gentlemen were proposed for membership.

Ex-Speaker NILES suggested that it would be pleasant and useful to have a full list of the members of the Society compiled and printed with the Proceedings, and on his motion the matter was referred with power to the Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT announced the following as the

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1885.

FINANCE—Joseph N. Tuttle, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller, James D. Orton.

PUBLICATIONS—S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Joseph N. Tuttle, George A. Halsey, William Nelson.

LIBRARY—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Robert F. Ballantine, Frederick W. Ricord, Aaron Lloyd, George A. Halsey.

STATISTICS—F. Wolcott Jackson, Arthur Ward; M. D., William Nelson, William S. Stryker, John H. Stewart.

NOMINATIONS—L. Spencer Goble, Garret D. W. Vroom, Rev. Allen H. Brown.

THE COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS for the ensuing year recommended the following, who were thereupon unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, LL. D., Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Orange.

RECORDING SECRETARY—William Nelson, Paterson.

TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—George A. Halsey, Newark, Chairman; Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington; Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; John F. Hageman, Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison; John I. Blair, Belvidere; William S. Stryker, Trenton.

The Rev. ALLEN H. BROWN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Society be requested to report to the Corresponding Secretary the name and date of any of the local newspapers in their respective counties which may contain historical sketches; and that they also endeavor to obtain copies of such papers for the Society.

GEN. STRYKER offered an amendment to the By-Laws, as follows:

Resolved, That Article I of the By-Laws of this Society be amended by striking out the words "third Thursday," before the words "of January," and inserting instead the words "fourth Tuesday."

He explained that in January the Legislature always adjourns on Wednesdays, and that consequently it was quite out of the question to expect to secure the attendance of the members of that body, or of the Executive, on the day now appointed for the annual meeting.

JUDGE CLEMENT moved to further amend the by-law in question by providing that the annual meeting shall be held at 10 A. M.

Under the rules, the amendments were laid over until the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. WILLIAM NELSON offered the following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, which were also laid over until the next meeting:

Resolved, That Article V of the Constitution of this Society be amended by inserting after the word "statistics," the words: "a Committee on Genealogy, to consist of one member from each Congressional District."

Resolved, That a new Article be inserted in the By-Laws, as follows:

"Article XIII. The Committee on Genealogy shall be charged with the duty of arranging and collating all genealogical data in the possession of the Society, and with furnishing information, so far as possible, to all inquirers on such subjects, addressing the Society. Copies of all letters asking and giving such information shall be filed with the Librarian, under such plan as the Committee may, from time to time, adopt. The Committee shall also arrange for the reception and preservation of all properly authenticated portraits of citizens of New Jersey, living or dead, which may be deposited with the Society."

Resolved, That Articles XIII, XIV, XV and XVI, of the By-Laws, be changed to Articles XIV, XV, XVI and XVII.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, it was

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a special Committee on Genealogy, of seven members, with the duties and powers above set forth, which Committee shall hold office till superseded by a standing committee.

THE PRESIDENT appointed as the

COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY—John Clement, Haddonfield; William S. Stryker, Trenton; Edwin Salter, Freehold; Rev.

George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington; Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown; Elias N. Miller, Newark; Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City.

On motion of Gen. STRYKER, ex-Mayor Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, was appointed on the Committee on Colonial Documents, in place of the late William A. Whitehead.

The following resolution, offered by Gen. STRYKER, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Colonial Documents be instructed to select a suitable and competent person to edit the remaining volumes of the Archives of New Jersey.

Judge NIXON, on behalf of the Special Committee, appointed May 15, 1879, to secure, if possible, from John L. Murphy, Esq., any duplicate files of early Trenton newspapers he might be willing to part with, reported that Mr. Murphy was unwilling to dispose of any of the files in question. The report was received and the Committee discharged.

S. H. HUNT, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is very necessary that the New Jersey Historical Society should have a building where the manuscripts and valuable books belonging to the Society can be kept in safety; and

WHEREAS, There are, on the central line of travel in the State, several cities—Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton—any one of which would be suitable for the occupancy of the Society; therefore

Resolved, That this Society desires offers from those cities, with reference to the erection of a suitable building, detached and fire-proof, and the establishment of the Society in the city chosen.

Ex-Speaker NILES presented the Society with the original draft of the law providing for establishing free school libraries in this State, under which he stated 700 libraries are now in operation in the school districts of New Jersey. He also presented the first, second, third and fourth lists of books for such libraries, which had been gratuitously distributed to assist the school officers in the selection of works for the libraries.

He also presented the original draft of the act creating the school fund of the State, under the operation of which upwards of three million dollars had gone to swell that fund. Also, a publication by James Simpson, a resident of New Jersey, claiming to show that John Bunyan and Mrs. Thomas Carlyle were members of Gypsy tribes. Also, an address by the Rev. Dr. Niles, "The American Public School System Threatened by Sectarian Influences." Also, report by Edward S. Atwater, on "A Summary Investigation into the Affairs of Morris County," and two or three other pamphlets.

On motion of Mr. VROOM, the gifts were accepted with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. C. L. TRAVER, of Trenton, presented four original *Assignats*, issued by the first French Republic, and which he had purchased in Paris, last summer. The thanks of the Society were voted Mr. Traver for this interesting contribution.

The Society then listened to an address by Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A. (retired), on "The Strategical Relations of New Jersey to the War for American Independence."

Judge NIXON moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered Gen. Carrington for his very able and entertaining paper, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Proceedings. He added that he had greatly doubted the wisdom of Congress in passing the act for retiring army officers when they reached a certain age, but if all officers made as good use of their enforced retirement as Gen. Carrington, he would favor placing them on the retired list still earlier.

The Rev. Dr. MOTT, in seconding the motion, gave some interesting reminiscences of revolutionary days in Hunterdon County, where mills were established and kept busy grinding flour for the American army at Middle Brook and Morristown.

Judge NIXON's motion was then adopted.

The Society then adjourned.

Selections from Correspondence

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

From Secretary of State Frelinghuysen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1884.

*William Nelson, Esq., Recording Secretary, New Jersey
Historical Society, Paterson, N. J.:*

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 24th instant has been received, and in reply to your inquiries concerning the two measures in which your Society is interested and in the promotion of which it has taken formal action, I have to state:

1. With respect to the resumption of the publication of the American Archives, begun by Mr. Force. The Committee in Congress to whom, at your instance I wrote, calling attention to the importance of continuing that important work, has not up to this time offered any suggestion on the subject.

2. As to the work of supplying the Government with copies of documents and papers in the European Archives, which relate to the history of the United States, projected by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London.

Upon the recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Library, an amendment was made to the bill providing for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1884-1885, to enable me to contract for and purchase a certain number of copies of a printed compilation of papers relating to the negotiations for a treaty of peace with Great Britain, to conclude the War of the Revolution. This amendment was lost, during the further discussion of the bill; consequently the work has received no sanction from me.

I will cause a copy of this bill to be sent to you.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

From W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq., London.

LONDON, 25 May, 1884.

To William Nelson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have to return my very best thanks for the handsome present of seven volumes of New Jersey Archives, first series. Also, the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society for the past year, 1883, which have been so kindly sent to me by your Historical Society and for which I beg you will do me the favor to tender my grateful acknowledgments.

I learn for the first time that I have had the distinguished honor of being elected an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, which is peculiarly gratifying to me and for which I am deeply sensible. May I again trespass upon your goodness to convey in suitable terms to the Society how much I appreciate their thought of,

Dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

W. NOEL SAINSBURY.

Donations Received

SINCE MAY 15, 1884.

FROM AUTHORS—*Hon. Joseph P. Bradley*: The Constitutional Amendment, a letter to Mr. Charles Knap; Annual Address before the N. J. State Agricultural Society, 1868; Biographical Sketch of William Burnet, M. D., 1877; Opinions and Remarks of, in the Consultations of the Electoral Commission, 1877; Law, its nature and office as the bond and basis of Civil Society, 1884.—*Abraham Coles, M. D., LL.D.*: The Life and Teachings of our Lord in Verse.—*Rev. William R. Duryee, D.D.*: A Twenty Years' Pastorate, a Sermon.—*Peter B. Good*: The Family Records of James and Nancy Dunham Tappan.—*Rev. William Hague, D. D.*: A Life Sketch of Henry Clay Fish, D. D.—*George R. Howell*: The Open Polar Sea; Heraldry in England and America; Linguistic Discussions.—*George A. Jarvis*: The Jarvis Family.—*James Parker*: The Meeting of the Corporation for the relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England in America.—*Henry Phillips, Jr.*: History of the Mexicans as told by their paintings.—*Franklin P. Rice*: An account of the Discovery of a Mastodon in Northborough, Mass.—*Rt. Rev. C. T. Robertson*: The American Revolution, and the Acquisition of the Valley of the Mississippi.—*C. S. Stockton*—Dentistry and some other things.—*Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.*: The Carpenter of Nazareth, a Baccalaureate Sermon, 1884; The World's Millenium, a Baccalaureate, 1883; A Memorial of Mrs. Christian Crawford Thompson, Mrs. Margaretta P. Thompson, and Prof. Henry R. Thompson; Our goodly Heritage, a sermon.—*Stephen Wickes, A. M., M. D.*: Living and Dying; their Physics and Psychics.

From the United States Department of Agriculture.—The

proper Value and Management of Government Timber Lands.

From the United States Bureau of Education.—Preliminary Circular respecting the Exhibition of Education at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition; Circulars of Information, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1884; Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1882-83.

From the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.—Report for the year 1883.

From the United States Department of the Interior.—Mineral Resources of the United States, by Albert Williams; Second Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, by J. W. Powell; Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, by J. W. Powell; United States Official Register for the years 1871-73-75 and 82; Tertiary History of the Grand Canon District with Atlas, by C. E. Dutton; Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey, No. 1.

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THE STRATEGIC RELATIONS

OF

NEW JERSEY

TO THE

War for American Independence.

BY GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, LL. D.,

Author of " Battles of the American Revolution," etc.

*Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, at the
State House, Trenton, January 15, 1885.*

General Carrington's Address.

The war for American independence had a marvelous inspiration, through its acceptance of the real spirit of Magna Charta, and the kindred but loftier impressment, from struggles for religious as well as civil liberty which culminated toward that war.

Its battle din held all struggling nations to a close observance of its motives, its progress and its effect. As the potency of a single life, or the true weight of any national exhibition of power, cannot be at once estimated in its relations to subsequent lives or issues, so the war for American independence could not be fully valued, until the attitude of the Republic, born of its labors, had become so impressively defined before other nations that its unarmed citizen needs no costly panoply for war, but respect and tribute are enforced by the beneficence and catholicity of its policy.

Time, which has developed that policy until America has acquired appreciable contact and well-ascertained relations with all other nations, has also brought us, as well as external observers, to a high plane of observation, from which rightly to judge of that war, as compared with other wars, and to examine with impartial care, the causes and processes which insured success.

It is beyond the limits and special scope of this paper to treat of the moral and political forces which inspired that success, and perpetuate their happy offices in the present activities of the Republic. But the time has come when the

military action of that struggle can be tested by accepted principles of military science, and a just tribute be paid to the actors and events which wrought such enduring results.

There exists a vague but no less positive impression, even with students of history, that the accidents of fragmentary campaigns made up the chief elements of that war, wearing out both parties, and enforcing peace, because each alike was too tired to contend longer, or lacked immediate resources for further conflict; that the small armies engaged, and operating at such distances from a common center, are unworthy of comparison with the vast bodies of men which fought during earlier or later times; that we do, indeed, owe gratitude for the patriotism evinced and for happy results attained; but that no great philosophy shaped campaigns, and no strategical positions, such as the famous Quadrilateral of Southern Austria, Venetia and Lombardy, enforced success, through its skillful occupation and use.

A conviction, long maturing, as the result of careful, personal study of the revolutionary battle fields, their battle relations and their battle management, inspires this assertion: that no great war ever hinged upon a more truly scientific use of forces and geographical relations, and that the recent struggle upon our own soil, upon a scale so great and wide-reaching, only illustrated the very principles which shaped and crowned the issues of the former war.

It is not necessary to discuss, before this Society, those general principles of the military art which underlie true military success; nor that sound statesmanship which originates, and that grand strategy which executes the will of sound statesmanship, in a great war. Every page of your history is instinct with examples. Nearly every stream in your commonwealth has its classic value. Nearly every city and town has its monumental record. The Hudson and the Delaware, the Highlands and the ocean—all your surroundings, were as walls, with watch-towers, sally-ports and offensive outreaches; and all your containings were as keeps,

fortresses, or lists, where issues, great or small, engrossed every warring capacity, and tasked every resource, through five eventful years.

And yet there are elements which may be briefly grouped, so that the strategical relations of New Jersey to the war for American independence shall have clear definition and corresponding credit.

THE WAR A NECESSITY.

The immediate cause of the war is the first factor to be considered. Thirteen distinctly organized and separately governed colonies were held in a nominal, common subjection to one authority beyond the Atlantic Ocean. Diverse in origin, planted by Puritan, Catholic and Huguenot, by English, Swedish, Dutch, French and Spanish, they held fast to old predilections, while as generally accepting the one general supervision of the English Crown. By successive oppressive acts of the common superior, the sense of colonial, or filial obligation, was weakened, and with maturing strength and capacity for self-support, each member of this great fraternity of dependent States, was nursing its protest against wrong, until some general outrage, or a persistent pressure of illegal force should give common cause for combined resistance. The British authorities treated each one as if it were a single fractious dependent. It so dealt with Virginia, and so with Massachusetts. Neglect to estimate the existence of a common sense of wrong endured, and the possibilities of a common resistance, sprung the issue at Lexington, until it was no longer the simple matter of whipping Massachusetts into good conduct, but a nation had been born, and a continent was in arms. The fatal blunder at Boston evoked the necessity for a general war; no longer to be confined to simple demonstrations of a local garrison, with its forays and devastations among defenceless villages, but a war to task the highest capacity of Great Britain, with an ocean, instead of a narrow channel, between the belligerents. Thenceforth, all

supplies were to be gained by robbery of the people, or undergo a ferriage of three thousand miles, with not a European state in sympathy with her ill-fated oppression.

The early plea of Lord Dartmouth that a general revolt should be accepted as inevitable, and that war should be opened upon that basis, had been treated with indifference or contempt, and after nearly a year of further irritating policy and waste of time, the war took shape upon its true basis, that of a struggle between two nations, each a unit, and therefore to be treated as a unit. It was then that Massachusetts was relieved from pressure; and thenceforth, until the final stroke at Yorktown, New Jersey became the headquarters of American resistance, the strategic center, and the chief battle field of the war.

THE STRATEGIC OUTLOOK ILLUSTRATED.

In order to emphasize the real military policy and operations which determined the result of the Revolutionary War, it is proper to state the general policy and operations of the recent war between the North and the South, the leading facts of which are within our own memory. It will serve the double purpose of showing that vast resources and great numerical strength, if they are to attain their greatest possible results, cannot dispense with the employment or application of military science; and still more forcibly, that military science itself has not so greatly advanced, as that physical appliances, now so various and novel, have new forms for the exercise and application of principles that obtained as far back as the wars of early Hebrew history.

A seeming digression will be found pertinent to the subject under notice. When the South assumed the offensive, the three normal, military and geographical zones, which are incident to all military operations over extended and diversified territory, were clearly defined. The Confederate right zone, resting on the James river and adjoining waters, reached out toward the Federal Capital. The central zone reached north-

ward to the Ohio river. The left zone was beyond the Mississippi. An interior line, from Richmond to Chattanooga, and even to Vicksburg, connected the three zones safely, so that armies actually alternated their services, and the same troops threatened Washington, and, in turn, threatened the Ohio. Price, in Missouri, until the Mississippi river came under Federal control; Kirby Smith and Bragg in Kentucky and Tennessee, and Lee, Jackson and others on the Confederate right, so held the North, to a close watch of all its front, that it was compelled to have greatly superior forces at all points of danger, to prevent a disastrous invasion of its territory and a serious rupture of that great cordon of defensive positions which extended from the Potomac to the Mississippi. The defeat of Price, beyond that river, westward; the timely arrival of Buell before Louisville, when it was almost under siege, and fortifications had been begun on the Indiana shore; the pressure upon Cincinnati, which required the hills across the Ohio river to be fortified for the defence of that city; and the struggle at Gettysburg, are illustrations of the operations which grew out of the strategic positions and scientific management of the Confederate armies. Add, as possible, that the Atlantic and Gulf coasts had not been occupied by Federal fleets, and you will recognize a condition of affairs which will find an impressive counterpart when the relations of New Jersey to the Revolutionary War are considered in detail.

The parallel has another lesson. The right *Federal* zone was beyond the Mississippi, and an ocean might as well have separated that zone from the center, without adequate shipping and control of this great river. The central zone met the opposing Confederate center, itself cut off from its own left by the Alleghany mountains, while such was the depth, or distance of the lines advanced from its base, that, when the Ninth and Eleventh corps were sent westward to reinforce the center, they were compelled to go to the capital of Indiana before they could be turned to the support of the armies in Tennessee.

A single fact more. There was a time when Generals Halleck and Pope were ordered to the National capital, upon the simple purpose of President Lincoln to find out whether the Western movements in Kentucky and Missouri, in two zones at once, were the result of a general plan, or accidental; and, upon the belief that the aim had been to break up the mobility of the Confederate commands, and occupy them so constantly that they could not help each other, he gave to the officers named their commands, at the capital and its vicinity.

At a later day, General Sherman wrote to General Grant: "That we are, now, all to act on a common plan, converging on a common center, looks like enlightened war;" and when the control of the Mississippi, the occupation of Atlanta, with its results, and the advance upon Petersburg had broken the shell (all round), the end came.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1776.

When the evacuation of Boston took place in 1776, a common impulse seized the leaders of the two opposing armies, Washington and Howe. As the war cry, "On to Richmond," if realized in 1861, would have given such control of Virginia as to have made an effectual organization of Southern resistance hopeless; and as a successful movement, "On to Washington," would have controlled the Chesapeake, assured Continental recognition, and have severed this Union of States, so did Washington and Howe, alike, turn to New York, and recognize it as the chief factor in giving shape and promise to the general war, already begun. And, as if to complete the analogy between the war to establish and that to perpetuate the Republic, it is well to notice, that, while the same difficulty existed in both cases, as to the capacity and choice of a Supreme Commander, the necessity for drafts, bounties for soldiers, and special taxation—the very legislation of 1861 to 1864, is substantially copied from the Acts of Congress during the period of 1775–81, and these were only the development of a laconic plan submitted by

General Greene to General Washington, while in camp before Boston, well worthy of repetition here, as we review the acts of Washington and his selection of New Jersey as his permanent base.

Every sentence recalls the incidents of the two wars, and adds interest to the subsequent movements of Washington.

1. One General in Chief.
2. Enlistments during the war.
3. Bounties for the families of soldiers in the field.
4. Services to be general, regardless of State lines or place of enlistment.
5. Money loans to be effected, equal to all possible demands of the war.
6. A declaration of independence, with the pledge of the resources of every colony to its support.

The struggle for New York was the real beginning of the Revolutionary War upon a scientific basis. On the part of Great Britain, that city furnished the only base from which to plan and combine operations over every field of disaffection or disturbance. Sound strategy at once compelled regard for geographical relations, and, as once intimated, as early as 1775 General Howe demanded the evacuation of Boston, the occupation of New York and Newport, and the seizure of one or more respectable ports southward, from which to attack sea-coast towns in the winter. To isolate the American forces, in the three zones, was clearly of prime importance. The right zone embraced New England, sharply severed from the center by the Hudson river, and the lakes northward, just as the left zone was defined by the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake bay. From New York there was quick access to Newport, R. I., by sea, within striking distance of Boston, so that the control of tide-waters out of New York, if well supported by troops, as well as ships, must leave New England powerless to aid the center, and the center be powerless to aid New England. It was equally wise for Washington to seize and hold New York, if possible; but, as

the alternative, to hold his forces, in each zone, to the closest possible co-operative relation, and thus prevent a conflict in the three zones, at the same time, beyond his effective reach and control. It is by holding these propositions in full view that we catch the full significance of those operations in New Jersey which practically linked the three zones and indicated the strategic battle-center of the war.

The initiative was taken when General Howe relieved General Gage at Boston, October 10th, 1775, through his order "assuming command over all the Atlantic Colonies from Nova Scotia to West Florida." Upon being re-enforced, December 3d, 1775, he resolved to send General Clinton to New York, or the South; but within one week, Washington comprehended his purpose, and detached General Charles Lee from recruiting service in Connecticut, to the occupation and defense of New York. On March 18th, 1776, the day after the evacuation of Boston, Washington started his army for New York. Clinton did indeed stop at New York, ostensibly to consult with Governor Tryon, as open hostilities had not begun at that city; but, powerless to attack under the then-existing conditions, he sailed southward, to execute his instructions, which were to "burn cities that refused submission." He was repulsed at Fort Sullivan, by Colonel Moultrie, through the aid of Governor Rutledge, when he would have been successful if General Lee's urgent advice to abandon Fort Sullivan had been adopted; and returned to New York, just when General Howe, then at Staten Island, had announced "the work at New York to be the chief object of his attention."

The immediately succeeding events require brief notice, so that the policy of the American Commander-in-Chief shall be seen to have thus early settled into that general plan which realized final victory.

The occupation and defence of Brooklyn upon the basis of an adequate support, such as was pledged by Congress, was no mistake. The diversion of troops to Canada, by Congress itself, against protest, clipped off the promised conditions of

successful defence; but, through each succeeding movement, from Brooklyn, Harlem, White Plains and North Castle Heights, Washington held his army compact, coherent and manageable, so that at every halt, as wherever after he took lodgment and fixed his headquarters, he retained within his grasp the elements of offensive as well as defensive activity.

If it be understood, distinctly, that the retreat from Long Island was deliberately fore-planned; that White Plains, near the Connecticut line, was carefully selected for a supply camp, because not accessible by ships, and only by a march along a rough country overlooked by hills; that the movement into New Jersey did not take place until the British army was widely distributed from Mount Washington to Staten Island, and was itself, in part, about to enter New Jersey, it will appear that Washington very carefully estimated the British force which could be spared from the island, and how far he might be able to strike back and weaken the British army in detail. It is to be noted, as well, that Washington argued that Howe's army, as a whole, was too strong to be inactive in New York, that Howe must enter the center zone, and would, most likely, strike for Philadelphia and its adjoining waters, so as to cut off the South; just as his grasp of Forts Washington and Lee, with the control of Long Island Sound, already restrained New England.

THE MARCH TO THE DELAWARE.

The term *retreat* is a misnomer for Washington's march to the Delaware. It was true generalship, qualified, retarded and endangered by the ambition and disobedience of General Charles Lee; but, greater, through contrast, in the obstacles surmounted and the results attained, in spite of that disappointing defection.

With a clearly formed purpose to save Philadelphia, if advisable, he did not look upon its possible loss as a fatal contingency.

Ever mindful of Howe's true policy, and the vital value of New York to the British Crown, he conceived and wrought out that counter policy, which treated New Jersey as the hub of a wheel, with such radiations as would alike threaten the Hudson, keep New York and Staten Island, its great supply depot, under alarm, and so clasp within his immediate control, all the essential factors of Howe's position, that he could not successfully attack the American Army without risk to his base. Clinton had, indeed, advanced to Newport, Rhode Island, November 6th, 1776, with six thousand men, as an additional constraint upon New England, but Howe held fast to his main purpose, to seize the central zone and thwart all efforts of Washington to concentrate his troops for aggressive work.

The gravity of the British position was not relieved by the occupation of New York and the territory immediately adjacent. He made requisition upon the British Cabinet, basing his estimates upon the necessity of a force of 10,000 men at Newport; 20,000 men for New York and operations northward; 10,000 men for New Jersey, and 10,000 men for the South. With such a force, he regarded it certain that he could rally auxiliary light troops from "tories" (Royalists), among the Colonists; and, as a matter of fact, he did secure nearly three thousand, from Southern New York, Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey, where loyalty was enforced by natural dependence. This was not strange. New York was a profitable market, and to supply a British garrison was far easier than to abandon home and property, or fight against numbers, for retention of any of it. No other Colony was so absolutely within the grasp of the British at New York, as was New Jersey; and in no other colony did the occupations, dependence and safety of its citizens so largely depend upon accord with the ruling force at New York. In no other section was it as important to have a large and adequate American army, both to assure confidence and strengthen the patriots; and in no other was it as difficult, safely to organize

and maintain such an army. It will add interest to the history of subsequent events if this element be kept in mind as the campaigns are developed.

Exactly in harmony with General Howe's conception of the obligations of Great Britain to make the war completely embracive of all zones, from the very outset, were the plans of Washington. It is a grave error simply to enumerate the regiments of his army and say that they were so ephemeral and feeble that he should not have occupied Long Island, should not have delayed at New York, should not have resisted at Harlem, White Plains or Fort Washington, with troops so fresh and so poorly equipped. The normal preparation, before Boston, bore fruit. The requisitions he made, the population itself, and the pledges of Congress, were adequate; and the failure of Congress to supply men, like that of Great Britain to recognize the requisitions of General Howe, only confirm our estimate of the military sagacity of each, and of the thorough comprehension by each, of the impending issue, its possibilities and its necessities.

It is just here that it is well to group familiar facts and show that the events of holiday week, 1776-7, were not merely accidental and entirely beyond the natural trend of a solid campaign; not lucky incidents, happily utilized, but practical expressions of great wisdom and grand faith; and that the operations in the New Jersey campaign were not the fortunate outlet from desperate straits, but consistent developments of wise plans under recognized conditions.

As early as November 6th, 1776, Washington advised Congress that he expected the enemy to lead his forces against Fort Washington and invest it; but that Howe himself would make a descent into New Jersey. On the same day, a council of war concurred in Washington's opinion, that "if the enemy retreated to New York, American troops should be thrown into New Jersey immediately." This was a deliberate plan, but not a sacrifice of other plans, which embraced the whole conduct of a general war. Three thousand men were

to defend the Hudson Highlands and the mountain spurs which commanded the river. General Carleton retired northward from Crown Point, November 2d, so that a formidable British movement up the Hudson river was not to be considered. On the 8th of November, having regard to the danger to Fort Washington and the certainty of a New Jersey campaign, Washington entertained doubts as to the prudence of hazarding the men and stores at Fort Washington. The proposition, to be made emphatic, is this:—That the general operations then imminent, were understood by him to be wholly within the central zone, as represented by New Jersey. With this in view, a proposed itinerary was prepared by General Greene, as early as October 29th, and, familiar as it may be to all, I reproduce it, because of its marvellous exactness of details and because the towns suggested by its terms became so prominently associated with all succeeding operations about and out of New York. It reads thus: “From Fort Lee to Hackensack bridge, nine miles of water carriage.” “From Hackensack to Equacanaugh, five miles; water carriage from this place.” “From Equacanaugh to Springfield, sixteen miles; to a landing at Newark.” “From Springfield to Boundbrook, nineteen miles; seven miles to a landing at Brunswick.” “From Boundbrook to Princeton, twenty miles; twelve miles land carriage to Delaware river.” “From Princeton to Trenton, twelve miles; water carriage to Philadelphia.”

Estimates for flour, pork, hay, grain, etc., included allowances for troops passing and repassing from the different States, as if all subsequent operations must hinge upon the issues in that field. Besides the outline of a single march, supply camps were to be established at Equacanaugh for the troops at Newark and Elizabethtown, well northward from these places, and therefore less exposed; at Springfield a week's provisions for 20,000 men on their way to Philadelphia; the same at Bound Brook and Princeton; while provision was made to subsist 20,000 men at Trenton for three months.

The whole plan indicated the possible contingency of a march to Philadelphia, but no less fully calculated for operations north and east of the Delaware. On the 9th of November, when Washington crossed the Hudson, and while the defense of Fort Washington, at least for a time, seemed possible, Colonel Magaw, commanding that fort, estimated that it might be held until December; but the contingency of its security, or insecurity, did not control the movement into New Jersey.

ESTIMATED ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

While admitting the essential weakness of the American army, in numbers and outfit, it is proper to cite official returns of those dates, as evidence of the means supposed to be available at the time. General Gates reported the force of the Northern Department on the 9th of November, as 7,345 effective, rank and file, present for duty, and 3,961 sick; but on December 1, after expiration of many enlistments, the army at Ticonderoga, Fort George and vicinity had been reduced to 2,384 men, sufficient, however, to protect the northern frontier. General Heath's command, in the Highlands, was reported, November 24th, as 4,016 men; General Lee's grand division, at North Castle Heights, on the 16th of November, the day of the assault upon Fort Washington, was reported as 7,824, effective, rank and file, present; General Washington's immediate command was mustered at Newark, November 23, as 5,410 men, and at Trenton, December 1, as 4,334 men, with two-thirds of the sick (1,029 men), absent, sick. Fort Washington had a maximum garrison, at the time of its capture. Lee's army was left east of the Hudson, disposable as an independent reserve, when occasion should arise for its wisest use. Washington reached Newark on the 23d, and Brunswick on the 24th of November; skirmished with Cornwallis; reached Trenton, December 3d, and at once took such control of all river transportation, far and near, that the British abandoned an attempt

to cross the Delaware, and sought winter quarters. General Howe afterwards stated that his first intention extended no further than to get and hold possession of East New Jersey, and all his movements indicated his indisposition to risk an open, general campaign, or its impracticability at the time. Not so with Washington. He left Lee's grand division east of the Hudson, only until Howe should retire from Dobbs' Ferry to New York and actually enter New Jersey, or, as he wrote to Lee: "That the contingency of an attack be provided for, in case the threatened movement of Howe to New Jersey should be but a feint," and with orders to "follow with all possible despatch, if the enemy should remove the whole or the greater part of their force to the west side of the Hudson river," "leaving to the militia and invalids to cover the frontiers of Connecticut in case of need." These facts impart great interest to this first New Jersey campaign, as they indicate the confidence of Washington in his ability to realize success.

Up to this time, and until the battle of Monmouth in 1778, General Charles Lee was never exposed to British fire. His presence at Charleston very nearly assured its capture by the British, in the previous June, as already noted. He did not join Washington until October 14th, and after retreat from New York had become a necessity; and although next in rank to the American commander-in-chief, he was assigned to the command of a grand division at King's Bridge, with instructions to assume no direction in affairs, or active duty, until he should become acquainted with the existing arrangements and relations of the post.

GENERAL LEE'S INTERFERENCE.

On the 12th of November, General Heath, commanding the Highlands, distributed his command exactly as ordered by Washington at parting with him on the 9th, and Washington notified Colonel Knox, Chief of Artillery, Quartermaster-General Mifflin and Commissary-General Cheevers,

who temporarily remained with Lee's reserve division, of his wishes as to the details of their departments, in view of the division joining him so soon as the British should enter New Jersey. He notified the Governor of Connecticut at the same time, as he already had advised General Lee, that Connecticut must look to its own militia for protection, when Lee's division joined him. These facts are not cited to arraign General Lee; but to establish the basis upon which Washington undertook the campaign. Neither is it necessary to cite his letters of November 20th, 21st, 24th and 27th, of December 2d, 3d, 10th and 11th, addressed to General Lee, insisting upon immediate compliance with orders to join him, except as evidence of his conscious ability to save and hold New Jersey, if promptly supported by the troops at his right disposal. That General Lee affected to hold an independent command and control General Heath, is an accepted historical fact, and that he entered New Jersey, at last, with the intention of acting independently of Washington, also, is as well accredited. Two extracts are deserving notice. He wrote to General Heath, November 26th: "The Commander-in-Chief is now separated from us. I of course command on this side. For the future, I will and must be obeyed." When General Heath peremptorily declined to send him two regiments to aid him as he crossed into New Jersey, he wrote: "I think we shall be strong enough without you. I am in hopes here to re-conquer, if I may so express myself, the Jerseys. It was really in the hands of the enemy before my arrival." Although he wrote to Washington that he would obey, while asking for a large margin of action for himself, he notified President Bowdoin, of the Massachusetts Council, that he "considered the resolves of Congress as of no weight," adding: "There are times when we must commit treason against the laws of the State, and the present crisis demands this brave, *virtuous* kind of treason." At this date, Washington had ordered General Schuyler, of the Northern Department, to forward all the New Jersey and Pennsylvania

troops, then with him, to headquarters. By the 11th of December, boats had been secured along the Delaware for the transportation of all of Lee's command across the river, with a view to thorough organization of the whole army for a general advance. On the 12th, the entire river front was divided into sections, under different commanders, so that opportunity for defensive or offensive action could be utilized to the best advantage, and information was received that Lee was already in New Jersey. He was captured at Baskingridge on the 14th, "through his own folly and imprudence," as Washington mildly stated it, but his division finally reached headquarters. On the same day Washington learned that Howe was placing his army in winter quarters, and he decided, as he put it, in laconic form, "to face about and meet the enemy." He wrote to Gates, that "he trusted, under the smiles of Providence, if the forces could be got together, to effect an important stroke, or at least prevent General Howe from executing his plans." He also wrote to General Heath with serene confidence as to the future. On the 20th he halted, at Morristown, three regiments arriving from the north, uniting them with 800 militia which had been collected there, with instructions "to cover that part of the country, harass and annoy the enemy and cut off their convoys."

WASHINGTON MATURES HIS BASE.

This was the first selection of that central, strategic position which was so successfully utilized in subsequent campaigns. Meanwhile, Rall had been pushed forward to Trenton, mainly because of his gallant conduct at Chatterton Hill (misnomered the Battle of White Plains), and his equally brilliant daring at the storming of Fort Washington; while Donop, hardly less gallant, especially in the latter action, was posted at Bordentown. Thus the non-English-speaking Hessians occupied all the advanced posts on the Delaware, and such other positions as were established, southward, toward Philadelphia.

The battle of Trenton, which soon followed, was accepted by Washington as one of the "important strokes" for which he had hoped. He had hardly escorted his prisoners across the Delaware, when he learned that the regiments at Morristown had agreed to remain in service for two more weeks.

What sort of a man is that, and what his faith, when, at the dead of winter, he counts the two weeks' continued service of a few regiments, to be the adequate pledge of victory over the veterans of Britain and the hirelings of Hesse!

Washington promptly directed Generals McDougall and Maxwell, who commanded at Morristown, to collect as large a body of militia as possible, because "nothing was wanting but for them to lend a helping hand and drive the enemy from the whole Province of New Jersey." On the 28th he announced the same purpose to General Heath, and on the 30th he crossed the Delaware to execute his purpose, to redeem his pledge, and make the fresh calendar of 1777 as brilliant, for all time, as was the closing week of that of 1776.

Already the British outposts at Bound Brook had been withdrawn to Brunswick. Only a small detachment of Highlanders remained at Elizabethtown. The smaller posts of Mt. Holly and Black Horse, which formed links in the chain which extended down the Delaware nearly to Philadelphia, were also abandoned.

Cornwallis, however, advanced from New Brunswick to resume the offensive in the field as soon as Trenton was taken. Washington concentrated his command, threw off all cover of Philadelphia, gained the battle of Princeton, moved to Kingston and Pluckemin, and on the seventh of January established his personal headquarters at Morristown. On that very day he sent orders to General Heath to take the offensive against the posts at the head of New York island; but while barren of substantial success, the movement kept the garrison of New York city on the defensive, and every town in New Jersey, except Brunswick and Amboy, the two accessible by sea, were redeemed. In a single paragraph,

Botta thus chronicles the situation: "Thus, by an army almost reduced to extremity, Philadelphia was saved, Pennsylvania protected, New Jersey nearly recovered, and a victorious, powerful army laid under the necessity of quitting all thought of acting offensively, in order to defend itself."

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1777.

Howe withdrew 2,000 men from Rhode Island to strengthen New York, and with the approach of spring and summer resolved to make one more effort to destroy the American army. His proclamation was more than matched by that of Washington.

From Morristown as his center, a radius of fifty miles included Trenton on the Delaware and Peekskill on the Hudson in its sweep; while one of thirty miles embraced Staten Island and New York, as well as the entire rocky range of defensible hills and passes southward toward the Raritan, and eastward toward the Passaic. The primary relations of the American headquarters did not embrace Philadelphia within their immediate care; but, chiefly, that section between the Delaware and Hudson which kept New York under close observation, with facilities for prompt action whenever General Howe might leave that city in force. The quick turn from a passive-defensive to the active-offensive at Trenton, was only a single exhibition of Washington's policy throughout the war. He ignored minor issues, when they imperilled his army; deeming it more important to preserve it for some determining issue, than to avenge incursions and raids, or defend large cities. And yet he lost no fair opportunity to distract the attention of the British army from any combined attack, by keeping their exposed posts and depots under alarm. Plans, whereby Spencer and Arnold were to attempt the capture of Newport, Rhode Island, and Parsons to cross from Connecticut to Long Island, failed, through lack of adequate support; but they kept the British on the alert-defen-

sive. General Maxwell's position at Elizabethtown had a similar effect. British incursions into Connecticut, at Danbury and Fairfield, during April, did not lead him to relax his hold upon New Jersey, by any large details for relief of the threatened towns; but a counter expedition to Sag Harbor, and feints toward Staten Island, were supplemented by dignified demands upon General Howe for a more rigid observance of the rules of civilized war.

The original march from Princeton and Morristown had made the army familiar with the strength of that region, and the change of headquarters to Middlebrook on the 24th of May, only advanced a short interior line toward the Delaware, while retaining command, for purposes of observation, of the whole outside curve from the Hackensack to Trenton. It was well understood by Washington that General Howe might threaten Philadelphia by sea, as well as by land. If by land, he would be compelled to risk battle, or risk New York. If by sea, he would be subjected to a possible repulse in landing. At no other period of the war was there so clearly defined the great value of Washington's sagacity in the selections of position and a wise reserve of his fighting strength. While assigning Arnold and Mifflin to duty at Philadelphia, and concentrating troops from Peekskill, with Sullivan at Princeton, and a strong front toward the Raritan, as if ready to follow any lead of Howe southward toward Philadelphia, no sooner did that officer march, on June 30th, from Brunswick toward Princeton, than Sullivan was withdrawn northward, the works behind the Raritan were strengthened, and the British army of 17,000 men was permitted to effect a solid lodgment between himself and the American capital. The British, reluctant to cross the Raritan, and assail the strongly entrenched camp, wasted men and supplies to no purpose.

Washington, already advised that Burgoyne had reached St. John, not only assumed that Howe would not shut up his army in Philadelphia, so remote from his base, but learning that his boats and bridges, as well as ordinary camp supplies,

had been left at Brunswick, he quickly realized that Howe's sole purpose had been to draw him into a general action, with the hope of destroying his army.

History affords much space to the leading battles of that war, but from the 29th of June, 1777, when General Howe abandoned his position near Somerset Court House, until the 30th, when he closed his career in New Jersey, there was a continuous pressure by Washington upon his retiring columns, and a continual effort, on his part, to so far yield to pressure as to force his opponent to an absolutely determining action between the armies.

Maxwell's movement, flanking the British march between Brunswick and Amboy, to cut off trains and detached escorts; Greene's march down the left bank of the Raritan, to seek some weak points for attack; and Stirling's advance to Piscataway, were demonstrations in force, having the same inspiration as that which, in the year following, crowded Lafayette upon Clinton and forced the Battle of Monmouth. And, as in 1778, so in 1777, Washington advanced his entire army with the intention to enter a general action if conditions of success were exposed. The whole region is full of mementoes of those ten days of skillful manœuvring. General Howe demanded battle, but would dictate the conditions. General Washington would accept battle, but only upon conditions consistent with a fair show for victory. Howe, outgeneralled, left New Jersey forever. The American Army occupied the soil. New Market (Quibbletown), Metuchen, Scotch Plains, Middlebrook, Westfield, Woodbridge and Samptown, are among the names which I never see upon a railroad check, as I pass through your State, without some fresh regard for the wonderful wisdom of that leader, who so early concentrated all the possibilities of a successful resistance to the British army, within a space so small, yet with fastnesses so unassailable, opportunities so constant, and a plane of observation so complete, that critics have searched in vain for cause of censure, while British generals, statesmen and his-

torians made up their records through the various manifestations of their mutual recrimination and complaint.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1778.

The withdrawal of Howe to New York, while relieving the people of New Jersey from the presence of his army, and Washington from immediate danger of attack, only enhanced the value of his position, as the theatre of military operations expanded, so as to extend from Lake Champlain to the Chesapeake. The facility with which troops could be sent through Northern New Jersey to the Hudson, as well as southward, was more than ever apparent, as operations in both directions soon taxed his utmost resources. One demonstration was made against Staten Island by General Sullivan; but the main army entered Pennsylvania when General Howe sailed for the Chesapeake, to occupy Philadelphia as an advanced base, for operations central and southward. The position of Washington at Valley Forge represented such observance of his general plan, to keep his army in compact order for extreme issues, as made Howe's occupation of Philadelphia barren of benefit to the British Crown; and after the attack upon Germantown had been even more impressive, at home and abroad, than that upon Trenton, the British commander withdrew from Pennsylvania, as precipitately as he had abandoned New Jersey in 1777. Even Valley Forge, with its ordeals, was another watch-tower for Washington; since the whole line of villages in the west of New Jersey, and the forts on the Delaware, were scenes of lively conflict, until there was not a district within twelve miles of Philadelphia to which the British garrison could securely resort, even for firewood; and the entire region about Gloucester, Haddonfield, Mt. Holly and Burlington is memorable for the frequent presence of Lafayette, Greene, Wayne, Maxwell, Morgan, Dickinson and others, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief himself. That campaign returned both armies to the soil of New Jersey, the British urging their retreat to

New York with all possible celerity, while Washington pursued, with his usual care and judgment, until the battle of Monmouth relieved the State, once more, from a hostile army. The distribution of Washington's army in winter quarters for 1778-9, exhibited the same appreciation of the strategic relations of New Jersey to a full control of operations wherever carried on. The statement of that distribution sufficiently explains its wisdom. Nine brigades on the west side of the Hudson, exclusive of the garrison of West Point; one at Smith's Cove, below; six brigades east of the Hudson; three brigades at Danbury, Connecticut, to cover the shores of Long Island Sound as well as to support troops along the Hudson; one brigade at Elizabethtown, to cover the lower part of New Jersey; seven brigades at Middlebrook, where general headquarters were established. General Cornwallis made one incursion into New Jersey, between the Hudson and the Hackensack, and Little Neck suffered from another; but no general field operations occurred to endanger the center. The subsequent removal of the American army from Middlebrook to Smith's Cove, on the Hudson, left no British army on New Jersey soil to threaten its peace.

THE TRIALS OF 1779-1780.

The winter of 1779-1780 returned the American headquarters to Morristown. The British garrison of New York, depleted by Clinton's expedition southward, could venture upon no field movements of importance and became so reduced by want of supplies as to be nearly as exposed to freezing and starvation as was the struggling, suffering American force in New Jersey. The value of the American position was constantly illustrated. Lord Stirling crossed to Staten Island upon the ice, but failed to surprise the post, and Newark and Elizabethtown suffered from expeditions out of New York. The names of Caldwell and Dayton are tenderly associated with the latter, and while the sufferings of the American army at Valley Forge, in 1777-8, were beyond

description, the experiences of their comrades during the winter of 1779-80 were no less terrible, even while relieved by an example of devotion on the part of the women of the Province, unsurpassed in history. I shall ask the privilege of using here, as I have once, and more formally, in another connection, the sketch furnished me by one of your own sons, the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle. He thus describes the camp: "The paths at the camp near Morristown were marked with blood from the bare-footed soldiers." As to its approaches, which represent its strong strategic value, he says: "The enemy never passed Short Hills. The alarm gun, the beacon fires, the express riders, were always ready. The light, kindled at Short Hills, could be seen at Pompton and Baskingridge; and this was answered from Kimball Mountains, Rockaway Heights, and Vernon, in Sussex. The pass, through to Chatham, was a closed gate and secure."

Of the devotion of woman, he writes: "Mrs. Uzal Kitchell, daughter of Daniel Tuttle, with husband, father and four brothers in the service, declined a British protection, saying, 'If the God of battles will not protect us, we will fare with the rest.' Stockings, mittens, leggins, blankets and all kinds of domestic fabric employed those earnest women. The Kitchells, Smiths and Greens, of Hanover; the Jacksons, Beeches and Winds, of Rockaway and Pequannock; the Condit, Fords, Johns and Hathaways, of Morristown; the Carters, Piersons, Sayers, Millers, Thompsons and Browns, of Chatham; the Thompsons, Drakes and Careys, of Mendham, were only a few, who, from the beginning of the war, counted all things as loss unless independence was won, and the army was made the recipients of their bounty."

Washington says of New Jersey, that "all his requisitions were punctually complied with, and in many counties exceeded."

THE LAST STRUGGLE IN NEW JERSEY.

Nothing can be added! He who agonized for his country's welfare through all her desperate straits; who suffered as few merely human beings have suffered for others, while ever true to duty; who held firm faith in his country's future when nearly all others despaired, is the one whose tribute must be final and complete. As the keystone to the arch sustains all pressure, and every distributed burden reverts to it for security, so New Jersey readily concentrated, for the common defense, all the elements which ensured success, and so did Washington embrace in his plans and his faith that appreciation of those elements, which achieved the success. But before that success was fully attained, there was one more bold dash to tear the keystone from the arch. The tidings of Clinton's capture of Charleston reached New York city, and aroused its garrison to the belief that it had but to strike Washington, promptly, and end the war. The march of Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, supported, soon after, by General Clinton, on his return northward, resulted in the battle and burning of Springfield; but the stronghold at the center was not shaken. Alarm guns once more echoed among the hills! Beacon fires again flashed their warnings through the night, and not in vain! Washington himself, was behind the lines, and Stark of Bunker Hill was party to the defense, and so were Greene, and Maxwell and Lee, with Dayton, Angel, Jackson, Dickinson and others, each a host. Invasion of New Jersey was at an end. New York, itself, was now in peril.

There remains one more illustration of the strategic relations of New Jersey to the war for American independence, to be noticed. And see how the first actors in the great drama come to the footlights, in the great catastrophe! Cornwallis, from Ireland, and Clinton from Boston, shared in the prologue, before the palmetto defenses near Charleston, in 1776. And Cornwallis, who skirmished with Washington

near Brunswick, who had been foiled by him on the Assinpink and at Princeton, had at last retired from the battlefield of Guilford, to the defenses of Yorktown. And Clinton, so eager to possess New York and burn resisting towns, had been forced out of Pennsylvania, through New Jersey; had completed his second expedition to the southward, and once again appeared at New York.

THE CROWNING VICTORY.

The Commander of the American army begins to see the ripening of his plans. The garrisons of Newport, Stony Point and Verplank's Point had been already withdrawn to New York, so that New England and the Hudson felt no British constraint. In the right zone, Washington had pushed Greene southward from Guilford, and was watching daily the growing net-work which Lafayette was wrapping about the beleaguered shelter of Cornwallis. Watchmen, on the Delaware Capes, were stretching their vision for the first glimpse of promised aid from the French West Indies. In the left zone, the great commander advanced the troops of Rochambeau so closely to the outworks upon Manhattan Island, that Clinton, in a desperate mood, demanded of Cornwallis four thousand of his best troops, *at once*, to save New York, which was threatened with instant siege. With equal urgency did Cornwallis look to Clinton for prompt succor, to save his army from surrender.

Facing Staten Island, busy hands are erecting brick ovens adequate to supply a besieging force of 30,000 men, with daily bread. Batteaux, mounted on wheels, are ostentatiously prepared, to make an American landing upon Staten Island seem immediate and irresistible. Mock plans are drafted and allowed to fall into Clinton's hands, to deepen his concern, and tie his hands. The American army, itself, did not share the counsels of its Commander-in-Chief. "No less pains were taken to deceive our own army," wrote Washington, "for I had always conceived, when the imposition

does not completely take place at home, it would never sufficiently succeed abroad." A plan for a large camp at Morristown, embracing Springfield and the Chatham plan, was also slipped into hands which divulged (?) it, to Clinton. French and American troops crossed the Hudson on the 20th and 25th of August, one part moving to Springfield, and another for Whippany, but toward Trenton. On the 30th of August, Washington himself reached Philadelphia, *not missed by Clinton*. On the 2d of September, the American army made its third entry into Philadelphia, *not missed by Clinton*. On the 5th of September, Washington, for the third time, reached Chester, and still, *not missed by Clinton*. Count de Grasse had entered the Chesapeake, and, still, Washington's army *had not been missed by Clinton*. On the 6th, Clinton knew all, *all too late*.

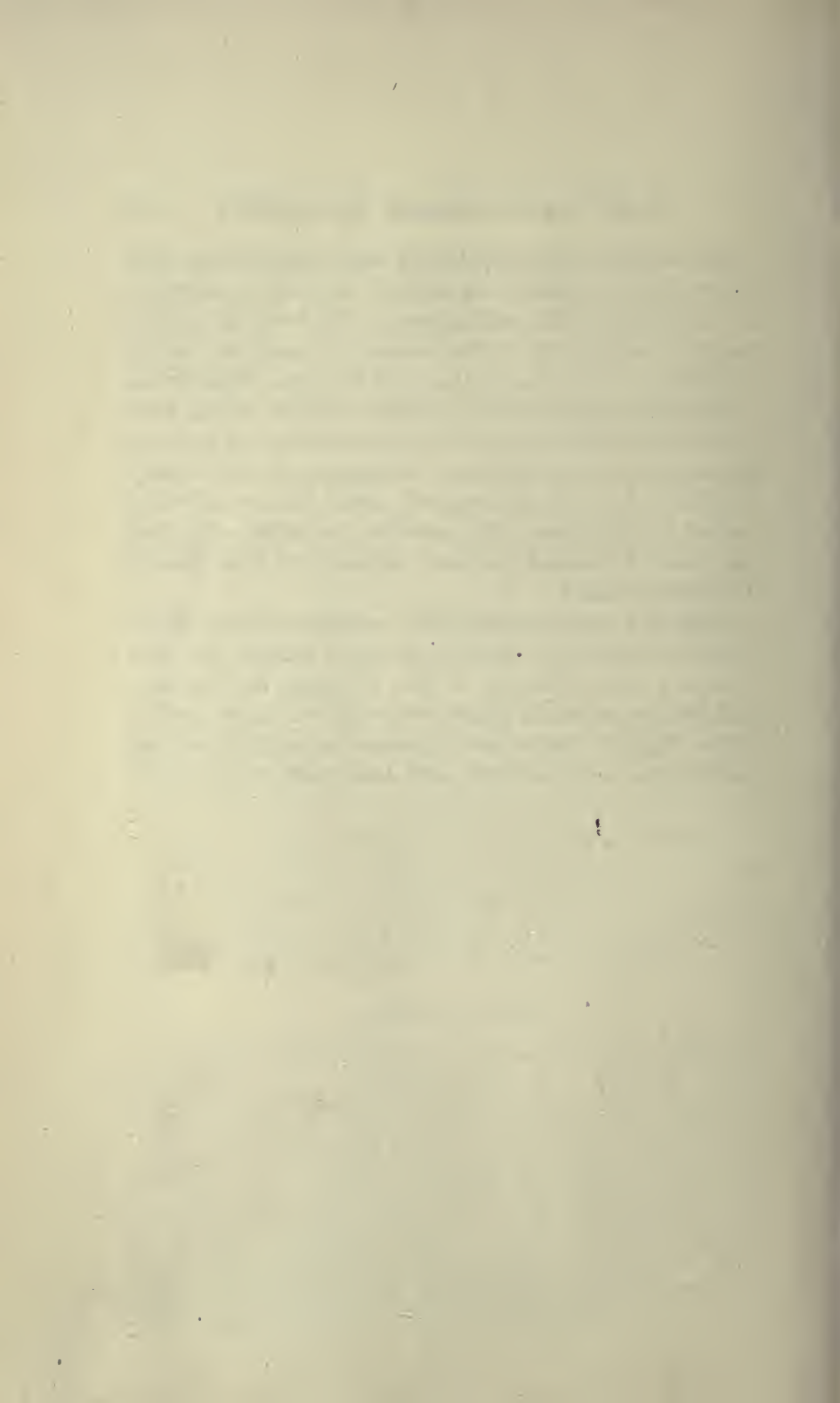
That grasp of the New Jersey fastnesses, which held supreme direction of operations and defeated British combinations during five years of war, was, at last, relaxed, only that it might assure that permanent triumph which its consummate strategy made possible. On the 14th of September Washington joined Lafayette. On the 19th of October, Cornwallis surrendered. The Declaration of Independence had been confirmed through combat at arms, and the thirteen British Colonies became the United States of America.

A CENTURY LATER.

Three generations later, two millions of armed citizens laid aside their arms, and agreed, anew, to "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Then a full century completed its record, and the one hundredth year of American independence brought tribute from all people, races and tongues, to its matchless developments in the right royal arts of peace; and the old Federal Capital of 1776 was the Mecca, to which flocked those tens of thousands, and all the flags of earth floated, pleasantly, together, the "Stars and Stripes" *central and loftiest*.

And only just now, while the old bell of Independence Hall is starting on a friendly visit through the land, to emphasize its old mission in the remotest city of the South, at another emphatic celebration in the interests of peace, we are reminded, that while the population of the Great Republic has increased by more than fifty millions over that of the crisis we have considered, there has been an assertion of the people's choice for a successor to Washington at the Nation's Capital, and through processes so peaceful and even, that the united people accept, with grateful recognition, this fresh assurance of National prosperity, and a son of New Jersey is the President-elect.

With such results achieved for ourselves, and for all beyond the oceans who look for just that example for their imitation and attainment, we may well pause to look back, and see, just where the balance was so poised that the destiny of the Republic held the world in suspense, until determining factors gave weight to liberty, and America, of to-day, is glad.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VIII.

1885.

No. 4.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21, 1885.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day in the rooms of the Society, the President, the Rev. S. M. HAMILL, D. D., in the chair, assisted by Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON, Vice-President.

The minutes of the January meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and approved.

Dr. PENNINGTON announced the death last evening of the Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, one of the earliest members of this Society, and moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Society in reference to this great loss not only to the Society, but to the city of Newark, the State of New Jersey, and the Nation at large. The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed as such committee Dr. Pennington, Joseph N. Tuttle and William A. Righter.

Dr. STEPHEN WICKES, the Corresponding Secretary, in presenting his first report, took occasion to return his thanks for the honor the Society had done him in electing him to the place so long and ably filled by the late Mr. Whitehead. Though not born in New Jersey, he had resided in the State long enough to have learned much of its history, and to have acquired a deep interest in the work of the Historical Society, and assured the Society that he would give his best endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the office. The correspondence since the January meeting had been of the usual character and variety, showing the widespread influence of the Society. A few of the more interesting letters were read.

The Treasurer reported \$1,542.91 on hand available for the purposes of the Society.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported "a very satisfactory state of affairs in the general condition of the Society. Its membership was largely increased by the election, at the last annual meeting, of about one hundred members, the most of whom sent letters of acceptance, many of them at their own request becoming life members. The rooms have been visited by many of them to express their interest in the work of the Society, and by many others seeking historical information. The number of members at present is four hundred, not including those who, heretofore elected, have for a series of years ceased to pay their dues to the Society. The ambition of the Committee has thus been excited to make our library more attractive and useful to seekers after the sources of knowledge which the Society was instituted to supply. It discovers no reason to believe that, as the years go on, this ambition will not be gratified.

"The Committee on the Library will report a valuable contribution to its treasures from the family of Mr. Wm. A. Whitehead, not the least of which is a series of scrap books, arranged and indexed in a way so methodical and so convenient in form, as to become of themselves, if we had no other

cherished memories of him, a monument of his patient industry and intelligent zeal in the collection and preservation of historical lore.

“The Society is now in regular correspondence with the Historical Societies of our sister States, with which an exchange of publications is regularly maintained, and also with other Library associations and numerous literary gentlemen of the States, from whom it receives valuable contributions, not only of their writings, but of books and pamphlets which they generously bestow. The volumes of the New Jersey Archives are highly valued and much sought for by our State and other leading public libraries. Of these, some are sold and many are disposed of by exchange for books and pamphlets of value. Our Library for the last three years has thus been largely increased by gifts and exchanges, but not by the purchase of books. Some of the State Historical Societies receive annual appropriations from their Legislatures to be expended in the purchase of books. We discover, however, that the most of them, like our own, rely upon their own resources in the aid obtained from those interested in their work, and from exchanges with other Societies. The shelves of the library are now full and overflowing. The walls of our rooms afford no more space for the erection of shelves. Additional cases for books have been made, which are placed on the floor of the library room, materially contracting its space. More cases are needed to relieve the yet crowded shelves. The problem with the Library Committee now is, where they can be placed without too much inconvenience.

“Historical Societies do not appeal to those elements of beneficence which prompt so many who are blessed with wealth, to make their noble contributions to the founding and support of institutions of charity. They are, notwithstanding, eleemosynary, established for the promotion of learning, and so for the public good. We are not without the hope that the straits into which our Society is brought, by its very prosperity, will yet make its appeal to the benefi-

cent impulses of some one who will be led to see that he has 'come to the kingdom for such a time as this;' and establish for it a wider sphere of usefulness and an enduring prosperity."

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that "the additions made to the collections of the Society since the last meeting are, perhaps, larger and more valuable than any heretofore reported on an occasion similar to the present. From the usual sources we have received during the past four months one hundred and fifty-seven bound volumes and three hundred and ninety-two pamphlets. This exceeds considerably the number received during the eight months preceding. But besides this handsome addition to our library, we have received from the executors of our late Corresponding Secretary, and in accordance with his will, a large number of bound volumes, including many valuable works in the various departments of literature, together with many curious manuscripts in good preservation and in durable bindings, among them being that large and important historical collection, known as the 'New Jersey Manuscripts,' in four folio volumes; also the 'Original Minutes of the New Jersey Assembly,' 1751-2, 1786, 1788 and 1790, in four folio volumes; also the Original Minutes of the 'Provincial Congress,' 1776, one volume folio; also the 'Original Papers relating to the New York Boundary Negotiation,' in two volumes folio, 1769-70. Besides these we have received from the same source many interesting manuscripts in packages, paper covers and port-folios, together with numerous scrap-books of great interest and value, not only for their contents, but for the testimony which they give to the love of the lamented donor for the work to which he devoted all his leisure moments. In addition to these books and manuscripts we have received, in compliance with his last wishes, a very large number of pamphlets and magazines, all of which being added to the donations first mentioned above make the num-

ber of bound volumes added since our last meeting, three hundred and eighty-four, the number of pamphlets, one thousand and seventeen, and the total number of bound volumes now in our library, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

“Although additional shelves have been provided by your Committee, more are needed, but where to place them is now becoming a serious question. Every available nook and corner is at present occupied, and our duplicate books and pamphlets, which are of great value, are so closely packed in closets that it is with great difficulty they are reached when needed for exchanges. Cases could be erected in the rear room, but this might put an end to the social gatherings therein, such as we enjoy at our May meeting. It is, however, a matter for serious consideration, and your Committee would respectfully call attention to it.

“The interest in the library and in the work of the Society is evidently increasing, not only among the members, but among kindred associations. Visitors are more frequent, and demands for our publications, and for the valuable information afforded by our books and manuscripts are daily becoming more numerous.”

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that the Proceedings for January had been printed and distributed to the active members and to other societies and institutions exchanging with us.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that Volume VIII of the New Jersey Archives had been received and distributed since the last meeting. The Committee had entrusted to Judge Ricord, the Librarian of the Society, the work of preparing Volume IX for the press, under the supervision of the Committee, with the special co-operation of Messrs. Vroom and Nelson of the Committee. They would like to have the co-operation of all the members of the Society in this work, in the way of suggestions or the contribution of

hitherto unpublished material that would throw light on the Colonial history of New Jersey.

Mr. NELSON moved that inasmuch as Judge Ricord was to have such intimate relations to the work that he be added to the Committee on Colonial Documents. Which was agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP reported favorably upon the following gentlemen, who were thereupon elected by ballot:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

AMZI DODD,	- - - - -	Newark
JOHN B. DUNBAR,	- - - - -	Bloomfield
J. BARRON POTTER, M.D.,	- - - - -	Bridgeton
WILLIAM ELMER, M.D.,	- - - - -	Bridgeton
REV. J. G. CRATE,	- - - - -	May's Landing
DENMAN INGERSOLL,	- - - - -	May's Landing
JOB B. SOMERS, M. D.,	- - - - -	Linwood
JAMES STEEN,	- - - - -	Eatontown
GEORGE G. HALSTEAD,	- - - - -	Paterson
WILLIAM RIKER,	- - - - -	Newark
HORACE ALLING,	- - - - -	Newark
GEORGE C. MILLER,	- - - - -	Newark
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,	- - - - -	Newark
J. H. CLARK,	- - - - -	Newark
WILLIAM H. BALL,	- - - - -	Newark
JOHN M. RAND, M.D.,	- - - - -	Newark
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS,	- - - - -	Newark
D. SMITH WOOD,	- - - - -	Newark
GEORGE R. GRAY,	- - - - -	Newark
HUGH KINNARD,	- - - - -	Newark
EDWIN N. DOUGLASS,	- - - - -	Newark
JABEZ FEAREY,	- - - - -	Newark
EDWARD KANOUSE,	- - - - -	Newark
JOSIAH J. BROWN,	- - - - -	Newark
GEORGE W. HOWELL,	- - - - -	Morristown

G. LEE STOUT,	- - - - -	Bloomfield
JOHN T. PROBERT,	- - - - -	Paterson
CHAUNCEY M. FIELD, M.D.,	- - - - -	Plainfield
REV. DR. JOHN WOODBRIDGE,	- - - - -	New Brunswick

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

REV. RUFUS S. GREEN, D. D., - - - Buffalo, N. Y.

Several gentlemen were proposed for membership.

The amendment to the By-Laws, proposed at the January meeting by Gen. STRYKER, was taken up, discussed and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That Article I of the By-Laws of this Society be amended by striking out the words, "third Thursday," before the words, "of January," and inserting instead the words, "fourth Tuesday."

On motion, it was agreed that the January meeting be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, proposed at the same meeting by Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, were taken up, amended to make the proposed Committee consist of one member from each county, instead of one from each Congressional district, and were then adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That Article V of the Constitution of this Society be amended by inserting after the word, "Statistics," the words, "a Committee on Genealogy, to consist of one member from each county, five of whom shall constitute a quorum."

Resolved, That a new Article be inserted in the By-Laws, as follows: "Article XIII—The Committee on Genealogy shall be charged with the duty of arranging and collating all genealogical data in the possession of the Society, and with furnishing information, so far as possible, to all inquirers on such subjects, addressing the Society. Copies of all letters asking and giving such information shall be filed with the Librarian, under such plan as the Committee may, from time to time, adopt. The Committee shall also arrange for the reception and preservation of all properly authenticated portraits of citizens of New Jersey, living or dead, which may be deposited with the Society."

Resolved, That Articles XIII, XIV, XV and XVI, of the By-Laws of the Society, be changed to Articles XIV, XV, XVI and XVII.

The PRESIDENT appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

Atlantic, John J. Gardner, Atlantic City; *Bergen*, William M. Johnson, Hackensack; *Burlington*, Clifford Stanley Sims, Mt. Holly; *Camden*, John Clement, Haddonfield; *Cape May*, ———; *Cumberland*, William E. Potter, Bridgeton; *Essex*, Daniel T. Clark, South Orange; * *Gloucester*, ———; *Hudson*, Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City; *Hunterdon*, Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., Flemington; *Mercer*, William S. Stryker, Trenton; *Middlesex*, Cortlandt L. Parker, Perth Amboy; *Monmouth*, Rev. Garret C. Schanck, Marlboro; *Morris*, Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown; *Ocean*, Edwin Salter, Tom's River, or Fourth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; *Passaic*, William Nelson, Paterson; *Salem*, ———; *Somerset*, A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerville; *Sussex*, Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; *Union*, Dr. Henry R. Cannon, Elizabeth; *Warren*, ———.

The Committee on Resolutions, in reference to the death of Mr. Frelinghuysen, presented the following, which were read by the Chairman, Dr. PENNINGTON, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of New Jersey has received, with profound sorrow, the intelligence of the death last evening of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, one of its life members. Descended from an honored ancestry, distinguished in the annals of the State—himself among the most distinguished—learned, eloquent and patriotic, he served his country with honor and public applause; as a member of the Bar, he earned for himself a rank among the highest by his large legal attainments and wise counsels; as a gentleman he was courteous, affable and sincere; as a friend of education he contributed his influence to foster and uphold the cause of sound learning, and aided effectively in elevating to its present prominent position the institution of learning of which he was an alumnus and an influential trustee; as a Christian, from early life he took an open and pronounced position, adorned his profession by a consistent walk and conversation, by a devoted and filial attachment to the particular church he loved, and by an earnest co-operation in enterprises of the Church at large for the diffusion of the word of God, and the extension of the benign

* In place of Elias N. Miller, Esq., of Newark, who was appointed on the Special Committee on Genealogy, at the January meeting, but has since removed from the county.

and saving influence of the Gospel through the world; and as a member of this Society he evinced a lively interest in its objects, and by his life and public services contributed not a little to make that history which it was designed to record.

Resolved, That the members of this Society, in testimony of their affection and respect, attend the funeral on the 23d inst.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published and transmitted with the respectful sympathy of the Society to the family of the deceased.

Mr. JOSEPH N. TUTTLE moved that the members meet in the Society's rooms on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M., to attend the funeral in a body. Which was agreed to.

A recess of an hour was then taken, which was pleasantly spent in the discussion of a lunch served in the Document Room, and in the examination of the interesting collections of the Society.

On reassembling, the Society listened to an address by the Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., on the Life, Work and Character of the late William A. Whitehead, for nearly forty years the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Dr. WICKES, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Prime for his able and eloquent discourse, and a copy was requested for publication.

The Rev. Dr. MOTT offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in receiving the large and valuable donation of two hundred and twenty-seven bound volumes, six hundred and twenty-five pamphlets, eleven folios of manuscripts, and miscellaneous papers of decided historical interest, presented by the family of our respected and venerated Corresponding Secretary, recently deceased, some of which were expressly designated by Mr. Whitehead in his will—we desire to convey our hearty thanks to the family for their generous regard for this Society.

Resolved, That this Society will hold these books and papers, the collection of a lifetime, as a treasure most precious for its historical value, and endeared especially to the Society, as a testimony of the interest which Mr. Whitehead retained, even to the last, in this Society; and as a memorial of the priceless services which he rendered to it, from its organization to the end of his life.

Resolved, That as soon as the accommodations for the library of the Society will permit, the Library Committee be requested to have these bound volumes, pamphlets and manuscripts placed in an alcove, to be designated

as the "Whitehead Collection;" and that with these be incorporated, so far as possible, the papers which he prepared for this Society and read before it, as well as other articles published by him at different times.

Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON, of New York, presented to the Society a copy of the rare pamphlet by "Eumenes," on the defects of the first New Jersey Constitution, with the autograph on the title of Col. John Bayard, of New Brunswick, and which was next the property of Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey. He also presented a copy of a hymn book, printed at New Brunswick, in 1804, and which had likewise been the property of Col. Bayard; also a hymn book, printed at Morristown, in 1805, which had belonged to Judge Kirkpatrick.

These gifts, so interesting from their associations, were received with the thanks of the Society.

Gen. WILSON then proceeded to read a paper on Judge Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey (1767-1840), with extracts from his London diary of 1795.

Dr. PENNINGTON moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to General Wilson for his very interesting address, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Proceedings. He remarked that he well remembered Judge Bayard, who was Treasurer of Princeton College when he (the speaker), was a student at that institution, and had occasion to visit him twice a year to pay his dues. His son, the Rev. Lewis P. Bayard, was the first Rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in Newark, whom he recollected.

Dr. PENNINGTON'S motion was then agreed to.

Mr. ERNEST E. COE presented a fac-simile copy of the New York *Morning Post*, of 1783, containing Washington's farewell address to the army. He also presented an original map of Newark in 1835.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Coe for his gifts.

The Society then adjourned.

Selections from Correspondence,

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 21, 1885.

From Mayor Courtenay, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 26 March, '85.

To the Officers and Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:

I have sent you, by express, a heliotype of the Great Seal of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, and the fac-simile of their signatures, mounted.

In my recent study of the Colonial period, in connection with the Centennial of the City of Charleston, I found, after much search, these original autographs and an impression of the Seal in the Public Record Office, London; and they were of such interest to me that I have had a limited number of copies prepared, and would be pleased to have one preserved by the Historical Societies of the "Old Thirteen" States.

In this spirit I deposit a copy with you, in the hope that my thought may prove acceptable, and with my best wishes for your Society, I have the honor to remain,

Your very obedient servant,

WM. A. COURTENAY.

From Hon. B. F. Randolph, of Jersey City, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, May 16, 1885.

William Nelson, Esq., Recording Secretary:

MY DEAR SIR—* * * While the collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, portraits, maps and written matter is of great value for present use, its greatest value is for use in the remote future. If those who have the leisure, culture and taste for doing so, would collect and forward to the Society publications throwing light on our past and current history, and would also write out the results of their experience and information as to the past which they have received from the aged who have departed—as indeed many have most kindly been doing—the historical value for future use of the Society's collection would be greatly increased.

Yours truly,

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH.

Donations to the New Jersey Historical Society,

ANNOUNCED MAY 21, 1885.

- From Authors*—*Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A.*: Boston and New York, 1775 and 1776, Historical Papers with Notes, 1884; The Indian Question, an Address, 1884.—*George S. Conover*: Sayenqueraghta, King of the Senecas, 1885.—*Frederick A. Crunden*: The Function of a Public Library, and its value to a Community.—*Daniel T. V. Huntoon*: The Province Laws (of Mass.), Their Value and the Progress of the New Edition, 1885.—*William Nelson*: (æt. xii) —*Isabel*: A Tale of the Mexican Banditti.—*Henry Onderdonk, Jr.*: Documents and Letters intended to illustrate the Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, N. Y.—*Frederick W. Ricord*: The Self-Tormenter, with more English Songs from Foreign Tongues, 1885.—*Robert C. Winthrop*: Oration on the Completion of the National Monument to Washington, February 21, 1885.
- From the United States Department of Agriculture*.—Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1884.
- From the United States Bureau of Education*.—Circulars of Information, No. 6, 1884, and No. 1, 1885; Buildings for Children in the South, 1884; Planting Trees in School Grounds, and the Celebration of Arbor Day, 1885.
- From the United States Bureau of Ethnology*.—Contributions to North American Ethnology, Volume V., 1882.
- From the United States Bureau of Statistics*.—Index to Quarterly Reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for 1884; Quarterly Reports for the three months ending September 30, 1884, and December 31, 1884.
- From the United States Department of State*.—Reports of the Consuls of the United States on the Agricultural Machinery in their Several Districts, December, 1884.

From the United States Geological Survey.—Geology of the Comstock Lode and the Washoe District, with Atlas, by George F. Becker; Third Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1881-2, by J. W. Powell; Bulletins, Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive; Comstock Mining and Miners, by Eliot Lord.

From the United States Treasury Department.—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1884.

From the United States Patent Office.—Alphabetical List of Patentees and Inventors for quarter ending September 30, 1884; Official Gazette, Vol. XXX complete, and Vol. XXXI, Nos. 1 to 6.

From Societies.—*American Antiquarian Society*: Proceedings of, Vol. III, Part 3.—*American Museum of Natural History*: Annual Report of the Trustees of, with Constitution and By-Laws.—*American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York*: Proceedings of March 28, 1884.—*American Philosophical Society*: Proceedings of, Vol. XXII, Nos. 117, 118; Register of Papers published in the Transactions and Proceedings of, compiled by Henry Phillips, Jr.—*Buffalo Historical Society*: Annual Report of the Board of Managers, and Proceedings, January 13, 1885; Transactions, Vol. III, Obsequies of Red Jacket.—*Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences*: A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Elephant Pipes in the Museum of the Society, from the accusations of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, by Charles E. Putnam, 1885.—*Essex Institute*: Vol. XV, Nos. 10-12; Vol. XVI, Nos. 7-12; Historical Collections, Vol. XXI.—*Iowa State Historical Society*: Historical Record, Vol. I, No. 1.—*Massachusetts Historical Society*: Collections, Vol. IX, Fifth Series; Proceedings, Vol. I, Second Series.—*Minnesota Historical Society*: Biennial Report to the Legislature, 1885; Collections, Vol. V.—*Newburg Bay and the Highlands Historical Society*: First Annual Meeting, with addresses by Hon. Erastus Brooks and others, 1884.—

- New England Historic-Genealogical Society*: A brief description of New England and Severall Townes therein, from a manuscript written in 1660 by Samuel Maverick, 1885; Proceedings of the Society, January, 1885; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, No. CLIV, Vol. 39.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*: The Record, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 and 2.—*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia*: Report of the Proceedings for 1884.—*Oneida Historical Society*: Transactions, 1881–1884.—*Pennsylvania Historical Society*: Magazine of History and Biography, No. 4, Vol. VIII.—*Rhode Island Historical Society*: Collections, Vol. VII; Proceedings for 1884–85.—*Royal Historical Society (London)*: Transactions, New Series, Vol. II, Part 4.—*Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society*: Survey of the Public Lands in Ohio, by Charles Whittlesey, 1884; Map and Description of Northeastern Ohio, by Rev. John Heckewelder, 1884; The Geographical History of Ohio, by C. C. Baldwin; The Corporate Birth and Growth of the City of Cleveland; The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, 1885.—*Virginia Historical Society*: Spotswood's Letters, Vol. II.—*Wyoming Historical Society*: Proceedings and Collections, Vol. I, 1858–1884.
- From Colleges*.—*Cornell University*: The Cornell University Register, 1884–85.—*Harvard College*: Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, 1883–84.
- From the Astor Library*: Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Trustees for 1884.
- From the Smithsonian Institution*: Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1880–81, by J. W. Powell, 1883.
- From the Massachusetts State Library*: Report of the Librarian for the Year ending September 30, 1884.
- From the New York State Library*: Annual Reports of the Trustees for 1882 and 1883; Report of the Regents of the University on the Boundaries of the State of New York, prepared by Daniel J. Pratt; Report of the New York State Museum, by the Regents of the University.

From Taunton (Mass.) Public Library: Nineteenth Annual Report of the Trustees, 1884.

From the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women of Newark: Constitution, By-Laws and a Complete Set of Annual Reports from its origin in 1867.

From the Session of Tennent Church, New Jersey: Sermons on Sacramental Occasions, by Divers Ministers (Gilbert Tennent, Samuel Blair and William Tennent), 1739.

From Walter H. Aiken: Charles Aiken, an Address at the Unveiling of the Aiken Memorial, Cincinnati, 1885.

From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D.D.: Reports of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, 1885; Report of the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, 1885; In Memoriam, Rev. A. M. Weeks, 1884; Report of the New England Aid Society, 1885; Geological Gleanings in England; History of the Ordination of Caleb D. Bradlee; also History of the Anniversary of his Ordination, 1884; Reports of the Committee of the Church of the Disciples, 1884; Science, a weekly journal.

From Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster: Annual Report of the Attorney General (U. S.), June 30, 1884; Testimony taken by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, 1884; Testimony in the Star Route Case, 1884; Testimony in the Ottman Case, 1884; Proceedings in the Case of the United States *v.* Wm. Pitt Kellogg, charged with receiving a bribe while a United States Senator, 1884; Star Route Conspiracy, Argument of the Attorney General, 1882; Testimony of Attorney General Brewster, in the inquiry into the Expenditures of the Department of Justice, 1884; Opinion of the Attorney General on the Act for the relief of Fitz John Porter, 1884; Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the death of Jeremiah S. Black, 1883.

From Rev. Allen H. Brown: Necrological Report of the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York, 1877-1883.

From Ernest E. Coe: Competition of India Wheat, an address before the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, by Thomas H. Dudley; Report of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, 1883; Report of the Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York on the transfer of title to land, 1882; Charter and By-Laws of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., 1875; Report of the Newark Aqueduct Board, 1883; Little, Brown & Co.'s Catalogue of Law Books, 1858; The Internal Revenue Laws, 1865.

From Frederick O. Conant.—Pedigree of the Conant family.

From Prof. George H. Cook.—Annual Reports of the State Geologist of New Jersey for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875 and 1882; A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey, by N. L. Britten, Ph. D.

From Hon. David A. Depue.—New Jersey Supreme Court, James P. Dusenberry, administrator of Cephas M. Woodruff, deceased, *v.* Henry S. Little, Receiver, etc.; Charters of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the American Dock and Improvement Company, and the Central Land and Improvement Company; In Chancery of New Jersey, The American Dock and Improvement Company of New Jersey *v.* The Trustees of Public Schools and others, Argument of James E. Gowan; New Jersey Supreme Court, William Z. Larned *v.* The American Dock and Improvement Company, et als., Minutes of Evidence; The same case, Brief of John W. Taylor; The same case, Brief of Robert Gilchrist; The same case, The Court's Charge to the Jury; New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, The American Dock and Improvement Company et als., appellants, and the West Line Railroad Company et als., appellees, Brief for appellants, F. T. Frelinghuyzen, Solicitor; The same appellants, and the Trustees for the Support of Public Schools et als., respondents, Opinion of the Court by Justice Depue; U. S. Circuit Court, Dinsmore *v.* Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,

Argument of James E. Gowan, F. B. Gowan, George M. Robeson and B. Williamson.

From Daniel Draper.—New York Meteorological Observatory, Abstract of Registers from Self-recording Instruments, for year ending December 31, 1884.

From Hon. Frederick S. Fish.—Reports of the Legislature of New Jersey: 1st, Of the Council of State Charities and Correction, 1884; 2d, Of the Board of Commissioners of Pilotage, 1884; 3d, Of the New Jersey State Prison, 1884; 4th, Of the Adjutant-General, 1884; 5th, Of the Quartermaster General, 1884; 6th, Of the Trustees of the State Industrial School, 1884; 7th, Of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 1884; 8th, Of the State Lunatic Asylum of Trenton, 1884; 9th, Of the State Asylum for the Insane at Morristown; 10th, Of the State Board of Education, 1884; 11th, Of the Riparian Commissioners, 1884; 12th, Of Rutgers Scientific School, 1884; 13th, Of the State Librarian, 1884; 14th, Of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, 1884; 15th, Of the State Reform School, 1884; 16th, Of the New Jersey State Normal School, 1884; Message of Governor Leon Abbett, 1885 (German); Fifty-second Annual Report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, 1884; Acts and Resolutions of the Senate and General Assembly.

From Hon. Edmund Goldsmid.—The Clarendon Historical Society, Reprints, Series I, 1882-4.

From Samuel A. Green, M. D.—Registry and Return of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending December 31, 1883; Report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity of Massachusetts, 1884; Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, with Address of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, 1883; Memorial of John Harvard, 1884; Groton Historical Series, Nos. IV and V; Reports of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1882-3; Reports of the Trustees of the City Hospital of Boston, 1883 and 1884;

Report of the Boston Provident Association, 1884; Directory of the Same, 1884; Reports: the Boston Lying-in Hospital, 1883; Of the Industrial Aid Society, 1884; Of the Associated Charities (Boston), 1882; Of the Young Men's Christian Union, 1883; Of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, 1884; The Health of Boston, 1875; Poem read at the Centennial Celebration in Groton, Mass., July, 1884, by John M. L. Babcock; The Work and Wants of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, 1884; Dead yet Living, an Address by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., 1884; The Need of Independent Political Action in the Present Crisis, by Hon. Theodore Lyman, 1884; Remarks by the President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1879; Our Steam Railroads and Suburban Travel, by Charles W. Felt, 1883; Report of the Board of Directors of the Providence Railroad Corporation for the years ending November 19, 1879, and September 30, 1882; Report to the Legislature of Massachusetts upon the Condition of the Records, Files, Papers and Documents in the Secretary of State's Office, 1885; Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Middlesex (Mass.), 1883; Oration delivered in the Old South Meeting House, by Wendell Phillips, June 14, 1876; The Character of Washington, from the Oration of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, at the Laying of the Cornerstone of Washington Monument, July 4, 1848.

From F. Hobson.—The Centennial Celebration of Montgomery County, Pa., September, 1884.

From Albert H. Hoyt.—Proceedings of the New England Methodist Historical Society, January 19, 1885.

From Samuel H. Hunt.—Minutes of the New Jersey Baptist Association, 1812, '19, '20, '25, '30, '34, '37; Minutes of the North New Jersey Baptist Association, 1872, '73, '74, and from 1876 to 1882, inclusive; Minutes of the East New Jersey Baptist Association, 1843, '47, '54, '55, '56, '58, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '69, '71, '73, '74, '78; Minutes of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, 1851, '55, '56, '57,

'59, '73, '82; Minutes of Central New Jersey Baptist Association, 1857, '58, '80; Minutes of the Sussex Baptist Association, 1859, '62, '65, '66; Minutes of the Delaware River Old School Baptist Association, 1875; Minutes of the Long Island Baptist Association, 1879; A Sermon on the Assassination of President James A. Garfield, by Wheelock H. Parmly, D. D., 1881.

From E. Q. and G. M. Keasbey.—New Jersey Law Journal, Vol. 8.

From Charles J. Kipp, M. D.—Report of the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary for 1884.

From Aaron Lloyd.—Reports of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the state of the Finances, 1849, '50, '52, '53, '54, 1856 to 1861, 1863 to 1870; Reports of the same on Commerce and Navigation, 1856, 1858 to 1863, 1865 to 1868, 1870; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1874; Report of the Secretary of State on Commercial Relations, 1863, '64, '69, '70; Report of the Commissioners of Patents, 1853, '54.

From John W. Lovell.—Past and Present, by Thomas Carlyle.

From Elias N. Miller.—Reports of the Board of Trade of the city of Newark, 1872 to 1876; Reports of the Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey, 1873; Of the Joint Commission on the Water Supply of the cities of Newark and Jersey City, 1878; Of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, on an Examination of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J.; Of the Underwriter's Protective Association (Salvage Corps), of Newark, N. J.; Of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, 1873; Of the New Jersey State Board of Education, 1873; Of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, N. J., 1873, '74, '77; Of the Essex Public Road Board, 1869; Annual Statements of the Banks and Savings Institutions of the State of New Jersey, 1872; Transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey, 1879; Message of the Mayor of Newark, N. J., 1873; Rules and Regulations of the Newark Aqueduct

Board, 1879; The Early Days and Early Surveys of East New Jersey, by Wm. Roome, 1883; In Chancery of New Jersey, between Elias N. Miller, Complainant, and Morgan G. Colt, et al., Defendants; New Jersey Court of Appeals, Hugh J. Jewett, Complainant, and Sigmund Dringer, et al., Defendants, Brief of Mr. Parker; The Same Case, Opinion of the Court; United States District Court of New Jersey, E. N. Miller, Assignee, Complainant, and Edmund Mead, et al., Defendants, Testimony; The Same Complainant and Chetwood Bird, et al., Defendants; United States District Court of New Jersey, in the matter of the Bankruptcy of Kaufman & Hauck, Brief of Assignee; In the Same Case, Testimony; United States District Court, In the matter of the New Brunswick Carpet Company, Bankrupt, Brief of Assignee; United States District Court of New Jersey, E. N. Miller, Assignee of the Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt, *ads.* Nathaniel N. Halsted; In Chancery of New Jersey, between Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver, and Henry Bowman, et al., Defendants, Argument of Mr. C. Parker; Louisville Chancery Court, National State Bank of Newark, N. J., *v.* Second National Bank of Louisville, Defendants, Brief for Second National Bank.

From William Nelson.—Speech of Hon. Wm. J. Allen upon the President's Message, 1864; Speech of Mr. Thomas on Confiscation, 1862; Speech of E. N. Norton on the State of the Country, 1863; Speech of James Brooks on the Tariff of 1870; Speech of George W. Woodward on Negro Suffrage, 1868; Remarks of Benjamin F. Thomas on the Treasury Note Bill, 1862; Argument of Daniel W. Voorhees on the Trial of John E. Cook for Treason; Address of J. P. Christiancy before the Graduating Law Class of Michigan University, 1860; Proceedings of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of the State of New Jersey, 1872, 1874 to 1879; Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic, 1883-4; Reports of the

City Officers of the city of Paterson, N. J., 1883-4; Of Essex County Freeholders, 1878, '80; Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Hudson for 1879; Of the Society of the Old Ladies' Home, Paterson, N. J., 1877; Inaugural Address of Hon. W. G. Ritch, President of Historical Society of New Mexico, with Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, 1881; Gun's Index to Advertisements in England for Next of Kin, etc., Part X; Report of the Fifth Annual Session of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the State of New Jersey, 1883; Report of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston, 1850; A volume of Miscellaneous Pamphlets; Memorial Addresses on Life and Character of William Pitt Fessenden, 1870; President's Message and Documents, 1879 to 1883; Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1882; Reports of Superintendent of the Coast Survey, 1856-59; Congressional Record, Vol. II; Index to the Same; Directories of the city of Paterson, 1860, '61, '62, '65, 1870 to 1884; Life and Character of Jonathan T. Updegraff; Life and Character of Dudley C. Haskell; Traveler's Guide Through North America and the West Indies, by Thomas Bishop, 1833; Minutes of the United States Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1849 to 1852; History of Methodism, by Abel Stevens, 1858; Proceedings of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, N. J., 1879-80; Proceedings of Freeholders of Passaic County for the years 1874-5, 1881-2, 1882-3; Reports of the Board of Education of the City of Paterson, N. J., 1873, '75, '83; Of Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Hudson, 1881-2; Of the Society of the Old Ladies' Home of Paterson, N. J.; Of the Trustees of the New Jersey State Normal School, 1878; Of the Commissioners of Railroad Taxation of New Jersey, 1879; Of John P. Stockton, Attorney-General of New Jersey, 1879; Of the Commissioners of State Water Supply, 1883; Of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 1879; Of the State Board of Education,

1883; Of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry of New Jersey, 1878; Of the State Librarian, 1876, '78; Of the Secretary of State as Commissioner of Insurance, 1877, '79; Of the State Industrial School for Girls, 1878; Of the State Reform School, 1878, '79, '80; Of Rutgers College Scientific School, 1875-82; Of the New Jersey State Prison, 1877, '78, '80; Of the State Board of Agriculture, 1876-7; Of the Philadelphia Home for Infants, 1875; Of the Commissioners to the Southern Exposition, Louisville, Ky., 1883; Of the Receiver of the Midland Railway of New Jersey, 1879; Of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Of the National Academy of Sciences, 1883; Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of New Jersey, 1869, '75, '81; Proceedings of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Jersey, 1867-80; Minutes of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of New Jersey, 1873, '75, '76; Constitution and Rules of the Select Council of the Royal Templars; Lundy's Manual of the New Jersey Legislature, 1872; Tourist's Hand Book to Colorado, etc.; Oxford wrong in objecting to the English being identified with Israel; The manuscripts of the Earl of Ashburnham, 1884; Action of the Several Yearly Meetings of Friends relative to the Secession of the New England Meeting, 1846; An Appeal for the Ancient Doctrine of the Religious Society of Friends, 1847; Vindication of Friends from Slander in a book entitled Quakerism, or the Story of my Life, by an Irish lady, 1852; Memorial Bulletin of the American Geographical Society of Dr. David Livingston; Memorial of Herman Ten Eyck Foster, by A. B. Conger, 1870; Address, etc., on the death of William Kent, 1861; Discourse on the Life and Character of Howard Townsend, M. D., by Rufus W. Clark, 1867; In Memoriam, Socrates Tuttle, 1885; The Life of Galileo, 1836; Discourse to Young Ladies, by Rev. T. V. Moore; Laborers in the Gospel Harvest, by A. D. Pollock, 1841; A Sermon on the death of Zachary Taylor, by Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, 1850; Sermon at the Open-

ing of St. George's Church, in St. Louis, 1845; A Historical Discourse in the First Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, Va., by George D. Armstrong, 1876; Thanksgiving Discourse by Rev. David Magie, D. D., 1875; Radicalism and the National Crisis, a Sermon by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, 1862; Catalogue of the Centenary Collegiate Institute of the Newark Conference, 1875-6; Memoir of William Henry Guest, by Frederick De Peyster, 1878; Regulations of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., 1884; Practical Hints on Dog Breaking, by W. H. Holabird; Kennedy's Hand Book of Scotch Song; Danger of Protection, by Hon. Perry Belmont, 1884; Sketch of the Wyoming Historical and Geographical Society, by C. Ben Johnson, 1880; List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution; Minutes of the Third Ward Lincoln and Johnson Club of the City of Newark, 1864 (manuscript); Memorial of Rev. James Scott, D. D.; Bench, Bar, and Press; Argument of Alexander K. McClure before the Supreme Court; Reports of the Commissioners of the Essex Public Road Board for 1873; Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Hudson for 1877; Of the Treasurer of the Township of Kearny, Hudson County, N. J., 1880; Of the Newark Female Charitable Society, 1879; Message of Louis Fairchild, Governor of Wisconsin, 1869; Oration on the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, July 4th, 1876, by Robert C. Winthrop; Properties and Powers in Every-day Matters, by A. Corey, 1876.

From Hon. Nathaniel Niles.—First Annual Report of the Chief Librarian of Columbia College Library, 1884; School of Library Economy, Circular of Information, 1884; The Impending Crisis in Our Finances, by Edwards Pierpont.

From Rev. Stephen D. Peet.—The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Vol. VII., Nos. 1 and 2.

From Hon. William Walter Phelps.—Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States, by John Nimmo, Jr.,

1881-2; Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1882-3; Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States for 1881-2; Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Jonathan T. Updegraff, 1883.

From J. B. Potter.—The Old Presbyterian Church and Graveyard of Bridgeton, N. J., 1885.

From A. M. Reynolds.—First Annual Report of the State Board of Assessors of the State of New Jersey for 1884.

From John E. Rowe.—Bi-centennial Celebration of the Board of American Proprietors of East New Jersey, 1884.

From William Sims.—Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture to the Legislature of the State of Kansas, 1883-84.

From H. W. B. Thomas.—Benedict Arnold; Regimental Memorandum Book, written while at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, 1884.

From Edward Trenchard.—Record of the Services of Rear Admiral Trenchard, United States Army.

From Unknown.—Report of Commissioners of State Bureau of Labor Statistics of Pullman, Ill., 1884; A Difference of Opinion concerning the reasons why Katherine Winthrop refused to marry Chief-Justice Sewall, 1885.

From John Whitehead.—Catalogue of books in the Morristown Library, 1879; List of books added to the Morristown Library since 1879; *The Morristown Record*.

From Isaac F. Wood.—Report of the Rahway Industrial Home for Children, 1884; Davis County, Kansas, illustrated, 1882.

DONATIONS BEQUEATHED BY MR. WILLIAM A.
WHITEHEAD TO THE NEW JERSEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

I.—ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

- New Jersey Manuscripts, Vols. I, II, III, IV, in folio, 4 vols.
Original Papers relating to New York Boundary Negotiation:
Original Minutes of the New Jersey Assembly, 1751-52 ;
1777-8-9; 1780-1; 1782-84; 1786-88-90; 1806-8.
Original Minutes of the Provincial Congress, 1776.
Statement of the Case of the Possessors of Land in Newark,
and the Petition of their Committee to the King, 1750.
Petition of 404 Inhabitants of Newark to the King in
Council, 1750.
Examination of the Claim of Newark People to Land bought
of the Indians, with an opinion, presumed to have been
written by Elisha Parker, about 1746.
Original Despatches from the Lords of Trade to Governor
Lewis Morris of New Jersey, 1741, 1744, 1745.
Original Draft of an Address of the Assembly of New Jersey
to Governor Lewis Morris, 1745.
Minutes of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and
Common Pleas of Middlesex County, N. J., July 19 and
20, 1748, and July 16 and 17, 1751.
Extracts from the Original Records of Friends' Meetings at
Amboy and Woodbridge, N. J., 1686-1751.
Earl of Stirling and others *v.* Earl of Perth, one volume,
small folio, bound in cloth and leather.
Settlements by Arent Sonmans, Receiver-General of the Pro-
prietors' Quit Rents, with the people, Newark, Achqueek-
ennuck, Bergen, Hackensack, Saddle River, Woodbridge
and Raritan River, 1707-1726. Paper covered folio.
Papers referring to the Proprieties of the Earl of Milford and
J. H. Braine. (Flat sheets, no binding).

Draft of a Petition from the Inhabitants of Middlesex County to the Legislature (no date), asking for the adoption of measures to regulate the Commerce of the State, and an Act for imposing duties on certain goods, etc. (Flat sheets, no binding.)

Estimates of the Value of the Property left by John Terrill, Philip Kearney, Thomas Crowell and others, Refugees, 1783. (Flat sheets, no binding.)

Papers connected with the suit in Chancery of Priscella Bland and John Mercy Mann, heirs at law of Elias Bland *v.* Redford Ashfield and others. (Flats, unbound.)

Journal of Richard Gardiner on the Wallkill and Rutgerskill, 1752-1754. (Paper covered folio.)

Papers relating to the title to and settlement of the lands between the Musconeconk and Delaware Rivers, etc. (Paper covered folio.)

Papers relating to the agency of Dr. Lewis Johnson for West Jersey Society. (Paper covered folio.)

New York and New Jersey Boundary, Application for the Royal Approval of Act of Assembly for Running the Line, 1753. (One volume 4to, bound in cloth and leather.)

New York and New Jersey Boundary. Abstract of Documentary Evidence down to 1748. (4to, bound in cloth and leather.)

Papers relating to Lands and Settlers on Passaic River, etc., various dates from 1756 to 1773. (In separate sheets.)

Notes and Extracts from Woodbridge Town's Book. (Sheets pinned together.)

Extracts from Woodbridge Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths. (Sheets sewed together.)

Extracts referring to East Jersey, taken from Vanderkemp's Translation of the Dutch Records in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York. (Manuscript sheets stitched.)

Piscataway Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths from 1696 to 1790. (Sheets stitched.)

II.—OLD AND RARE BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

- A Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey at the Suit of the Earl of Stair and others against Benjamin Bond and others. (Folio, New York, 1747.)
- An Answer to the Council of Proprietors' two Publications: Sett forth at Perth Amboy, the 25th of March, 1746, and the 25th of March, 1747, as also some observations on Mr. Nevil's Speech to the House of Assembly in relation to a Petition to the House at Trenton, etc. Folio, no date. (Only one other copy known to be in existence.)
- The Case of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York, Removed by Governor Crosby. (No date, folio in paper cover.)
- A Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey at the Suit of Priscella Bland, et als., *v.* Redford Ashfield, et als. (Folio pamphlet, no cover, 1771.)
- Process Verbal of the Ceremony of Installation of President of the New York Historical Society as it will be performed, February 8, 1820. (Attributed to Gulian C. Verplank. 8vo., New York, 1820; a rare book.)
- A Brief State of the Controversy between the Colonies of New York and New Jersey respecting their Boundary Line, with map. (4to in paper cover, do date.)
- Original Map showing the lines connected with the Controversy between New York and New Jersey, relative to the Northern Boundary of the latter.
- Key to the Quarterly Catalogues of the Names of the Young Ladies at the Newark Academy under the instruction of Rev. Timothy Alden, with a Historical Sketch. (12 mo., Newark, 1810.)
- Case of James Alexander and William Smith, who were Struck from the Rolls of the Court in 1735. (Folio in boards, no date.)
- Memorial of the Council of the Eastern Proprietors to Gov-

- ernor Belcher relating to the Boundary Question with New York. (Folio in boards, no date.)
- Journals of the Legislative Council of the State of New Jersey, 1789, 1790, 1793. (Three volumes, folio in boards.)
- Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, 1790, 1793, 1794, 1796. (Five volumes folio, in boards.)
- A Chorographical Map of the country between Albany, Oswego, Fort Frontenac and Les Trois Revieres, exhibiting all the Grants made by the French Governors on Lake Champlain, between that Lake and Montreal.
- The Provinces of New York, New Jersey, with part of Pennsylvania and the Province of Quebec, drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor-General of the Northern District in America, from the original material, by Governor Pownal, 1776.
- Map of the United States and Territories, showing the extent of Public Surveys and other details, 1866.
- Maps of the Rebellion, illustrating the principal battles during the Civil War.
- Wind and Current Charts, with Sailing Directions, by M. F. Maury.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

About eight hundred separate pieces, historical, meteorological, theological, literary, etc.

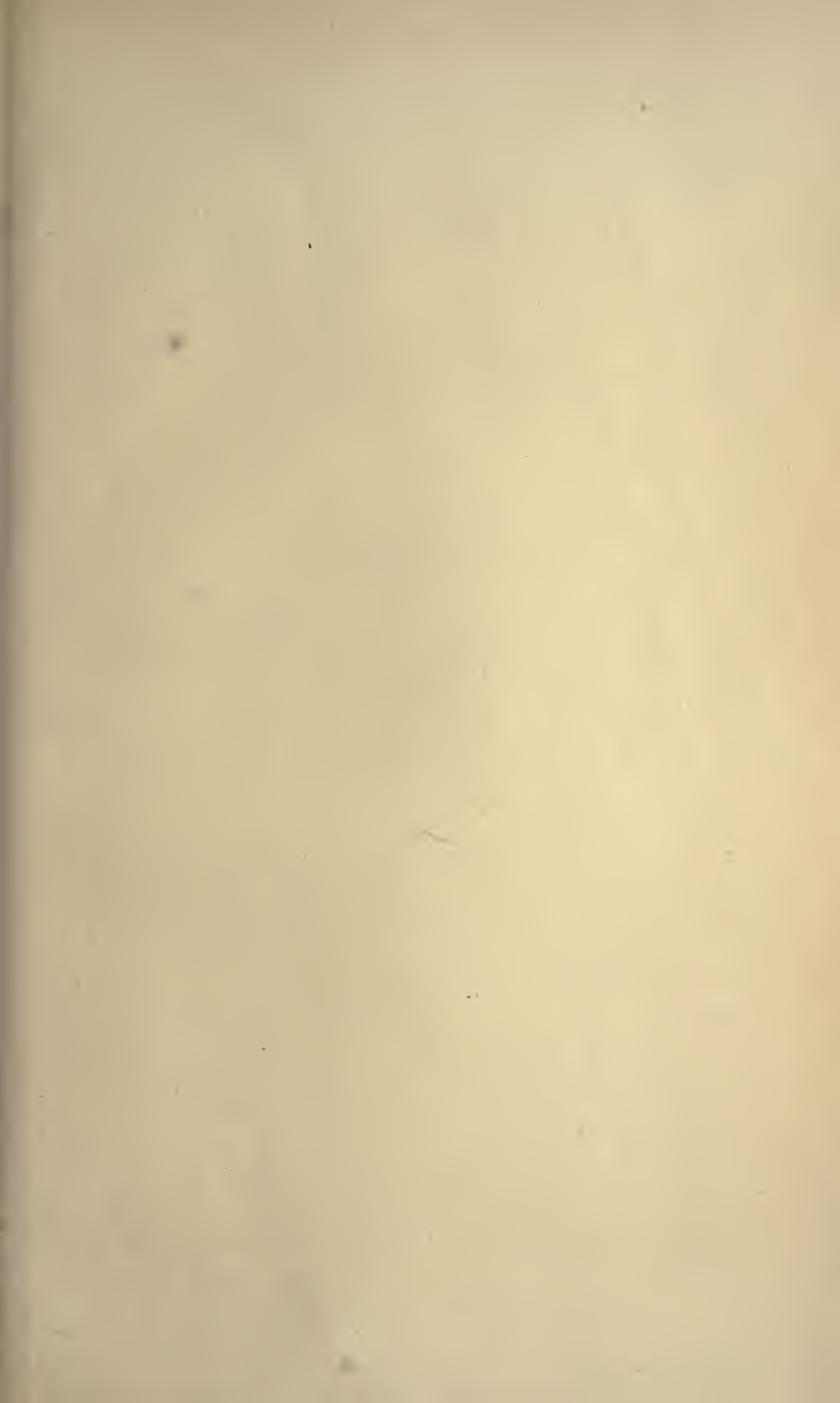
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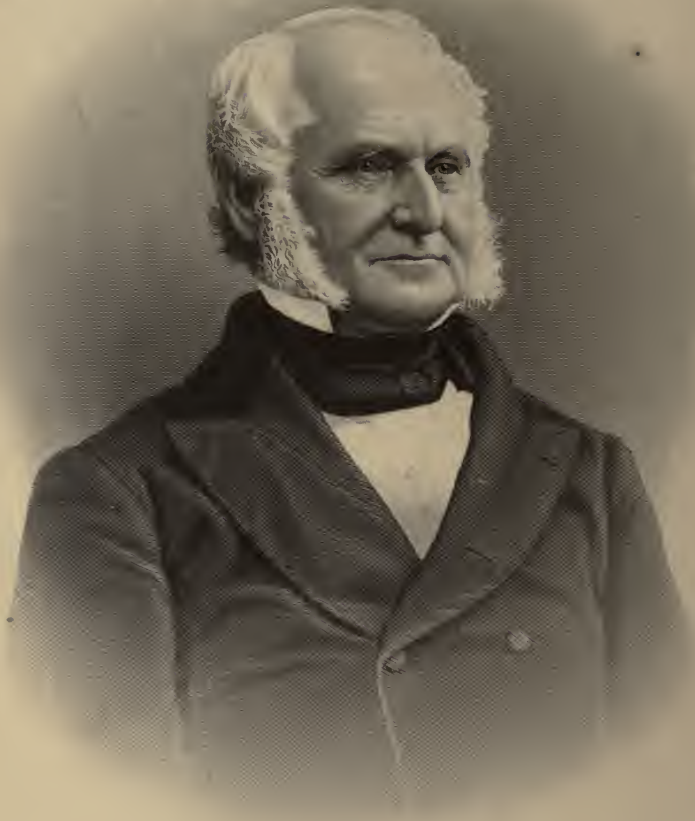
OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD,

BY SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 21, 1885.





W. A. Whitehead

W. A. Whitehead

MEMORIAL OF
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY :—When the sad intelligence came to me far from home and among the mountains that our friend had rested from his labors in the sleep of death, I wrote to the *Newark Daily Advertiser* suggesting the fitness of some public testimonial to his virtues and usefulness. Had I thought that the suggestion would be followed by an invitation to perform the service in which we are now engaged, I would most studiously have abstained from making it. It seems to me that it would have been more appropriate had the duty, at once grateful and responsible, been committed to the hands of some citizen of New Jersey whose life had been identified with that of Mr. Whitehead and this Society. But the strong and tender attachment that held me to my friend through a term of forty years, forbade me to refuse any labor which his other friends required of me, in doing honor to his beautiful memory.

My acquaintance with Mr. William A. Whitehead began in this city in the pursuit of philanthropic work, such as improving the condition of the poor. Our friendship began with our acquaintance. I do not remember that I ever knew him when I was not personally attached to him as a friend. Therefore, if it was not a case of love at first sight, it was so near it that I cannot perceive the time that elapsed between. His *presence* attracted me. His gentle spirit in a command-

ing form inspired affection and respect. Our tastes soon discovered themselves to be similar. We were both fond of books. Labor was pleasant to both. We were very nearly of the same age; he was two years my senior. We entered readily into a fraternal intercourse that had no interruption until death has divided us for a little while.*

WILLIAM ADEE WHITEHEAD.

On the northwest corner of Broad and Bank streets, in Newark, stood, until about 1860, a double house of brick, very commodious within and attractive without, long known as the building of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company. Under the same roof was the residence of the cashier. And there, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1810, William Adeë Whitehead was born.

His father was William Whitehead, cashier of the bank, and his mother was Abby, daughter of Benjamin and Bethia Coe. In the very same place, in the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society, he passed his last months of usefulness, spending his days, until increasing feebleness made it impossible to do so, in research and historical writing which he loved so well, and in which he was so justly distinguished.

From notes left by Mr. Whitehead for the information of his grandchildren, we learn that one of his earliest recollections was the illumination which followed upon the "recurrence of peace" after the war of 1812. The schools he attended in early boyhood were taught by Miss Thibou, Charles Basham, and Dominic Stryker, and in 1820 or 1821 he was sent to the "Newark Academy," then standing on the site of the present Post Office. In later years he was fond of telling of the peculiarities of the Scotchmen who were at that time at the head of the school, Andrew Smith and his nephew

* Dr. Prime, the author of this Sketch, died July 18, 1885. It is proper to say that the proof sheets of this paper were, a few days before, forwarded to him for correction, but he never saw them.

James; the former in charge of the classical, the latter of the English department. Mr. Andrew Smith is said to have been a good scholar and successful teacher. The English department, which Mr. Whitehead attended, was less satisfactory. There was confusion in the school room, the discipline was injudicious and severe, and the instruction superficial. This was a poor beginning, and shows us what prodigies of study he must have performed in after years.

In the Spring of 1822 he left school, when but twelve years old. All that he afterwards gained in science, history, and general literature, was the result of personal application in private, or with congenial friends. Nevertheless, as a surveyor, draftsman, sketcher, merchant, banker, historian and writer, he was thorough, exact and efficient, so that no one would have supposed, from an observation of his work at any period in his life, that in his early youth he had enjoyed such very slender opportunities of education.

In April, 1823, his father removed to Perth Amboy to become cashier of the Commercial Bank of New Jersey. It was not long before the lad was entrusted with matters not usually given to youths of fifteen or sixteen. Among these was the position of traveling circulator of the bills of the bank. He was sent with several hundreds of dollars to exchange with persons in Woodbridge and Rahway for bills upon other banks, which might be deposited to the credit of the Amboy bank in New York, thus keeping up a forced circulation. After two or three years he became the messenger of the bank, and journeyed every week to New York by steamboat to make the New York exchanges.

Such was his manner of life until he was eighteen years of age, his leisure time being occupied in diligent reading, in the study of French, and drawing and elocution, and in more or less literary work in association with the young people of Amboy.

John Whitehead, the oldest brother of William, became in 1822 the purchaser of a fourth part of the island of Key

West, Florida. William went with him to Florida in the Autumn of 1828, for the purpose of engaging in mercantile business; but upon his arrival at Key West, the knowledge of land surveying, which he had acquired by private study, qualified him (it was thought) to run out the dividing lines between the respective lots and portions of the four proprietors of the island. An entirely new survey was made, with many misgivings on the part of the young surveyor, but to the satisfaction of all; and the correctness of the work has never been questioned. The field work was finished on the fourth day of March, 1829, and shortly afterward Mr. Whitehead, now nineteen years old, returned to the North, arriving at home in May.

In the autumn of the same year he sailed again for Havana, narrowly escaping shipwreck on the way, and after several weeks in Cuba went on to Key West, returned to Amboy in April, 1830, and in November received the appointment of Collector of the Port of Key West, and again sailed for the island, entering upon his duties before he was twenty-one years of age, January 23, 1831.

Here, also, much leisure time afforded opportunities for reading and study, and it was diligently improved. In every effort for the good of the community Mr. Whitehead was prominent and active. He became a member of the Town Council, and afterward Mayor of the city. He was of the number of those who organized the first Christian congregation established in the place, St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was interested also in educational matters, in the statistics of health and mortality, in the establishment of a newspaper, and kindred enterprises. At Key West he began those meteorological observations which he continued ever after wherever he resided, and for forty years continuously in Newark. Mr. W. C. Maloney's pamphlet upon the history of Key West (1876), gives a detailed account of our friend's public life while on the island. Copies of this publication are to be found upon the shelves of this library.

A point of the island and a street in the town perpetuate Mr. Whitehead's name, and the impress of his character and of his public spirited deeds still abides there.

As to his private life during the years of his Collectorship, it will suffice to note a journey to Amboy in the summer of 1832, by vessel to Charleston, and by stage to Columbia and Washington, returning to Key West by sailing vessel from New York in the autumn. The summer of 1834 found him again in Perth Amboy, where, on the morning of August 11th, in St. Peter's Church, he was united in marriage with Margaret Elizabeth Parker, a sister of the Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark. They made a trip through a portion of New England and northern New York for a wedding journey. In the autumn he accompanied his father and mother to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a long and tedious journey in those days by railroad to Columbia, and thence by canal to the destination.

To Key West he returned with his young wife in October, 1834, and remained there for four years, with the exception of visits to the North in 1836 and 1837, and a second journey to Pittsburgh to bring his mother back to New Jersey, his father having died there in the month of January, 1837.

Early in 1838, Mr. Whitehead resigned his office in Key West, to take effect on July 1st, and shortly after that date he finally left the island.

Concerning this portion of his life, he has himself written as follows:

“The ten years of my life, during which I considered Key West my home, laid the foundation of my future usefulness. . . . What success I may have achieved is due to application to reading and study, to the responsibilities which my official position rendered it necessary for me to assume, and the fixed determination to render myself worthy, if possible, of the regard of those with whom I was connected.”

From the autumn of 1838 to the spring of 1843, Mr. Whitehead was a resident of New York city, most of the time engaged in business as a broker. During this period he was introduced to the New York Historical Library, and spent

many hours there in researches, which laid the foundation for his subsequent devotion to New Jersey history. At this time he wrote a series of articles for the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, under the heading, "Glimpses of the Past," articles which were the forerunners of hundreds of others on historical, biographical, ecclesiastical, meteorological, and miscellaneous subjects, extending through more than forty years, and filling, at his death, two portly scrap-books. His monthly weather reports began on June 1st, 1843, and were continued through his life. They were made with such regularity, system, accuracy and copiousness as to attract much attention. They were copied into many newspapers, and were regarded by all who knew of them as model weather reports. He knew too much to be a weather prophet, and never professed to know what a day may bring forth.

In 1843 Mr. Whitehead removed to Newark, still continuing his business in New York, but with many reverses, until in 1848 he entered the service of the Astor Insurance Company, and in 1849 became Secretary of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. In 1855 he was appointed Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad, and so continued until 1858, when he resigned. In 1859 he again entered the service of the New Jersey Railroad, and continued with that company until 1871. Many a soldier will remember him in his office, during the days of transportation of troops, in the late Civil War. In 1871 he resigned his position, and was connected with the American Trust Company of New Jersey until 1879. During the last years of his life he gave himself almost entirely to historical and literary pursuits.

For twenty-eight years he had left Newark every morning for his place of business, yet from the very beginning of his residence here he identified himself with the interests of the city and the State.

In the autumn of 1844 the Rev. D. V. McLean, D. D., of Monmouth County, suggested in the papers the propriety of forming a Historical Society for New Jersey, and at a meet-

ing held at Trenton, in January, 1845, an organization was effected. Mr. Whitehead was appointed Corresponding Secretary. *This position he held continuously until his death.* By the time the Historical Society was organized he had amassed a quantity of valuable material for a history of the Province of East Jersey. Mr. Charles King, then residing at Elizabeth and editing the *American* in New York (he was afterward President of Columbia College), having had access to his manuscripts when preparing a paper to be read before the Society at its first meeting, thought them worthy of being put into print, and at his suggestion the Society adopted these manuscripts for the first volume of its printed collections in 1846, under the title "East Jersey Under the Proprietary Governments." A second edition of this work, revised and enlarged, was issued in 1875, pages 486.

In 1852 Mr. Whitehead edited, in a volume of 336 pages, the papers of Lewis Morris, Governor of the Province of New Jersey.

In 1856 appeared a very interesting and useful book from his pen entitled, "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy and Adjoining Country, with Sketches of Men and Events in New Jersey During the Provincial Era." This volume is often called for now, but is out of print.

Two years after the publication of the "Contributions" there appeared a most exhaustive "Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey in the State Paper offices of England, compiled by Henry Stevens, edited, with notes, by Wm. A. Whitehead." A cursory turning of the leaves will convince any intelligent observer that the editing of such a volume must have been a work of immense labor, and its results of the highest importance to the antiquarian. In the preface to the volume is recounted the story of weary waiting while zealous endeavor sought in vain for State aid to procure the necessary research in England which should make the work here possible. From 1843 to 1850 repeated attempts to obtain the recognition of the Legislature resulted only in

failure. The work was finally accomplished by private enterprise, generously led by the late James G. King, Esq. The volume contains over 500 pages.

Another volume which owed its publication to Mr. Whitehead, in conjunction with the late Samuel H. Congar, was entitled "The Records of the Town of Newark, N. J., from its Settlement in 1666 to its Incorporation as a City in 1836." This volume of 294 pages appeared in 1864.

Mr. Whitehead's last and in some respects his most important work, was in editing and publishing seven volumes of "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey," the same Documents of which the above mentioned volume was the index.

In 1872, through the instrumentality of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, the Legislature made an appropriation which should enable the Historical Society to procure, arrange, collate, and publish any papers relating to New Jersey history. The first volume was published in 1880, and the others followed as rapidly as possible, the seventh appearing in 1883. Another volume was ready for the press and still another in preparation when increasing infirmity compelled the busy pen and active mind to take well earned rest. If no book is worth the writing or the reading which has not a table of contents and an index, these volumes are not to be included in the list of the rejected, for in these volumes, as in all of Mr. Whitehead's books, both the table of contents and the index are admirable for their completeness.

These contributions to the wealth and fame of this Society must not be accounted as his greatest labors in its behalf. The voluminous correspondence, which his position of Secretary required, extended unremittingly through almost thirty years. A glance at his reports, made at meetings of the Society, and printed in the Proceedings, will give some idea of the magnitude of his work and the extent of his devotion. It is due to him to make mention of the many occasional papers which he prepared and read, and which have added so very

much to the interest and value of your publications from year to year:

1. A Biographical Sketch of William Franklin, Governor from 1763 to 1776. Read before the Society Sept. 27, 1848.

2. A Biographical Notice of Thomas Boone, Governor of New Jersey in 1760-1. Read May 17, 1849.

3. The Robbery of the Treasury of East Jersey in 1768. Read September 12, 1850.

4. The Facilities for Traveling, and the Transportation of Mails and Merchandise before the Revolution. Read September 11, 1851.

5. A Biographical Memoir of William Burnet, Governor of New York and New Jersey, 1720 to 1728. Read September 8, 1852.

6. Paper embodying an account of the Voyage of the "Henry and Francis," 1684, with Sketches of some of her Passengers. Read January 19, 1854.

7. A Biographical Sketch of Robert Hunter, Governor of New York and New Jersey, 1709 to 1719. Read May 17, 1855.

8. The Appointment of Nathaniel Jones as Chief-Justice of New Jersey in 1759. Read May 21, 1857.

9. A Brief Statement of the Facts connected with the Origin, Practice and Prohibition of Female Suffrage in New Jersey. Read January 21, 1858.

10. The Circumstances Leading to the Establishment in 1769 of the Northern Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York. Read May 19, 1859.

11. A Brief Sketch of the Summer-house of Cockloft Hall, etc. Read May 15, 1862.

12. Eastern Boundary of New Jersey: A Review of a paper on the Waters of New Jersey, read before the Historical Society of New York, by the Hon. John Cochrane, and a Rejoinder to the Reply of "A member of the New York Historical Society," by W. A. Whitehead. August, 1865.

13. A Historical Memoir of the Circumstances Leading to

and Connected with the Settlement of Newark, May, 1666. Read May 17, 1866.

14. An Answer and Explanation concerning certain Documents presented to the New York Historical Society, with reference to the title of New York to Staten Island. Read May 16, 1867.

15. A Review of some of the circumstances connected with the settlement of Elizabeth, N. J. Read May 20, 1869.

16. The circumstances preceding and leading to the Surrender of the Proprietary Government of New Jersey to the Crown in 1703. Read January 15, 1874.

17. Sketch of the Life of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. Read January 18, 1877.

18. The Resting Place of the Remains of Christopher Columbus. Read May 16, 1878.

Add to these several pamphlets, such as "The Alleged Atheism of the Constitution," and over 600 articles and letters printed in newspapers between 1837 and 1882, mostly historical and biographical, and some idea may be formed of his remarkable industry and immense labor.

The one pre-eminent wish of Mr. Whitehead's later years was, that there might be erected for the large and rapidly increasing library of this Society a suitable building. Could this hope have been realized he would have felt that his many labors had indeed met their full reward. Would it not add stimulus to efforts in this direction if it were understood that the building would be a memorial of Mr. Whitehead and the other noble men who made this Society what it has become? This Society is a State institution. Its collections are a part, and no inconsiderable part, of the civilization of the State. They illustrate the life, growth and glory of a commonwealth whose sons and daughters form as bright a constellation as shines in the firmament of American history. It is worthy of the intelligent wisdom of the State of New Jersey to make

an appropriation from the public treasury to erect a fire-proof building for the safekeeping of the invaluable records which this Society has gathered. Once lost they cannot be replaced. Their value is above gold and silver, and the price of them, as of wisdom, is above rubies.

The Newark Library Association, its building and books, will remain as one of the most conspicuous monuments of the energy and intelligent public spirit of Mr. Whitehead. In the year 1846 several gentlemen, fond of books and interested in the diffusion of useful knowledge, were in the habit of going to New York from Newark daily, in the railroad train. One of them remarked, "I have some five or six hundred books and propose to give them for a circulating library in Newark." The others agreed to make a similar contribution. We submitted the idea to Mr. Whitehead, who enlarged the scope of the suggestion, and when we brought in other counselors and agreed upon a joint stock association, Mr. Whitehead gave himself to the work and prosecuted it to complete success. We called personally on scores of business men to secure their subscriptions. Of these efforts, Mr. Whitehead himself has written: "It was a labor requiring great devotion, admitting of no relaxation. It was with pertinacity of purpose that, in all weathers, regardless of rebuffs, we would seek out those who we thought ought to favor the enterprise, and argue with them to remove their objections to contribute to the fund." The charter was obtained in 1847. And nobly has the institution fulfilled the purposes of its creation. Mr. Whitehead was the first Secretary of the Association and, for the last thirty-three years before his death, was President of the Board.

In January, 1849,	there were in the Library	-----	1,900	volumes.	
"	1855,	" " " "	-----	11,500	"
"	1875,	" " " "	-----	21,000	"
"	1885,	" " " "	-----	26,666	"

Books taken out in 1884, 31,421.

Increase over last year, 3,400.

There was mournful eloquence in the opening of the last Annual Report:

The Board of Directors of the Newark Library Association present to the Stockholders their thirty-eighth annual report. The afflictive dispensations of the year give to it a peculiar interest and to us an admonitory lesson. The hand that penned all the preceding annual reports, first as Secretary and then as President, has lost its cunning. At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 9th of August, the following minute was adopted:

The Board of Directors of the Newark Library Association, convened in special session, do hereby express their sincere sorrow at the death of their President, Mr. William A. Whitehead, while they bow submissively to this manifestation of the Divine will.

We loved and revered him for his personal worth. We bear testimony to his wisdom and zeal in guiding the policy, in advocating the claims and superintending the management of this Institution.

He was with it at its birth, and for thirty-three years watched, as its President, with growing satisfaction, its increasing usefulness. During all these years he was present at almost every meeting of the Board and of the Executive Committee, and investigated with rigid scrutiny the details of receipts and expenditures. This service he rendered for no other compensation than to gratify his love of doing good. The building and the books upon its shelves bear testimony to his unselfish aims, and are a monument to his worth and name.

The Newark Library Association was organized specially for the benefit of the young men of our city, and its crowning glory is that during the lifetime of an entire generation it had as its chief executive officer a model man.

I see around me now a few of those honored citizens who were the associates of Mr. Whitehead in laying the foundations of this noble Institution. Some of them have served the City, the State and the Nation in positions of honor, trust and exalted usefulness, and none of them regret the time and labor they gave to the Newark Library Association. The good that men do (as well as the evil) lives after them. And that life is alone worth living that has usefulness as its great purpose. No man liveth unto himself; and until the world is far better and wiser than it is now there will always be enough for the stoutest workers to do. And as one and another fellow-laborer drops into the grave, they that are wise will work the harder as they see that this is not our rest.

In 1860, Mr. Whitehead was elected a member of the Board of Education, and having served for ten years, representing the First Ward of Newark, he was in 1871 elected President, and served one year, declining a re-election.

In 1862 he was appointed one of the Trustees of the State Normal School, and in 1871, on the death of the Hon. Richard S. Field, became President of the Board, a position which he held until his death.

These were his public and more conspicuous services. We will not enlarge upon those which he rendered in connection with the Essex County Bible Society, Trinity Church, Newark, and the Diocesan Conventions of New Jersey and Northern New Jersey, in which he served as delegate.

Nor will we speak of his domestic and social relations, except to say that, as a husband, a father, a neighbor, companion and friend, Mr. Whitehead illustrated in his life the virtues and graces which all right men hold in highest honor.

The illness which finally caused his death began in 1879, when a trip to Europe failed to restore him to his former health. Gradually he was obliged to diminish more and more the diligence with which he was accustomed to prosecute his literary researches, and during the closing year of his life he could accomplish but little of the task which he had hoped to complete, in editing the New Jersey Colonial Documents.

In July, he was borne, in an extremely weak condition, from his house in Newark to the beautiful summer residence at Perth Amboy, and on August 8th, 1884, in the presence of those dearest to him, he quietly "fell to sleep and was gathered unto his fathers."

On the 11th of August, his "golden wedding-day," he was laid to rest in the beautiful church-yard of St. Peter's, Perth Amboy. "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

To draw a lifelike portrait of his character is a far more delicate and difficult task because of the lucid whiteness and

exceeding beauty of the subject sitting before us to be drawn. He was human and therefore had the faults, infirmities and failings of humanity. I am not the artist to make a sketch of them. The blindness of great friendship, or the exceeding minuteness of the imperfections, caused them to be invisible to my observation. And now, reviewing forty years of intercourse with him and knowledge of him, his weaknesses and excesses, if he had any, have faded from my memory. I remember him only as one of the most exemplary men with whom it was ever my happiness to be associated in the course of a long life with active, professional, intelligent, educated and useful men. That I shall succeed in doing justice to a character of such exalted worth, is more than I expect. But I will gratify my own sense of duty by laying on his grave an honest tribute to his manly virtues.

Shall I speak first of the least important of his titles to distinction among his fellow-men? He was one of the finest looking men in the city. More than six feet high and well proportioned, he was a model of physical and manly beauty. When he was walking on the streets of New York, he was approached respectfully by one who represented himself as an artist and asked the privilege of taking his portrait. Without the appearance of an athlete, he filled the eye as perfect in stature, development, dignity and power. This gives a person advantage among his fellows. He who lacks this endowment may overcome his imperfection; but the model physical man has half won the prize when he enters the list in competition. With this advantage was united a graceful dignity that was natural and became such a form as his. If his bearing had more of dignity than was suited to a character so simple and unaffected as his, the impression passed away when he gave his opinion or joined in common conversation. Levity was out of place in his intercourse with his friends. But cheerfulness was habitual; it adorned his character and gave a charm to his life. Genius has been neatly defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains. In this he was a genius, a great genius,

one of the most thorough and complete that ancient or modern times has produced. Whatever is worth doing, he thought worth doing well; and not only well but the best possible. Consequently he was indefatigable. What others might have thought finished, he regarded as very incomplete, and worked on with a will and steadiness of purpose that never paused or failed. To verify a date or a quotation was a chase to which he warmed with the hunter's enthusiasm, and to find an author's blunder was to rejoice as one who taketh great spoil. His habit of mind was accuracy, especially in statistics. He knew that very few public or private departments were conducted with any pretence to exactness; and he was not willing to leave any pains untried to make his work as nearly perfect as it was in the power of his hand to make it. Thus he was easily an expert in the keeping of books and accounts. It is rare to find that talent in association with the graces of rhetoric and a taste for elegant literature. With him the tastes, usually so uncongenial, were beautifully blended, and he was quite as proficient in one department as the other. It was necessary that such a student and scholar should be methodical in his habits of life and work. Nothing about him was slipshod and irregular. He had a time and place for everything, and everything was in its time and place. Ingenious in his plans for accomplishing what was in hand, he pursued his system as thoroughly as if his daily routine were regulated by a simple machine which, like a clock, measured the time and space allotted to each and every piece that was to be done. How great an amount of work may be accomplished by this plan is known only to one who has faithfully pursued it through a life of cheerful industry. It is favorable to health and longevity. Keeping the brain exempt from unusual excitement or protracted tension; regulating the nervous system so as to render sleep easy and natural, the heart subjected to no sudden and tumultuous impulses, the whole man, physical and intellectual, moves on in the line of order, safety and success. Nor is there dan-

ger that such a life will degenerate into monotony, stupidity and failure. Self-interest, conscience and ambition are all on the side of high effort, and the good man with these impulses necessarily does his best. In the career of Mr. Whitehead, it was evident that the variety of pursuits indicated by his elegant tastes enlivened his life and left no chance for the stagnation of his mind or *ennui* of his spirit. Figures of arithmetic and figures of rhetoric had charms alike for his versatile and well balanced intellect. He turned gracefully from one to the other, and found himself equally at home in the pursuit of truth or beauty. This implies a full-orbed brain, not one-sided, not opinionated, but capable of looking at all sides of all subjects, and taking their bearings with clearness of vision and independent purpose. These qualities of mind were the splendid preparations for his work as a historian. He had no features of the partisan. His mind was judicial as well as inquiring. He pursued truth for the love of it as well as for what he could do with it, and these were the stimulants to research and discovery. With what patience, perseverance and zeal he explored the labyrinth of the early Colonial history of New Jersey, in musty manuscripts and dusty records on which no human eyes had rested for a hundred years and more. What delight a polished intellect can get in such studies many find it impossible to discern, and were it explained they could not comprehend.

It adds dignity and beauty to these studies and labors to know that they were untainted with selfishness or greed, and that they were all in the line of usefulness and philanthropy. No citizen lived more exclusively for the public good. Had his labors been compensated by such sums as he fairly earned he would have been in affluence. But like the most of literary men, he was compelled to work for little or nothing and find himself. Some men give their lives almost entirely to the community in voluntary public services, receiving in return scant pay and abundant criticism. And they are for the most part men of high-toned sensibilities and nervous

temperament, peculiarly sensitive to censure, and therefore suffering more than the just measure of reproach. Mr. Whitehead was earning the gratitude of the State of New Jersey, but it is laid up in store and will not show itself till after many years. Then it may be seen that one of her sons, whose services have been unnoticed by the State, deserves a monument, a stone to commemorate the man who has done more than any other of her sons to preserve from oblivion her early history. To measure the usefulness of such service we have no ways or means. It is not to be reckoned by dollars and cents. Its price is above silver. The worth of it becomes incorporated into the life of the State, a part of her fame, and ennobles and enriches the commonwealth. This is the civilization of the age. It is reckoned by the marks of honor, greatness, intelligence and spirit of a people risen above the grind and moil of the daily labor for the daily wage, to the enjoyment of intellectual and spiritual culture.

We will not undervalue, much less would we put a mark of dishonor on the daily bread, hand-to-mouth fight the most of us have to fight; with the vast majority of mankind it is "do this or die." But that does not weaken, nay, it magnifies the truth we are saying, that the man of letters and books, who elevates the sentiment of his surrounding community, and brings them up to something higher and better than the important inquiry, "What shall we eat and drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed," is the great benefactor, the true philanthropist, and he deserves to be held in honor among men, long after he returns to dust. In the long life of this eminent man, the taint of suspicion never rested on his integrity. This is not a formal or perfunctory observation; because it is the reproach of our day that men, high in the public favor and holding important trusts, are sometimes, I think it may be correctly said, are often found untrue to those trusts and by their betrayal of them have wrought their own ruin and bitter misery for their friends. Therefore it is well for the community as well as just to the memory of a

dead citizen to speak of it when his character is so white and pure that it looks like a spotless monument over his grave: it walks in the world a visible witness that there is incorruptible honesty among men, that integrity is the rule and deceit the exception, that after all has been said of the numerous breaches of trust and positive robberies by confidential agents, it is still true that thieves are in the minority and honest men bear rule.

Such was the executive ability of our friend that he was in constant demand to manage this, promote that and execute the other thing. Often has he been called the New Jersey Historical Society. And no other officer or member thought of being jealous of the Secretary who was thus acknowledged to be the soul of the noble institution. It was equally true of him when serving the Newark Library Association. With what "incredible diligence" he bore both those works on his mind and heart. He liberally loved them as the children of his affections and spent his time and strength most cheerfully and devotedly in their service. He was a liberal contributor to the periodical press, writing fluently and well. Especially was he at home in the compilation and exhibition of facts, dates and mental calculations and comparisons, always in the line of valuable information important for the public to know, and very handy for others to have who are willing to avail themselves of the labors of the more industrious and capable. The sum of these contributions can never be ascertained, but not a grain of good seed cast into the ground is lost, and as corn grows while the farmer sleeps, so it is well to remember that all the seed a good man scatters while he lives is growing and bearing fruit while he is sleeping in the dust.

The highest and noblest part of man is that which concerns itself with God and the moral well-being of man. As the things seen are temporal, transitory, but things not seen are eternal, therefore the moral and spiritual nature of man exceeds in value and importance all that is material,

There are adequate reasons for reticence in our conversation respecting those interests that are private and personal; and every man has feelings and views on which he never makes a confidant of his most intimate friend. Not only are they too sacred for such communication; they also have relation solely to man and his Maker, and no one comes between. Mr. Whitehead was a deeply religious man. An intelligent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was exemplary in his duties as a communicant and as an office-bearer, his walk and conversation adorning the doctrines he professed. Faithful in his devotions, charitable and affectionate, he walked through life without a known failure in religious duties. The Church is strong when such men by their consistent lives illustrate her principles and commend them to the respectful homage of an unbelieving world. And such was his admiration of the Church to which he was attached that he greatly rejoiced when his only son was admitted to holy orders in that communion, and while yet a young rector was called and consecrated as one of its bishops.

In the contemplation of such a life and such a character we are not so much impressed by the exalted superiority of the man, in any one line or quality or department of thought or deed, as we are by the symmetry, completeness and perfection of all the parts that make up the admirable whole. This has been well said to be the constituent element of grandeur in the majestic character of the Father of his Country. There have been men in our own and in other lands whose gifts of eloquence, whose stores of learning, whose range of culture, may have far excelled the eloquence, learning and culture of Washington. But it was evidently the design of Providence in him to give the world one example of a man, and but a man, with all the gifts and graces of humanity so harmoniously blended and presented that as men behold him in history they shall instinctively exclaim, "The noblest work of God."

There are now among us, there have always been, and I

trust ever will be, men who in the special departments for which they were destined and trained, have made a more conspicuous figure in the world than the late Secretary of the Historical Society of New Jersey. But we may search the world as with lighted candles, and live to the age of the oldest man of the ages, but we shall die without the sight of another whose virtues, public and private, whose usefulness in the community, whose excellence in the several branches of literary labor which he so faithfully performed, whose sterling integrity, manly dignity, true nobility, and high Christian character are more worthy of our admiration and imitation than those which add lustre to the name and give fragrance to the memory of our departed and beloved friend, William A. Whitehead.

JUDGE BAYARD OF NEW JERSEY,

AND

HIS LONDON DIARY OF 1795-96.

BY GENERAL JAMES GRANT WILSON,

Honorary Member New Jersey Historical Society.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 21, 1885.

JUDGE BAYARD OF NEW JERSEY,

AND HIS

LONDON DIARY OF 1795-6.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—An ancient manuscript diary, kept in London nearly a century ago by Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey, and which by some incredible piece of good luck has survived the inroads of housemaids, rats and book-worms for ninety years, has recently come into my possession. This antique literary treasure consists of some two hundred quarto pages of thick, yellow-tinted paper, embrowned with age and dust to the shade of a well-colored meerschaum. Before presenting extracts from Bayard's journal, which is the chief purpose of this paper, I may, perhaps, be permitted to give a very brief biography of the diarist, who was sent to Great Britain by Washington, after the ratification of the Jay treaty, to prosecute the claims of American citizens. He was thus employed for a period of about four years, and his journal, which has been preserved and is marked No. 1., covers the period from Friday, May 8th, 1795, to December 31st, 1796, inclusive. From it and from other sources, we learn that the young Jerseyman of thirty was well acquainted with William Wilberforce, with Edmund Burke, and Col. Barré, who lost an eye in the battle in which his friend Wolfe was killed, and who was always inflexibly opposed to the war with America; with the illustrious brothers Lords Eldon and Stowell, with Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, and Colonel Tarleton, who conversed with Bayard

about their American campaigns; with William Godwin, Dr. Walcott (Peter Pindar), and other London *litterateurs* of that day; that he saw the great Admiral, Lord Nelson, and that he frequently listened to the brilliant Erskine and Sheridan, and to the antagonists Fox and Pitt who, irreconcilable in life, are not divided in death. As Sir Walter Scott says:

“The mighty chiefs sleep side by side.
Drop upon Fox’s grave the tear,
'Twill trickle to his rival’s bier.

Samuel Bayard was born in Philadelphia, January 11th, 1767. He was the fourth son of Col. John Bayard, “a patriot of singular purity of character and disinterestedness, personally brave, pensive, earnest and devout,”* who fought by the side of Washington in the battle of Princeton,† and was also in the engagements at Brandywine and Germantown. His earliest ancestor, of whom we have authentic information, was Samuel Bayard, a French Huguenot of Amsterdam,‡ who married Anna Stuyvesant, daughter of the Rev. Balthazar Stuyvesant. Bayard died previous to the year 1647, at which date his widow, with her daughter and her sons Petrus, Balthazar and Nicholas, accompanied Governor Stuyvesant to the New World. From these three brothers are descended the Bayards of America, and from the eldest comes the subject of this paper, and also the present Secretary of State, Thomas Francis Bayard.

* History of the United States by George Bancroft, Vol. 5, pp. 264, Centenary Ed. Boston, 1876.

† Additional information concerning Colonel Bayard and his ancestry may be found in an address read before this Society in 1878, and published in the volume of Proceedings for that year.

‡ Nicholas Bayard, a French Protestant clergyman, had taken refuge in the Netherlands after the massacre of St. Bartholomew’s Day. His name appears among the earliest signatures attached to the Articles of the Walloon Synod. * * In the next generation Lazare Bayard, perhaps a son of Nicholas, was enrolled among the Walloon clergy in Holland. It was this Huguenot pastor, we are led to believe, whose daughter Judith married Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors of New Netherland, and whose son Samuel was the father of Nicholas, Balthazar, and Peter Bayard, from whom the American branches of this family descend.—“*History of the Huguenot Emigration to America*,” by Charles W. Baird. D. D. Pp. 151-2, Vol. 1, New York, 1885.

Samuel Bayard was graduated at Princeton College in 1784, delivering the valedictory oration, and he dined on that day with President Witherspoon and a distinguished company. He studied law with William Bradford, afterwards attorney-general of the United States, and for seven years practiced law in Philadelphia, and for a period of three years was in partnership with Mr. Bradford. In August, 1790, Samuel Bayard married Martha, daughter of Lewis Pintard, of New Rochelle, of Huguenot descent, whose wife Susan was a sister of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of New Jersey. In the following year he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, being then but twenty-six years of age. After the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by John Jay, Bayard was appointed an agent of the United States to prosecute in the British Admiralty Courts the claims of American citizens, in accordance with the terms of that treaty, dated November 19th, 1794.

During his residence in London two children were born and died, and were buried in Bunhill Fields, near the grave of Dr. Isaac Watts, of whose character and writings Bayard was an enthusiastic admirer. On his return to his native land, he spent several years with his father-in-law at New Rochelle, and while residing there, Governor Jay appointed him Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Westchester County. In 1803 he removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of the law. In the following year he, with others, founded the New York Historical Society, his associates, who were present at the first regular meeting, held November 20th, 1804, in the old City Hall, being DeWitt Clinton, Egbert Benson, Rev. John M. Mason, Rev. Samuel Miller, Rev. William Linn, Rev. John N. Abeel, John Pintard, Dr. David Hosack, Anthony Bleecker, and Peter G. Stuyvesant. "The minutes of our first meeting," says Dr. Francis, "notice the attendance of Samuel Bayard. He was connected by marriage with the family of our founder, John

Pintard,* and they were most intimate friends. He was a gentleman of the old school, a scholar, a jurist, a trustee of Princeton College, a public-spirited man, and a hearty co-operator in establishing this Association; widely acquainted with historical occurrences, and on terms of personal communication with many of the active men of the Revolution, including Governor Livingston of New Jersey. * * * We are indebted to Mr. Bayard for that remarkable series of MSS., the Journals of the House of Commons during the Protectorate of Cromwell,† which fill so important a niche in the library of the New York Historical Society.

In 1806, Samuel Bayard purchased property at Princeton, and removed with his family to that pleasant collegiate town, which continued to be his place of residence for nearly two-score years. During that period generous hospitalities were unceasingly extended to kinsmen and friends at the annual commencements, and at all other times, and there are those still living who remember Mr. Bayard's kindness while they were students in the seminary or college. He was for several years a member of the New Jersey Legislature, representing the county of Somerset, and for a long period, the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that county. In 1814, Bayard was nominated by the Federalists of his district as their candidate for Congress, but was not elected. After

* John Pintard, LL. D. (1759-1844), who was born and died in New York City, was the nephew and adopted son of Lewis Pintard, Commissary for American Prisoners in New York. Washington, in a letter to the British Commander-in-Chief says:

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, July 20th, 1777.

Sir: I take the liberty to propose the establishment of an officer to reside in New York, under parole, to transmit no intelligence but what belongs to his office: whose business it shall be to provide necessaries for such prisoners as fall into your hands. Perhaps the establishment of such an officer with proper credit, may put a stop to the many complaints which I am daily under the necessity of hearing, some of them probably without foundation and others from the want of many things you are not obliged to furnish the prisoners. The gentleman whom I would beg leave to recommend as a proper agent is Mr. Lewis Pintard, the bearer, a person well known in New York and of long established reputation as a considerable merchant.

† Old New York; or Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years. Being an enlarged and revised edition of the Anniversary Discourse delivered before the New York Historical Society, November 17, 1857, by John W. Francis, M. D., LL. D., pp. 73-74, 8vo., New York, 1866.

the Federal party ceased to exist, he took no more active interest in political affairs. He was a Trustee of Princeton College, and for many years Treasurer of that institution. Bayard was also President of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary, as well as one of its founders*, and like his eminent father, he was for a long time a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was ever active in promoting the cause of religion, and with his kinsman, Elias Boudinot, was one of the founders of the American Bible Society and of the New Jersey Bible Society. He also aided, with a generous hand, St. Clement's Episcopal Church, New York city, of which his eldest son, the Rev. Lewis Pintard Bayard, was, for many years, the beloved pastor; and he was, for three decades, a constant contributor to several religious periodicals. Among Samuel Bayard's separate publications, in the speaker's possession, may be mentioned:

1. A Funeral Oration, occasioned by the death of Gen. George Washington, delivered on the first day of January, 1800, in the Episcopal Church at New Rochelle in the State of New York. 8vo, pp. 24, New Brunswick, N. J., 1800.

2. A Digest of American Cases on the Law of Evidence, intended as notes to Peake's Compendium of the Law of Evidence. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1810.

3. An Abstract of the Laws of the United States, which relate chiefly to the Duties and Authority of the Judges of the Inferior State Courts, and the Justices of the Peace throughout the Union. 8vo, New York, 1834.

4. Letters on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Second edition. 18mo, Philadelphia, 1840. This copy contains the following inscription: "Mrs. Jane Kirkpatrick, from her truly affectionate and attached brother, the Author. Princeton, 19 December, 1839." The first edition of the Letters, which are unsectarian in character, were issued in 1825, and were greatly admired by John Jay and other pious Episcopalians, and praised by Drs. Alexander, Green and Miller, of the Presbyterian Church.

* At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1824, Bayard was elected Vice-President, in which office he continued until elected to the Presidency of the Board in 1831. He held this position until his death in 1840.

Judge Bayard, who was well-known and universally esteemed and respected throughout New Jersey, and elsewhere in his native land and in England, died at his residence in Princeton, May 12, 1840. Two of his children, as has been stated, died in infancy. Of the six who outlived him, there is now but one survivor,* but he is represented by numerous descendants, including his grand-daughter, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, of Castle Point. One of his grandsons General Bayard, of New Jersey, who fell on the bloody field of Fredericksburg, won an enviable reputation as among the most brilliant cavalry leaders of either side engaged in the war of the Rebellion.

Before proceeding with the extracts from Bayard's diary, I will read a portion of a letter, written by him, to the Attorney-General of the United States, announcing his arrival in England:

LONDON, Dec. 18th, 1794.

MY DEAR SIR:

A short letter which I wrote to my Brother from Falmouth, will have apprised yourself and our other friends of our safe arrival in this country. We made no stay at our place of landing, but in company with Mr. and Mrs. Kirtland and Mrs. Edmunston, we set out for London in three post-chaises. We took the route of Bath, understanding that Mr. Jay was there. On our arrival we made inquiry and understood Mr. Jay was in town. I asked if it was Mr. Jay from America. "Yes," said my informant, "Mr. Jay from America." "But," said I, "the American Minister." "Yes, sir, he is a minister," was the reply, on which I wrote Mr. Jay a note, informing him of my arrival, and that I would immediately wait on him, if agreeable. A servant who took my note, inquired for Mr. Jay's place of residence, but soon returned, saying he could find no John Jay, that the gentleman in Bath was named William, that he was an American and a minister.† Here our inquiries terminated, nothing remained but to pursue our journey to London. On our arrival here I saw Mr. Jay without the least delay. We have every day conversed on the subject of the appeals and claims.

*Mrs. Caroline B. Dod, widow of Prof. Albert B. Dod, of Princeton College, who died at that place, November 20, 1845.

†Probably the eminent divine, but not an American, whose works have held a high place in the estimation of the religious world for more than the average duration of human life. He died in 1854, aged eighty-five.

I shall now give a few extracts from Bayard's journal, with brief comments or explanations, when they appear necessary. The first entry is as follows:

Friday, 8 May, 1795. Called this morning with Mr. Slade on Mr. Pinckney,* with whom I went to Sir William Scott's† chambers. We conferred on the subject of these cases of costs and damages. Agreed that they should rest until we can get fuller information in regard to them from the United States. In the meantime the claimants are not to suffer by delay. In the evening I went to hear the debate [in the House of Commons], on the subject of Earl Fitz William's recall. I sent Mr. Bradford‡ an account of the same per the Adriana, Capt. Clapp.

Thursday, 21 May. Went early to the House of Commons. Orders had been received to admit no one until three o'clock. A great crowd collected. We were admitted and waited till four. Mr. Wilberforce's motion to have come on, but it was postponed by the pressure of other business.§ I took a walk through Westminster Abbey, also into Westminster Hall, where cases were being tried before Lord Kenyon|| and a special jury. Heard Mr. Garrow, Mr. Murgay and Mr. Erskine** speak successively. * * Dined with Mr. Temple Franklin,†† W. Morris, and others.

A week later Mr. Bayard attends St. Paul's, to see six thousand charity children and to hear them sing anthems,

*William Pinckney, 1764-1822, the eminent lawyer, orator and statesman, and one of the Commissioners under Jay's Treaty.

†Sir William Scott, 1745-1836, afterwards Lord Stowell, then engaged in the American cases.

‡William Bradford, 1755-1795, Attorney-General of the United States.

§Elsewhere Mr. Bayard describes Wilberforce as "a small, slender man with much sweetness of disposition and apparently real goodness of heart; a friend of the ministry but yet on principle opposed to the war with France; his conversation not graceful or easy, but sprightly, entertaining and instructive." Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid by one public man to another was this: when a speaker in the House had sought to sneer down Wilberforce as "the honorable and religious gentleman," the taunt was replied to in a strain of bitter and wrathful sarcasm—that a "British senate should be required to consider piety a reproach." When a member expressed his astonishment at the power of sarcasm then—for the first time—used by Wilberforce, Sir Samuel Romilly remarked that it illustrated the virtue even more than the genius of Wilberforce, "for who but he has ever possessed so formidable a weapon and never used it?" For three decades after Bayard's return to the United States, he had the honor of corresponding with Wilberforce, and it is a source of regret to his family that all the letters of the last mentioned have been lost.

|| Lord Kenyon, 1733-1802, Chief-Justice.

** Garrow, Murgay and Thomas Erskine, 1748-1823, eminent lawyers. The latter became, in 1806, Lord Chancellor.

†† William Temple Franklin accompanied his grandfather to France, acting as his secretary. He edited Franklin's works, and died in Paris, May 25th, 1823.

etc. In the evening he entertains a large party at dinner, including Benjamin West, the greatest of American painters. When they first met at Mr. Jay's London residence, the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, Mr. Bayard says, "Mr. West recognized my resemblance to my father, whose portrait he had painted, and mentioned his hope of again seeing America."

Saturday, 30 May.—On Change, and at the cockpit* to-day. Heard the argument in the case of the Nancy, belonging to Mr. Coopman and others. The President, Lord Mansfield, against us, the Master of the Rolls with us.

Friday, 19 June.—Called on Sir William Scott, and conversed with him on the subject of American vessels lately brought in. We saw Mr. Pitt and other members of the Privy Council on the subject, and it was decided that vessels should be immediately given up.

Wednesday, 1 July.—Dined this day at Clapham with Mr. Wilberforce. † Conversed chiefly about the slave trade, which has received a fatal blow in the West Indies by the insurrections of the negroes.

Saturday, 4 July.—Accompanied Sir William Scott in his carriage to Richmond, arriving there at noon. We walked up Richmond Hill, enjoying the fine prospect, and strolled along the banks of the Thames. At four we dined, Dr. Lawrence and other gentlemen present, and at eight returned to London. Dr. Bancroft related a story of Dr. Franklin and his wig maker at Paris. The fellow having made a wig for the Doctor to appear in at court, brought it to his lodgings, but it was too small. After trying for some time to make it fit, the Doctor became impatient, and said it was too small, it would not do. "Oh no," replied the Frenchman, "the wig is not too small, but your head is too large."

July 16.—Called on Mr. Pitt this morning by appointment. Attended the Lords of Appeal.

* Not, as might be inferred from the name, a place for fighting cocks, but for legal contests in the Admiralty Court.

† An undated note in the writer's possession which refers to this, or to another similar occasion, is as follows:

"DEAR SIR:

Will you do me the favor to dine here to-morrow at three o'clock? The hour is fixed so early to enable a gentleman (Mr. Granville Sharpe) to return into the country before it is dark. You will excuse my never calling on you. 'Tis mere ceremony: which (knowing we are both engaged) we shall both gladly dispense with.

Your faithful servant,

W. WILBERFORCE.

I shall be glad of a single line in answer.

Friday.

Addressed "Samuel Bayard Esq. Hatton Garden."

Granville Sharpe (1734-1813) instituted the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and distinguished himself by his zeal in devising measures for the extensive distribution of the Bible. He and Bayard became intimate friends.

Wednesday, 16 Sept.—This morning a friend called and took me to Mr. Ireland's, No. 8, Norfolk street, W. Strand, who has lately been presented with a copy of some of Shakespeare's manuscripts. I was much interested with the sight of the new play "Vertigern" in the author's own handwriting, and in his "King Lear," which is materially different in several parts from the editions extant. The following also pleased me greatly, as they are originals:

Queen Elizabeth's letter to Shakespeare and his answer.

Earl Southampton's " " " *

Wednesday, 23 Sept.—I had the pleasure of meeting my friend Dr. Tate on the Stand to-day at the Doncaster races. The Stand is a large house built for the purpose of affording a perfect view of the horses around the entire course. You pay half a guinea for the privilege of seeing the races from this place. All the *gentry* and *nobility* resort here—the *mobility*, of whom I saw several thousands to-day, are on the ground.

Thursday, 29 Oct.—This day I went to Westminster to see the parade attending the King's meeting Parliament. I had a place very near the door where George the Third entered in going to the House of Peers, and saw the whole farce distinctly. I was in hopes to hear the King's speech, but was disappointed by the Marquis of Lansdowne not coming to the House in time, but a ticket was sent to gain me admittance to the debate next evening.

Friday, 30 Oct.—I went this morning to hear the debate in the House of Peers on the King's speech. Lord Grenville spoke very well, Lord Lauderdale was animated as Earl Mansfield was dull, but the Marquis of Lansdowne, always full of information, pleased me most of all.

Monday, 16 Nov.—Attended the people's meeting to-day and heard the Duke of Bedford, and also Mr. Grey distinctly read the petition. I heard Mr. Sheridan's speech† very plainly. The minds of the people seem to be generally agitated.

Monday, 30 Nov.—Engaged all this morning in closing my despatches for the United States. Attended Mr. Proctor's on business. I understood from Sir William Scott that Lord Grenville concurred in the arrangement proposed respecting the cases of cost and damage. Went this evening to Drury Lane, and saw the Tragedy of Alexander the Great. Mrs. Siddons and Kemble performed wonderfully.

* Mr. Bayard refers to the celebrated Ireland forgeries.

† Of another occasion when Bayard heard the eloquent Irishman in the House of Commons, he says in his diary: "Went to hear Mr. Sheridan's motion debated for repealing the act suspending the Habeas Corpus. His speech, which lasted three hours, was elaborate, animated, various. Sometimes humorous, pathetic, sentimental, argumentative. His voice was distinctly audible, his enunciation proper, his gestures graceful, in short, the greatest orator I have ever heard. . . Mr. Fox followed with a fine speech, which made a visible impression on the House. Mr. Pitt replied, but did not appear to advantage."

Saturday, 5 Dec.—In the evening went to the Merchants' dinner. Very elegant and about 150 present: Lords Grenville and Spenser, the Duke of Portland, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Dundas, etc., in the company. Music played while we dined. After dinner many toasts were drunk—the King, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Jay, the army and navy, etc. I sat precisely as last year, between Sir John Sinclair and Mr. Maitland.*

Thursday, 10 Dec.—A large party dined with us to-day, Mr. Adams, Mr. Erskine, Mr. West, and many others. The party very pleasant.

Monday, 11 Jany, 1796.—My birthday; 29 years of age. Our friends, Mr. Vandam's family, dined with us. The last year of my life has passed more usefully to my fellow-citizens than any previous one. The satisfaction of being useful to others is surely the chief aim and happiness of life.

Thursday, 14 Jany.—Called on Mr. Burke. A Mr. Cochran here—a brother of Captain Cochran of the *Thetis*, ship-of-war. A very sensible man. He speaks of General Washington and Lord Cornwallis as the two greatest men in the world. [I imagine that Bayard and Cochran are the only human beings that ever ranked Cornwallis with Washington.]

Thursday, 18 Feby.—Never did I rise with a sweeter impression on my mind than this morning. I have been during a part of the past night (in spirit) among my friends in America with Mr. Boudinot, † Mr. Pintard and Mrs. Bradford at New Rochelle. and with what delight did they receive us.

Monday, 22 Feby.—This is the President's birthday. After the business of the day dined at Mr. Pinckney's with a large party of Americans. Washington's health drank, with many happy returns of the day to him.

* At the dinner referred to, December 17, 1794, Mr. Bayard was introduced by the chairman to William Pitt, Lord Grenville, Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and to William Wilberforce. When Pitt died in 1806, Bayard, in a letter to a friend, quoted the well known last words of his illustrious acquaintance. From a poem which has just appeared from the pen of Lord Lytton, it appears that Pitt did not utter the words attributed to him:

“ Oh, England! oh, my country!” These are not
The last words spoken by the lips of Pitt;
And that's unlucky, for the words have got
A fine grandiloquence that seems to fit
Lips so sententious. I've been told that what
Was really said (but I'll not vouch for it)
By that great man before Death closed his eyes,
Was—“ Bring me one of Bellamy's veal pies.”

—“ *Glen-Averil; or the Metamorphosis.*” London, 1885.

† Elias Boudinot (1740-1821), Commissary General of the Revolutionary Army, and Lewis Pintard, who acted as his deputy, married sisters of Richard Stockton of New Jersey. Boudinot was President of Congress in 1782, and the first President of the American Bible Society. He was deeply attached to Colonel Bayard and to his son Samuel. In the last conversation the distinguished philanthropist had with the subject of this paper, he said very solemnly: “ I commit to your care, my dear Bayard, my beloved and only daughter.” And his last whispered words before he passed away were, “ Take care of my daughter.” She survived her husband, William Bradford, fifty-eight years; her father, Dr. Boudinot, thirty-two years, and her friend, Samuel Bayard, thirteen years, dying at Burlington, N. J., November 30, 1853. The Bayards, Boudinots and Pintards, it may be stated, were all of Huguenot origin.

Monday, 29 Feby.—Was this morning at Doctors Commons; afterwards on Change. Dined at Lord Lansdowne's. The service very splendid, with seven liveried servants. Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. Penn, Mrs. Bayard and other ladies present. Lord Lansdowne conversed chiefly with Mr. Temple Franklin, who has just arrived from Paris. Lord L. is a person of very extensive information, who courts the company of men of intelligence and learning. His library is a grand one of more than ten thousand volumes.

Friday, 18 March.—Received this day when in the city, letters from my father, my sister K., my brother, Miss Bradford and Mr. Boudinot. It is impossible to describe the pleasure which these letters gave us. The affectionate style of Mr. Boudinot's made a very powerful impression on us both.

31 December, 1796.—Another year closes this day. How eventful it has been? To us it has passed agreeably and brought many comforts with it. How grateful we should be to the Giver of every good for His continued mercies.

So concludes Samuel Bayard's London Diary, from which, did time permit, I should have been glad to give additional extracts. This may possibly be done hereafter. It may be added that Bayard and his associates obtained from the British government for losses sustained by Americans from illegal and unauthorized captures of their ships on the high seas by English cruisers, the sum of \$10,345,000.

His eldest son's biographer says, "the Hon. Samuel Bayard whose talents and virtues will long be remembered, not only in the world in which he filled many official stations most honorably, but also in that large and respectable body of Christians in which he was a zealous, devoted, and efficient member, was sent by the United States government to England, residing in London during a period of four years." *

* Memorial of the Rev. Lewis Pintard Bayard, D. D., New York, 1841. An elegant tablet in St. Clement's Church, New York City, erected by his sorrowing congregation, records that he was,

"A Native of New Jersey:
The first Rector, and for ten years the faithful Minister of this Church,
Died September 2d, A. D., 1840,
On his homeward passage from Jerusalem,
At the Island of Malta,
Where his remains were deposited,
In the 50th year of his age,
And the 29th of his Ministry."

Dr. Bayard was for seven years (1813-1820) Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

To have known Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton, and frequently to have seen the British King and his ministry, who were opposed to those great men in the Revolutionary struggle; to have been acquainted with many of the American generals engaged in that struggle, and with their antagonists, Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, and Colonel Tarleton; to have been on terms of intimacy with six of the signers of the Declaration of Independence: and to have known Burke and Barré, Fox and Pitt, Sheridan, Wilberforce, and Warren Hastings, is certainly a very remarkable record for a young American of thirty. This was doubtless owing in good part, at home, to his birth and family connections, and, abroad, to his official position, but much more to his own charming character. New Jersey should certainly cherish the memory of Samuel Bayard, and of his patriotic father, Colonel John Bayard. They were beautiful Christian characters who left behind them "trailing clouds of glory."

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